

FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

I. BASIC DATA

Organization Name: Conservation International

Project Title: Corridor Conservation – West Africa

Implementation Partners for This Project:

Project Dates (as stated in the grant agreement): October 2002- December 2004

Date of Report (month/year): April 2005

II. OPENING REMARKS

Provide any opening remarks that may assist in the review of this report.

In the last two years during which this grant was implemented the West Africa Program has experienced a tremendous amount of transform, both internally in terms of staff modifications and reductions as well as external changes in the political nature of the region which have caused modification to CI's operations in the field. These changes have brought new prospective to the corridor project, which have effected the way in which the project was implemented. For example, it was initially envisioned that this project would be lead by staff in our Abidjan office who would be coordinating activities throughout the region, however due to a number of external factors, by the end of this project CI had actually closed the Abidjan office. For this reason the West Africa Program Manager, based in DC, assumed responsibility for overall delivery of the project.

That said, through this project, the West Africa Program has made tremendous progress in the region, building upon the 1999 West Africa Priority Setting Project and expanding our activities through Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. The program has developed strong relationships with a diverse group of partners including government agencies, NGOs (both local and international), donor groups, and the private sector, all of who are familiar with and contributing to the development of corridors across the region.

III. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE

Project Purpose:

Establishment of 5 Conservation Corridors (Sapo-Tai, SW Ghana-SE Côte d'Ivoire, Nimba Complex, Hornbill Corridor, Lofa-Mano Corridor)

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Purpose-level:	
<p>1. National governments use the corridor concept in biodiversity planning</p>	<p>National Governments, particularly the forestry and wildlife departments throughout the 5 countries CI is working have adopted the corridor concept and are using it in various aspects of their own biodiversity planning activities.</p> <p>In Liberia, the Government of Liberia (GoL) - in particular Forest Development Authority – has confirmed support for development of corridors. The Sapo-Tai, Lofa-Mano and Nimba corridors were used to define the government’s plan for protected areas. The GoL worked with CI and other partners to highlight its corridor plans in UN/World Bank Results Focused Transitional Framework for the UN Liberia Reconstruction Conference outlining needs for corridor support. The Corridor strategy is also outlined with UNEP in UNEP’s Desk Study on the Environment in Liberia.</p> <p>In Ghana, the Forestry Division has confirmed its support for the SW Ghana corridor through the signing of an MOU with CI in December 2004, committing to the creation or protected areas and other corridor development activities.</p> <p>Although CI has closed its office and the EU funding has yet to resume in Cote d'Ivoire, CI has demonstrated its interest in continuing to collaborate with the government to implement corridor activities in the Sapo-Tai and Nimba Corridors. CI agreed to maintain its 'Accord de Siege' in order to demonstrate our continued interest in collaboration with Ivorian officials including the Office of Ivorian Parks and Reserves. The OIPR will continue to support implementation of various aspects of the corridor program, specifically pertaining to elephants in the Sapo-Tai region.</p> <p>In Guinea, CI has secured the commitment of the Department of Water and Forests, and specifically the Centre Forestière de Zerekore to implement the Forest Guinea Alliance that will develop the Guinean portion of the greater Nimba Highlands corridor.</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, the program has met with the Forestry Department on several occasions to introduce the corridor concept and to begin discussion on potential projects; although funding is not currently available the two have agreed to collaborate on future activities.</p>
<p>2. All major international NGOs working in the Upper Guinea Hotspot supporting the design and implementation of biodiversity</p>	<p>In Liberia, CI has increased collaboration with FFI to develop the corridor around Sapo National Park. CI and FFI engaged with Mercy Corps to develop <u>integrated community and conservation</u></p>

corridors	integrated community and conservation intervention in the Sapo-Tai corridor. CI has also worked with Birdlife in order to synthesize our efforts and collaborate on survey and monitoring efforts building upon the work they initially carried out for IBA definition to define Key Biodiversity Areas as the base for corridor development.
3. Detailed action plans used by all relevant stakeholders in each corridor in developing strategies and implementing activities.	Initial action plans have been developed for the SW Ghana Corridor, The Sapo-Tai Corridor, and for the Guinean side of the Nimba Corridor. CI is currently working with partners in each corridor to implement activities at different scales. Stakeholders are collaborating on protected area development, agroforestry, and on species -specific activities within these corridors.
4. Major international donors using corridor concept and plans to guide investment.	UNDP/GEF, the US Department of State, USAID, ITTO, IUCN/AfESG, UNDP/GEF, as well as CEPF and GEF are all collaborating with West Africa Staff to develop projects specifically designed around the corridor paradigm.

Describe the success of the project in terms of achieving its intended impact objective and performance indicators.

Throughout the project the political situation in West Africa has changed. In the last two years Liberia has come out of its 14-year civil war, creating many new opportunities for progress, while Côte d'Ivoire has fallen into a continued state of political instability. As explained above this has changed the nature of the impacts that we have been able to achieve, making less progress in Cote d'Ivoire than expected, while making greater progress particularly in Liberia and Guinea.

That said this project has allowed CI to make significant progress in promoting the corridor concept throughout the region. The idea has been introduced and adopted by stakeholders in all 5 countries in which CI works. Several major international donors such as USAID, UNDP, and the GEF are funding corridor development activities in the region. Additionally, through this grant the program has introduced the corridor concept to both the mining and agricultural industries who have begun investing in corridor development as part of their environmental and community and health programs.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The project has been successful in creating partnerships throughout the region, as the corridor concept cannot be planned or implemented in isolation. The West Africa Program has continued to engage partners at all levels from the community, to civil society, universities, and national government institutions.

Through this project, West Africa Program staff have had many opportunities to exchange ideas and lessons learned with other. Staff have participated in and assisted several local conservation forums such as the National Environmental Forum in Sierra Leone, the Alliance for Conservation in Liberia, and Ghana's National Biodiversity Committee, each of which has significantly enhanced the development of conservation corridors but also have conservation impacts at the national level. The Corridor Planning Workshop, which the West Africa Program Manager attended in Brazil created

linkages to corridor manager throughout the world and helped the West Africa Program understand how corridor development is progressing in other regions.

IV. PROJECT OUTPUTS

Project Outputs:

Output 1: Progress made (milestones achieved) toward the creation of 15 new national parks or strict nature reserves within 5 biodiversity corridors.

Output 2: Detailed action plan for Sapo-Tai, Nimba, and SW Ghana – SE Côte d’Ivoire corridors

Output 3: Regional species conservation efforts are successful in maintaining adequate populations of key species (Forest Elephants, Chimpanzees, Hippopotamus, Miss Waldron’s Red Colobus) in the hotspot through greater integration with biodiversity corridors development; b) the regional threat to biodiversity from bushmeat hunting is curtailed through local actions guided by a regional strategy.

Output 4: Adequate conservation investment made to ensure establishment and sustainability of corridors and new protected areas.

Output 5: Necessary logistical, management and technical capacity in place to implement conservation projects in each of the 5-biodiversity corridors.

Output 6: a) Annual vision statement written to guide CI, CEPF and external organizations in conservation activities in the Upper Guinea Hotspot. B) All CEPF external grants well integrated into CI strategy for 5 biodiversity corridors.

Output 7: New operational structure developed for Côte d’Ivoire focused on enhanced local partnership and CI’s technical assistance.

Planned vs. Actual Performance

Indicator	Actual at Completion
Output 1:	
1. Grebo, Sapo Extension, Cavally, Haute Dodo, and the Cestos-Senkwen legally gazetted within Sapo-Tai Corridor	Government of Liberia signed a MoU with CI on January 17, 2002, expanded Sapo National Park in 2003 and established the East Nimba Nature Reserve. During a meeting with CI in February 2004 Chairman Bryant, the new Head of State, reaffirmed this agreement in committing to create a “biologically representative network of 1.5 million hectares within 5 years” CI is currently working with the FDA to design this network which would include Grebo, Cestos -Senkwen, among others . The continued unrest in Côte d’Ivoire has delayed the formal upgrading of the forest reserves in Côte d’Ivoire, however CI and WCF have developed an MOU for joint activities in the Sapo Tai Corridor including, developing a joint proposal to GCF for upgrading of Cavally, Haute Dodo, N’zo and Goin-Debe forests.
2. Bossematie, Draw River, Cape Three Points, Dadioso, Krokosua legally gazetted within SW Ghana – SE Côte d’Ivoire	In December of 2004 CI Ghana signed an MOU with the Chief Director (Technical Director) of the Ministry of Lands and Forestry, Executive Director of the Forest Services Division to implement the

Corridor	GCF project that is focused on upgrading the protected area status of 13 Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas in SW Ghana. The project was officially launched through the signing ceremony and initial consultations have taken place under the facilitation of CI Ghana. Through this project CI will assist the Forestry Division in actualizing the upgraded status, which has been given to these forest reserves through enhanced management and community participation in conservation efforts.
3. Nimba National Park legally gazetted in Nimba Complex	Government of Liberia has officially created the Nimba Nature reserve (13,500ha) in 2003. CI has received additional funding from the US Department of state to assist in establishing park management.
4. Gola, Wolegezi, Wonegezi, Lofa-Mano legally gazetted in Gola-Lofa-Mano corridor	CI has met with partners in Sierra Leone and continued dialogue on the Gola Conservation Concession. The West Africa Program provided assistance in the evaluation of the GCF proposal for the Gola Forests, which is being funded jointly by GCF and RSPB. In Liberia staff are working with the government to develop a plan for creating the network of protected areas including Wonegezi and Lofa-Mano.
Output 2:	
1. Agreement among stakeholders (government, NGOs, and relevant private sector companies) that CI's definition of a biodiversity corridor is important for conservation in the region.	Dialogue has continued throughout this project with stakeholders at all levels to explain and gain buy-in for the corridor concept. Currently we are implementing three corridor programs that bring together stakeholders including local communities, traditional leaders, government agencies, research institutions, other NGOs, and several private sector partners. This stakeholder engagement has been one of the most critical aspects of the project.
2. Three scientific and participatory corridor workshops held to develop action plan and detailed project proposal to implement and fund the creation of each biodiversity corridor.	The West Africa Program has held corridor workshops and consultations for the Sapo-Tai, SW Ghana/SE Côte d'Ivoire, and Nimba Corridors. The program has and continues to work with partners to develop proposals to fund agreed upon activities. Current funding includes donors such as UNDP/GEF, Smart Family, Rio Tinto, USAID (prospect funding), US Department of State among others.
3. Consensus achieved among relevant stakeholders in each corridor on path forward in implementing biodiversity corridor	The program has achieved consensus with numerous stakeholders. The program currently has MOUs and agreements with USAID, US Department of State, Rio Tinto, Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, and Guinee Ecologie. The program also has been instrumental in forming and/ or participates in a number of consultative processes such as the Liberia Forestry Initiative, The Alliance for Conservation in Liberia, The Environmental Forum for Action In Sierra Leone, The National Biodiversity Committee in Ghana, among others.

<p>4. Sufficient information gathered to develop action plan</p>	<p>Processes have been initiated in all of the corridors to develop comprehensive databases. This process has taken much longer than planned given the lack of good data/ and or difficult access to what does exist. Several RAP assessments have been conducted targeting the corridors in which we are working to provide up-to-date reliable information. Other information is being gathered using the stakeholder networks that have been developed.</p>
<p>Output 3:</p>	
<p>1. Follow up activities for the Chimpanzee Action Plan are well-coordinated and explicitly integrated within the Sapo-Tai, Nimba, and SW Ghana – SE Côte d'Ivoire corridors.</p>	<p>The program has spent a great deal of time working to coordinate different chimp conservationists within the region. The West Africa Program Manager, in collaboration with Dr. Ham, developed a proposal to USAID that aimed to implement the activities outline in the action plan in a well-coordinated manner in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Unfortunately the program has recently learned that despite a positive review the project will not be funded due to budget cuts within the USAID structure.</p> <p>The program has however received funding from USFWS to implement follow up activities within Grebo Forest, part of the Sapo-Tai corridor.</p>
<p>2. Regional elephant conservation activities are focused within 5 biodiversity corridors.</p>	<p>CI has been working with the IUCN/ AfESG and the MIKE program over the past three years to expand upon the EBM program and implement elephant conservation activities in all corridors. In the past two years this has included participation in the West Africa Strategy development workshop in Ouagadougou, joint visits to Tai National Park, proposal development for the SW Ghana/SE Côte d'Ivoire corridor, assistance on a proposals to USFWS for Sierra Leone and Liberian surveys, and training in survey and monitoring in Ziama Biosphere reserve. The program is currently working with WCF to implement targeted elephant conservation work in the Sapo-Tai corridor.</p>
<p>3. Pygmy Hippo Action Plan and Fund established.</p>	<p>Work on the pygmy hippo action fund has been postponed due to additional priorities for conservation action in Liberia. This will be revisited as the protected area network is established.</p>
<p>4. Surveys undertaken to find remaining populations of Miss Waldron's Red Colobus</p>	<p>Surveys have been delayed due to continuing uncertainty of political situation in Côte d'Ivoire and due to the numerous other groups involved in such surveys. Recent evidence has proved that there are existing populations of Miss Waldron's Red Colobus in SE Côte d'Ivoire.</p>
<p>5. Bushmeat campaign continued in Ghana, but broadened to address bushmeat threats in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.</p>	<p>The Bushmeat campaign in Ghana was completed successfully. CI Ghana has supported regional follow up through a workshop funded by the FAO where lessons learned from the Ghana project have been incorporated for regional recommendations.</p>

	<p>Campaigns in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire have not progressed far due to civil unrest and lack of funding opportunities, however CI Liberia intends to follow this up in the coming year.</p>
Output 4:	
1. GEF Funds at least one mid-size project in each of the corridors	<p>Due to changes within the GEF necessitating at least 2:1 cofinancing, the West Africa has decided not to pursue development of GEF proposals for each corridor. Instead we are in the process of securing a large-scale project for SW Ghana where the cocoa industry will provide significant matching funds. We have received a \$323,000 planning grant from the GEF for this project</p> <p>Additionally, FFI has taken the lead to develop a GEF proposal for Sapo National Park and for the Nimba Mts, where mining companies will be providing necessary cofinancing. CI continues support FFI as necessary in these processes.</p>
2. At least one major development organization in each corridor, orienting its activities to complement corridor objectives as defined by workshops mentioned in output 2	<p>CI is working with many development organizations both donors and NGOs to promote biodiversity conservation in the corridors. In Liberia CI is working with Mercy Corps, ICRC, AfriCare, CRS, etc in and around Sapo National Park. In The Nimba Corridor the program has worked with USAID, Winrock, and has agreed to potential collaboration with the KFW funded Forestry Program. In SW Ghana CI is working with UNDP, and several NGOs to implement the corridor concept. The West Africa Program manager has been working with USAID in order to develop contact with CARE for work in Sierra Leone. USAID has taken the lead on facilitating this collaboration.</p>
3. International NGOs (BirdLife, FFI, WWF, etc) using corridor paradigm in developing and implementing new projects.	<p>CI and Birdlife have continued to collaborate in order to develop a synthesized program for monitoring conservation outcomes. This will include expanding upon Birdlife's IBA concept to define Key Biodiversity Areas. CI has also included the West Africa Birdlife partners, such as Ghana Wildlife Society and the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone in corridor planning activities.</p> <p>CI and WWF have joined forces to extend the Bushmeat campaign from Ghana to other priority corridor areas in West Africa.</p> <p>CI and FFI continue to collaborate in and around Sapo National park, though have agreed that CI should take the lead in the corridor work while FFI concentrate on more localized efforts. The same is true in the Nimba Corridor.</p>

<p>4. Relevant government agencies (wildlife and forestry divisions) participating and providing resources to create and maintain biodiversity corridors.</p>	<p>The Department of Water and Forests, specifically through the Centre Forestière de N'Zerekore, in Guinea has agreed to participate in the corridor development project for the Forest Region. With funding of \$5.4 million Euros for the region they will be a strong participant in corridor planning.</p> <p>MOU has been signed with the Government of Ghana for implementation of both the GCF and GEF projects for SW Ghana, both of which will be used to implement a conservation corridor in the region.</p> <p>CI's work with the FDA in Liberia is focused on developing the protected areas network and strengthening Liberia's capacity for conservation. These efforts are targeted to priority conservation areas.</p> <p>Meetings with the Forestry Department in Sierra Leone have been successful in gaining buy-in to the corridor concept. Together CI and the government are looking for resources to implement joint activities.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire the recently created OIPR has reiterated its support for CI's corridor development activities and will participate in the joint activities of CI and WCF in the Sapo-Tai Corridor.</p>
<p>5. Additional funding of at least \$2,000,000 acquired by June 04 to implement corridor activities.</p>	<p>Additional funding has been acquired as detailed in section 7.</p>

Output 5:	
1. Logistical capacity (CI and partners) in place in Sapo-Tai and SW Ghana – SE Côte d'Ivoire to implement corridor activities	<p>Logistical capacities for the program have developed significantly during the life of this project. Initially it was intended that our office in Abidjan would play A coordinating role, however due to may circumstances, such as the continued political instability in Côte d'Ivoire, this did not come to fruition.</p> <p>Instead CI has begun employing a new model of operations, which relies on our ability to facilitate conservation activities in the corridors rather than direct implementation. This model, which we are using across the region, allows CI to limit our own institutional liabilities and creates the opportunity for our staff to better support local NGO and other institutional development. Although there is still much to be done to build strong capacity there has been a great deal of progress towards this model.</p> <p>CI now has a strong core team with offices in Ghana and Liberia which provide logistical services to the institution and our in country partners. The program also maintains a regional manager to promote collaboration and capacity building at the regional level. This role includes developing partnerships in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Sierra Leone in order to achieve conservation outcomes.</p>
2. Technical support to ensure the creation of 5 biodiversity corridors in place.	As mentioned above the team has changed drastically during the life of this project to reflect new thinking in achieving conservation objectives. CI's West Africa Program staff now consists of a core team of technical experts who have sufficient technical knowledge and expertise to facilitate conservation activities within the corridors.
3. CI's management capacity providing sufficient support to ensure effective project management in the field.	<p>West Africa Program manager has been transitioned in order to support activities in the entire sub-region. She is aided by the Africa and Madagascar Program's Administrative Assistant who dedicates 35% of her time to West Africa.</p> <p>Overall management for this project has been assumed by Program's DC staff, supported by oversight from the Vice President for the Africa Division. Financial and Technical reports are submitted. All contractual, legal, and financial aspects of the program are sufficiently handled. Efforts are continuing to move contractual, legal and financial capacities to the field. Africa's Senior Director for Finance, based in South Africa, is working closely with field and DC staff.</p>
Output 6:	
1. CI staff providing timely technical support in reviewing external grant applications to CEPF	WAP staff in DC and the region have continued to provide CEPF with technical reviews of proposals at the request of the Africa Grants Director.
2. CI's annual plan provides CEPF with a	The West Africa Program has continued to update

scientific strategy developed in concert with potential major grant recipients.	its regional strategy each year to reflect recent developments and new scientific findings. These documents are available to CEPF and are consistently used to evaluate external grants which the program is asked to review.
3. CI staff providing expertise to local NGOs in proposal development for CEPF and other donors.	The program staff have continued to assist local NGOs in Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to develop proposals both to CEPF and other donors as requested. In Liberia a new collaborative project between CEPF and CI-Liberia will be providing training in a more formalized manner in order to build capacity for NGOs to participate in the small grants funding opportunities.
4. CI provides logistical and technical support to CEPF in monitoring external grantees.	Staff in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, and Washington provide support in mentoring grantees, and developing proposals. However to date no formal mechanism has been developed between CEPF and the West Africa Program to monitor CEPF projects.
Output 7:	
1. Closure of CI's office in Abidjan, transfer of logistics and capacities to local institutions	The office closure and the termination process was finalized December 31st 2004. Equipment was transferred in country to our NGO and governmental partners. CI has signed with WCF in order to continue activities in the country. The transfer of CI's elephant expert, who is now working with WCF on corridor development, has further strengthened this.
2. Agreement reached with local partners in Cote d'Ivoire for continued collaboration	An MOU has been developed between WCF and CI to jointly pursue activities both within CI and at the regional level. Copies of this MOU are available with the West Africa Program Manager.
3. Development of projects in Côte d'Ivoire according to new collaborative model	CI and WCF has initiated discussions with GCF for the upgrading/creation of several protected areas in SW Cote d'Ivoire including Haute Dodo, Cavally, N'Zo and Goin Debe. GCF has expressed interest and has asked the team to develop an initial concept paper, which we are currently finalizing. The letter of interest to the government has been discussed and also provided verbally to the OIPR. The program is currently seeking funding for activities in order provide formal document.

Describe the success of the project in terms of delivering the intended outputs.

Overall the program has been successful in delivering the intended outputs. Although some of the initial indicators have not been met, as described above, the project has been successful in introducing the corridor concept across the region, motivating stakeholders around this concept, and in ensuring that capacity is now in place to follow through with additional corridor projects. The seven project outputs have been all or partially achieved. Funding for future efforts has been secured in many cases, or is currently a very strong project. Therefore project sustainability is very likely.

Were any outputs unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

The seven project outputs have been all or partially achieved. However there are several output indicators, which have been partially unrealized. This is due to the changes and difficulties encountered throughout implementation. However the impact of this project remains significant. The funding from CEPF has assisted the West Africa Program to establish itself as one of the only conservation NGO's operating at a regional scale. This project has allowed CI to make significant inroads with many government, NGO and donor agencies, who will continue to deliver corridor development throughout the region. The project has also been incredibly successful in leveraging additional funds for biodiversity conservation within the target corridors that will provide long term-sustainability of the overall project objectives.

V. SAFEGUARD POLICY ASSESSMENTS

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

N/a

VI. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT

Describe any lessons learned during the various phases of the project. Consider lessons both for future projects, as well as for CEPF's future performance.

One of the greatest problems for implementation has been the delay in donor funding. This is critically affected project follow up in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Guinea. The program has worked to offset these delays by diversifying our funding base. This has been most effective through partnerships with the private sector who are both interested in applying a corridor planning process in the areas they work and also are not often dissuaded from investing in high risk areas. In future projects the program will look to involve private sector and other non-traditional conservation donors in our projects.

Additionally the program has found that one of the key aspects of corridor planning is to have reliable data gathering implemented in country. This facilitates integration of conservation in overall planning efforts by making data available to decision makers and showing credible effort toward development of sound corridor plans.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/failure)

As mentioned above the West Africa Program has gone through many changes in the past two years, as a result the staff members who initially develop this project and had planned to see it through are no longer with CI, and thus their vision for the project has been lost. Additionally during the design phase, the political changes, which have significantly changed the landscape in which we work, were not anticipated. Again although this did not prevent project success it did create complications in delivering some aspects of the project.

Project Execution: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/failure)

Overall the flexibility that CEPF allowed during project execution is one of the key aspects of its success. Without the flexibility to modify the strategy, reallocate funding, and add objectives, this project would not have been a success. This has continued to be a critical benefit of CEPF funding in the region, not only for CI but for our partners as well, which has allowed for all grantees to continue to deliver conservation in the changing landscape.

VII. ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Smart Family Foundation	A	\$125,000	To develop elephant activities within the Sapo-Tai Corridor
UNDP/GEF	C	\$323,000	Cocoa Agroforestry in SW Ghana
GCF	A	\$161,000	Creation of protected areas in SW Ghana
Rio Tinto	A/C	\$264,000	Biodiversity information gathering for Forest Guinea Alliance
US State Department	A/C	\$317,500	Sapo and Nimba Protected Areas
RICOH	A	\$23,000	Cocoa Agroforestry in Ghana
USFWS	A	\$36,000	Grebo Chimp surveys
US State Department	C	\$700,000	Prospect for Liberia's Network of protected areas***
UNDP/GEF	C	\$3-4 Million	Prospect for SW Ghana corridor***
USAUD-Guinea	C	\$650,000	Forest Guinea Alliance prospect funding***

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

*****Prospect funding included here has taken longer than expected to secure but has come about as a result of this CEPF project and will contribute directly to long term sustainability of the corridors.**

- A** Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)
- B** Complementary funding (Other donors contribute to partner organizations that are working on a project linked with this CEPF project)
- C** Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)
- D** Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)

VIII. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VIII. INFORMATION SHARING

CEPF aims to increase sharing of experiences, lessons learned and results among our grant recipients and the wider conservation and donor communities. One way we do this is by making the text of final project completion reports available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and by marketing these reports in our newsletter and other communications. Please indicate whether you would agree to publicly sharing your final project report with others in this way.

Yes

No

If yes, please also complete the following:

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