Protecting Biodiversity by Empowering People

Tuesday 13th November 2018 Mediterranean Plant Conservation Week

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEMS

CEPF works in the most rich albeit threatened sites in the world

PARTNERSHIP



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 World Bank**

FUNDS

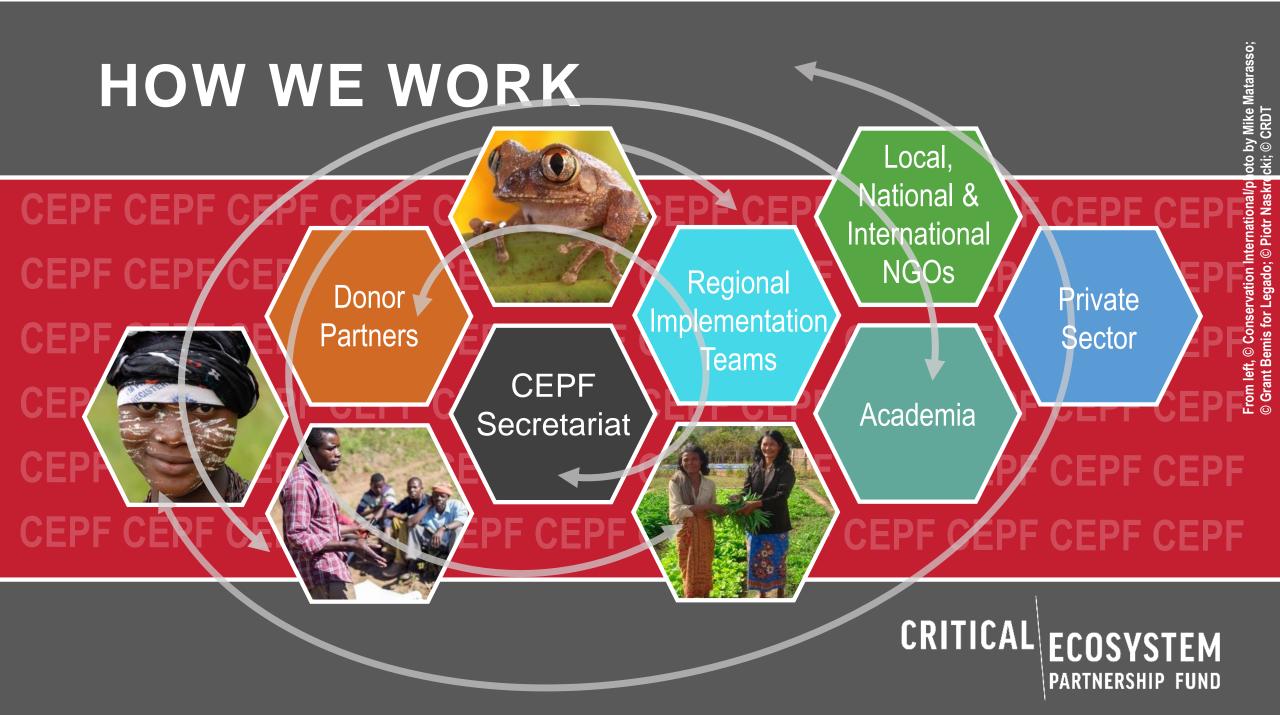


CEPF is the largest fund focused on preserving biodiversity hotspots — some of the most biologically rich, yet threatened ecosystems.





Working in developing and transitional countries in 9 biodiversity hotspots. Since inception, conservation strategies implemented in 24 of 36 hotspots.



OUR IMPACT

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

> CAPACITY BUILDING

> > HUMAN WELL-BEING

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY



Average grant: US\$117,000

Focus on local stakeholders

HUMAN ELEMENT

CEPF-funded conservation projects benefit local communities.

LONG-TERM VISION

Empowering civil society to independently lead conservation in their hotspot.



The Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot

CEPF in the Mediterranean



Funding civil society in developing countries in the Balkans, North Africa, the Middle East and Cabo Verde.

CEPF Phase 1

July 2012 to September 2017

\$10.9 million awarded

Funding 106 projects to 93 organizations

Key achievements:

- 7 new Protected Areas created
- 53 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) funded
- Strengthened protection of over 1.5 million ha of KBAs
- 14 development plans and policies have integrated ecosystem services and biodiversity

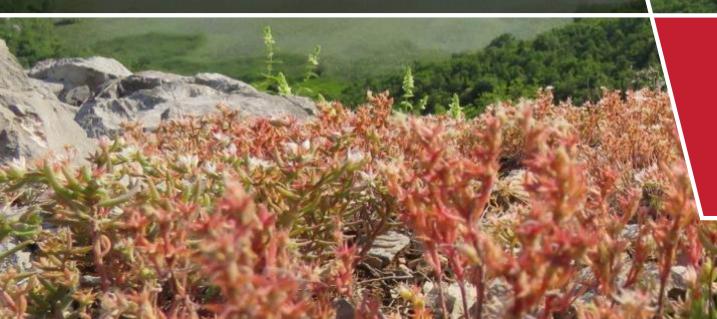


CONSERVING SPECIES



Grantees conducted baseline studies, action plans and species monitoring

PROTECTING SITES



Grantees identified, monitored and improved the management of KBAs

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY



Grantees continued building their capacity, mentoring others and influencing decision-makers

Examples of some plant focused grants

- **Morocco**: Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Management of Medicinal Plants and Important Plant Areas of the High Atlas Mountains. Grantee: Global Diversity Foundation
- Lebanon: Determining Important Areas for Plants and Creating Micro-Reserves to Conserve Rare or Endemic Species in Lebanon. Grantee: Université Saint-Joseph
- Algeria: Study of floral diversity and dynamics in Macta Marsh, Algeria : Application for biodiversity conservation. Grantee: Souidi Zahira



See all Projects and Final Reports here: <u>www.cepf.net/grants/grantee-projects</u>

Examples of some plant focused grants

- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Conservation of Wild Grapevine (Vitis Vinifera L. Subsp. sylvestris).
 Grantee: Institute for Adriatic Crops and Karst Reclamation.
- Lebanon: Photographic Guide to Wildflowers of Lebanon with Emphasis on the Three Priority KBAs in Lebanon. Grantee: Arts, Sciences and Technology University in Lebanon.
- **Cabo Verde**: *Identifying Important Plant Areas in Cabo Verde.* Grantee: International Union for Conservation of Nature Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation.



See all Projects and Final Reports here: <u>www.cepf.net/grants/grantee-projects</u>

- Ecosystem Profile updated in 2016-7 with over 500 people consulted
- October 2017 to September 2022
- Over **\$8 million is available** to award
- Small grants are less than \$20,000; large grants are over \$20,000 up to \$250,000.
- Eligible countries in the Med: Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia.
- CEPF grants through open Calls For Proposals: <u>www.cepf.net/grants/open-calls-for-proposals</u>
- Applications are reviewed by the CEPF Secretariat, Regional Implementation Team, Review Groups and other experts.

CEPF Phase 2



CEFP Med Strategic Directions

1: Support civil society to engage stakeholders in demonstrating integrated approaches for the preservation of biodiversity in coastal areas.

Support the sustainable management of water catchments through integrated approaches for the conservation of threatened <u>freshwater biodiversity</u>.

 Promote the <u>maintenance of traditional land use practices</u> necessary for the conservation of Mediterranean biodiversity in priority corridors of high cultural and biodiversity value.

4: Strengthen the engagement of civil society to support the **conservation of plants** that are critically endangered or have highly restricted ranges.

5: **Strengthen the regional conservation community** through the sharing of best practices and knowledge among grantees across the hotspot.

Resources: www.birdlife.org/cepf-med/resources

Strategic Directions and Investment Priorities

Strategic Direction	Investment priorities
civil society to support the conservation of plants that are	4.1: Increase knowledge and skills to support assessment and planning for the conservation of plants, and foster the emergence of a new generation of young professionals in plant conservation.
	4.2: Support integration of plant conservation into the management of protected areas.
	4.3: Support innovative actions for the conservation of important populations of plants, working with land owners and managers.

Resources: www.birdlife.org/cepf-med/resources

Granting Criteria

Activities must be focused on the sites or plant species matching one or more of these criteria:

- Sites with plant species in threat categories Critical (CR) in the IUCN Global Red List
- Sites with plant species that have not yet been assessed in the Global Red List, but that would qualify for CR according to the IUCN global Red List criteria and thresholds
- Site restricted endemics (SRE), which include:
 - Taxa occurring in only one site (and nowhere else in the world), <u>or</u>
 - Extent of occurrence less than 100 km2, or
 - Area of occupancy less than 10 km2



Resources: <u>www.birdlife.org/cepf-med/resources</u>

Any questions?



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Find out more: <u>www.birdlife.org/cepf-med</u> and <u>www.cepf.net</u>.

Contact us: cepf-med-rit@birdlife.org

1- What is the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in plant conservation? What is their niche and their strengths?

2- What are the obstacles to getting NGOs engaged and involved in conservation?

3- Are there any stakeholders that we do not engage with enough? How could we reach out to them, and engage them more?

4- What is the need for regional cooperation and what could be the platforms for this?

Presentations about new CEPF projects

- 1. <u>Montenegro</u>: Mihailo Jovicevic Conservation of endemic, rare and threatened plant species on Mt. Orjen
- 2. <u>Albania</u>: Endri Haxhiraj Conservation and propagation of the Albanian tulip
- 3. <u>Cabo Verde</u>: Herculano Andrade Dinis *Improving the Knowledge and Distribution of Endangered Flora Species in the Islands of Fogo and Brava*
- 4. <u>Jordan</u>: Khaled Abulaila *Mainstreaming Important Plant Areas into the national Conservation Planning Framework*
- 5. <u>Tunisia</u>: Imtinen ben haj jilani *Conserving the heritage plants of Garâa* Sejenane and Dar Fatma
- 6. <u>Macedonia</u>: Natalija Melovska Working together for conservation of national endemic plants in Macedonia