



Achievement of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Portfolio Targets from 2010 to 2016  
Final Report on the Logframe  
Caribbean Islands Biodiversity Hotspot

June 2016

Objective	Targets	Progress
<p><b>Engage civil society in the conservation of globally threatened biodiversity through targeted investments with maximum impact on the highest conservation and ecosystem services priorities.</b></p>	<p>NGOs and civil society actors from CEPF eligible countries, with an emphasis on the six priority conservation corridors and 45 key biodiversity areas, effectively participate in conservation programs guided by the ecosystem profile.</p>	<p>68 civil society organizations (46 local and regional Caribbean CSOs and 22 international CSOs) directly engaged in and benefiting from CEPF support in six conservation corridors and 32 KBAs (14 highest priority KBAs and 18 other priority KBAs) in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.</p>
	<p>Development plans, projects and policies which influence the six conservation corridors and 45 key biodiversity areas mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services, with a focus on tourism, mining and agriculture.</p>	<p>7 development plans, projects and policies have integrated ecosystem services and biodiversity, focusing on water resources management, reforestation, forest carbon, and regulation of ecosystem functions in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica. Highlights include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development and approval of procedures for declaration of private protected areas in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>2. Procedure development and approval for creating a municipal protected area in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>3. Increased community capacity and national attention focused on mitigating the impacts of a proposed port development project and potential mining concessions in <i>Portland Ridge, Hellshire Hills, and Cockpit Country</i> in Jamaica.</li> <li>4. Development of payment for ecosystem services scheme for forest resources in the Fond Melon River Basin in <i>Massif de la Selle</i>.</li> <li>5. Development of carbon trading schemes for El Zorzal Private Reserve in the Dominican Republic, a first of its kind in the Caribbean islands hotspot.</li> </ol>

		<p>6. Development of procedures to declare Haiti's first municipal reserve.</p> <p>7. Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) developed for the <b>Cumberland Forest Reserve</b> in the Central Mountain Range conservation corridor in St. Vincent and the Grenadines factoring in climate change/ climate variability threats (including natural disasters), especially impact of such on key watershed assets including biodiversity. In addition, the Forestry Department's Public Education Outreach Unit officially adopted the IWMP's public education strategy.</p>
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	<p>17 Key Biodiversity Area covering 911,000 ha have strengthened protection and management as guided by sustainable management plans</p>	<p>12 out of the highest priority 17 KBAs (approx. 71%) covering a total of 468,268 ha have strengthened protection and management as guided by sustainable management plans. Highlights include:</p> <p><u>Dominican Republic</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Bahoruco Oriental</b> (3,353 ha) management plan, improved community engagement and participatory governance and management of the park, infrastructure development and training for park rangers, development and implementation of a monitoring system and surveillance plan, reforestation, development of an ecotourism business plan to promote ecotourism as a new sustainable economic alternative for local communities.</li> <li>2. <b>La Humeadora</b> (31,500 ha) management plan, improved participatory governance especially with local communities and local government, reforestation, increased awareness of the park's importance for biodiversity conservation and provision of ecosystem services.</li> <li>3. <b>Sierra Bahoruco</b> (106,232 ha) improved governance with local communities, local authorities, private sector partnerships, improved infrastructure, built capacity of park rangers, creation of sustainable economic alternatives for local community members, and an ecotourism business plan and a marketing and promotional plan was created, approved, and adopted by local governments and communities.</li> <li>4. <b>Valle Nuevo</b> (93,300 ha) management plan, improved participatory governance with local communities, private sector and government involvement in monitoring and implementing management plan actions, training for park rangers and development of a forest fire prevention and control system, and business plan for ecotourism development resulting in improved ecotourism services and capacity.</li> <li>5. <b>Jaragua National Park</b> (102 ha) improved invasive species management on Alto Velo island with an operational plan to remove invasive species and biosecurity plan to prevent further invasions, including built capacity of local NGO and communities.</li> </ol> <p><u>Haiti</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. <b>Massif de la Selle</b> - Anse-à-Pitres (3,000 ha) environmental awareness, management plan, considerable reduction of iguana poaching resulting in increase of critically endangered Ricord's Iguana sub-population by 50%.</li> </ol> <p>Unit II of the forest reserve in "La Foret des Pins", <b>Massif de la Selle</b> (2,000 ha) forest restoration with native species, improved community governance, implementation of zoning plan, and improved sustainable livelihoods for more than 200 families from local communities.</p>
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	<p>At least 20 percent of under-protected priority key biodiversity areas (at least six) brought under new and/or strengthened protection status.</p>	<p>Approximately 16.6% or 8 out of 48 under-protected KBAs in the Bahamas and Haiti, covering 111,496 ha, under improved legal protection, covering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Booby Cay KBA</b>, the Bahamas – 75 ha</li> <li>2. <b>Graham’s Harbour KBA</b>, the Bahamas</li> <li>3. <b>Southern Great Lake KBA</b>, the Bahamas</li> </ol> <p>Above two KBAs form part of the San Salvador National Parks System – 3,872 ha</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Parc National des Trois Baies and Lagon aux Boeufs National Park in <b>Lagons du Nord-Est KBA</b>, Haiti – 90,000 ha</li> <li>5. 4,145 ha of the <b>Massif de la Hotte KBA</b> in Haiti under increased protection through the declaration of three new national parks within the Massif de la Hotte KBA - Grand Bois National Park (370 ha), Grande Colline National Park (1,510 ha) and Deux Mamelles National Park (2,265 ha).</li> <li>6. 3,000 ha of the <b>Massif de la Selle KBA</b> under increased protection through the creation of a municipal reserve, Parc Cacique Henri, in Anse-à-Pitres, Haiti.</li> <li>7. 404 ha in the El Zorzal Private Reserve <b>Loma Quita Espuela KBA</b> the Dominican Republic registered as a private reserve. Land purchased by US and DR investors and \$565,000 in private capital invested.</li> <li>8. 10,000 ha of the <b>Sierra de Bahoruco KBA</b> under new protection through the creation of a municipal protected area, Área de Conservación Municipal (ACM) Río Las Damas, in the Dominican Republic.</li> </ol>
	<p>Strategic areas of the production landscape of six conservation corridors under improved management for biodiversity</p>	<p>5 of the 6 conservation corridors including the <b>Massif du Nord</b> corridor in Haiti; <b>Portland Bight Protected Area</b> in Jamaica; <b>Massif de la Selle – Jaragua–Bahoruco–Enriquillo binational corridor</b> in Hispaniola; the <b>Cordillera Central</b> corridor in the Dominican Republic; and the <b>Central Mountain Range</b> in St. Vincent and the Grenadines have improved management in the production landscape through forest carbon,</p>

	conservation and ecosystem services.	reforestation, integrated management plans, agro-forestry, beekeeping and sustainable tourism, in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.
	The Caribbean ecosystem profile influences and complements other donor's investment strategies.	<p>The Caribbean ecosystem profile influenced and complemented 11 other donor's investment strategies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The EU BEST 2.0 Programme (Voluntary Scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas) was influenced by the Caribbean ecosystem profiling process and results in terms of their methodology and strategy for investing in the Caribbean. For the Caribbean region, a budget of 2 million euros minimum is expected to fund on the ground conservation action for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of ecosystems and ecosystem services in the KBAs identified through the participative Ecosystem profiling process led by the BEST knowledge hubs.</li> <li>2. MacArthur Foundation – supported complementary work of several grantees including the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) which received a complementary grant from the MacArthur Foundation of which a value of US\$ 375,000 was dedicated to supporting its role as the CEPF Regional Implementation Team (RIT) for the Caribbean islands.</li> <li>3. Conseil Général des Hauts de Seine (CG 92) [French Local Government] co-financed a CEPF project in the Fonds Melon River Basin of Massif de la Selle, Haiti.</li> <li>4. UNDP Dominican Republic – grantee activities complemented and contributed to the results of the 'Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in Order to Achieve Financial Sustainability' project including through the integration of two new protected areas with approved management plans - <i>La Humeadora</i> and <i>Bahoruco Oriental</i>; valuation of ecosystem services of the national system of protected areas; and training and capacity building of park administrators, and improved infrastructure and signage for <i>Valle Nuevo</i>.</li> <li>5. La Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) – co-funded infrastructure in the Bahoruco Oriental KBA, Dominican Republic.</li> <li>6. Norwegian government – 3 Haitian CEPF grantees mobilised funds to continue activities supported by CEPF in Macaya, <i>Massif de la Hotte</i>. Fondation Macaya mobilised \$980,000; Société Audubon Haiti mobilised \$450,000; and Fondation Nouvelle Grand'Anse mobilised \$951,500. The capacities and partnerships built during implementation of their CEPF projects directly led to their ability to leverage further funding to support activities.</li> <li>7. Barr Foundation – CEPF grantee, Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine, mobilised \$200,000 to build the capacity of stakeholder groups to engage in the management of the <i>Parc National des Trois Baies</i> as follow up work to CEPF's investment in the area; CEPF grantee, Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, mobilised \$806,582 to support the continuation of activities in the Fonds Melon River Basin of Massif de la Selle under the Barr Foundation's sustainable agriculture programme.</li> </ol> <p>The following donors invested in the El Zorzal Private Reserve in the Dominican Republic as a result of CEPF grantee, Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano's efforts in the area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Eddy Foundation, Moreno Brothers and other private sector investors contributed \$650,000</li> <li>9. US Fish and Wildlife invested \$142,088</li> <li>10. Helados Bon (ice cream company) and the Vermont Centre for Ecostudies (VCE) invested \$5,000</li> <li>11. Global Environment Facility invested \$195,000</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 1.</b>	Number of hectares in key biodiversity areas and number of	25 out of priority 48 KBAs (approx. 52%) covering a total of 593,967 ha with demonstrable improvements in their management as guided by management and operational plans.

<p><b>Improve protection and management of 45 priority Key Biodiversity Areas.</b></p>	<p>key biodiversity areas (and percent) with demonstrable improvements/strengthening in their protection and management as guided by a sustainable management plan.</p>	<p>Highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan prepared and approved by the Dominican Republic Ministry of the Environment and annual operational plan 2013 developed for <i>La Humeadora National Park</i>. Increase in METT score for <i>La Humeadora National Park</i> from 26 to 77</li> <li>• Elaboration of an action plan to reduce agricultural impacts in the Duey sector of the <i>La Humeadora National Park</i> and the Pinar Parejo sector of the <i>Valle Nuevo National Park</i>.</li> <li>• Management plans prepared for <i>Hellshire Hills</i> and <i>Portland Ridge &amp; Bight</i>. Consolidation of institutional arrangements for management (including new modalities for inter-agency collaboration and community participation), reforestation, community outreach, mitigation of impacts from infrastructure and built organizational capacity of the local organization working in the two KBAs.</li> <li>• Management plan and annual Operational Plan 2013 – 2014 developed for <i>Bahoruco Oriental</i>. 13-point increase in METT score from 22 to 35</li> <li>• Monitoring protocols introduced, improved infrastructure and equipment, private sector partnership, improved local governance in <i>Sierra de Bahoruco</i>.</li> <li>• Biodiversity Management Plan developed for Fond Melon River Basin of <i>Massif de la Selle</i>.</li> <li>• Amphibian Population Management Guidelines were developed and summarized in a Guide to the Amphibians of Southern Hispaniola to help inform management plans and actions in <i>Massif de la Hotte</i>, <i>Massif de la Selle</i>, <i>Sierra de Bahoruco</i> and <i>Bahoruco Oriental</i>.</li> <li>• Catadupa Conservation Action Plan was developed for <i>Catadupa</i> in Jamaica and endorsed by community stakeholders.</li> <li>• Development of the 2015-17 Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee Action Plan which guides the conservation and sustainable livelihood activities that are being done by a local community forestry group to meet the objectives of the <i>Dolphin Head</i> KBA management plan in Jamaica.</li> <li>• Improved protection for the Foret des Pins, <i>Massif de la Selle</i> in Haiti, including consideration in the area’s management plan and in situ conservation measures for the rare and critically endangered Eckman Juniper species.</li> <li>• Development of a management plan for a Locally Managed Marine Area in <i>Lagons du Nord-Est</i>, Haiti.</li> <li>• Operational plan to remove invasive species and biosecurity plan to prevent further invasions for Alto Velo in <i>Jaragua National Park</i>. Increased local capacity for IAS management and a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Island Conservation and the Environment Ministry of the Dominican Republic to support offshore islands restoration projects.</li> <li>• Strategy to support the Haitian government develop policies to protect <i>Massif de la Hotte</i> was created, increased public awareness of the value of the KBA and expansion of the protected area to include three new national parks.</li> </ul> <p>13 out of 31 medium priority KBAs (approximately 42%) covering 125,699 ha, under management improvements in the Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Lucia and The Bahamas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management activities at the <i>Beausejour/Grenville Vale KBA</i> and <i>Mt Hartman National Park/KBA</i> fully integrated into Grenada’s Forestry and National Parks Department (FNPD) work plans and budgets.</li> <li>• Ecotourism Strategy Plan for <i>Nalga de Maco</i> developed and approved by the Ministry of the Environment in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>• Rat Eradication Operational Plan and Pest Management Plan being implemented in the <i>Offshore Islands KBA</i> in Antigua and Barbuda, and in <i>Maria Island/Pointe Sable KBA; Dennery and Praslin Islands/Mandele Dry Forest KBA</i> in Saint Lucia.</li> </ul>
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<p>Number of hectares brought under new or upgraded protection.</p>	<p>111,496 ha (in eight KBAs) in the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, brought under new protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90,000 ha Parc Marin des Trois Baies in the <b>Lagons du Nord-Est KBA</b> declared as northern Haiti's first locally managed marine area</li> <li>• 404 ha in the El Zorzal Private Reserve <b>Loma Quita Espuela KBA</b> the Dominican Republic registered as a private reserve. Land purchased by US and DR investors and \$565,000 in private capital invested.</li> <li>• 3,872 ha of <b>Graham's Harbour KBA</b> and <b>Southern Great Lake KBA</b> on San Salvador island in the Bahamas were declared as National Parks.</li> <li>• 75 ha of <b>Booby Cay KBA</b> in the Bahamas declared a National Park.</li> <li>• 4,145 ha of the <b>Massif de la Hotte KBA</b> in Haiti under increased protection through the declaration of three new national parks within the Massif de la Hotte KBA - Grand Bois National Park (370 ha), Grande Colline National Park (1,510 ha) and Deux Mamelles National Park (2,265 ha). Environmental education strategy developed for Grand Bois and Grande Colline parks and evaluation of water resources.</li> <li>• 3,000 ha of the <b>Massif de la Selle KBA</b> under new protection through the creation of a municipal reserve, Parc Cacique Henri, in Anse-à-Pitres, Haiti.</li> <li>• 10,000 ha of the <b>Sierra de Bahoruco KBA</b> under new protection through the creation of a municipal protected area, Área de Conservación Municipal (ACM) Río Las Damas, in the Dominican Republic.</li> </ul>
<p>Number of sustainable financing mechanisms established and/or strengthened with initial capital secured.</p>	<p>2 sustainable funding schemes established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of the Caribbean's first forest carbon offset project designed to benefit smallholders and cocoa farmers in the Dominican Republic. Forest carbon trading with two boutique chocolate manufacturers expected to generate \$250,000 in ten years for conservation.</li> <li>2. Payment for ecosystem services scheme financed for reforested area covering 20 hectares in Fonds Melon, <b>Massif de la Selle</b>, Haiti.</li> </ol>
<p>Number of co-management arrangements established or supported.</p>	<p>Five co-management agreements (at the KBA level) established or supported:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 co-management arrangement strengthened through a restructured Co-management Committee in the <b>Reserva Científica Loma Guaconejo</b> in the Dominican Republic</li> <li>2. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Bahamas National Trust and local community organization, San Salvador Living Jewels Foundation outlining a partnership arrangement for management of the San Salvador National Parks System which includes <b>Graham's Harbour KBA</b> and <b>Southern Great Lake KBA</b> in the Bahamas.</li> <li>3. Development and capacity building of a multi-stakeholder park monitoring committee for <b>Valle Nuevo National Park</b> in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>4. Establishment of a steering committee named the Coordination Environnementale pour la Protection de la Baie de Caracol (CEProBaC), which has helped increase collaborative actions within the <b>Lagons du Nord-Est KBA</b> in Haiti.</li> <li>5. Built capacity of the Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) which has co-management responsibility for the <b>Dolphin Head KBA</b> in Jamaica. The LFMC built their capacity in project design and management, business management, and in strategic and action planning. The LFMC developed the Dolphin Head LFMC Action Plan (2015-2017) to carry out the objectives of the Dolphin Head Forestry Management Plan (2013-2017).</li> </ol>
<p>Percent and number of grants that enable effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.</p>	<p>76% or 59 out of 77 grants analyzed enable effective stewardship by local communities for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation with local municipalities, communities, and the private sector in all countries with CEPF grants.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2.</b>  <b>Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors.</b></p>	<p>Number of policies, projects and plans incorporating ecosystem services, climate change and biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>10 policies, project and plans in the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines integrate climate change, forest carbon, water resource management, impact mitigation from infrastructure development into policies, projects and plans.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased community capacity and national attention focused on mitigating the impacts of a proposed port development project and potential mining concessions in <b>Portland Ridge, Hellshire Hills, and Cockpit Country</b> in Jamaica.</li> <li>2. Climate change risk assessment prepared for <b>Portland Ridge</b> and <b>Hellshire Hills</b> as part of the two sub area management plans. These are the first such plans in Jamaica to include climate change for management planning.</li> <li>3. Development of the management plan for <b>La Humeadora</b> National Park which was the Dominican Republic’s first such plan to integrate a climate change adaptation strategy and actions.</li> <li>4. Development of an action plan for Dominican NGOs to access climate finance to conserve key biodiversity areas in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>5. Development of payment for ecosystem services scheme for forest resources in the Fond Melon River Basin in <b>Massif de la Selle</b>.</li> <li>6. Development of carbon trading schemes for El Zorzal Private Reserve in the Dominican Republic, a first of its kind in the Caribbean islands hotspot.</li> <li>7. Development of procedures for declaration of private protected areas in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>8. Development of procedures to declare Haiti’s first municipal reserve.</li> <li>9. Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) developed for the <b>Cumberland Forest Reserve</b> in the Central Mountain Range conservation corridor in St. Vincent and the Grenadines factoring in climate change/ climate variability threats (including natural disasters), especially impact of such on key watershed assets including biodiversity. In addition, the Forestry Department’s Public Education Outreach Unit officially adopted the IWMP’s public education strategy.</li> <li>10. Report produced and disseminated to key policy makers on Grenada’s national climate change policy, strategy and programmes and identification of gaps in conserving the country’s dry tropical forests.</li> </ol>
	<p>Number of hectares in production landscapes with improved management for biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>20,146.4 ha under management improvements in reforestation, sustainable tourism, livelihood development and sustainable agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 ha of Fond Melon River Basin of <b>Massif de la Selle –Jaragua Bahoruco –Enriquillo Bi-National Corridor</b> – management and reforestation of degraded farmland</li> <li>• 3,300 ha across 5 border communities in the <b>Massif de la Selle –Jaragua Bahoruco –Enriquillo Bi-National Corridor</b> in Haiti and the Dominican Republic – improved livelihoods through beekeeping and sustainable tourism</li> <li>• 427 ha reforested with native species in <b>Massif de la Selle</b>, Haiti</li> <li>• 800 ha of mangroves reforested and 16km of sea turtle nesting beaches under improved protection in the <b>Massif du Nord</b> corridor</li> <li>• 1075.9 ha of the <b>Cumberland Forest Reserve</b> in St. Vincent and the Grenadines – reforestation being guided by the watershed management plan</li> <li>• 12.5 ha of the Haina-Duey watershed under improved management in <b>Loma la Humeadora</b>, Dominican Republic</li> <li>• 12,374 ha of <b>Valle Nuevo</b>, Dominican Republic – sustainable tourism</li> <li>• 2,125 ha in the buffer zone of the <b>Nalga de Maco</b> national park, Dominican Republic</li> <li>• 12 ha reforested with native species in <b>Massif de la Hotte</b>, Haiti</li> </ul>

Number of policies formulated and adopted to strengthen public and private protected areas systems.	<p>3 policies formulated and adopted to strengthen public and private protected areas systems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procedure development for private protected areas in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>2. Procedure development for creating a municipal protected area in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>3. Procedure development for creating a municipal protected area in Haiti.</li> </ol>
Number of public-private partnerships that mainstream biodiversity in the agriculture, tourism and mining sectors.	<p>Nine public – private partnerships achieved in the Dominican Republic, Antigua &amp; Barbuda and Haiti:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local businessmen purchase land to establish and manage El Zorzal Private Reserve in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>2. Two chocolate manufacturers purchase carbon credits from the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>3. Tourist operator strengthening conservation and local governance of <b>Valle Nuevo National Park</b> in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>4. Creation of a conservation network for <b>Valle Nuevo National Park</b>, consisting of 105 members from the private and public sectors who are stimulating the participation of local authorities in the management of the park and are encouraging local stakeholders to launch joint conservation efforts.</li> <li>5. Alliances with five local cement, mining, lodging, food and local radio businesses were established to support conservation activities in <b>Sierra Bahoruco</b>, Dominican Republic.</li> <li>6. Establishment of a consortium of public, private and academic institutions, including the Santo Domingo water authority, to raise public awareness and promote the sustainable management of <b>La Humeadora</b> watershed that provides water for Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>7. Tour operators and seven local businesses supporting and benefiting from conservation efforts in <b>Nalga de Maco</b>, Dominican Republic.</li> <li>8. Tour operators in the <b>Offshore Islands</b> of Antigua and Barbuda supporting conservation awareness building related to invasive species.</li> <li>9. Establishment of the Haiti National Trust to provide funds for long term maintenance of protected areas in Haiti – first private donation secured.</li> </ol>
Number of co-management arrangements established or supported.	<p>1 co-management arrangement established at the corridor level (see above for co-management arrangements established at the KBA level):</p> <p>Establishment of a co-management arrangement for the <b>Cumberland Forest Reserve</b> in the <b>Central Mountain Range conservation corridor</b> in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. This arrangement fosters integrated interagency collaboration between government departments and local communities to implement the IWMP for the forest reserve.</p>
Number of projects located outside protected areas that integrate biodiversity conservation in management practices.	<p>10 projects in the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti and St. Vincent and the Grenadines located outside of protected areas, as described above. Projects include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AVSF (59907) - Forest Diversified Restoration in Fonds-Melon River Basin</li> <li>2. Grupo Jaragua small grant – Integrating Communities in the Bi-National Corridor of the Biosphere Reserve of Jaragua-Bahoruco-Enriquillo/Massif de la Selle Between the Dominican Republic and Haiti</li> <li>3. Arche au Plantes (62355) - Rescuing Eckmanni Junipers and Conserving Plant Species in the Context of Updating the Management Plan for the Pine Forest in Massif de la Selle, Haiti</li> <li>4. OPDFM (59906) - Measures to Support the Zoning Plan in Unit II of the Forest Reserve in "La Foret des Pins"</li> <li>5. FoProBim (59892) - Protecting Biodiversity by Promoting Nature-Based Tourism and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Massif–Plaine du Nord Conservation Corridor</li> <li>6. NPBRA (60934) - Integrated Watershed Management Planning and Forest Reserve Protection in the Central Mountain Range Conservation Corridor of St. Vincent</li> </ol>

		<p>7. Pronatura (62330) - Participatory Implementation of the La Humeadora Mountain National Park Management Plan in the Dominican Republic</p> <p>8. Fundación José Delio Guzmán Inc. (64210) - Strengthening Management and Promoting Ecotourism in Valle Nuevo National Park</p> <p>9. Sociedad Ornitológica de la Hispaniola Inc (60251) - Developing and Implementing a Participatory Nature Tourism Strategy for Nalga de Maco National Park Key Biodiversity Area</p> <p>10. Organisation des Groupements pour l'Avenir de Rossignol small grant - Forest Restoration Project for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources in Rossignol, Parc Macaya, Massif de la Hotte</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.</b>  <b>Caribbean civil society supported to achieve biodiversity conservation by building local and regional institutional capacity and by fostering stakeholder collaboration.</b></p>	<p>Number of civil society organizations with strengthened institutional capacity.</p>	<p>58 civil society organizations have strengthened institutional capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (C-CAM) developed a new Strategic Plan 2013-2015, a Funding Plan incorporating a strategy to re-establish the C-CAM Trust Fund, and an organizational Accounting and Finance Manual. C-CAM's website updated and staff and community members trained in field data collection and support received for fundraising efforts.</li> <li>• Consorcio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD) developed a new strategic plan and strengthened their website.</li> <li>• The Environmental Awareness Group (EAG) created a Business Plan for financial sustainability and the organization received support to develop proposals for additional funding.</li> <li>• The Grenada Dove Conservation Programme (GDCCP) developed a financial operations and accounting procedures and policy manual, in addition to a 5-year financial plan which are now operational. The organization also developed a 5-year strategic plan and established new partnerships with key organizations and agencies.</li> <li>• A local youth conservation network in <i>Loma Quite Espuela</i> scientific reserve was strengthened.</li> <li>• Staff members of Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM) trained in basic conservation and marine sciences.</li> <li>• The Panos Institute developed and implemented a financial management plan. Staff trained, new accounting software procured.</li> <li>• Fondo Pro Naturaleza, Inc (PRONATURA) developed a new website.</li> <li>• Over 30 civil society organizations in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica have built capacity in environmental communications including effective uses of social media and networking.</li> <li>• The Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ) developed a funding landscape and feasibility plan.</li> <li>• KIUNZI developed the <i>Red de conservación de la biodiversidad en República Dominicana</i> (Biodiversity Conservation Network of the Dominican Republic), an online space where organizations can share information and resources and raise awareness about conservation issues in the country.</li> <li>• The IUCN Regional Caribbean Committee was legally registered and developed a 3-year strategic action plan.</li> <li>• The Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee (LFMC) built their capacity in project design and management, business management, and in strategic and action planning. The LFMC developed the Dolphin Head LFMC Action Plan (2015-2017) to carry out the objectives of the Dolphin Head Forestry Management Plan (2013-2017). The LFMC also has a template for a one-year operational plan.</li> <li>• 16 local civil society organizations working in KBAs in the Dominican Republic have built capacity in sustainable tourism for protected areas; sustainable financing for NGOs using online sources; and effectively engaging the private sector in supporting biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>

	<p>Number of local and regional initiatives supported to strengthen stakeholder involvement in biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>23 stakeholder partnerships and initiatives created and/or strengthened:</p> <p><u>Dominican Republic</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support for a Dominican Republic electronic environmental community discussion forum.</li> <li>2. Development of the <i>Red de conservación de la biodiversidad en República Dominicana</i> (Biodiversity Conservation Network of the Dominican Republic), an online space where organizations can share information and resources, as well as raise awareness about conservation issues in the country.</li> <li>3. Creation of the multi-stakeholder conservation alliance, <i>Alianza para la Defensa de Bahoruco Oriental (ALDEBOR)</i>, made up of local stakeholders and the Environment Ministry.</li> <li>4. Creation of a stakeholder alliance including local municipalities and five businesses as well as increased local community engagement for <i>Sierra de Bahoruco</i>. This included consolidation of the <i>Unidad de Gestión Ambiental Municipal (UGAM)</i>, the multi-stakeholder structure responsible for the execution of the management plan for Sierra de Bahoruco at the municipal level.</li> <li>5. Strengthening of the stakeholder commission and monitoring committee for the conservation of <i>Valle Nuevo</i> enhancing participatory governance and management of the national park.</li> <li>6. Strengthening of a local youth conservation network in <i>Loma Quite Espuela</i> scientific reserve.</li> </ol> <p><u>Haiti</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Establishment of a steering committee named the Coordination Environnementale pour la Protection de la Baie de Caracol (CEProBaC), which has helped increase collaborative actions amongst local stakeholders within the <i>Lagons du Nord-Est</i> KBA.</li> <li>8. Support for a local network of stakeholders for biodiversity conservation in <i>Lac Azuei/Trou Caiman</i>.</li> <li>9. Support to local stakeholders including farmers' associations, community groups and schools in Forêt des Pins, <i>Massif de la Selle</i>, to increase knowledge of the importance of biodiversity conservation through developing a curriculum in Kweyol.</li> <li>10. Establishment of ten local committees within and around the Macaya National Park in the <i>Massif de la Hotte</i> KBA set up to raise awareness within local communities about the importance of the park's biodiversity and to serve as local contacts for conservation actions taking place.</li> <li>11. Strengthening of local community groups and young conservationists in Anse-à-Pitres, <i>Massif de la Selle</i>, Haiti, to organize and implement habitat surveillance, critically endangered endemic species monitoring and habitat restoration for the conservation of the critically endangered Ricord's Iguana.</li> </ol> <p><u>Jamaica</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Consortium of local, national, and international stakeholders established to ensure the sustainability of proposed port facility sited in <i>Portland Bight</i>, including building community and stakeholder capacity to participate in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process in Jamaica and the preparation and dissemination of a report and policy brief on alternative options for the location of the proposed port.</li> <li>13. Arrangements developed for co-management of the <i>Portland Bight Protected Area</i> (PBPA) in Jamaica including establishment of the PBPA management committee.</li> <li>14. Creation of the Cockpit Communities for Conservation group which actively participates in conservation and management of the <i>Catadupa</i> KBA.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>Outcome 4.</b>  <b>A Regional Implementation Team provides strategic leadership and effectively coordinates CEPF investment in the Caribbean Islands Hotspot.</b></p>	<p>Regional Implementation Team performance in fulfilling the approved Terms of Reference.</p>	<p>The RIT fulfilled performance targets under its Terms of Reference including through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing a Regional Advisory Committee comprising 17 experts who provided an independent, technical review of proposals in order to increase transparency and accountability in the review process.</li> <li>• issuing seven calls for proposals and receiving a total of 241 applications.</li> <li>• providing support to 68 CSOs in the areas of project design, proposal development, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, communication and networking.</li> <li>• managing and administering 29 grants under the CEPF small grants mechanism.</li> <li>• monitoring a total of 77 grants (small and large grants) implemented in eight islands.</li> <li>• promoting the CEPF as a funding mechanism and sharing information about the approaches and results of CEPF Caribbean projects through the quarterly CEPF Caribbean e-newsletter, <i>Capacité</i>, CANARI’s Facebook page and website, and direct email and conservation listservs.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>facilitating a participatory mid-term evaluation of the CEPF Caribbean Islands programme in 2013 and supporting the final evaluation in 2015.</li> </ul>
	Number of groups receiving grants that achieve a satisfactory score on final performance scorecard.	<p>22 civil society partners have taken baselines of their institutional capacity using the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool. 11 partners submitted final progress assessments. Out of these 11 partners, eight show improvements attributable to their CEPF project out of a scale of 100:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAM) from 57.5 in 2011 to 75.5 in 2015 of 100 points.</li> <li>Environmental Awareness Group Inc (EAG) from 67 in 2011 to 74.5 in 2013.</li> <li>Saint Lucia National Trust (SLNT) from 67.5 in 2012 to 79 in 2014.</li> <li>Grenada Dove Conservation Program (GDGP) from 54.5 in 2012 to 67 in 2015.</li> <li>Consortio Ambiental Dominicano (CAD) from 71 in 2012 to 80.5 in 2015</li> <li>Fundación Loma Quita Esquela (FLQE) from 54.5 in 2012 to 69 in 2015.</li> <li>Organisation des Paysans pour le Développement de l'Unité II de la Forêt des Pins, Mare Rouge (OPDFM) from 46.5 in 2011 to 71.5 in 2015.</li> <li>Dolphin Head Local Forest Management Committee from 55 in 2014 to 65 in 2015.</li> </ol>
<b>Outcome 5. Emergency support provided to Haitian civil society to mitigate the impacts of the 2010 earthquake.</b>	# of actions taken to prevent destruction of forests in Massif de la Selle and Massif de la Hotte.	A strategy for post-earthquake intervention (by civil society organizations) in the <i>Massif de la Hotte</i> and <i>Massif de la Selle KBAs</i> was developed. Dissemination efforts included presenting a 25-point environmental action plan to Haiti President Martelly to include environmental considerations into development efforts. An effort to identify priority KBAs in Haiti was conducted and information disseminated for development and conservation planning.
	Environmental Network Resource Centre established.	The Rézo-Ekolo network of environmental civil society organizations grew nationally in stature, having received legal recognition and having developed a strategic plan incorporating conservation, post-earthquake reconstruction and sustainable development in Haiti.
	# of reconstruction and development policies and plans that incorporate environmental concerns.	CEPF contributions to support the reconstruction of Haiti and strengthening of environmental concerns were achieved through projects were awarded in CEPF's other strategic directions.