

CEPF and its Environmental and Social Management Framework: A Review of Policies, Processes and Implementation, 2009-2014



1. Background

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. A fundamental goal of CEPF is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation. CEPF provides grants to nongovernmental and private sector organizations, communities and individuals to conserve critical ecosystems, located in biodiversity hotspots. The investments are even more meaningful because these regions are home to millions of people who are impoverished and highly dependent on natural resources.

Several World Bank safeguard policies are relevant to CEPF activities. These are Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Forests (OP 4.36), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11), Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12). CEPF is committed to ensuring that its grants adhere to these policies, and meets this commitment through an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). CEPF's ESMF was approved by the CEPF Donor Council in 2001 and subsequently incorporated into the CEPF Operational Manual. Since then, the ESMF has been amended once to include the safeguard on Pest Management. This amendment was approved in 2012.

The objective of the ESMF is to ensure that adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or appropriately mitigated and compensated for. The ESMF is based on the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies as well as CI policies. A key principle is to prevent and mitigate any harm to the environment and to people by incorporating environmental and social concerns as an intrinsic part of project cycle management. Environmental and social issues will be tracked during all stages of the sub-project cycle to ensure that supported activities comply with the policies and guidelines laid out in the ESMF.

The ESMF provides an overview of relevant World Bank and CI policies and describes the planning process concerning environmental and social issues, including screening, preparation, implementation and monitoring of the grants awarded by CEPF. The ESMF specifically includes an Environmental Management Framework to address environmental safeguard issues (OP 4.01); a Pest Management Plan to address issues related to the purchase, application and storage of pesticides (OP 4.09); an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework to address the World Bank's policy concerning indigenous peoples (OP 4.10); and a Process Framework to address the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12) concerning projects that may result in restriction of access to natural resources.

The projects supported by CEPF will have few, if any, adverse impacts on the environment and local communities. However, it is possible that projects with minor impacts may be approved provided that they include appropriate mitigation and compensation measures as appropriate and in accordance with World Bank principles.

This does not pertain to major impacts, and as per the ESMF, the following types of projects cannot be financed by CEPF:

- projects that involve significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats and forest resources;
- projects that include the procurement, handling, storage and use of unlawful pesticides;
- projects that adversely affect physical cultural resources;
- projects requiring land acquisition or relocation of local communities; and
- projects affecting indigenous peoples without having obtained their free, prior and informed consent.

For project activities that could potentially fall within any of the above-mentioned categories, the ESMF serves to ensure that projects are environmentally sound and sustainable, that decision makers are informed about environmental risks, and that adequate mechanisms are built into project design to address identified risks.

The ESMF includes the following:

- an **Environmental Management Framework** to address projects that may cause adverse environmental effects to natural habitats, to forests and/or to physical cultural resources, or projects that may involve use of pesticides,
- an **Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF)** to address projects involving indigenous peoples (avoiding adverse impacts and providing culturally appropriate benefits),
- a **Process Framework** to address involuntary resettlement and projects that may result in restriction of access to natural resources.
- a section on **pest management** (part of the Environmental Management Framework) for projects that involve the use of pesticides, insecticides, and herbicides to control or remove alien and invasive species, and a Pest Management Plan to mitigate adverse effects.
- a section on **physical cultural resources** (also part of the Environmental Management Framework) for projects that propose the removal, alteration or disturbance of any physical cultural resource (defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance). This is particularly relevant for projects that support development of management plans and other land and natural resource use planning, projects that support alternative livelihood activities, and projects that include small infrastructure construction. Implementers of such projects would be required to prepare a Physical Cultural Resources Plan.
- a section on **indigenous peoples** (part of the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework), a term which refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:
 - (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others;

- (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in specific area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- (iii) customary cultural, social, economic or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Projects affecting indigenous peoples, whether adversely or positively, must be prepared with participation of affected communities. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework requirements include a social analysis to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities; the **free, prior, and informed consent** (FPIC) of those communities based on a consultation process to fully identify their views and to obtain their broad support to the project; and the development of project-specific measures under an **indigenous peoples plan** to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

Projects including **restrictions of access to natural resources** have to be addressed through the preparation of a project-specific **process framework** during project preparation that will describe the process and principles for determining the criteria for eligibility of affected persons and the restrictions, compensation and other mitigation measures with the full participation of potential and actual affected persons. It also provides a description of the way conflict will be addressed and of the arrangements for implementing and monitoring the process.

CEPF's ESMF ensures that adverse environmental and social impacts are avoided or appropriately mitigated and compensated for. Based on its ESMF, CEPF appraises projects not only on their technical merit, but also on their environmental and social ramifications. Therefore, procedures for addressing environmental and social issues are included in and tracked at each phase of the project management cycle. If the risks or complexity of particular safeguard issues outweigh the benefits, the project is not funded as proposed.

2. Process and Responsibilities

The World Bank is responsible for general supervision of CEPF's implementation of safeguard policies, and reviews implementation of the safeguard policies during its annual supervision of the CEPF Secretariat. The ESMF states that "When a sub-project-level plan (e.g. Environmental Management Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, Process Framework or Pest Management Plan) is necessary, the first two of each such plans will be reviewed and approved by the World Bank prior to the initiation of that particular subproject. Thereafter, CI will approve each plan prior to the initiation of any particular subproject." As of September 2015, CEPF is fully compliant with this requirement, with The World Bank having reviewed and approved the first two plans for each triggered safeguard. Notably, CEPF has not prepared a Physical Cultural Resources Plan. Although this safeguard has been triggered twice, preparation of a plan was not necessary in the

first case (#64591) because sites had not yet been selected, and in the second (#62903) because although the project planned to work in sacred sites, no activities were planned that would cause any disturbance or alteration of cultural resources. Regardless, the grantee has prepared regular monitoring reports to ensure compliance.

Finally, the World Bank conducts trainings on the safeguard policies as needed for CEPF Secretariat and Regional Implementation Team (RIT) staff.

Key responsibilities of the CEPF Secretariat, RITs and applicants/grantees are detailed by the steps of the project phase, as shown in Table 1. Overall:

- The CEPF Secretariat has the responsibility to ensure that environmental and social issues are adequately addressed within the project cycle. It also publicly discloses safeguard-related information and provides guidance and training to the RITs and applicants/grantees. It provides clearance on every safeguard document. As appropriate, the CEPF Secretariat can also decide to consult experts on social safeguard issues, including World Bank regional safeguard specialists if needed.
- RITs provide local knowledge and insights to CEPF in their respective hotspot. They contribute to the reviewing of all grant applications and to field-based monitoring of awarded projects. They collaborate with the grant director to assist applicants/grantees in designing, implementing and monitoring environmental and social issues. RITs are responsible for reviewing and approving all safeguard instruments pertaining to small grants (grants <\$20,000).
- Project applicants/grantees are responsible for actual preparation of safeguard instruments, and for implementation and monitoring of required safeguard procedures and measures.

During project implementation, safeguard issues are tracked along with performance towards project objectives. The intent of this process is to ensure that the environmental and social safeguard issues are continually monitored and mitigated throughout project implementation.

CEPF's Monitoring, Evaluation and Outreach Unit (MEOU) is responsible for the production of a periodic safeguard assessment of which this current report is the first one.



Table 1: Key responsibilities for ESMF implementation at each project step.

Project Phase	Project Steps	Responsibilities	Applicant / Grantee	RIT	CEPF Grant Director	CEPF Managing Director	CEPF MEOU	
Design	Screening LOI	Train the RIT in the use and application of ESMF guidelines			X			
		Inquire about, and assess, environmental and social guidelines in the preparation process	X					
		Screen project Letter of Inquiry to identify potential safeguard issues		X	X			
		Ascribe preparation procedures to further assess potential impacts and design mitigation measures, as needed		X	X			
		Advise applicants regarding the nature and content of the safeguard documents and measures to be prepared		X	X			
	Preparing Full Proposal	Undertake safeguard required processes, such as consultations with local communities (Free Prior Informed Consent), environmental review and social assessment	X					
		Design safeguard measures and prepare documents, such as Indigenous Peoples Plan, Pest Management Plan and Process Framework with the participation of local communities	X					
		Describe potential safeguard issues in the Full Proposal and submit it together with relevant documents	X					
	Reviewing Full Proposal	Review and assess the safeguard measures and plans for approval and/or any special measures required			X	X		
		Advise applicant on any specific requirements for compliance as needed			X	X		
		If indigenous peoples are affected, ascertain that they have provided their free, prior and informed consent to project activities affecting them			X	X		
		Prepare comments and compile requested additional information to meet ESMF requirements	X					
		Discuss with project designers to obtain clarification on information provided and the preparation process in general and study any reports as requested			X	X		
		Re-submit proposal with revised safeguard measures and documents, as needed	X					
		Review the final project proposal to assess the adequacy of the project's preparation process and feasibility of implementation measures vis-à-vis the safeguard issues and compliance with the ESMF				X	X	
		Publicly disclose safeguard related information on CEPF's website after project approval				X		
	Implementation	Year 1	Disclose final safeguard documents, if any, to affected communities	X				
Prepare Plan of Action as per Process Framework			X					
Review and approve Plan of Action					X			
Start implementation of Plan of Action, safeguard measures and mitigation mechanisms			X					
As of year 2		When applicable, include indigenous peoples in participatory monitoring and evaluation	X					
		At each performance reporting stage, monitor and document the implementation of safeguard measures and plans and, if needed, revisit them. Report back to the CEPF Secretariat and affected communities	X					
		Continue to assist and monitor individual grantees using site visits and meetings with grantees			X			
		Continue to inquire, supervise and review environmental and social safeguard issues and report in mid-term portfolio assessment			X	X		
		If proponent is not following a plan then withhold payment, or suspend or cancel the grant as appropriate				X		
		Prepare comments and requests for changes to safeguard measures and/or additional information if needed			X	X		
Review and advise on implementation of any special measures required				X				
Evaluation	Evaluate the implementation and outcomes of safeguard measures	X						
	Ensure inclusion and review of environmental and social safeguards issues and outcomes in final project reporting as well as any lessons learned			X	X	X		
	Post all related information and documents on CEPF's website for global learning				X	X		
	Produce a periodic Safeguards Assessment Report to provide a brief assessment on the implementation of CEPF Safeguard Policies processes and an analysis of triggered Safeguards						X	

3. Implementation of CEPF ESMF within the Project Design Phase

3.1 Screening Letters of Inquiry

At the Letter of Inquiry (LOI) stage, grant applicants are requested to answer a series of eligibility and safeguard-related questions (see Annex 1 for the template of the LOI):

- under the “Ineligible use of funds” section, applicants are asked whether the proposed project intends to resettle people and/or to remove or alter any physical cultural property;
- under the “Safeguard” section, applicants are asked whether the proposed project will have adverse impacts on the environment, cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation of forests or other natural habitats, introduce or strengthen involuntary restrictions of access to resources, work in lands occupied by indigenous peoples, or use poisonous products to remove invasive species.

Example 1: Safeguard questions extracted from the LOI form of the “Catchment stewardship in upper Umgeni Area” project (# 59096) submitted by WWF.

Safeguard Policy Aspects
<p>If the answer to one or more of the following questions is marked Yes, please summarize the potential impacts and how these might be avoided or mitigated. Please be aware that CEPF may ask applicants for additional information and project documentation if the project possesses the potential to trigger Safeguard Policies.</p>
<p>Environmental Aspects</p> <p>Will the proposed project involve activities that are likely to have adverse impacts on the environment?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Justification I - Provide rationale for environmental impact if the answer marked is Yes.</p> <p>Clearing and removal of invasive alien plants can have a damaging impact on environment, if not implemented in the right way. WWF will ensure that environmental impacts are addressed through adhering to best practice methodologies that are well developed in South Africa.</p>
<p>Social Aspects</p> <p>Will the proposed project involve activities that are likely to have adverse impacts on the local community?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Justification II - Provide rationale for social impact if the answer marked is Yes.</p>

Small Grants

All aspects of grant-making for grants of \$20,000 or less (small grants) are managed by the RITs in their respective regions. All LOIs are screened by the RITs for eligibility and safeguards. If a safeguard is triggered, the RIT may assist an applicant with the development of their safeguard-related plans. Technical review of the LOI is performed by the RIT, and in some hotspots extends to include external experts, or benefits from

using a technical advisory committee. In most hotspots, a completed LOI suffices as a full proposal.

Large grants

For grants of more than \$20,000 (large grants), both RITs and grant directors review applicants' responses to the eligibility and safeguard questions in the LOI. More importantly, the RITs and grant directors make their own determination on whether or not a specific project could potentially trigger one or more safeguards based on the document "Guidance on Standardizing the CEPF Approach to Safeguards" (see Annex 2).

Safeguard documentation, such as EIAs, social surveys or other assessments may be requested by the grant director in order to better inform the initial screening. The RIT may discuss any questions with applicants regarding potential safeguard aspects and the applicants' ability to address them. The RIT may also make a site visit and request input from appropriate external reviewers. The original LOI, plus clarification exchanges, constitute the LOI package that is evaluated jointly by the grant director and RIT. The safeguard screening process at the LOI stage provides CEPF with insights to determine whether or not selected safeguard policies could potentially be triggered and whether further clarifications should be required. This stage also informs the grantee about social and environmental considerations they need to be aware of and document. In selected cases, the initial screening informs the grantee whether all their activities are eligible for funding. Once the screening of the LOI is completed, all projects whose LOI has been approved are invited to begin the second stage of the application process: preparation of the full proposal.

A good example of this procedure pertains to a Fauna & Flora International (FFI) LOI submitted December 12, 2013, for the project "Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into Policies, Plans and Business Practices in Myanmar" (#64591). When FFI prepared the LOI, they answered "NO" to all Eligibility and Safeguard questions. Upon receipt of this LOI, the RIT and the grant director for the Indo-Burma Hotspot performed a first screening to assess whether proposed activities would trigger any safeguard. During the screening process, doubts were raised about social safeguards for these reasons:

- the project intended to work, among others, towards the protection and management of caves currently important for biodiversity and used for poorly-planned cement quarrying, insensitive tourism, hunting, guano collection and religious purposes. By managing the level of use of those caves, it was perceived as a potential risk for both restricting access to natural resources and negatively impacting physical and cultural resources.
- the project was to be implemented within Western Shan Yoma Range Corridor & Tanintharyi Range Corridor, an area known to be inhabited by indigenous peoples.

As a result, CEPF's invitation letter sent in April 2014 asked for clarifications (see letter in Annex 3).

Example 2: Extract of the invitation letter asking to clarify potential social safeguards.

Social safeguards

- Please clarify whether any restrictions on guano harvest or other restrictions on access to natural resources will be introduced within any legally designated protected area. If so, the project will trigger CEPF's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (in regard to potential involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources), and FFI will need to prepare a Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions. This document should include background to the project, social and threat analyses, plans for participatory implementation, explanation of how groups eligible for assistance and vulnerable groups will be identified (if any), planned measures to mitigate impacts and assist affected groups, explanation of a mechanism to monitor safeguard issues, and a grievance mechanism. Please clearly differentiate between resource use restrictions that will be wholly voluntary in nature (or that relate to activities that are clearly illegal, unsustainable and destructive) and those that are involuntary.
- Please also clarify whether the project will implement any activities in areas with Indigenous Peoples (i.e. ethnic minorities). If so, FFI may need to prepare a Social Assessment, to demonstrate how the project will comply with CEPF's Safeguard Policy on Indigenous Peoples. This can be a stand-alone document, or combined with the Process Framework, and should: (i) identify Indigenous Peoples in the project area; (ii) assess expected project impacts (both positive and negative) on them; (iii) describe how free, prior and informed consultations have been carried out with affected communities during project design (i.e. prior to submission of the full proposal); (iv) outline measures to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits; (v) explain how these measures will be monitored; and (vi) detail a grievance mechanism.
- Full guidance is available at: www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx. The CEPF Regional Implementation Team at IUCN is also on hand to provide guidance and can supply sample documents if required.
- If any safeguard policy is triggered, please include a deliverable in the Logframe, along the lines of "Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF".
- Against this deliverable, in the Performance Tracking Worksheet, please include a six-monthly reporting milestone along the lines of "Safeguard monitoring conducted and report submitted to CEPF".

This project had the potential to trigger three safeguards: involuntary restrictions of access to resources, indigenous peoples, and physical cultural resources. Following review and discussion over a four-month period, it was determined that two of the three safeguards, indigenous peoples and physical cultural resources, were triggered. Specific deliverables were included in the project's final proposal and logframe pertaining to implementation and monitoring of the safeguards. Following preparation and submission of the required safeguard documents and their approval by the grant director, the project was approved.

3.2 Reviewing Project Proposals

The CEPF Project Proposal template includes a detailed list of safeguard questions that must be answered by the applicant (see Annex 4 for a template of the proposal).

The applicant is responsible for preparing all justifications requested in the project proposal template or by the grant director. The grant director, in coordination with the RIT, reviews the proposal, and again reviews safeguard questions and any relevant documentation that has been submitted. At all stages of review, the grant directors are responsible for providing support and guidance to the RIT to help them talk applicants through their concept and give them better guidance in interpreting the safeguard policies and preparing the necessary documentation, should a safeguard be triggered (e.g. an Environmental Impact Assessment or Process Framework). Ultimately, the managing director scrutinizes the final proposal to ensure that it is in full compliance with the safeguard policies.

For example, one of the objectives of the project “Core Capacity building at Pha Tad Ke and Database Development” (#65720) implemented by the Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden in Lao People's Democratic Republic, was to install and maintain a living collection of the flora of Laos at a botanical garden. Given that the project proposed horticulture as a project activity, the CEPF Secretariat questioned the applicant about the possible use of pesticides, which might necessitate training of staff in pesticide application and storage, and raising awareness among the general public about the need for safe pesticide use. Should the above assumption have been correct, the project would have triggered the environmental safeguard. This would have meant that a pest management plan—with its key sections about the use and storage of pesticides and the prevention of contamination of the wider environment—and a health and safety plan would have been requested. There was thus a need to understand the proposed use, storage, and importantly, the training that garden staff and trainees would receive about safety issues related to the use of pesticides. The managing director raised the issue of whether any of the trainings or other activities would cover/imply the use of pesticides/herbicides. The grant director in turn queried the director of the Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden, who replied that there is no use of pesticides/herbicides at the garden. Thus no environmental safeguard was triggered.

Prior to approval of a grant that triggers a safeguard, applicants must undertake all required processes related to safeguards, such as free, prior and informed consultations with local communities, environmental review and social assessment. They must design safeguard measures and prepare appropriate documents, such as an indigenous peoples plan and a process framework with the participation of local communities (see Table 2 below for the full list of documents). Documentation must be submitted to CEPF for approval.

Table 2: Documentation requirements for each safeguard.

Safeguard policies	Required documents	Timing for receipt
Environmental assessment	Undertake an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and include findings in the Full Proposal with descriptions of possible adverse effects, of any planned measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, and how and when they will be implemented, of the monitoring system with roles and responsibilities, and a cost estimate of the mitigation measures.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Based on the EIA, prepare an environmental management plan with adequate budget allocation. In some cases (construction, rehabilitation, interaction with live animals or removal of invasive species without chemicals), a health and safety plan could also be requested.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal or in selected cases, during project implementation as specified in the project logframe
	Report on the implementation of the plan at each relevant performance tracking report.	Regularly as part of the deliverables of the project's logframe during the implementation
Natural habitats and forests	Undertake an environmental impact assessment (EIA) and include findings in the full proposal with descriptions of possible adverse effects, of any planned measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, and how and when they will be implemented, of the monitoring system with roles and responsibilities, and a cost estimate of the mitigation measures.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Based on the EIA, prepare an environmental management plan with adequate budget allocation.	During project preparation and for submission with the Full Proposal or in selected cases, during project implementation as specified in the project logframe
	Report on the implementation of the plan at each relevant performance tracking report.	Regularly as part of the deliverables of the project's logframe during the implementation
Physical cultural resources	In the full proposal, specify procedures for identifying physical cultural property and for avoiding impacts on those: consultations with appropriate authorities and local inhabitants to identify known or possible sites, siting of activities to avoid identified sites, "chance finds" procedures with cessation of work until the significance of a "find" has been determined and until fitting treatment has been determined and carried out, construction contract procedures with similar procedures as for "chance finds", and buffer zones or other management arrangements to avoid damage to cultural resources such as "sacred" forests and graveyards.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	If the removal or alteration of the resource(s) has a strong conservation justification, prepare a physical cultural resources plan describing why and where the resource needs to be moved/altered, the full engagement and consent of communities at the present site and the new site, the safety plan (capture, handle, transport), some evidences that the laws are fully complied with, the grievance redress mechanism, the budget and timeline, as well as a few indicators to monitor success.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Report on the implementation of the plan at each relevant performance tracking report.	Regularly as part of the deliverables of the project's logframe during the implementation
Pest management	Prepare a pest management plan (PMP) with 6 sections: grant summary, the pest management approach, the selection and use of pesticide, the policy / regulatory framework, the consultation and the monitoring/evaluation.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Include relevant information related to pest management in the project rationale and project approach sections of the full proposal as well as the logframe and the budget.	Submission with full proposal
	Report on the implementation of the PMP and provide minutes on the consultations with communities and include their raised concerns in the PMP. Where applicable, provide letters of endorsement from appropriate management authorities.	Regularly as part of the deliverables of the project's logframe during the implementation
Indigenous peoples policy	Identify indigenous peoples and describe their characteristics in the LOI.	During LOI preparation and for submission in the LOI
	Conduct a free, prior and informed consultation (FPIC) .	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Prepare a social assessment report to describe project's impacts, socio-politico-cultural context and consultation outcomes with affected communities, and to propose measures to avoid adverse impacts and for culturally appropriate benefits.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Prepare an indigenous peoples plan (IPP) with a description of affected indigenous peoples; summary of the proposed project; description of the consultation process during implementation; description of culturally appropriate benefits and avoidance or mitigation mechanisms; budget; mechanism for complaints and conflict resolution; and the monitoring and evaluation system.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal or in selected cases, during project implementation as specified in the project logframe
Involuntary resettlement policy	Prepare a project-specific process framework that describes how specific components of the project were prepared and will be implemented; how the criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined; how measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods; how potential conflicts involving affected persons will be resolved; and how the monitoring/ evaluation system will be implemented.	During project preparation and for submission with the full proposal
	Develop a plan of action together with affected communities to describe the agreed restrictions, management schemes, measures to assist the displaced persons and the arrangements for their implementation.	During project implementation as specified in the project logframe

Whenever a project triggers any one of the safeguards, the applicant is also instructed to include a dedicated deliverable, or in some cases a separate component in the proposal log frame. Depending on the specific triggered safeguard(s), this deliverable/component may include activities/deliverables along the lines of:

- grievance mechanism established;
- affected households identified;
- appropriate compensation measures agreed;
- compliance with safeguard policies monitored;
- semi-annual report submitted to CEPF.

This integration within the project log frame makes safeguard monitoring much easier for the RIT and grant director during the implementation phase. Safeguard issues can then be tracked along with performance toward project objectives in the grantee's semi-annual performance report (see section 4 for more details on the monitoring of safeguards during the implementation).

In addition to project proposals and log frames, grant directors are responsible for reviewing the safeguard documentation. Once approved by the grant director, the final version of the proposal is submitted to the managing director for approval, and if approved it goes into the contracting phase with preparation of a grant agreement and supporting documentation for eventual signature by the executive director. Once a project is officially approved, all documentation is saved in GEM (CEPF's grants management system) and safeguard documentation is publicly disclosed on CEPF's website.

For example, the project "Establishment and Management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as New Protected Areas" (#62610) from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is working to finalize the creation of two new protected areas and to ensure their efficient management. This project involves restricting access to resources and working in areas with indigenous peoples. Following the screening of the LOI that was received in October 2012, WCS was asked to undertake consultations and prepare both a social assessment and a process framework. Once reviewed and approved by the grant director, both documents were saved in GEM in April and May 2013, along with other relevant documents.

Example 3a: Recordkeeping of safeguard documents in GEM.



Following CEPF’s recommendation, Component 7 of the logframe was added by WCS to address the application of the related safeguards and documents requested by CEPF.

Example 3b: Integration of safeguard-related actions within project’s logframe.



The grant was approved in July 2013 and safeguard documents published on the CEPF’s website under [Resources/Documents/Project Database](#).

Example 4: Disclosure of safeguard documents on the CEPF website.

The screenshot shows the CEPF website's project database. The URL is www.cepf.net/grants/project_database/Pages/default.aspx#. The page has a navigation menu on the left with links for NEWS, PARTNERS, RESOURCES, and CALLS FOR PROPOSALS. There are social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and RSS, along with a 'Get Our Newsletter!' button and a 'PRINT THIS PAGE' link. The main content area displays a project entry for 'Establishment and Management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as New Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo'. The project description states: 'Northern Lake Nyasa by creating a long-term and sustainable benefit to local natural resource user groups, specifically through the creation and promotion of the Southern Highlands Honey Cooperative. Cooperative members conduct beekeeping in villages adjacent to the Livingstone, Rungwe and Proto Ridge key biodiversity areas (KBAs). In exchange for the support that members receive as part of the cooperative, they personally promise to no longer engage in illegal hunting or harvesting within the KBAs and to serve as local environmental leaders in their villages.' The project details include: Amount: \$149,855; Grant Term: 11/13 - 10/16; Grantee: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY. A description of the project's goals is provided: 'Establish two important protected areas in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, in the Itombwe Massif and the Ngamikka Forest. Working closely with local communities and the Congolese authorities, the project team gathers the necessary data and ensures the legal requirements are fulfilled; and organizes consultations with local communities to ensure their rights and their vision are fully taken into account. For both sites, preliminary management plans will be prepared in consultation with local communities. Determine the feasibility of REDD+ at both sites as a means to sustainably cover the costs associated with conservation of the protected areas and some local development needs.' The project details also include: Amount: \$187,300; Grant Term: 07/13 - 12/15; and Related News and Information links for 'Safeguard document 1 (PDF - 144 KB)' and 'Safeguard document 2 (PDF - 355 KB)'. On the right side, there is a search filter section titled 'STEP 2: Filter by entering data into one or more of the following fields'. It includes input fields for Keyword, Date (Start Date and End Date), Grant Amount (Amount greater than and Amount less than), and Grantee (a dropdown menu currently showing 'WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY'). There are 'Submit' and 'Reset filters' buttons.

4. Implementation of CEPF's ESMF within the Project Implementation Phase

4.1 Roles and Tools

The applicant is responsible for compliance with any safeguard measures agreed upon within its project logframe and proposal. Every six months, grantees submit a performance report via Grant Writer. The grantee is required to revisit the safeguard issues to assess their status and address any concerns that may have arisen, as well as to report on implementation. In some cases, where the grantee is implementing a safeguard instrument or other mitigation measures, the grant director, at their discretion, can ask grantees to produce separate reports on the progress of such implementation.

For example, the project “Conserving freshwater biodiversity and critical wetland resources for local communities along the Mekong River, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces” implemented by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in Cambodia (#55418) has triggered both Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples safeguards. In addition to the process framework and the social assessment and prior consultation reports that were produced, the grant director requested semi-annual reports on the compliance with safeguard policies. From 2010 to 2013 (implementation phase), the project’s compliance with the indigenous peoples safeguard policy was reported in five reports focusing on progress made towards mitigation measures and alternative livelihood activities (see Annex 5 for one example of reporting).

Example 5: Recordkeeping in GEM of annual compliance with safeguard policies.

Conserving Freshwater Biodiversity and Critical Wetland Resources for Local Communities along the Mekong River, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia
 World Wide Fund For Nature
 EF-Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Grant #55418 Oracle ID: G5BM8 Agresso Contract Code: CI Contact: [Brenna Ranzen](#) Status: Closed CI Funds: \$359,008.32 [4/6](#) Period: Sep 1, 2010
 Indo-Burma (Mekong River and Major Tributaries), 2. Develop innovative locally led approaches

Record Header → Grantee Information → Proposal/Scope → Budget/Strategy → Documents → Risk → **Program Review** → Agreement Review → Manage Grant → Amendment → Close Out

Edit Safeguards Policy Tracking Step

*Policy Triggered	*Reviewed By	*Reviewed Date	Review Result
Indigenous Peoples	jtordoff	Aug 16, 2010	Yes

Review Comments

Background Documents

New Attachment

Public Documents

- [CEPF safeguard compliance report Janf...1.pdf](#)
Sep 3, 2013: Report on safeguard implementation for the period up to June 2013
- [July December 2012 Report on Complf...1.pdf](#)
Feb 26, 2013: Report on safeguard implementation for the period up to December 2012
- [CEPF Social Safeguard Prior Consenf...1.pdf](#)
Sep 21, 2012: Record of free, prior, informed consultations
- [July December 2011 Report on Compliaf...1.pdf](#)
Sep 21, 2012: Report on safeguard implementation for the period up to December 2011
- [Social Safeguards Policies report Jaf...1.pdf](#)
Sep 21, 2012: Report on safeguard implementation for the period up to June 2012
- [Map of Villages in Social Assessment.jpg](#)
Aug 27, 2011: Map of villages covered by social assessment
- [Report on Compliance with CEPF Socif...1.docx](#)
Aug 27, 2011: Report on safeguard implementation for the period up to June 2011
- [Summary of Data for Villages in Socf...1.xlsx](#)
Aug 27, 2011: Social assessment data Jul11
- [CEPF Social Assessment for Mekong Cel...1.doc](#)
Aug 16, 2010: Social assessment_Aug10

New Attachment

Both the RIT and the grant director are responsible for monitoring grantee compliance and for following up with each grantee on all documents submitted.

The RIT provides field-based insight to the grant director, thanks to their field missions and close and regular relationships with grantees. They contribute to the review process of any report/document submitted by grantees. If necessary, the grant director can request that the RIT conduct site visits to check up on both affected communities and grantees, and to provide advice or technical support related to the implementation of safeguards.

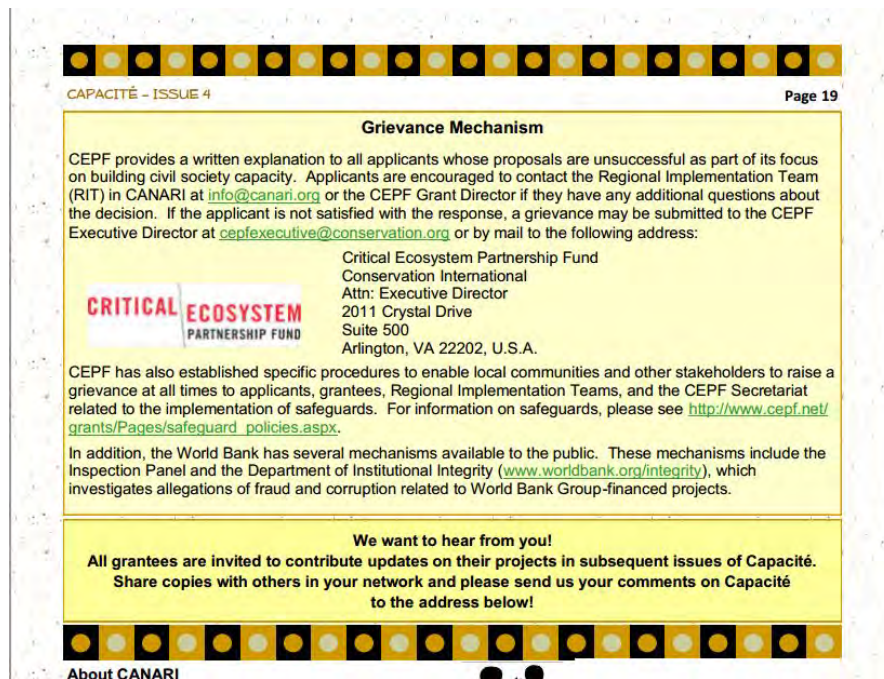
The grant director is responsible for ensuring overall compliance of the RIT and grantees with the safeguard policies. They are the lead reviewers on performance reports and communicate their feedback to grantees within two weeks after submission, although they can delegate to the RIT if needed. Grant directors also monitor safeguard issues during project implementation by carrying out supervision missions every six months with the RIT. They also approve specific action plans that are required during the project.

Over the course of project implementation, corrective measures can be requested and/or new safeguards can be triggered. This was the case in the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany Hotspot, where five projects were found to trigger the environmental safeguard,

following revision of the ESMF to include pest management as a safeguard applicable to CEPF. This revision took place in 2012.

Grantees are responsible for putting in place a grievance mechanism in order to address any claim related to the implementation of safeguard policies. They are further responsible for informing people affected by the project about the grievance mechanism. The example below pertains to the Caribbean Islands. The RIT posted an article in their online newsletter about the grievance mechanism.

Example 6: Publication of the grievance mechanism by the RIT of the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.



Grantees are also required to respond within 15 days to any grievance received. Further, the grantee should inform the Secretariat of the grievance within the same period of time. Should a claimant not be satisfied with the response provided by the grantee, the grievance can then be submitted to the Secretariat as indicated on CEPF's website (http://www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx):

Example 7: Publication of the grievance mechanism on CEPF’s website.

www.cepfn.net/Documents/CEPF_process_framework.pdf

Grievance Mechanism

Local communities and other stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to applicants, grantees, and CEPF about any issues covered in this Framework and the application of the Framework. Affected communities should be informed about this possibility and contact information of the respective organizations at relevant levels should be made available. These arrangements should be described in the project-specific frameworks and action plans along with the more project-specific grievance and conflict resolution mechanism.

As a first stage, grievances should be made to the applicant or grantee, who should respond to grievances in writing within 15 working days of receipt. Claims should be filed, included in project monitoring, and a copy of the grievance should be provided to the CEPF Secretariat. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted to the CEPF Executive Director at cepfexecutive@conservation.org or by mail to: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Conservation International, Attn: Executive Director, 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA. CEPF will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring.

To date, CEPF has never received a grievance related to implementation of a safeguard.

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Grantees are required to report on implementation of safeguard policies every six months via their performance reports. RITs and grant directors review all reports and assess compliance with the safeguard policy. At project completion, grantees are requested to evaluate the implementation of safeguard measures and report on them in the CEPF final project completion report.

Example 8, below, is an extract of the final project completion report from the project “Sustainable Livelihoods for Mekong Biodiversity and Critical Wetland Resources Conservation in Cambodia” (#55499) implemented by Cambodia Rural Development Team. This example demonstrates the involvement of communities in decision-making, and the awareness that local communities have about the project.

Example 8: Extract of a final project completion report highlighting the evaluation of implementation of safeguard policies.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

The project’s partnership approach to conservation and resource management activities linked with livelihood activities has the potential to strengthen social cohesion, and the community’s ability to interact effectively with Fisheries Administrations and other government

agencies that they collaborated with in the project. This approach seeks to reduce community dependence on ongoing NGO support, within the framework of WWF's long-term commitment to this area. The community-based conservation and alternative livelihoods components of the project was delivered through technical and material support to community-based organizations. Technical support have assisted these organizations to continue alternative livelihood work independently and if necessary to seek future financial and or technical support from commune level structures. The project team always reviews or asks the beneficiaries during every village meeting/ training about the natural resources conservation and management, and how they get involved with conservation activities. For example, they were active in reporting when they saw illegal fishing, logging, or wildlife hunting taking place in their community. In addition, they also raised up many good ideas or other comments related to Natural Resources Conservation and Management while the training on Natural resources conservation took place in their village.

Communities understood about CRDT project which works in cooperation with CED and WWF in the Mekong Flooded Forest (MFF) Site in Kratie province. So, Communities of Fisheries and Forestry always sent information and report of violation to the commune council and Mekong Safe Guard, WWF team or the project team every month. After WWF identified MFF for conservation; the communities improved their conservation laws. So, project staff brings the conservation law or other information to continue sharing to community in those areas during conducted meeting with communities. So, the CBOs livelihood and CBOs conservation were committed to decrease fishing violations and prevent it.

The project team also conducted movie shows on environmental issues during the night time to explain more about environmental issues including natural resources conservation, dolphin conservation, waste management, climate change, and even water pollution. And the project team also showed the beneficiaries about the impact of Xayaburi dam at Lao border.

Monitoring of the portfolio is undertaken by each grant director on a regular basis. At least twice per year, each grant director undertakes a supervision mission to the hotspot to assess the performance of the RIT and implementation of the portfolio. Included in this exercise is a review of all grants that have triggered a safeguard to determine if required procedures are being followed, and required documents have been submitted. While each grantee will have a dedicated component or deliverable in their project logframe and will thus report on implementation every six months, it is nevertheless important that both the RIT and grant director check on implementation.

During the supervision mission, the grant director will hold discussions with the RIT to review grantee implementation of safeguard policies, or if possible, the grant director will visit projects in person. In these instances, interviews with local people or staff involved in the project (excepting the project lead) are often good starting points to see if the safeguard policies are understood and being implemented. It is worth noting that almost all large grants and a large proportion of small grants are visited at least once during their lifetime. These visits are either conducted by the RIT or the RIT together with the grant director. An example of a site visit report is provided in Annex 6.

The intent of these reporting processes and field-based monitoring efforts is to ensure that all environmental and social safeguard issues are monitored and mitigated throughout project implementation. If a grant director finds that implementation of the safeguards is insufficient, actions can be taken to improve understanding of the policy, and to correct

improper implementation. If necessary, payments can be delayed or a grant can be suspended. To date, CEPF has not had any grants suspended or terminated due to suspected violation of safeguard policies.

Monitoring results are compiled on an annual basis and are incorporated into the Annual Portfolio Overview, Mid-Term Assessment, or Final Portfolio Assessment. These documents report on the status of the portfolio and the performance of CEPF's investments. Reporting on grantee compliance with safeguards in these documents is for the most part on the portfolio level, and therefore is not exhaustive. An example of the relevant section in the 2011 Annual Portfolio Overview of the Tropical Andes Region is presented below:

Example 9: Extract of the 2011 Annual Portfolio Overview of the Tropical Andes Hotspot reporting on safeguard compliance.

Compliance with CEPF Safeguards Policies

An assessment of all grants and sub-grants determined that two grants triggered CEPF's safeguards policy. FUNDESNA's sub-grant to Consejo Regional Tsimane Masetén (CRTM) triggered the Indigenous Peoples safeguard based on its plans to strengthen Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve, which is classified as indigenous territory. All safeguard requirements have been fulfilled. The Involuntary Resettlement safeguard policy was triggered under two additional sub-grants: (i) FUNDESNA's sub-grant to WWF-Bolivia, which aims to strengthen protection activities in Madidi National Park and Manuripi Amazonian National Wildlife Reserve, and (ii) FONDAM III's sub-grant to AIDER which aims to engage in community monitoring in Tambopata National Reserve. Both sub-grantees developed their involuntary resettlement frameworks to ensure full compliance with the safeguards.

Based on a review of program reports and site visits, CEPF is satisfied that safeguard guidelines and activities remain in compliance. No complaints have been received to warrant concern.

Lastly, the World Bank has included safeguard issues in its regular supervision of the CEPF Secretariat. The Secretariat supplies the World Bank with figures for number and type of safeguard triggered during these missions, and provides any other information requested pertaining to individual projects and safeguard implementation.

5. Analysis of Safeguards Triggered during the Period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2014

5.1 Analysis of Small Grants

Between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2014, a total of **85 small grant projects triggered one or more safeguards**, out of a total of 370 approved small grants (23%). This analysis excludes ongoing projects with a start date before January 1, 2009, and only covers projects that started on or after January 1, 2009. Annex 7 presents the full list of projects that triggered safeguards. In general, projects triggered only one safeguard, although some triggered several (1.3 on average) for a total of **111 triggered safeguards**.

Over this period, RITs in 9 hotspots awarded small grants: Caribbean Islands, Eastern Afromontane, East Melanesian Islands, Indo-Burma, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Mediterranean Basin, Polynesia-Micronesia, Northern Mesoamerica, and Western Ghats & Sri Lanka. Five of them had projects with triggered safeguards: Eastern Afromontane, East Melanesian Islands, Indo-Burma, Mediterranean Basin and Western Ghats & Sri Lanka.

Table 3: Number of safeguards triggered, by hotspot, January 1, 2009-December 31, 2014.

Hotspot	# of small grant projects	# of projects with safeguard	%
Caribbean Islands	29	-	0%
East Melanesian Islands	9	8	89%
Eastern Afromontane	24	4	17%
Indo-Burma	115	41	36%
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	51	-	0%
Mediterranean	36	5	14%
Northern Mesoamerica	1	-	0%
Polynesia-Micronesia	46	-	0%
Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	59	27	46%
Grand Total	370	85	23%

Only three safeguards were triggered: environmental assessment (14%), involuntary resettlement (33%) and indigenous peoples (53%). In East Melanesian Islands, 100% of the triggered safeguards were for indigenous peoples. In the Mediterranean Basin, 83% of the triggered safeguards were due to concerns for potential adverse environmental impacts while none were related to indigenous peoples.

Table 4: Number of safeguards triggered by hotspot and type, January 1, 2009-December 31, 2014.

Hotspots	Total # of triggered safeguards	Environmental Assessment	Involuntary Resettlement	Indigenous Peoples
East Melanesian Islands	8	0	0	8
Eastern Afromontane	5	1	2	2
Indo-Burma	51	2	25	24
Mediterranean Basin	6	5	1	0
Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	41	7	9	25
TOTAL	111	15	37	59

To date, triggered safeguards led to preparation of **93 reports**, mainly social assessment and process framework reports (40 and 34 respectively). Fifteen environmental impact

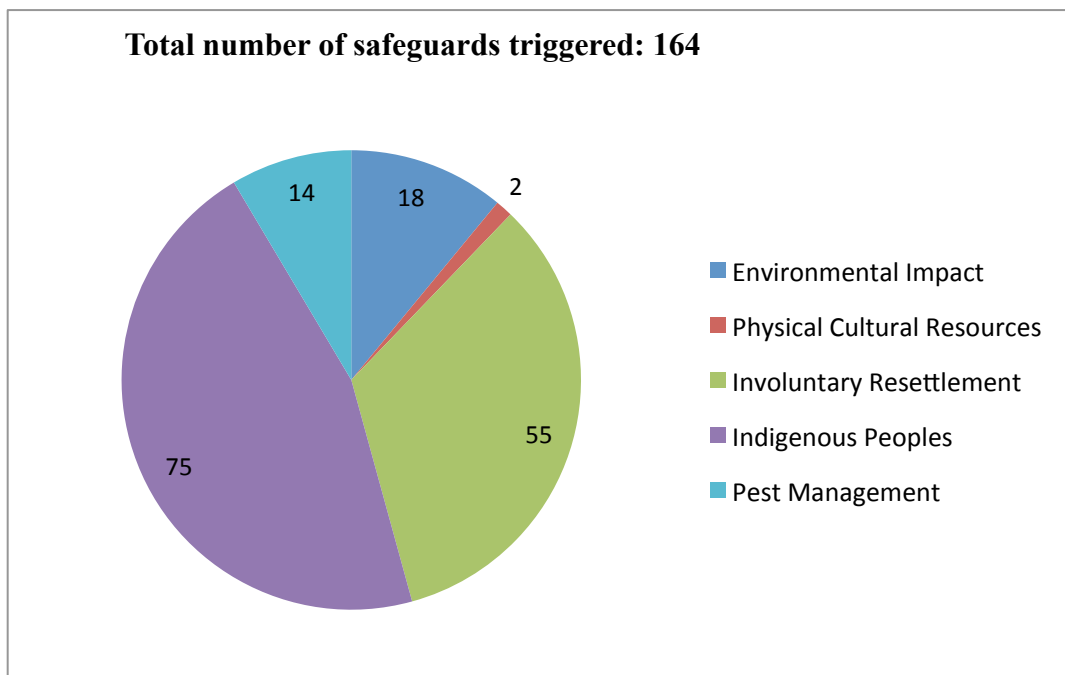
assessment reports were prepared, as were four reports on free prior and informed consultation of indigenous peoples. All required reports have been filed to date.

5.2 Analysis of Large Grants

Between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2014, a total of **134 approved projects have triggered one or more safeguards**, out of a total of 392 approved large grants (34%). This analysis excludes ongoing projects with a start date before January 1, 2009, and only covers projects that started on or after January 1, 2009. It also excludes the six regional implementation team large grants. Annex 7 presents the full list of projects that have triggered safeguards.

Just as for the small grants, most of the large grant projects triggered only one safeguard, although some triggered several (1.2 on average) for a total of **164 triggered safeguards**. The most frequently triggered safeguard (46%) was the indigenous peoples safeguard (see focus on this safeguard in section 5.3), with 75 large grants. No safeguard was triggered for natural habitats and forests because none of the funded projects had anticipated detrimental impact on natural habitats.

Figure 1: Safeguards triggered by CEPF large grants, by number and percentage, January 1, 2009-December 31, 2014.



Note: Natural Habitats and Forests, both with a value of zero, have been omitted from this figure.

Over this period, 19 hotspots received funding: Caribbean Islands, Caucasus, East Melanesian Islands, Eastern Afromontane, Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, Eastern Himalayas, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Indo-Burma, Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Mediterranean Basin, Mountains of

Southwest China, Polynesia-Micronesia, Mesoamerica, Succulent Karoo, Tropical Andes, Tumbes- Chocó-Magdalena, Wallacea and Western Ghats and Sri Lanka. Fourteen of the 19 hotspots had projects with triggered safeguards, while five had no projects triggering the safeguards. These five hotspots are: Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, Eastern Himalayas, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands, and Wallacea. All of these regions, except Eastern Himalayas and Wallacea, were in their consolidation phase. The Eastern Himalayas region was approaching the end of its five-year implementation phase (2005-2010). Wallacea became active in December 2014 with a first grant for the RIT; no other grants were approved by December 31, 2014.

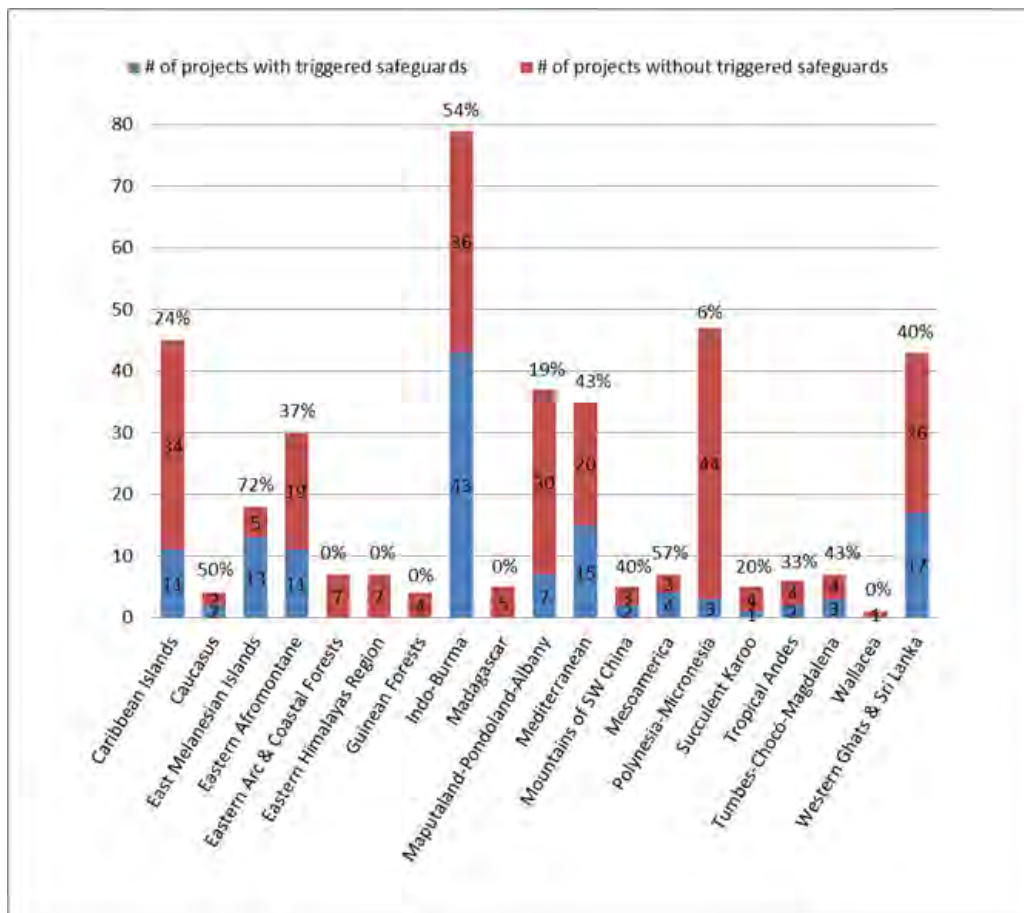
The Succulent Karoo Hotspot had the lowest number of triggered safeguards (1), followed by Caucasus and Mountains of Southwest China (2 each), and Polynesia-Micronesia, Tropical Andes and Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena (3). In contrast, Indo-Burma had 62 triggered safeguards with the majority of them related to both indigenous peoples and involuntary resettlement. On average, there were 12 safeguards triggered per funding region, while in reality there was indeed a great disparity among regions.

Table 5: Number of safeguards triggered by hotspot, January 1, 2009-December 31, 2014.

Hotspots	Number of grants	Number of Safeguards triggered	%
Caribbean Islands	45	12	27%
Caucasus	4	2	50%
East Melanesian Islands	18	13	72%
Eastern Afromontane	30	16	53%
Eastern Arc & Coastal Forests	7	0	0%
Eastern Himalayas Region	7	0	0%
Guinean Forests	4	0	0%
Indo-Burma	79	62	78%
Madagascar	5	0	0%
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	37	7	19%
Mediterranean	35	18	51%
Mountains of Southwest China	5	2	40%
Mesoamerica	7	4	57%
Polynesia-Micronesia	47	3	6%
Succulent Karoo	5	1	20%
Tropical Andes	6	3	50%
Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	7	3	43%
Wallacea	1	0	0%
Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	43	18	42%
Total	392	164	42%

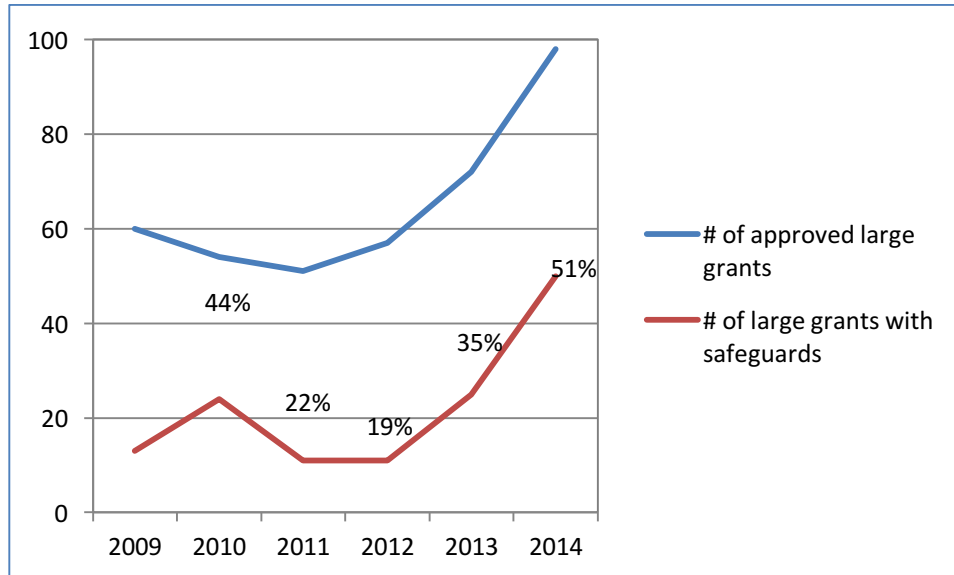
Further analysis of the information reveals that in Indo-Burma and the East Melanesian Islands, 78% and 72% of the large grant projects have triggered a safeguard, respectively. Projects implemented in the Caucasus, Eastern Afromontane, Mediterranean, in Southern Mesoamerica and in the Tropical Andes hotspots have also triggered safeguard policies in at least 50% of the grants. Among those five regions, 100% of the triggered safeguards were related to Indigenous Peoples policy in East Melanesian Islands and Southern Mesoamerica; 100% were related to involuntary resettlement policy in the Caucasus; while triggered safeguards were more diverse in the other hotspots (mainly environmental assessment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples policies). In the Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany hotspot a lower percentage (19%) of safeguards were triggered per approved large grants, yet 100% pertained to the pest management policy. In fact, that region accounted for 50% of the triggered pest management safeguards as CEPF's funds were used in the eradication of invasive species to both restore ecosystem functions and improve land use. In Polynesia-Micronesia, a hotspot with many projects dedicated to eradicating invasive species, the low number of projects triggering a safeguard is due to the fact that the pest management safeguard was not applied to CEPF until the end of the investment.

Figure 2: Number of large grant projects with triggered safeguards versus no triggered safeguards per hotspot between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2014.



Over the period of review, the number of large grant projects with triggered safeguards has followed a similar trend to that of the total number of approved large grants. The peak of 2010, with a 44% of approved large grants triggering safeguard policies, mainly corresponds to the peak in Indo-Burma, a region where 50% of the projects triggered safeguards policies due to the presence of indigenous peoples.

Figure 3: Evolution of the number of allocated large grants versus the number of projects with triggered safeguards



Another interesting point of analysis is the number of large grant projects that ended up not triggering any safeguard based on the outcome of the project proposal review process. Within the 134 projects with triggered safeguards, **eight projects** were initially thought to trigger an additional safeguard (six social safeguards and two environmental safeguards). However, following careful review, the Secretariat determined that they did not trigger any safeguard. Two examples are:

- *Project “Nelson Mandela Bay Urban Conservation Program” (#59053) implemented by Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa: WESSA applied for funding from CEPF to continue a long-standing partnership with the Nelson Mandela Bay municipal government to improve the management of an urban park/green corridor that has been formally protected for several years. WESSA's grant included environmental education, park clean-up and restoration, and support of interpretive rangers who worked, when necessary, with South African police to report crimes. As an urban park, a serious issue had been public safety, as the area was known for problems of drugs, assaults, and other crimes. WESSA reported that the area was occupied by approximately fifteen "vagrants" at any given time, and that they were working with the police to remove these people from the park. A review of the situation suggested that these vagrants were being "involuntarily resettled" and that a World Bank safeguard was being violated. However,*

careful analysis revealed that the people in question were trespassing on land that had been transparently and legally protected in the past, and as such, no safeguards were being violated. This decision was questioned during a World Bank supervision mission site visit, and its validity was confirmed by a World Bank social assessment expert who visited the site during project implementation.

- *Project “Integrated River Basin Management in Ait M’hamed and Imegdale Rural Communes” (#63843) implemented by Global Diversity Foundation:* As the project deals with activities related to agriculture, the applicant was asked about potential use of pesticides. The applicant answered that they had “ticked this section because the evaluators of the full proposal asked whether they intended to use any pesticides during the implementation, for instance for the nurseries, or to grow and disseminate any non-native plants which could have the potential of becoming invasive.” In fact, the applicant presents itself as being a “strong advocate of organic farming and committed to managing nurseries without chemical products (fertilizers and pesticides).” This was considered plausible because the applicant will be working with fruit and nut trees that can be organically produced in Morocco, and with medicinal plants that do not require chemical inputs. None of the non-native species that will be grown are known to be invasive. Furthermore, the applicant intends to explore certification by Ecocert (www.ecocert.com), FairWild (www.fairwild.org) and other organizations that certify organic and Fairtrade products. The safeguard was thus not triggered.

On the other hand, projects that do not initially trigger any safeguard during the project proposal reviewing process sometimes end up modifying some of their activities and therefore trigger a safeguard. This was the case with the “Conservation of Pelicans, a Key Biodiversity Species of Skadar Lake” project (#63087) implemented by Noé Conservation. Initially, only the rehabilitation of a trail was planned, which was not considered to be a trigger for the environmental safeguard. However, during its implementation, the project evolved. It now includes the refurbishment of a ranger station as an official starting point for the trail. Discussions took place during the grant director’s field mission to Montenegro. The environmental safeguard was triggered and the grantee was thus asked to prepare an EIA.

The examples presented demonstrate the sensible work being carried out by grant directors to assess the activities conducted in projects and determine whether any safeguard policies apply.

To date, triggered safeguards led to preparation of 224 reports and/or management plans, mainly social assessment and process framework reports (70 and 57 respectively). Fourteen pest management plans were prepared, as were 11 reports on free prior and informed consultation of indigenous peoples, 10 environmental impact assessment reports, and 44 social monitoring safeguard reports. All required reports have been received at the CEPF Secretariat.

5.3 In Focus: the Indigenous Peoples Safeguard

In light of the fact that the most commonly triggered safeguard over the period 2009-2014 was the indigenous peoples safeguard (61%), this section focuses on this policy.

Nine regions (out of the 14) had large and small grant projects that triggered the indigenous peoples safeguard. Indo-Burma has triggered the highest number (29 during Phase 1 and 26 during Phase 2), closely followed by Western Ghats & Sri Lanka, and the East Melanesian Islands (39 and 21 respectively). A comparison of the number of projects with triggered indigenous peoples safeguards to the total number of approved large and small grants per region over the period 2009-2014 shows that up to:

- 78% of the East Melanesian Islands projects have triggered that safeguard;
- 50% of the Mesoamerica projects;
- 43% of the Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena projects;
- 40% of the Mountains of Southwest China projects
- 38% of the Western Ghats & Sri Lanka projects;
- 28% of the Indo-Burma projects (Phase I and II);
- 17% of the Tropical Andes projects;
- 13% of the Eastern Afromontane projects;
- 3% of the Mediterranean projects;
- and none were triggered for Caribbean, Caucasus, Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, Eastern Himalayas, Guinean Forests of West Africa, Madagascar, Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany, Polynesia-Micronesia, Succulent Karoo and Wallacea.

Table 6: Number of large and small grant projects with indigenous peoples safeguard, by hotspot, January 1, 2009-December 31, 2014.

Hotspots	Number of projects with triggered safeguards	Number of projects with triggered indigenous peoples policy	% of projects with triggered indigenous peoples policy
Caribbean Islands	11	0	0%
Caucasus	2	0	0%
Eastern Afromontane	15	7	47%
East-Melanesian Islands	21	21	100%
Indo-Burma	84	55	65%
Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	7	0	0%
Mediterranean Basin	20	2	10%
Mountains of Southwest China	2	2	100%
Polynesia-Micronesia	3	0	0%
Mesoamerica	4	4	100%
Succulent Karoo	1	0	0%

Tropical Andes	2	1	50%
Tumbes-Choco-Magdalena	3	3	100%
Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	44	39	84%
TOTAL	219	134	61%

To explain why some hotspots with indigenous peoples did not trigger the safeguard, such as Polynesia-Micronesia, one has to refer back to the definition of “Indigenous Peoples.” Indeed, while the people from this region are indigenous, they are also a majority and do not have a separate language, thus do not meet all the criteria to trigger the Indigenous Peoples safeguard. However, this safeguard has been challenging in a few funding regions where local communities do not consider themselves as indigenous peoples. It is important to note that people need to recognize themselves as indigenous peoples, for CEPF to consider them as such.

This particular safeguard has been closely monitored by the grant directors over the whole period with specific attention on the review process and the subsequent monitoring process. All necessary indigenous peoples safeguard reports have been filed to date.

6. Conclusion

CEPF has developed solid systems to comply with the safeguard policies of the World Bank. CEPF’s ESMF was adapted over time to address the evolving safeguard guidance coming from the World Bank. CEPF’s own understanding and appreciation of safeguards has evolved as well. Procedures are now in place to ensure appropriate screening during the project design phase, and comprehensive monitoring during the implementation and evaluation stages of the project cycle. CEPF performs due diligence across the biodiversity hotspots, and ensures that grantees, RITs and Secretariat staff understand the importance of the safeguards. Grantees and RITs have also evolved and improved on safeguards over time thanks to a better inclusion of safeguard considerations within the whole CEPF grant making process.

Over the period under review (January 1, 2009 – December 31, 2014), 219 large and small grant projects have triggered 275 safeguards, out of which 49% (134) were indigenous peoples safeguards, 33% (92) were involuntary resettlement, 12% (33) were environmental impact, 5% (14) were pest management and 1% (2) were physical cultural resources. No natural habitats and forests safeguard was triggered.

All of the 219 projects with triggered safeguards have submitted the required documentation, which has been disclosed on CEPF’s website. CEPF is committed to continuing its focus on safeguard policies, monitoring their implementation across all portfolios, and sharing any lessons learned resulting from their application.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: LOI template

Annex 2: Guidance on Standardizing the CEPF Approach to Safeguards

Annex 3: CEPF's Invitation Letter for Fauna & Flora International's project entitled "Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into Policies, Plans and Business Practices in Myanmar" (#64591)

Annex 4: Template of CEPF Project Proposal that includes an expanded list of safeguard questions

Annex 5: One of the five Indigenous Peoples reports for the project "Conserving freshwater biodiversity and critical wetland resources for local communities along the Mekong River, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces" implemented by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in Cambodia (#55418)

Annex 6: Supervision Mission report with a section on safeguards

Annex 7: Full list of projects which triggered safeguards from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2014

Annex 1: CEPF Letter of Inquiry

To submit your Letter of Inquiry, please send it to cepfgiants@conservation.org. If you have any questions or concerns please send your inquiry to the same account and we will do all that we can to assist.

Thank you for your interest in CEPF. Organization Information
Organization Legal Name
Organization Short Name / Acronym, if any.
Project Lead Contact – Provide the name and contact information for the person responsible for correspondence with CEPF regarding this project.
Organization Chief Executive – Provide the name and contact information for the chief executive or person who is authorized to sign contracts on behalf of your organization.
Mailing Address
Physical Address – if different from mailing address above.
Country
Telephone
Fax, if any.
Web Site Address, if any.
E-mail Address – Provide an e-mail address. CEPF will use this to communicate the status of your application.
Total Permanent Staff
Year Organization Established

Organization Type

Local

International

Local organizations should be legally registered in a country within the hotspot where the project will be implemented and have an independent board of directors or other similar type of independent governing structure.

History and Mission Statement – Provide a brief description of your organization’s history and mission, including experience relevant to the proposed project.

Eligibility Questions

The questions below help CEPF determine the eligibility of your organization or proposed project activities to receive CEPF funds. Where possible, you may revise your strategy to avoid these elements or you may wish to consult the “Resources” section at www.cepf.net that provides links to additional funding sources and resource sites.

Ineligible Recipients of Funds

Government agencies, and organizations controlled by government agencies, are **not** eligible to receive CEPF funds.

Do you represent, or is your organization controlled by, a government agency?

Yes

No

Government-owned enterprises or institutions are eligible only if they can establish (i) that the enterprise or institution has a legal personality independent of any government agency or actor, (ii) that the enterprise or institution has the authority to apply for and receive private funds, and (iii) that the enterprise or institution may not assert a claim of sovereign immunity.

If your organization is a government-owned enterprise or institution, can it clearly establish each of the three items named above?

Yes

No

Ineligible Use of Funds

CEPF will **not** fund the capitalization of trust funds, the purchase of land, the involuntary resettlement of people, or the removal or alteration of any physical cultural property under any circumstances. Please answer “yes” or “no” to each item below.

Does your proposed activity intend to use CEPF grant money to capitalize a trust fund?

- Yes
- No

Does your proposed activity intend to use CEPF grant money to purchase land?

- Yes
- No

Does your proposed activity intend to use CEPF grant money to resettle people?

- Yes
- No

Does your proposed activity intend to use CEPF grant money to remove or alter any physical cultural property (defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance)?

- Yes
- No

Safeguard Questions

The questions below will help CEPF to determine whether your project triggers any of the World Bank’s safeguard policies. CEPF is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CEPF application of safeguards please refer to http://www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx.

Environmental assessment. Will the project have adverse impacts on the environment? If you answer yes, please provide additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.

- Yes
- No

Natural habitats and forests. Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation of forests or other natural habitats? If you answer yes, please provide

<p>additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Involuntary restrictions of access to resources. Will the project introduce or strengthen involuntary restrictions of access to resources? If you answer yes, please provide additional information and a description of mitigating measures you will take.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Indigenous peoples. Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples? If you answer yes, please provide a brief description of planned activities in these lands or territories, any adverse impacts foreseen on these indigenous peoples and any mitigating measures you will take.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Pest management. Will the project involve use of herbicides, pesticides, insecticides or any other poison for the removal of invasive species? If you answer yes, please provide the name of the pesticide, herbicide, insecticide or poison you intend to use.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>Project Title and Request</p>
<p>Project Title</p>
<p>CEPF Region – Please list the CEPF region where your project will be implemented. CEPF funding regions are described on www.cepf.net.</p>
<p>Project Location – Define the geographic location (including country, corridor, site, etc) where project activities will take place.</p>
<p>Project Duration – Enter the approximate time period of your project.</p>

<p>Strategic Direction from the CEPF Ecosystem Profile – Enter the single strategic direction this proposal aims to address. Use the exact number, such as 1, 2, etc. and wording from the ecosystem profile for this region found on www.cepf.net.</p>
<p>Funding Request Amount – Enter the amount of funds (in US \$) requested from CEPF.</p>
<p>Total Project Budget –Enter the total budget for this project from all funding sources.</p>
<p>Counterpart Funding – Identify the amounts and sources of any other funding already secured to be directed to this project.</p>
<p>In-Kind Contributions – Enter the amount of your organization’s contributions to be directed to this project and explain how these have been calculated.</p>
<p>Project Budget – Provide a breakdown of the proposed budget (in US\$ and only for the CEPF funded portion of the project) using the following categories.</p>
Salaries/Benefits:
Professional Services:
Rent and Storage:
Telecommunications:
Postage and Delivery:
Supplies:
Furniture and Equipment:
Maintenance:
Travel:
Meetings & Events:
Miscellaneous:
Sub-Grants:
Indirect Cost (max 13%):
Total Budget:

Letter of Inquiry

The letter of inquiry is meant to provide CEPF with an overview of the project concept. It is typically 2-3 pages in length, and must include at least the following information:

Project Rationale – Describe the conservation need (key threats and/or important opportunities) your project aims to address and what would happen if this project were not implemented.

Project Approach – Describe the proposed strategy and actions of your project in response to the conservation need stated above. Include the expected results of the project and any potential risks you face in implementing this plan.

Link to CEPF Investment Strategy – How does your project relate to the CEPF investment strategy presented in the Ecosystem Profile? (This document may be found at www.cepf.net) Your answer should include reference to a specific strategic direction from the relevant ecosystem profile that the project will support.

Project Partners / Stakeholders – List any partners to be directly involved in implementing this project as well as important stakeholders and how you have involved them in your planning.

Long-term Sustainability/Replicability – Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project.

Please compose your letter of inquiry in the section below.

* Letter of Inquiry

Annex 2: Guidance on Standardizing the CEPF Approach to Safeguards

The **Operational Manual OM 3.6** covers Safeguard Policies. It outlines how CEPF addresses environmental and social issues within the Project Cycle Management Approach, and presents information on the process for design, implementation and evaluation of CEPF projects that trigger the safeguards. Detail is provided on which policies are applicable to CEPF. These include

- Environmental assessment (OP 4.01)
- Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)
- Forests (OP 4.36)
 - Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)
- Socioeconomic impacts
 - Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)
 - Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10)
 - Pest Management (OP 4.09)

The table below provides detail on the process and assigns responsibility either to the applicant, the grantee, the CEPF Secretariat, or the Regional Implementation Team (RIT).

Table 1. Safeguard Policy and Project Cycle Framework

PCM Phase	Process Steps	Responsibility	Safeguards	Decisions(s)
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPF application • Review process & discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicant • CEPF, with support from RIT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental & social screening, assessments, frameworks • Free, prior and informed consultations for Indigenous Peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve • Develop mitigation steps • Decline
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPF project performance monitoring report and supplementary reports (if required). • Review process & discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee • CEPF, with support from RIT 	Environmental & social safeguard measures	Monitor and re-assess safeguards
End of Project Evaluation	Final project completion report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee • CEPF, with support from RIT 	Environmental & social measures	Evaluate, document lessons learned

If more information is needed about safeguard policies, it can be found on the World Bank website at <http://go.worldbank.org/WTA1ODE7T0>.

When safeguards are triggered.....what should we do?

According to the Operational Manual section 3.6, the following process should be followed if a safeguard is triggered.

At the conclusion of the initial screening, CEPF will identify any environmental and social effects of the project and define any safeguard requirements necessary. For projects above \$20,000, a more detailed Project Proposal Application is required, and safeguard requirements may be further elaborated and defined. The grantee is responsible for implementation and monitoring of any required safeguard instrument or other required measures to address Safeguard Policies.

This process is then tracked throughout project implementation similar to the tracking of performance toward project objectives. At each performance reporting stage, grantees will revisit the safeguard policy issues to reconfirm their status, adjust any that may have changed during implementation, and make necessary mitigation steps as needed. In cases where grantees are implementing mitigation actions, they will report on the progress of such implementation similar to that which they are doing for other project elements. The intent of this process is to ensure that the environmental and social safeguard issues are continually monitored and mitigated throughout project implementation.

The final step is to evaluate the environmental and social issues at project completion. Any related documents and lessons learned will be shared via www.cepf.net to help in the design and mitigation of negative environmental and social impacts in future projects.

Grantees will note when a safeguard is triggered when they check the relevant box in the Letter of Inquiry. In addition, the RIT and the Secretariat will examine each application with the view to determining whether or not safeguards need to be considered. Safeguard screening is required for all CEPF grants, including small grants <\$20,000.

The table below gives a snapshot of various situations that might occur, and how to proceed.

Table 2. Action to be taken regarding assessment of a project:

Environmental assessment (OP 4.01)	What to do?
1. Projects that do not have any adverse environmental effects.	Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.

<p>2. Projects that involve physical construction or rehabilitation.</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare a brief Environmental Impact Assessment during project design. If the Secretariat (Grant Director) intends to go ahead with the project after reviewing the EIA, the grantee should prepare an Environmental Management Plan during project design (can be brief – 1 page) and ensure the project budget includes funds for mitigation (especially for waste removal). Also, the Grant Director should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee has the right (the right or permission from owner) to undertake physical construction. • Grantee has the necessary permits. • Grantee has facilities and equipment to ensure health and safety of workers during construction. • Grantee has facilities and plan to manage waste effectively. <p>This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT.</p>
<p>3. Projects that involve interaction with live animals.</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. If the Secretariat (Grant Director) decides to go ahead with the project, it should require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee has the necessary permits. • Grantee has the facilities and equipment to ensure the health and safety of staff during the interaction. • Grantee has a plan to limit the mortality of animals during the interaction. • Grantee has a communications strategy or action plan for ensuring that the benefits of the project can quickly be conveyed. <p>This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT.</p>
<p>4. Projects that involve the removal or reduction of invasive species (without use of chemicals).</p>	<p>The safeguard is not triggered. Nevertheless, the Secretariat still needs to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grantee has the necessary permits. • Grantee has the facilities and equipment to ensure the health and safety of staff during the interaction. • Grantee has a plan to address any potential negative communications that might result from the removal.
<p>Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)</p>	<p>What to do?</p>
<p>1. Projects that do not cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation of natural habitats.</p>	<p>Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.</p>
<p>2. Projects that cause degradation natural habitats.</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment. If the Secretariat intends to go ahead with the project after reviewing the EIA, prepare an Environmental Management Plan (can be brief – 1 page). Ensure that project budget includes funds for mitigation. This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT prior to grant award.</p>

Forests (OP 4.36)	What to do?
1. Projects that do not cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation of forests.	Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.
2. Projects that cause degradation of forests.	The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment. If the Secretariat intends to go ahead with the project after reviewing the EIA, the grantee should prepare an Environmental Management Plan. The Secretariat should ensure the project budget includes funds for mitigation. This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT prior to grant award.
3. Projects that involve small-scale community forestry activities.	The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment. If the Secretariat intends to go ahead with the project after reviewing the EIA, it should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare an Environmental Management Plan; • ensure the project budget includes funds for mitigation; • and ensure the grantee considers certification as part of the project. This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT prior to grant award.
4. Projects that involve large-scale commercial forestry	Reject the proposal. CEPF does not support large-scale commercial forestry.
Physical cultural resources (OP4.11)	What to do?
1. Projects that do not involve the removal or alteration of any physical cultural resources.	Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.

<p>2. Projects that involve the removal or alteration of any physical cultural resources (defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance).</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. If the Grant Director determines that the removal or alteration of the resource(s) does not have a strong conservation justification, remove the component(s) triggering the safeguard (this may render the proposal non-viable, resulting in its rejection outright). If the removal or alteration of the resource(s) has a strong conservation justification, the grantee should prepare a Physical Cultural Resources Plan (which can be brief: 4-5 pages) during the design phase, which should document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the resource needs to be moved/altered; • that communities at the present site have been fully engaged and have consented to the move or alteration (e.g. with signed minutes or photos of meetings; and conducted in local languages, where relevant); • where the resource (such as a sacred crocodile) being moved will be moved to and why the new place makes sense (how was it identified, and what was the input from government); • that the source community agrees with the move/alteration and has access to the new site (if there is one) and has access to it (if they need to be able to visit the resource for example); • that communities at the new site (if there is one) have been fully engaged and have consented to the move (especially all potential impacts); • a safety plan (who will move, capture, handle, transport the resource etc); • a timetable; • a budget; • evidence that the laws are fully complied with (permits, government approval letters, etc.); • a grievance redress mechanism (i.e. who can people contact if they are unhappy); and • a few indicators to monitor success. <p>The Physical Cultural Resources Plan must be approved by the World Bank prior to grant award.</p>
<p>Involuntary resettlement (OP4.12)</p>	<p>What to do?</p>
<p>1. Projects that do not involve any restriction of access to resources within legally designated protected areas; or that only provide incentives to change livelihood and natural resource use on a voluntary basis.</p>	<p>Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.</p>

<p>2. Projects that introduce or improve enforcement of involuntary restrictions of access to resources within legally designated protected areas but where these restrictions are limited in scope and/or apply mainly to activities that are clearly illegal, unsustainable or destructive (e.g. poaching of protected wildlife species, dynamite fishing, etc).</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare a Process Framework during the design phase. This will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the potential impact on the livelihoods of communities and resource users. • Consultation with local communities and resource users (as far as possible) before any changes are made to protected area regulations. • Results of the assessment are shared with affected local communities and resource users. • Identification of impacts that will reduce the ability of local communities and/or individual families to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, medicine, or impacts that will leave communities and/or individual families worse off as a result of the project than they were before the project started. • A grievance redress mechanism (including widely publicized contact details that people can contact if they are unhappy with the project or project team). <p>This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT prior to grant award.</p>
<p>3. Projects that introduce or improve enforcement of involuntary restrictions of access to resources within legally designated protected areas and where these restrictions are not limited in scope and do not apply mainly to activities that are clearly illegal, unsustainable or destructive.</p>	<p>The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should prepare a Process Framework during design phase. This will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the potential impact on the livelihoods of communities and resource users. • Consultation with local communities and resources users before any changes are made to protected area regulations. • Results of the assessment are shared with affected local communities and resource users. • Identification of impacts that will reduce the ability of local communities and/or individual families to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, medicine, or impacts that will leave communities and/or individual families worse off as a result of the project than they were before the project started. • A plan to mitigate serious impacts on community livelihoods as part of the project plan, with a dedicated budget for mitigation activities. • A grievance redress mechanism (including widely publicized contact details that people can contact if they are unhappy with the project or project team). <p>This documentation will be reviewed by the Grant Director and RIT prior to grant award.</p>
<p>4. Projects that involve resettlement of people or land acquisition.</p>	<p>Reject the proposal, or if the proposed project has other merits, the Secretariat and RIT should work with the applicant to remove the component(s) that triggered the safeguard.</p>

Indigenous peoples (OP4.10)	What to do?
1. Projects that do not work in areas with Indigenous Peoples, or that predominantly comprise surveys, research, desk studies or awareness raising activities.	Nothing. The safeguard is not triggered.
2. Projects that implement conservation actions in areas with Indigenous Peoples but are small and expected to have few or no adverse impacts on them.	The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen for Indigenous Peoples during design phase. • Prepare a short Social Assessment during design phase. • Conduct free, prior and informed consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities during the design phase. • Ensure that Indigenous Peoples are broadly supportive of the project, by for example providing minutes of meetings.
3. Projects that implement conservation actions in areas with Indigenous Peoples that are large and complex and/or that are expect to have significant adverse impacts on them.	The safeguard is triggered. The grantee should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen for Indigenous Peoples during design phase. • Prepare a more elaborate Social Assessment during design phase. • Conduct free, prior and informed consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities during the design phase and during implementation. Ensure that Indigenous Peoples are broadly supportive of the project. • Prepare Indigenous Peoples Plan and/or incorporate elements of the plan into the project design.
<i>Note:</i> Projects working in areas where the local population is fully or predominantly composed of Indigenous Peoples do not need to prepare a separate Social Assessment, if they are already preparing a Process Framework under the Involuntary Resettlement Policy. Also, if they are required to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan, the elements of the plan should be included in the overall project design and a separate document is not necessary.	
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	What to do?

<p>1. Projects that involve physical removal of alien and invasive plant and animals through physical means as part of the restoration of degraded habitat or the maintenance of KBAs and corridors.</p>	<p>The safeguard is not triggered. Nevertheless the Secretariat should ensure that the health and safety of project executants is assured if the physical removal poses risks. It should also ensure that potential negative public awareness is mitigated.</p>
<p>2. Projects that involve the removal of alien and invasive plant and animals through chemical means including those that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pay for the direct purchase or expenses related to the manufacture, acquisition, transport, application, storage, or disposal of pesticides, including the costs of materials, equipment, and labor. • pay for the direct purchase or expenses related to the control or removal of animals by chemical means. • pay for the planning, management, or supervision of work which involves the general use of pesticides or animal control as described in the two points above. 	<p>The safeguard is triggered. The grantees should prepare a Pest Management Plan during the design phase. The Pest Management Plan consists of 34 questions pertaining to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pest management approach; • pesticide selection and use; • policy, regulatory framework and institutional capacity; • consultation; and • monitoring and evaluation. <p>This plan is a standard template and can be found in section 3.6.3 of CEPF’s Operational Manual.</p>

How will CEPF track safeguard information? CEPF intends to track safeguards by recording information in its online grants management software. Each proposal that triggers a safeguard will be identified, and for projects that are flagged for triggering safeguards, the following information will be captured:

- Which safeguard(s) is triggered
- All assessment and background documentation leading to the identification of the safeguard(s) trigger
- The required documentation for public disclosure.

The key public safeguards documents will be posted on the CEPF website for each triggered project, in the Project Database section. Additionally, safeguard documentation will be shared with the World Bank and posted on its website.

How should we implement and monitor the safeguards?

Implementation and monitoring of safeguards should be transparent and easy to understand. The most straightforward method is to include implementation and monitoring of all safeguard requirements in the CEPF proposal. To be consistent, safeguard requirements should be included as either of the following:

- a separate component
- one or more deliverables

While it may be appropriate in some cases to put all safeguard considerations into a single component, flexibility is important so it may be better to have a series of deliverables spread across several components.

For monitoring, in cases where grantees are implementing a safeguard instrument or other mitigation measure, they will report on progress at each performance reporting stage against the deliverables set out in their project logframe, by providing comprehensive detail in their quarterly/semestral and final project reports, and by providing supplementary reports on a quarterly/semestral basis, if required.

Safeguard compliance review is also a standard element of each Supervision Mission conducted by CEPF Grant Directors and site visits conducted by the RIT.

Conditional Approvals

In cases where a grant is awarded and the grantee must complete a safeguards compliance task during implementation in order for the grant to progress the logframe and the performance tracker will reflect the conditions for compliance and approval (see 59096 Component 5, Deliverable 5.1 in Qtr 1 of 2013).



Frank Momberg,
Fauna & Flora International,
4th Floor, Jupiter House, Station Road,
Cambridge,
CB1 2JD,
United Kingdom

April 8, 2014

Dear Frank,

Re: CEPF's Response on the LoI: "Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into Policies, Plans and Business Practices in Myanmar"

Thank you for submitting a Letter of Inquiry (LoI) for the above project, which has recently been reviewed. The LoI describes how proposed activities would fit Strategic Direction 6: *Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors*. Reviewers considered the proposed project likely to have important impacts in terms of analyzing the impacts of the construction materials and tourism sectors on limestone karst ecosystems in Myanmar, and advancing alternative development scenarios and appropriate mitigating measures. It is thus my pleasure to invite you to submit a full proposal.

My colleague, Brenna Ranzen, will contact you shortly about submitting this proposal using the on-line software that CEPF has developed. When developing the proposal, please consider the following relevant comments and questions raised by reviewers. Each comment should be either reflected in the full proposal or responded to in the section on 'Additional Information'.

Technical

- Overall, reviewers felt that this was an ambitious and exciting project but that more clarity is needed about the expected impacts.
- The full proposal should detail the approach(es) that will be adopted to engage with the cement industry, and give examples of the kind of best practice that will be promoted.
- In relation to this, please identify the specific private sector companies that FFI has or will aim to engage with, and provide more details about the role of the Cement Sustainability Initiative in the project.

Partnership

- Please provide more details about consultations that FFI has already had with the cement and tourism industry, as well as more details on specific companies in these sectors, and existing biodiversity commitments of these companies (if any).
- Please include some explicit deliverables, with accompanying activities, regarding capacity building for local civil society partners.
- Please provide letters of support from the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forests, Southern Shan Biodiversity Conservation Association, Dawei Research Association, and the Harrison Institute.

Social safeguards

- Please clarify whether any restrictions on guano harvest or other restrictions on access to natural resources will be introduced within any legally designated protected area. If so, the project will trigger CEPF's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement (in regard to potential involuntary restrictions on access to natural resources), and FFI will need to prepare a Process Framework for Involuntary Restrictions. This document should include background to the project, social and threat analyses, plans for participatory implementation, explanation of how groups eligible for assistance and vulnerable groups will be identified (if any), planned measures to mitigate impacts and assist affected groups, explanation of a mechanism to monitor safeguard issues, and a grievance mechanism. Please clearly differentiate between resource use restrictions that will be wholly voluntary in nature (or that relate to activities that are clearly illegal, unsustainable and destructive) and those that are involuntary.
- Please also clarify whether the project will implement any activities in areas with Indigenous Peoples (i.e. ethnic minorities). If so, FFI may need to prepare a Social Assessment, to demonstrate how the project will comply with CEPF's Safeguard Policy on Indigenous Peoples. This can be a stand-alone document, or combined with the Process Framework, and should: (i) identify Indigenous Peoples in the project area; (ii) assess expected project impacts (both positive and negative) on them; (iii) describe how free, prior and informed consultations have been carried out with affected communities during project design (i.e. prior to submission of the full proposal); (iv) outline measures to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits; (v) explain how these measures will be monitored; and (vi) detail a grievance mechanism.
- Full guidance is available at: www.cepf.net/grants/Pages/safeguard_policies.aspx. The CEPF Regional Implementation Team at IUCN is also on hand to provide guidance and can supply sample documents if required.
- If any safeguard policy is triggered, please include a deliverable in the Logframe, along the lines of "Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF".
- Against this deliverable, in the Performance Tracking Worksheet, please include a six-monthly reporting milestone along the lines of "Safeguard monitoring conducted and report submitted to CEPF".

The full proposal should be submitted no later than Tuesday, May 20, 2014, and should have a total CEPF request of no more than \$150,000. In order to assist you in the preparation of the proposal, I have attached a checklist of issues that are commonly encountered with proposals to CEPF. Please pay attention to all of these issues, in order to facilitate review of your proposal.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Once again, I thank you for your interest in CEPF and look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew "Jack" Tordoff
Grant Director

Annex 4: Template of CEPF Project Proposal that includes an expanded list of safeguard questions

Safeguard Policy Aspects [?]
<p>If the answer to one or more of the following questions is marked Yes, summarize the potential impacts and how these might be avoided or mitigated. Describe proposed consultation process and assessments that will be undertaken to inform project design, as well as measures to address social issues.</p>
<p>Environmental Aspects [?]</p> <p>Will the proposed project involve activities that are likely to have adverse impacts on the environment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>Justification I - Provide rationale for environmental impact if the answer marked is Yes.</p> <p>We will be constructing monitoring outposts for monitoring officers that will lead to loss of habitat where they are built. We will minimize the impacts and most will be near to road or water access so that damage from vehicles transporting building materials will be minimized. We believe in the long run the presence of these buildings will ensure the improved conservation of the remaining land in both protected areas. An EIA will be made prior to the construction of the outposts.</p>
<p>Social Aspects [?]</p> <p>Will the proposed project involve activities that are likely to have adverse impacts on the local community?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>Justification II - Provide rationale for social impact if the answer marked is Yes.</p> <p>Although this project will not directly impact local communities the process of creating the park will have some impacts which have been addressed with safeguards under project 62610. It is aimed that this project will move towards improving livelihoods within villages around the park through employment and injection of funding into the local economy</p>
<p>Pest Management [?]</p> <p>Will the project involve use of herbicides, pesticides, insecticides or any other poison for the removal of invasive species? If you answer yes, please provide the name of the pesticide, herbicide, insecticide or poison you intend to use.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>Justification III - Provide the name of the pesticide, herbicide, insecticide or poison you intend to use if the answer marked is Yes.</p> <p></p>

Annex 5: One of the five Indigenous Peoples reports for the project “Conserving freshwater biodiversity and critical wetland resources for local communities along the Mekong River, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces”

**AND WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)
CAMBODIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT TEAM (CRDT)
COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CED)**

Report on Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies



January-June 2013

Background

As a requirement, report on Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies is provided on a 6-monthly basis. The report is covering the period from January to June 2013 and is providing an update on any significant Social Safeguard issues that taken place in the target areas under CFPC fund that implemented by WWF Cambodia, CRDT and CED in Mekong Flooded Forest (MFF).

A Prakas n.126 Proko dated 23 April 2013 and signed by His Excellency Dr. Chan Sarun, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, officially designated a 56km remote section of the Mekong mainstream referred to as Mekong Flooded Forest (33,808 ha) as a management and conservation site for biodiversity and fisheries resources. The official designation of this area for management and conservation provides an opportunity for the recovery of many globally significant animal and plant species. WWF and FIA are now discussing on the development of the management plan that will start by a community based consultation process.

Update

Assist communities in land regards to land use, titling and land encroachment mitigation measures

Economic Land Concession (ELC) is still a big problem for the indigenous people along Mekong Flooded Forest. The existing issue from last report is the overlapping of 6 Community Forestry (CF) located on the west bank of the Mekong with ELC THINK DIOTECH CAMBODIA CO. LTD. WWF and Kratie Forestry Administration Cantonment (FAC) also facilitated to support resolution of land use competition between the company and local communities. The communities with support from local authorities have filed their complaint to submit to district and provincial authorities to seek resolution. In parallel, WWF and Kratie FAC have been working to help communities to legalize and register the 6 CFs. This builds on the work that WWF has done with a climate change adaptation grant from the MacArthur Foundation and CEPF. In addition to developing CFs in these six villages, the project has also been supporting forest restoration of 30 hectares of degraded forest at O Krasang and 20 hectares of degraded forest at Puntachea.

CED and a consultant from International Labor Organization (ILO) had cooperated with competent provincial departments such as Department of Rural Development, Department of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Department of Investment and Planning and Forestry Administration Cantonment to facilitate with local authorities and two indigenous Communities in identifying the village

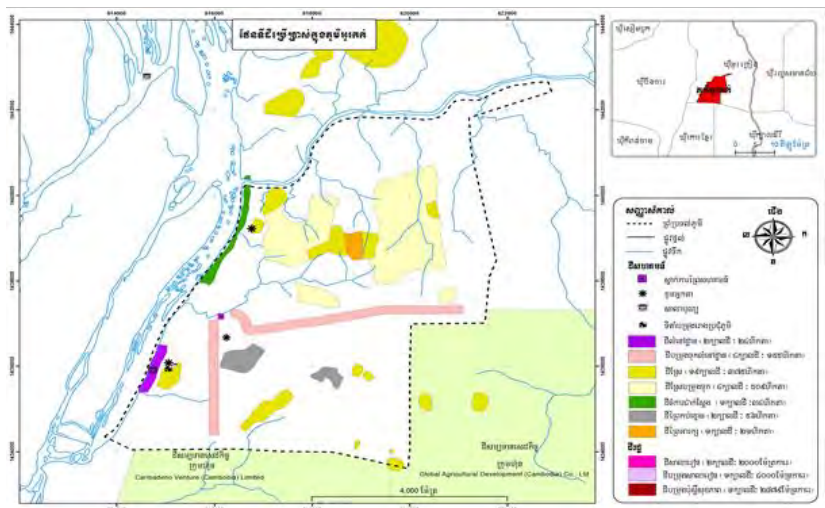


boundaries demarcation by GPS at O'KOK and PUNTACHEA villages in O'KRIENG commune of SAMBOR

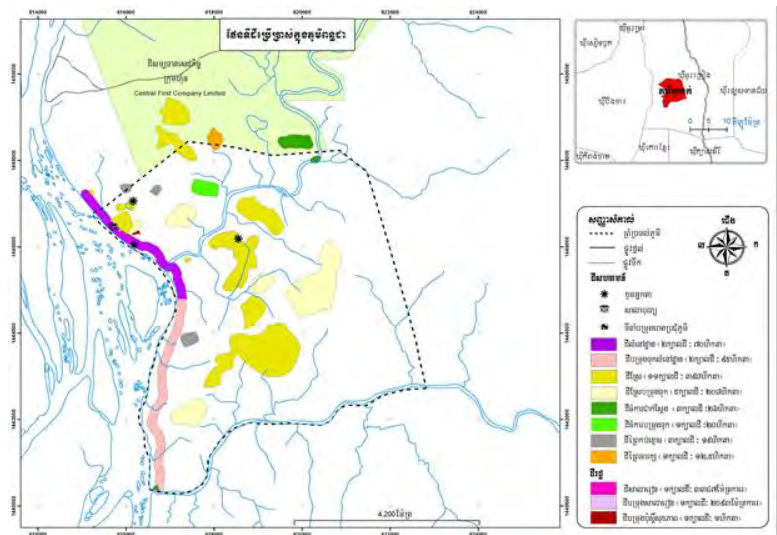
District, KRATIE Province. ILO consultant who has experience in demarcating village boundaries in order to produce the village maps

Two village of Indigenous people in O’KOK and PUNTA CHEA have now primary Maps as first draft that can see a real size of Indigenous People (IP) land request for collective Land registration for each village.

Map of O’KOK village as the first Draft for IP request for Land Registration.



Map of PUNTA CHEA village as the first Draft for IP request for Land Registration



CED’s Team and Department of Rural Development (DRD) and Provincial department of investment and planning coordinated with IP committees and Commune council (CC) in the process of the meeting in order for CCs to endorse IP committees and IP By-Laws with approval by signature and stamp. All documents of IP are prepared and submitted to the district and provincial governor for endorsement and approval. These documents would continue to be submitted to the Ministry of Interior (Mol) on September, 2013.



The CF members in 3 CFs and 2 Indigenous Communities land titling in the target areas normally have the right to enter the forest to collect NTFP (mushroom, rattan, bamboo, honey, wild vegetable...etc) in term of generating income and they have the right to respect the spirit forest and maintain their culture. This due to those forest and land have been converted as CFs and land Titling that acknowledged by the local government, if compare with the other forest and land that granted to the companies as ELC by the Cambodian Government, the local residents have no right to enter the forest administrated by the private companies to traditionally collect NTFP for their daily consumption.

Continue to support alternative livelihood and development activities to mitigate negative impacts – especially on the fish catch.

CRDT has been supporting to secure livelihood of local communities along Mekong Flooded Forest. As a result of their efforts, 30 community-based organization (CBO) were completely established. There were 507 direct beneficiaries included 383 women as group members and 2562 household members were considered as CRDT indirect beneficiary. The CBOs have clear by-laws and regulations, recognized by commune authorities.



The CBOs have been managed and led by 98 executive committee members with 56 women. CRDT has supported many indigenous people in the target areas. There were 352 of 507 total beneficiaries are Kuy and Phnong people equal 69.43% and Khmer was 30.57%. Moreover, 25.05 % of project beneficiaries are the poorest (ID poor of level 1 & 2). It means that our intervention of CEPF project in this area have not been affected to minority groups.



Last semester, communities were enthusiastic with CRDT activities especially SRI and vaccination trainings to indigenous people in Mekong Flooded Forest. As last year they were affected by climate change that destroyed some crop productions, they may depend more on natural resources but mitigation activities have been taken through improving their techniques of rice growing and adapted rice seed from CRDT. However, threats by land concession companies were going on in the area.

Annex 6: Supervision Mission report with a section on safeguards

CEPF Site Visit Report

ORGANIZATION: Snehakunja Trust

PROJECT NAME: Linking Fragmented Fresh-water Swamps through the Restoration of Micro-corridors in central Western Ghats

DATE OF VISIT: February 5, 2010

AREA(S) VISITED: Kasarkod town and Kathelakan swamp, Honnavara Forest Division, Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka

SITE VISIT TEAM: Jack Tordoff (CEPF), Bhaskar Acharya (ATREE), Liza Pinto (ATREE)

PEOPLE INTERVIEWED: Rajeshwari Joshi (Administrator), Mohan R Hegde (President), Narasimha Hegde (CEPF project coordinator), Ravindra Shetty (CEPF project staff), Shridar Bhat (CEPF project staff), Dr Vasudeva (Scientific Advisor)

FULFILLS AUDIT REQUIREMENT: _____ Yes No

1. Review

Overall Impression:

Performance Rating

Significantly exceeded targets

Slightly missed targets

Exceeded Targets

Significantly missed targets

Met Targets

Unable to determine

2. Specific Observations on objectives/activities:

The project aims to restore *Myristica* swamps within the Malnad-Kodagu corridor, through enrichment planting, habitat recreation and strengthening of community institutions able to sustain restoration efforts into the long term. To date, Snehakunja has focused on building the project team, holding meetings with the forest department to inform them that the project has started, and holding initial meetings with communities to identify chains for swamps suitable for restoration and build support for project objectives.

The project team will be led by Narasimha Hegde. However, because he is working on a CEPF small grant until August, he will only make unpaid inputs until the small grant has been completed. During

this period, he will be supported by other Snehakunja staff and Dr Vasudeva from Sirsi Forestry College, as he will not be able to dedicate himself full time to the project due to his commitments on the small grant. Snehakunja and Narasimha himself were very transparent about this situation as soon as it became apparent that the Snehakunja large grant proposal would be funded, and Jack and Bhaskar indicated that they were satisfied with the proposed arrangements. They stressed the importance of starting the large-grant project immediately, given the length of time necessary to establish seedling nurseries and other pre-conditions for rehabilitation efforts, and explained that the small grant period could be extended, if necessary, to allow Narasimha to put more inputs into the large grant during the start-up phase.

In addition to Narasimha Hedge and Dr Vasudeva, the core project team will comprise Vijay Kumar (responsible for assisting with mapping of swamps), Ramesh Hegde Kanagode (responsible for socio-economic surveys), Ravindra Shetty and Shridar Bhat (responsible for supporting Village Forest Committees (VFCs) and managing the community nurseries), and three as-yet-unidentified persons (one responsible for water quality analysis, one responsible for plant identification and a part-time accounts assistant).

The Snehakunja team explained that the next steps for the project, once all project staff have been recruited, will be to: survey the remaining *Myristica* swamps to identify chains with good potential for restoration; work with communities to identify suitable locations for decentralized seedling nurseries; and find a seed source for each threatened swamp species. Narasimha explained that it may be difficult to propagate certain species from seed, and, in these cases, the project may decide to raise them at Sirsi Forestry College, rather than in community nurseries. He added that the prime time for seed collection will be from March to June, which creates another urgency to begin the project immediately.

Regarding the support that will be provided to VFCs to help them engage in swamp restoration efforts and sustain them after the completion of the CEPF project, the project team has existing relationships with VFCs in some villages but may need to establish new relationships with other VFCs, depending upon the selection of target villages. As this will be informed by the results of the swamp mapping, it is essential that this begins as soon as possible.

3. Key contributions achieved toward CEPF Outcomes:

The project began on January 1, 2010, so was only one month into implementation at the time of the site visit. As the contract was only signed on January 28, 2010, only preliminary activities (consultations with project communities and forest department) have been carried out to date.

4. Project Adjustments-to-date:

None.

5. Assessment of Financial Management:

Rajeshwari explained that the Snehakunja Trust is primarily a health charity, which runs an ayurvedic hospital in Kasarkod town. However, Snehakunja has an environmental program, and has previously received grants from foreign donors, including from the Ford Foundation for mangrove afforestation, and also from Oxfam. Snehakunja's overall organizational budget in 2009 was Rs 49,00,000 (approximately \$120,000), while the overall budget in 2008 was Rs 41,00,000 (approximately \$100,000).

Rajeshwari mentioned that she had requested a five-month advance on the CEPF grant on January 27, 2010 but that the funds had not yet been received. She added that Snehakunja had not yet received the performance and financial reporting templates either. Jack showed her the templates and explained CEPF's reporting procedures, procurement policies and audit and reporting requirements. Rajeshwari explained that Snehakunja uses a hard copy ledger, and then enters the financial data into Excel and then Tally for accounting. She explained that budget codes would be created for each CEPF budget head, so that financial reports can be compiled. She went on to explain that all funds from foreign donors go into a common FCRA bank account but that Snehakunja planned to transfer the CEPF funds into a separate project account (non-FCRA). Bhaskar advised that this might not be a good idea, because of FCRA regulations, adding that ATREE keeps its CEPF funds in a common FCRA account, together with funds from other foreign donors. Rajeshwari agreed to check with the local office of the Home Affairs Ministry.

6. Partnerships and Leveraging:

The project is being implemented in collaboration with Karnataka State Forest Department. Because the project site covers Sirsi and Honnavar Forest Divisions, Snehakunja will need to work closely with the forest officers from both divisions. However, for the day-to-day work of the project, the collaboration will be with the VFCs.

Snehakunja proposes to establish a management committee at each project site, with representation from Snehakunja, the Forest Department and the participating communities (in the form of VFCs and women's self-help groups), to guide project implementation and oversee restoration and management of the freshwater swamps into the long term.

Regarding potential leveraging opportunities, Narasimha explained that the village panchayats, in their budget, have some of their funds earmarked for afforestation, which could be used to maintain and expand restoration efforts. He added that there is also the National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) scheme, which promises a fixed number of days' paid work for unemployed adults below the poverty line. He felt that it might be possible to leverage funds from this scheme towards supporting the construction of soil and water conservation structures or, at least, their maintenance. Finally, he pointed to the revolving funds established by the VFCs, which could be used to maintain some activities, such as the community seedling nurseries.

7. Safeguard Issues:

Snehakunja was requested to prepare a Process Framework on Involuntary Restrictions, in order to demonstrate compliance with CEPF's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement. This document was prepared and submitted to CEPF, prior to approval of the grant. According to the process framework, current ownership of the land where the project will implement restoration activities (Sirsi and Honnavara Forest Divisions) lies with the State Forest Department. According to Snehakunja's preliminary survey, the current usage of this land is for collection of NTFPs, fuel wood, fencing poles and water for agriculture and non-agriculture purposes.

The project activities do not involve restricting access to any of these resources but try to promote better management practices and provide incentive in the forms of: (i) cash income from cultivation and sale of seedlings; and (ii) increased freshwater availability after restoring swamp habitats, and creating soil and moisture conservation structures in swamp and upland regions.

In order to establish a mechanism whereby local villagers are able to express any grievances they have with the project, Snehakunja will set up management committees at each site (as outlined above), and will prepare and display local-language posters that contain a summary of the project objectives and contact details of the project team, ATREE and CEPF.

8. Poverty Reduction Linkages:

Local communities will receive direct economic benefits through being paid to participate in nursery management, enrichment planting, and habitat recreation, and will benefit indirectly through strengthening of community institutions, such as VFCs and women's self-help groups.

9. Recommendations and Follow-up:

Jack should check that there is no problem with Snehakunja holding the project funds in a common FCRA account.

Annex 7: Full list of projects which triggered safeguards from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2014

GEM ID	Organization	Project Title	Funding Region	Grant Effective Date	Small/Large
63482	Centre for People and Nature Reconciliation	Feasibility study for establishment of a community-managed protected area in Xin Man District, Ha Giang Province, Northeastern Vietnam	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Center for Environmental and Rural Development, Vinh University	Creating conservation leaders for the West Nghe An Biosphere Reserve	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	FISHBIO	Establishing co-managed Fish Conservation Zones to help communities protect endangered, Probarbus fishes in the mainstem Mekong River of northern Lao PDR.	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Lao Wildlife Conservation Association	Conservation initiatives of Indochinese Silvered Leaf Monkey (<i>Trachypitecus germaini</i>) in Dong Phou Vieng National Protected Area of Savannakhet, the central Lao PDR	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Lao Wildlife Conservation Association	Mitigation of threats to species in Nam Mo-Nam Thong Provincial Protected Area through awareness-raising and strengthening partnerships with local communities	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi	Understanding and inspiring conservation of Saola and other endemic species in a new protected area in Lao PDR	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Fauna & Flora International Singapore	Long-term research and conservation field station in Nakai-Nam Theun National Protected Area, central-eastern Laos for improvement of management strategy and conservation of CEPF's priority species	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Wildlife Conservation Society	Emergency funding for the recovery of a globally significant population of critically endangered Siamese crocodile (<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>) in Lao PDR.	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	OSMOSE	Environmental Education Program in Peck Kanties Floating Village, in the Prek Toal Core Area of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Mother Nature (Meada Thomajeat)	Empowerment of Khmer Daeum communities in the Areng Valley	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	The University of Minnesota Foundation	Community-based Conservation of Sandbar-nesting Birds in Cambodia	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	FREELAND Foundation	Forward Together: Fostering Wildlife Guardians Outside Thap Lan National Park through Grassroots Capacity-Building	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Kunming Institute of Zoology	Freshwater turtle conservation in karst area of Yunnan and Guangxi	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Friends of Wildlife	Conservation of Vultures at two main sites at Myanmar	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	Friends of Wildlife	Promoting the conservation of Eld's deer in Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary through core zone management and community participation	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
63482	International Rivers Network	Same Company, Two Dams, One River: Using Hydrolancang's China Domestic Practice to mainstream biodiversity, fisheries and livelihood protection for the Lower Sesan 2 Dam Project.	Indo-Burma II	2014	small
54444	WWF – Greater Mekong (3)	Urgent research to safeguard the Javan Rhino in Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444		Conserving non-breeding populations of eastern Sarus Crane at Kampong Trach Wetland, Cambodia			
54444	Mlup Baitong (MB) (2)		Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	WCS Cambodia (1)	Cambodia Vulture Conservation Project	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	WCS Cambodia (2)	Northern Plains of Cambodia Bird Nest Protection	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	Cleveland Metroparks Zoo (CMZ) (1)	An awareness and research conservation program for Swinhoe's Soft-shell Turtle in Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK)	The Conservation of non breeding populations of Eastern Sarus Crane and its habitat in the Lower Mekong Delta	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	POH KAO	Mountain communities in North East of Cambodia: agrarian development and fauna protection creating the basis for long-term conservation.	Indo-Burma I	2009	small
54444	The People, Resources, and Conservation Foundation (PRCF) (2)	Focused Protection for White-shouldered Ibis and Giant Ibis in Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2010	small
54444	University of East Anglia (UEA) (4)	Measuring the effectiveness of conservation interventions for white-shouldered ibis in Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2010	small
54444	Wildlife Conservation Society (US) (1)	Development of a regional program for the conservation of the Siamese crocodile in mainland Southeast Asia	Indo-Burma I	2010	small
54444	Youth for Peace and Development	Network Based Mekong Giant Catfish Conservation in Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2010	small
54444	Action for development (AFD)	Integrating Bengal Florican Conservation in Community Forest Management	Indo-Burma I	2010	small
54444	Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation	Conservation of Black-shanked Douc through community-based ecotourism	Indo-Burma I	2011	small
54444	Chamroen Chiet Khmer	Enabling continued protection of the Boeung Prek Lapouv and Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserves	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP)	Assessing the Status and Distribution of Eld's Deer in Western Siem Pang Dry Dipterocarp Forest, Stung Treng Province	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	People Resources and Conservation Foundation	Strengthening White-Shouldered Ibis Conservation Initiatives and Bolstering Local Stakeholder-Led Initiatives in the Lomphat Wildlife Sanctuary, Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Royal University of Phnom Penh	Conserving the last remaining wild populations of hog deer <i>Axis porcinus annamiticus</i> in Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Sam Veasna Center for Wildlife Conservation	Stakeholder-based conservation of three large waterbirds in the dry forest of Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Action for Development (AFD)	Integrating Bengal Florican Conservation in Community Forest Management - Phase II	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Chamroen Chiet Khmer (CCK)	Establishing sustainable community fisheries and wetland management at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Wildlife Conservation Society	Finding a place for Bengal Florican in an agricultural landscape.	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Fauna & Flora International	Securing long-term sustainable financing of Community Conservation Teams for the protection of Tonkin snub-nosed monkeys in Khau Ca, Northern Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Lao Wildlife Conservation Association	Findings the Saola (<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>) in the Annamite range in Lao PDR.	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Eld's Deer Community Conservation Group in Ban Sanamxai Village	Eld's Deer Community Conservation Group in Xonnabouly District, Savannakhet Province	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
54444	Living River Siam	Project for Strengthening Local Community Network for Fish Conservation in Ing River Basin	Indo-Burma I	2012	small
63685	Bat Conservation International	Bats of Bougainville: Completing the FPIC process prior to initiating a bat conservation and development program	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	Partners With Melanesians Inc.	Derimbat Community Restoration Project	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	SEAWEB	Empowering Local Communities for Natural Resource Management through Media Development and Communications Training	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	The Canal Studio Association	Songs and Stories of Biodiversity	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small

63685	James Cook University	Traditional Knowledge, Customary Stewardship and Strengthening Practical Approaches to Conservation Management Projects in Kwaio, Solomon Islands	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association	Building the Capacity of the Kolombangara Island Biodiversity Conservation Association: Strengthening Landholder Capacity and Conservation	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	Mama Graun Conservation Trust Fund Ltd	Capacity Building Training for Pokilli, Garu and Tavolo Wildlife Management Area in West and East New Britain Province PNG	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
63685	University of Papua New Guinea	Capacity Building and Training Course on Conservation Management of Giant Clams to Sustain Livelihoods for Communities of Rambutso Islands, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea.	East Melanesian Islands	2014	small
54437	Amitha Bachan	Community Based Conservation and Monitoring of Great Hornbills (<i>Buceros bicornis</i>) and Malabar Pied Hornbills (<i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i>) and their Habitats of the Anamalai Part of Southern Western Ghats, India through Empowering The Endemic 'Kadar' Tribe	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	CED	Identifying Potential Areas as "Conservation Reserves" in Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	PHCC	Grassland and Shola Research and Restoration of the Palni Hills	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	ACT India Foundation	Revitalizing the Indigenous Farming System to Enhance the Ecological and Livelihood Security in Anamalai Corridor of Western Ghats, southern India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	ACCORD	Regeneration of traditionally used indigenous species to reduce pressure on the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Ganapati Bhat	Conservation of bio-diversity hotspot through capacity building of forest dependent communities through organic farming in Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary of North Kanara district, Karnataka, India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Keystone Foundation	Hill Wetlands in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve – A People's Conservation Initiative	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2011	small
54437	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust	Restoration of Lantana camara-invaded deciduous forests in Mudumalai Tiger Reserve	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2011	small
54437	MES Asmabi College	Involving local ethnic communities in monitoring key biodiversity information and important forest resources they depend on in the Dandeli and Anamalai part of Western Ghats, India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2011	small
54437	Keystone Foundation	Barefoot Ecologist for Ecological Monitoring in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Snehakunja	Assessing the ecosystem services of newly declared Conservation reserves	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Wildlife Research and Conservation Society	Examining large carnivore connectivity and creating conservation networks in the Sahyadri-Konkan corridor	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Paadhai	Building stake to conserve river related biodiversity using Otters as flagship species in the Cauvery river basin in Karnataka	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Paadhai	Integrated project for lantana management and restoration of scrub forest ecosystem at Lokkere Reserve Forest, Bandipura	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Center for Environment and development	Facilitating Partnerships for Community Forest Resource Use Areas in the Southern Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society	Promoting coordinated civil society action for biodiversity conservation in the Malnad-Kodagu Corridor of the Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Action for Community Transformation India Foundation Trust	Promotion of Community Forest Management for livelihood support of Palyan Tribe Through Bio-diversity Conservation in Palni Hills - Anamalai Corridor, Western Ghats, TamilNadu	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Navadarshan Public Charitable Trust	Threatened and Endemic Freshwater Fishes of the Southern Western Ghats: Improving Local Capacity to Link Conservation and Livelihoods	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Coexistence bottom up :strengthening Asian Elephant conservation in human dominated landscapes.	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Kumara H.N	Development of conservation strategy for a newly discovered lion-tailed macaque <i>Macaca silenus</i> population in Sirsi-Honnava, Western Ghats: II. Understanding of the impact of NTFP collection on the lion-tailed macaques	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Narsimha Hegde	Cinnamon Plant Resources of the Central Western Ghats: Impact Assessment, Livelihood issues and Conservation through Participatory Approach	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Prachi Mehta	Pilot Study for Mitigation of Human Elephant Conflict in Affected areas of Northern Karnataka and Southern Maharashtra, India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2009	small
54437	Legal Initiative for Forest & Environment	Study to highlight the importance of cumulative environmental and social impact assessments of small hydro projects in the Western Ghats.	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Bombay Natural History Society	Distribution and assessment of the population status of Critically Endangered Kondana Soft-furred Rat <i>Millardia kondana</i> , with special emphasis on implementation of the conservation management plan at Sinhgad.	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Bridging the gap: Community outreach for wildlife conservation.	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Bombay Natural History Society	Freshwater fish habitat assessment in Raigad region of Konkan, Maharashtra.	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
54437	Rural Agency for Social and Technological Advancement	Establishing of vulture safe zone in the Waynad landscape in southern India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	2013	small
62385	Development Impact	Empowering Women to Become Agents of Change for Conservation in Four Villages surrounding Njombe Forests, Tanzania	Eastern Afromontane	10/1/13	small
62385	Ukalene Production	The Lost Mountain: Mt Namuli, Mozambique	Eastern Afromontane	9/1/13	small
62385	GPRDO		Eastern Afromontane		small
62385	Save Tanzania Forests (SATAFO)	Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods for Improved Forest Conservation in Njombe, Tanzania	Eastern Afromontane	8/1/14	small
61621-37	Global Diversity Foundation	Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Management of Medicinal Plants and Important Plant Areas in the High Atlas Mountains	Mediterranean Basin	5/1/13	small
61621-86	Bab Assalam Women's Cooperative	Integrated Local Management of Tal Al Arbeen in the Jordan River Key Biodiversity Area	Mediterranean Basin	6/25/13	small
61621-77	Association des Fans de la Chebba	Protection of marine turtles and the coastal environment of the Kuriat islands, Tunisia	Mediterranean Basin	5/1/14	small
61621-116	Sweimeh Association Charity	Rehabilitation of the Sweimeh Eco-Park	Mediterranean Basin	8/1/14	small
61621-126	Association de protection de l'environnement Hammem Ghezaz	Circuit ecotourism within the dunes of Ras Alby and rehabilitation of the dune	Mediterranean Basin	8/1/14	small
64756	Wildlife Conservation Society	Protecting the Ngamikka-Luama Landscape by Establishing Infrastructure and Capacity	Eastern Afromontane	6/2/14	large
64733	Forest of Hope Association	Strengthening the Conservation of the Gishwati Forest Reserve (GFR), Rwanda	Eastern Afromontane	7/17/14	large
64667	Action for Environmental Sustainability	Misuku Hills Biodiversity Conservation	Eastern Afromontane	6/15/14	large
64645	Fauna and Flora International	Empowering Local Communities to Engage in Conservation and Management of Priority Key Biodiversity Areas and Threatened Primate and Plant Species in the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone Corridor	Indo-Burma II	9/29/14	large
64632	WWF- Vietnam	Stimulating Sustainable Saola Snare Removal: Leveraging Long-Term Support for Saola Conservation in the Central Annamites of Vietnam	Indo-Burma II	10/28/14	large

64626	Wildlife Conservation Society	Conducting a KBA Gap Analysis to Promote PA Expansion in Three Little Known Corridors in Myanmar	Indo-Burma II	12/4/14	large
64592	Fauna & Flora International	A Gap Analysis for the Conservation of Freshwater Biodiversity in the Upper Ayeyarwady Basin	Indo-Burma II	11/27/14	large
64591	Fauna & Flora International	Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into Policies, Plans and Business Practices in Myanmar	Indo-Burma II	6/30/14	large
64392	Misuku Beekeepers Association	Misuku Hills Indigenous Forest Project	Eastern Afromontane	5/29/14	large
64357	Wildlife Conservation Society	Participatory Rural Appraisal and Rapid Biodiversity Assessments of Manus and Mussau Islands	East Melanesian Islands	5/19/14	large
64282	The University of the South Pacific	Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of the Guadalcanal Watersheds	East Melanesian Islands	4/25/14	large
64281	The University of Queensland	Status and Conservation of the Solomon Islands' Most Threatened Endemic Terrestrial Vertebrates	East Melanesian Islands	7/24/14	large
64276	American Museum of Natural History	Advancing a Conservation Strategy for the Uplands of Guadalcanal	East Melanesian Islands	7/1/14	large
64270	Ecological Solutions, Solomon Islands	Baseline Biodiversity Inventory of Mt. Maetambe-Kolombangara River Corridor	East Melanesian Islands	5/30/14	large
64269	Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership	Building the Capacity of the Solomon Islands Community Conservation Partnership: Strengthening a Model Component of Community-Driven Conservation in the East Melanesian Islands	East Melanesian Islands	3/13/14	large
64262	Worldwide Fund for Nature, Solomon Islands	Western Province Ridge-to-Reef: Integrated Planning for Natural Resources, Communities and Biodiversity	East Melanesian Islands	6/16/14	large
64261	Tetepare Descendants' Association	Sharing the Knowledge: Supporting the Tetepare Descendants' Association as a Leader in Peer-to-Peer Learning	East Melanesian Islands	5/26/14	large
64258	Live & Learn Environmental Education	Strengthening Governance and Management Needs of Communities in East Rennell	East Melanesian Islands	3/12/14	large
64252	Live & Learn Environmental Education	Education for Action: Empowering Local Communities for Biodiversity Conservation at CEPF Priority Sites in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu	East Melanesian Islands	5/7/14	large
64251	The New York Botanical Garden	Plants and People: Baseline Floristic and Ethnobotanical Surveys in Tafea Province	East Melanesian Islands	7/1/14	large
64245	French Ichthyological Society	Filling Gaps and Improving Knowledge of Freshwater Fauna: A Way Forward for Improving Management of the Solomon and Vanuatu Islands' Rivers	East Melanesian Islands	5/5/14	large
64218	Fondo Pronaturaleza Inc.	Management Plan Implementation for Participatory Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Valle Nuevo National Park	Caribbean	6/13/14	large
64210	Fundación José Delio Guzmán Inc.	Strengthening Management and Promoting Ecotourism in Valle Nuevo National Park	Caribbean	7/1/14	large
64193	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation	Implementing the Hellshire Hills and Portland Ridge Sub-Areas Management Plans	Caribbean	4/29/14	large
64140	NCT Forestry Co-Operative Limited	Project Ozwathini: Sustainable Land Use Through Biodiversity Stewardship and Forest Certification in a Community Forestry Setting on Tribal Trust Land	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	3/13/14	large
64126	Royal University of Phnom Penh	Strengthening Community Based Bird Biodiversity Conservation and Monitoring Through Local Livelihood Improvement and Capacity Building in 3S River Basin, Cambodia	Indo-Burma II	7/19/14	large
64125	World Wide Fund for Nature	Enhancing Integrated Spatial Development Planning as an Effective Conservation Tool: Safeguarding Lao's Last Eld's Deer Population	Indo-Burma II	4/7/14	large
64122	Mekong Watch	Enhancing Civil Society Capacities to Work on Biodiversity, Communities and Livelihoods in Regional Networks Across Major Tributaries in the Lower Mekong River Basin	Indo-Burma II	5/10/14	large
64120	Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Embedding Sustainable Community Management Practices in Key Sarus Crane Wetlands	Indo-Burma II	4/18/14	large
64118	Chamroen Chiet Khmer	Embedding Sustainable Community Management Practices in Key Sarus Crane Wetlands: Environment and Livelihoods Enhancement at Boeung Prek Lapouv Sarus Crane Reserve	Indo-Burma II	6/18/14	large
64116	Mlup Baitong	Embedding Sustainable Community Management Practices at Key Sarus Crane Wetlands in the Cambodian Lower Mekong: Environment and Livelihood Improvements at Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Reserve	Indo-Burma II	7/17/14	large
64101	Wildlife Conservation Society	Community Incentives for Conservation in the Tonle Sap	Indo-Burma II	6/17/14	large
64092	BirdLife International	Securing the Long-Term Future of Vulture Conservation in Cambodia	Indo-Burma II	3/21/14	large
64079	Fauna & Flora International	Promoting a Community-Based Limestone Biodiversity Conservation Network in Guangxi	Indo-Burma II	4/28/14	large
64056	Highlanders Association	Mobilization of Indigenous Communities for Resource Protection and Indigenous Peoples Rights	Indo-Burma II	5/29/14	large
64049	Southeast Asia Development Program	Providing Appropriate Support to Cambodian Nongovernmental Organizations and Peoples Groups Working on Sustainable Resource Management	Indo-Burma II	4/15/14	large
64047	BirdLife International	Re-Wilding Western Siem Pang: Ecological Restoration in the Deciduous Dipterocarp Forests of Cambodia	Indo-Burma II	5/28/14	large
64046	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM)	Integrating Fisheries Management and Wetlands Conservation (Phase II) at Stung Treng Ramsar Site	Indo-Burma II	4/22/14	large
64045	Fisheries Action Coalition Team	Strengthening Community Advocacy in the 3S Basin	Indo-Burma II	8/14/14	large
64043	International Rivers Network	Protecting the Mekong River's Critical Ecosystems and Biodiversity from Hydropower Development	Indo-Burma II	3/10/14	large
64036	OceansWatch	Empowering the People of Temotu to Protect Their Significant Biodiversity	East Melanesian Islands	6/3/14	large
64008	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	Strengthening Sustainable Land Use Practices, Management and Local Economic Opportunities in the Ntsubane Forest Complex	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	4/24/14	large
63851	Urban Research Institute	Conservation of Biodiversity in Patoku Lagoon and Ishmi River Outlet Through Integrated River Basin Management	Mediterranean Basin	1/28/14	large
63843	Global Diversity Foundation	Integrated River Basin Management in Ait M'hamed and Imegdale Rural Communes	Mediterranean Basin	5/5/14	large
63831	Centre for Forest Studies and Consulting (Albaforest)	Integrated Drini River Basin Management	Mediterranean Basin	3/27/14	large
63406	Sustainable Natural Resource Management Association	Wof Washa Community-Based Ecotourism Project	Eastern Afromontane	12/31/13	large
63370	Grzimek's Help for Threatened Wildlife, Inc	Improved Community and Ecological Resilience for the Guassa Community Conservation Area	Eastern Afromontane	11/20/13	large
63289	Lebanese Environment Forum	Promoting Sustainable Hunting Practices in Lebanon Using a Community-Based Approach	Mediterranean Basin	1/24/14	large
63257	Université Saint-Joseph	Determining Important Areas for Plants and Creating Micro-Reserves to Conserve Rare or Endemic Species in Lebanon	Mediterranean Basin	10/10/13	large
63088	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Supporting the Long-Term Sustainable Management of Transboundary Lake Skadar	Mediterranean Basin	8/23/13	large
63087	Noe Conservation	Conservation of Pelicans, a Key Biodiversity Species of Skadar Lake	Mediterranean Basin	6/27/13	large
62927	Keystone Foundation	Sowing Seeds for a Green Economy: Exploring Payment for Ecosystem Services in Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	6/21/13	large
62911	Wildlife Information Liaison Development Society	Roots of a Green Economy: Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Local Livelihoods in the Anamalai Corridor	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	6/11/13	large
62910	Action for Community Organization, Rehabilitation and Development	Strengthening Conservation through Adivasis' Traditional Practices and the Forest Rights Act	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	5/30/13	large
62903	Applied Environmental Research Foundation	In Harmony with Nature: Advancing Sustainability of the Satoyama Landscapes in the Sahyadri-Konkan Corridor	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	6/4/13	large
62894	Arulagam	Right to Soar High Again: Establishing a Vulture Safe Zone in Southern India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	6/7/13	large

62770	Association Marocaine pour l'Ecotourisme et la Protection de la Nature	Valuing Ecotourism, Fish and Aquatic Biodiversity of the Moroccan Atlas for Contribution to the Preservation of Water Resources in Ifrane National Parks and High Atlas Oriental	Mediterranean Basin	6/8/13	large
62760	Association Les Amis des Oiseaux	Ecotourism Activities for the Conservation of Key Biodiversity Sites in Northern Tunisia	Mediterranean Basin	6/13/13	large
62735	NGO Center for Protection and Research of Birds of Montenegro	Ecotourism in Ulcinj Salina	Mediterranean Basin	6/19/13	large
62733	EuroNatur Foundation	Improving the Management of Hutovo Blato Nature Park	Mediterranean Basin	6/21/13	large
64059	Community Economic Development	Empowering P'nonng and Kuoy Indigenous Communities for Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation Along the Mekong River	Indo-Burma I	6/1/14	large
62721	Association for the Protection and Preservation of Natural Environment	Land of Eagles and Castles: Pilot Sustainable Tourism Model for the Albanian Adriatic Coastline	Mediterranean Basin	8/21/13	large
62610	Wildlife Conservation Society	Establishment and Management of the Itombwe Massif and Misotshi-Kabogo as New Protected Areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Eastern Afromontane	8/29/13	large
62598	Frankfurt Zoological Society	Protecting Priority Conservation Sites in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania	Eastern Afromontane	7/11/13	large
62590	Fauna & Flora International	Securing the Ntakata Forest as a Community-Owned Village Land Forest Reserve in Tongweland, Western Tanzania	Eastern Afromontane	6/27/13	large
62584	Fauna & Flora International	Mount Mabu Conservation Project	Eastern Afromontane	6/24/13	large
62562	Movement for Ecological Learning and Community Action (MELCA) - Ethiopia	Sheka Forest Biosphere Reserve: Strengthening the Management System and Working with Nearby Communities on Bio-Cultural Learning and Livelihoods Development	Eastern Afromontane	6/18/13	large
62444	Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola Inc	Ensuring the Conservation of Biodiversity in Sierra de Bahoruco National Park Through Strategic and Participatory Management Plan Actions	Caribbean	4/25/13	large
62337	Windsor Research Centre Limited	An Action Plan to Save Threatened Biodiversity in Catadupa	Caribbean	6/1/13	large
62330	Fondo Pronaturaleza Inc.	Participatory Implementation of the La Humeadora Mountain National Park Management Plan in the Dominican Republic	Caribbean	6/7/13	large
62328	Instituto Dominicano de Desarrollo Integral, Inc.	Improving Management and Promoting Ecotourism in the Bahoruco Oriental Wildlife Refuge in the Dominican Republic	Caribbean	3/28/14	large
61467	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	Strengthening Management Planning of Mujib as a Biosphere Reserve in Jordan	Mediterranean Basin	3/17/13	large
		Protecting Threatened and Endemic Species in Cape Verde: A Major Island			
61459	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves	Restoration Project	Mediterranean Basin	2/4/13	large
61447	WWF European Policy Programme-Branch Office	Sustainable Economic Activities in Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas	Mediterranean Basin	6/21/13	large
60934	National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority	Integrated Watershed Management Planning and Forest Reserve Protection in the Central Mountain Range Conservation Corridor of St. Vincent	Caribbean	6/21/13	large
60933	Environmental Awareness Group Inc. (EAG)	Offshore Islands Conservation Programme: Maintaining Rat-Free Islands for the Benefit of Antigua's Biodiversity and People	Caribbean	6/22/12	large
60917	Te Ipukarea Society	Saving Suwarrow's Seabirds: Restoring a Key Biodiversity Area	Polynesia-Micronesia: Polynesia-	5/7/12	large
60908	Fauna & Flora International	Islands without Aliens: Building Regional Civil Capacity to Eradicate Alien Invasive Species	Caribbean	6/22/12	large
60896	Eco Oceania Pty Ltd.	Action Plan for Tokelau Islands Biosecurity and Restoration	Polynesia-Micronesia: Polynesia-	6/29/12	large
60155	Snehakunja Trust	Empowering Local Communities for Conservation in Newly Declared Conservation Reserves in the Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	12/9/11	large
60084	Navadarsan Public Charitable Trust	Conservation of Critical Freshwater Fish Habitats in the Southern Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	12/12/11	large
60071	Keystone Foundation	Mainstreaming Conservation Action in District Public Policy	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	12/8/11	large
59897	International Iguana Foundation	Supporting a Local Community in Creating a Municipal Wildlife Habitat for the Conservation of Ricord's Iguanas in Anse-a-Pitres, Massif de la Selle Conservation Corridor, Haiti	Caribbean	12/20/11	large
59609	Border Rural Committee	Integrated Conservation in Northern Keiskammahoek	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	5/2/12	large
59603	Environmental & Rural Solutions	Ongeluksnek: Biodiversity Custodianship through Innovative 'People and Parks' Cooperation	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	1/25/12	large
59591	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa	Collaborative Approach to Nsubane Forest Complex Management and Sustainable Livelihoods (Wild Coast)	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	5/23/12	large
59538	World Wide Fund for Nature	Enhancing the Integrity of the East Lesser Caucasus Corridor through the Establishment of Gnishik Community Managed Sanctuary, Armenia	Caribbean	6/14/11	large
59537	World Wide Fund for Nature	Enhancing the Landscape and Ecological Integrity of the Greater Caucasus Corridor through Establishment of Khevsureti National Park, Georgia	Caribbean	7/14/11	large
59139	Wildlife Conservation Society	Conservation of Tiger and Prey Populations by Improved Monitoring of Tiger and Prey Population to Assess the Success of Management Interventions in the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area, Lao PDR	Indo-Burma I	5/18/11	large
59136	International Center For Living Aquatic Resources Management	Stung Treng Ramsar Site in Cambodia – Integrating Fisheries Management and Wetlands Conservation	Indo-Burma I	4/20/11	large
59130	Traffic International	Developing a Model for the Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal Plants through the Implementation of FairWild in Viet Nam	Indo-Burma I	5/10/11	large
59127	Fauna and Flora International	Mitigating Transboundary Illegal Wildlife Trade in Central Vietnam to Protect 16 CEPF Priority Species in Nakai Nam Theun National Protected Area, Lao P.D.R.	Indo-Burma I	4/21/11	large
59096	World Wide Fund for Nature South Africa	Catchment Stewardship in Upper Umgeni Area: Biodiversity Stewardship and WWF's Water Balance Program	Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	4/4/12	large
		Nelson Mandela Bay Urban Conservation Programme			
59053	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa		Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany	5/19/11	large
58971	Fundación Amigos del Río San Juan	Consolidating Key Management Actions in Indio Maiz Biological Reserve, Nicaragua, Phase II	Southern Mesoamerica	4/18/11	large
58556	The Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	Establishing Sustainable Management at Key Wetlands for Sarus Crane in the Cambodian Lower Mekong	Indo-Burma I	11/8/10	large
58555	Mlup Baitong	Community Livelihood Development in Support of Sarus Crane Conservation at Kampong Trach, Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	10/25/10	large
57895	Universidad San Francisco de Quito	Consolidating Management of Cotacachi-Cayapas and Manglares Cayapas Mataje Ecological Reserves in Northwest Ecuador	Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	6/29/10	large
57733	Beijing Shanshui Conservation Center	Promoting Community Conservation Areas and Civil Society's Involvement in Development Planning in the Mountains of Southwest China Hotspot	Mountains of Southwest China	2/10/12	large
57705	The Nature Conservancy	Promoting Community Participation in Yunnan Snub-Nosed Monkey Conservation by Strengthening Management of Community Conservation Areas	Mountains of Southwest China	11/21/11	large

57221	Western Cape Nature Conservation Board	Consolidation of the Knersvlakte Conservation Area	Succulent Karoo	2/18/10	large
57092	Save Cambodia's Wildlife	Community Empowerment for Biodiversity Conservation along Sesan and Srepok Rivers of Mekong Basin	Indo-Burma I	6/29/10	large
57081	World Wide Fund for Nature	Co-Management of Freshwater Biodiversity in the Sekong Basin	Indo-Burma I	6/30/10	large
57059	People Resources and Conservation Foundation	Strengthening Community Conservation of Priority Sites within the Ba Be / Na Hang Limestone Forest Complex, Northern Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	6/29/10	large
57056	World Wide Fund for Nature	Integrated Eld's Deer Project, Piloting Integrated Spatial Development Planning as a Tool for Reconciling Conservation and Development Objectives for Forests in Lao PDR	Indo-Burma I	6/30/10	large
57053	Center for Water Resources Conservation and Development	Conservation of Aquatic Resources in Northern Vietnam through Promotion of Community Co-Management	Indo-Burma I	6/28/10	large
57044	Wildlife Conservation Society	Protection of a Priority Population of Saola: Flagship Species of the Indo-Burma Hotspot	Indo-Burma I	8/1/10	large
56452	Fundación Sirua	Consolidation of the Awacachi Biological Corridor and Protection of the Native Forests of the San Lorenzo Canton	Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	2/3/10	large
56451	Fundación para el Desarrollo de Alternativas Comunitarias de Conservación del Trópico	Territorial Consolidation of Communal, Protected and Indigenous Lands for Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development in Northwest Ecuador and Southwest Colombia	Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena	2/3/10	large
56416	Fondo de las Americas del Peru	Strengthening of the Management and Financial Sustainability of Key Protected Areas along the Southern Inter-Oceanic Highway in Madre de Dios, Peru	Tropical Andes	6/29/09	large
56176	Keystone Foundation	Hill Biodiversity and Indigenous People: The God of Small Ecosystems	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	10/6/09	large
56155	Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning	Bridging the Shencottah Gap: How Payments for Ecosystem Services Can Restore Biodiversity outside Protected Areas in India	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	10/29/09	large
56154	World Wide Fund for Nature - India	Communities and Critical Corridors: Maintaining Landscape Connectivity in the Southern Western Ghats through Collaborative Approaches	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	6/29/10	large
56093	Wildlife Conservation Society	Improving Protected Area Effectiveness through Enhanced Civil Society Support and Rigorous Monitoring of Wildlife Populations and Conservation Threats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	1/19/10	large
56039	Wildlife Trust of India	Conservation Plan for Securing Selected Elephant Corridors in Southern Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	11/18/09	large
55988	Equitable Tourism Options	Community-Based Partnerships for Impact Assessment and Regulation of Tourism in Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	11/16/09	large
55987	Arulagam	Building a Grassroots Constituency to Conserve the River Moyar in the Mysore-Nilgiri Corridor	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	11/11/09	large
55984	Asian Nature Conservation Foundation	Conservation of the Periyar-Agasthiyamalai Corridor in the Southern Western Ghats: Knowledge Generation, Dissemination of Information and Capacity Building for Key Stakeholders	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	1/29/10	large
55915	Snehakunja Trust	Linking Fragmented Fresh-Water Swamps through the Restoration of Micro-Corridors in Central Western Ghats	Western Ghats & Sri Lanka	1/28/10	large
55618	World Wide Fund for Nature	Safeguarding the Saola within the Species' Priority Landscape in Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	6/21/10	large
55499	Cambodian Rural Development Team	Sustainable Livelihoods for Mekong Biodiversity and Critical Wetland Resource Conservation in Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	9/21/10	large
55488	Wildlife Conservation Society	Conserving a Suite of Cambodia's Highly Threatened Bird Species	Indo-Burma I	11/13/09	large
55442	Community Economic Development	Mekong Biodiversity Protection Project	Indo-Burma I	10/20/10	large
55437	World Wide Fund for Nature	Sustainable Community-Based Conservation of the Priority Population of Grey-Shanked Douc	Indo-Burma I	3/1/10	large
55434	Westfälischer Zoologischer Garten Münster GmbH	Cat Ba Langur Conservation Project	Indo-Burma I	2/2/10	large
55431	Cleveland Zoological Society	Research and Conservation Action for Tortoises and Freshwater Turtles in Indo-Burma	Indo-Burma I	11/4/09	large
55424	Fauna & Flora International	Promoting Community-Based Collaborative Management to Strengthen Long-Term Conservation Of Globally Threatened Primates And Trees in Priority Sites Of Northern Vietnam	Indo-Burma I	2/22/10	large
55418	World Wide Fund For Nature	Conserving Freshwater Biodiversity and Critical Wetland Resources for Local Communities along the Mekong River, Kratie and Stung Treng Provinces, Cambodia	Indo-Burma I	10/19/10	large
55378	Conservation International	Reducing Exploitation of Trade-Threatened Mammals in their Cambodian Strongholds	Indo-Burma I	6/3/10	large
55208	Universidad de las Regiones Autónomas de la Costa Caribe Nicaragüense	Consolidation of the Conservation Actions and Management of Biodiversity in Cerro Silva and Punta Gorda Reserves	Southern Mesoamerica	6/29/09	large
55207	Fundación Amigos del Río San Juan	Consolidating Key Management Actions in Indio Maiz Biological Reserve, Nicaragua	Southern Mesoamerica	6/24/09	large
55206	Fundación Para el Desarrollo Integral, Comunitario y Conservación de los Ecosistemas en Panamá	Consolidating Civil Society Participation in the Conservation of the La Amistad Biosphere Reserve	Southern Mesoamerica	4/24/09	large
55104	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	Restoration of the Aleipata Islands, Samoa through the Management of Introduced Rats and Ants	Polynesia-Micronesia: Polynesia-	5/22/09	large
54560	Fundación Para El Desarrollo Del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas	Mitigating the Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Generated by the Northern Corridor Road Construction Project in Bolivia	Tropical Andes	1/12/09	large