CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Fauna & Flora International
Project Title:	Ensuring Conservation Attention to Limestone-Specific Biodiversity in South Sulawesi, Indonesia
Grant Number:	66308
CEPF Region:	Wallacea
Strategic Direction:	2 Improve management of sites (KBAs) with and without official protection status
Grant Amount:	$100,000.00
Project Dates:	October 01, 2016 - May 31, 2019
Date of Report:	August 04, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Provincial Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BBKSDA), South Sulawesi, responsible for the designation and management of protected areas and species in Maros-Pangkep Critical Karst Ecosystem landscape.
Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park (BaBulNP), a key project partner as the national park with several staffs participated in surveys and workshop to increase their own knowledge and experience.
Biology Research Center, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), collect, curate, sort and help on identifying the specimens from the surveys. As lead researcher, Dr Cahyo Rachmadi, who facilitated the analysis.
Badan Pengelolaan Cagar Budaya (BPCB), South Sulawesi, involved on the protection of archaeological sites in the karst ecosystem area and support the management plan for protecting and preserving any archeological evidence.
Hassanudin University, a partner during the initial assessment and participate in the consultation process to provide scientific advice.
Kelompok Sadar Wisata Ramang-Ramang & Jene Tinaro as a local community-based karst and cave ecotourism, active participant in training on karst/ cave guides in responsible cave tourism.
The Indonesian Speleological Society (ISS), support the technical mapping of caves and assist with zonation planning to safeguard cave biodiversity.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

A comprehensive analysis and description of the biodiversity of Karst Maros-Pangkep and updated red-listing assessment for range-restricted Karst species has been done by an expert from Biology Research Center, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI). Several species of cave fauna from Maros-Pangkep Karst have been assessed for their conservation status following the criteria of IUCN Red List Assessment. An initial update has been done into 30 cave endemic species from various taxa have been assessed and listed into several categories: Critically Endangered (18 species), Endangered (5 species), Vulnerable (3 species) and Data Deficient (4 species).
The dissemination and workshop activities were carried out successfully and were attended by most stakeholder from various agencies (a list of attendees is attached). One of the important stakeholder's present at this event were members of the South Sulawesi Provincial DPRD, one of whom is also the chairman of the special committee (pansus) draft regional regulations on the Maros-Pangkep Karst Essential Ecosystem (KEE), Mr. Andi Irfan. Through this activity, FFI has also collected input from the stakeholders related to the management guidelines for karst areas for the tourism industry and extractive industries, to promote preservation of karst biodiversity and to be more specific to invertebrate cave habitat. The recommendations have been submitted for the management of karst areas in the Maros-Pangkep area. FFI has submitted the recommendations which consisted of the planned KEE Karst Maros Pangkep Draft Local Regulation discussion.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
More effective management of karst ecosystems in Sulawesi, Wallacea, and beyond through replicating the project design and approach, heeding the lessons learned and experiences shared, and through promoting networking among karst-minded practitioners and general public.	This project has also encouraged discussion about resolving the provincial parliamentary decision (RAPERDA) for Karst Maros-Pangkep Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) since January 2018. This provincial regulation will be the first provincial regulation to protect the Karst ecosystem in Indonesia. This RAPERDA can be a further strategy for us in facilitating the entire Karst landscape, including all stakeholders to be involved with KKE Karst Maros-Pangkep. This will enable increased commitment and budget allocation by the South Sulawesi regional government in supporting conservation and sustainable development in the karst region.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Surveys in at least four sites adjacent to the national park plus four sites within it reveal the existence of areas of high conservation value requiring conservation attention outside the current national park, and sites within the national park	A survey has been conducted in a total of 21 caves from six block locations around the Maros-Pangkep karst area targeted in the survey plan. The survey results show that the karstic mountains isolated from the main cluster of the karstic mountains also store high specific biodiversity and are important to protect. The survey

needing improved conservation management.	has also shown that there are at least 30 Maros-Pangkep endemic karst species that can be included in the IUCN red list.
2. A rise in the awareness of limestone-restricted biodiversity among 90% of the stakeholders invited to the project inception meeting as measured using a questionnaire designed and completed before the project inception meeting, and completed again at the end of the project.	The penetration impact of increasing awareness of the parties in the Maros-Pangkep karst area on specific biodiversity of the karst has been illustrated in the results of the post-activity questionnaire this time with significant results. Public awareness of the knowledge of the existence of cave endemic animals in the Maros-Pangkep karst area can be illustrated from the results of a questionnaire which states that around 95% of the presence of endemic animals is very important and deserves to be preserved.
3. Four sites of conservation value have guidelines and stakeholder support that are pre-conditions for eventual formal management plans.	The stakeholder consisting of the cave tourism community that has received the karst biodiversity management guidelines are the PokDarwis Rammang-Rammang group in Salenrang Village, and the PokDarwis Jene Tinaro group in Belae Village. Then for the karst management agency that has received the guideline is the South Sulawesi BBKSDA, BaBul National Park Office, and BPCB Makassar. From the extractive industry, PT Semen Bosowa has also received and aware a karst biodiversity management guideline made by FFI. With this, the total sites that have received guidelines are approximately more than 6 sites.
4. Best practices for cave management incorporated into the Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park management plan.	Dissemination of the cave management guideline to Bantimurung-Bulusaraung National Park has been held and they have realized the importance of good cave tourism management. Training for managing cave tourism has also been carried out, and BaBulNP is one of the parties participating in the training.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

Major challenges with changes on several key project staffs has been occurred within first year of the project. The big changes were related to the program manager of this project. Setija Budiawan, our former project manager resigned since November 2017 and finally replaced with Mahendra Primajati as interim program manager. In December 2017, a big lost for conservation world. Tony Whitten as our regional director, co-chair of the IUCN-SSC Cave Invertebrate Specialist Group killed in car accident in Cambridge. Tony in our Karst Program of FFI, led several corporate engagements with several cement companies, initiated several scientific karst events and one of respected well known karst scientist among the business and scientific committee. This tragic incident was a big lost for the whole karst communities. Due to that car accident, a description and analysis of the Red list species on project component 2-Red listing and component 3 for awareness raising for stakeholder especially for cement company were being delayed. We continue this work with help of our Myanmar Karst Programme Officer, Anna Komericki, and support from FFI Myanmar director, Frank Momberg who already did a massive karst project in Myanmar.

Communication with cement industries initiate again at the discussion on the Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) of Karst Maros-Pangkep regional regulation where PT Semen Bosowa were present at the dissemination workshop invitation that we held in last July 2018 and stated that they needed help in preparing the green proper document for their extractive activities. Considering facing a low price and demand, cement company across the country were in the slow production mode, including the two companies in the area. This led to a situation where it is a quite challenging to engage with them. However, in the other hand, the situation bring positive impact when the company postpone any further exploration. This also bring an initiative of KEE was moving along.
Several suggestions and recommendations from LIPI included a recommendation for not using Dr. Louis Deharveng and Dr. Jaap Vermeulen for Red listing activities. One of the main reasons is that Indonesian researchers have enough resources and are able to do this research. The involvement of foreign researchers is advised to be involved as a report reviewer or a resource person in a seminar on dissemination of activities results.
This project requires a lot of coordination among many different stakeholders, and this has been an important focus during the reporting period. Engagement has been particularly with the Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park (TNBaBul), and the South Sulawesi Center for Conservation and Natural Resources (BBKSDA) South Sulawesi, both of which have experienced changes in institutional leadership during this reporting period. Project staffs have been working to raise awareness of the project with the new senior staff, as well as re-introducing the Maros-Pangkep karst partnership program and providing updates on the project progress and plans. At present the new Head of the TNBaBul is Mr. Yusak Mangentan, and the new Head of the South Sulawesi BBKSDA agency is Mr. Thomas Nifinluri. The two leaders of the institutions have received the work carried out so far and wish the best for the project going forward.
Most challenging situation concerning MoU FFI-Indonesia Programme with Indonesia Ministry of Forestry and Environment are still in the process for being signed. Regarding this situation, FFI must take precautionary action for any activity in the field that could affect all FFI project sites in Indonesia. Two of our main project partners, BaBulNP and BBKSDA Sulawesi Selatan has already informed our condition and understand the ongoing situation after several engagement activities. After all, they already waiting for this MoU and develop activity plan (RPP and RKT).

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

This project has encouraged discussion on the completion of the provincial parliamentarian decree (RAPERDA) Karst Maros-Pangkep Essential Ecosystem Area (KEE) since January 2018. This provincial regulation would be the first provincial regulation to protect Karst ecosystems in Indonesia. This RAPERDA could be our project exit strategy by facilitating the entire Karst landscape, including all stakeholder to be engaged with the KKE Karst Maros-Pangkep. This will enable increased commitment and budget allocation by the regional government in support of conservation and sustainable development in the area.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Surveys	1.1	The list of sites to be surveyed as a result of the consultation on this at the Project Inception Workshop	From preliminary discussion and workshop with several stakeholder, LIPI, ISS, BBNP and BBKSDA South Sulawesi, the list of sites to be surveyed already set up. Six block of indicative survey location has been made with considering several things, such as: The location must be a limestone area, no record of biodiversity survey already taken before and spread even in buffer area of national park [Attachment Deliverables 1.1]. Following is the distribution of the study area plan blocks: • Blok A : Buwong Cindea Sapanang (Kec. Sapalewa) • Blok B : Biring Ere, Mangilu, Bara Batu, Bungoro • Blok C : Mallawa, Matampole, Barugae (Kec. Tocepa) • Blok D : Balocci, Tompobulu, Camba (inside BaBulNP) • Blok E : Bonto Lempangan – Balocci Baru, Tukamasea – Baruga • Blok F : Tanete, Simpang, Sambuleja, Tompobulu (Kec. Tanrali)
1	Surveys	1.2	A report on the preliminary outcomes of the initial engagement with government agencies, and cement and tourism companies	Engagement with several government agencies such as Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK) – Dirjen Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam dan Ekosistem (KSDAE), KLHK – Direktorat Konservasi dan Keanekaragaman Hayati (KKH), Biology Research Center – Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Province Government, BBNP, BKSDA Makassar, Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik (Kesbangpol) Makassar, Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya (BPCB) Sulawesi Selatan already done and has positive input and feedback [Attachment Deliverables 1.2].
1	Surveys	1.3	Written endorsement received from appropriate local authorities	Letters of recommendation from the stakeholders and local authorities concerned survey activities has been submitted such as: Simaksi from Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park; letter of recomendation from cultural protection department; letter of recommendation from National and Political Entity

			prior to the commencement of the surveys.	(Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik); and letter of recommendation from Department of Tourism and Culture. [Attachment Deliverables 1.3]
1	Surveys	1.4	Final survey technical project report.	Final survey technical project report already produces and submitted [Attachment Deliverable 1.4].
1	Surveys	1.5	High resolution photo-album and documentary awareness video.	Awareness material already been produced; a video animation of Karst Maros-Pangkep. High resolution documentary videos and photographs have been submitted by the end of the grant period. Link to access the files: https://ffionline-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/mprimajati_fauna-flora_org/Elck2fyw0AxGg0GDFEvUc5IBWIayEtcWtjlpRxQHGxQqYQ?e=AzwNVl
2	Red Listing.	2.1	The list of species to assess for the Red List (1 report).	A comprehensive analysis and description of the biodiversity of Karst Maros-Pangkep and updated red-listing assessment for range-restricted Karst species has been done by an expert from Biology Research Center, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) [Attachment Deliverables 2.1].
2	Red Listing.	2.2	Draft species accounts for those species assessed as submitted to IUCN (probably 20 or more).	Several species of cave fauna from Maros-Pangkep Karst have been assessed for their conservation status following the criteria of IUCN Red List Assessment. An update has been done into 30 cave endemic species from various taxa have been assessed and listed into several categories: Critically Endangered (18 species), Endangered (5 species), Vulnerable (3 species) and Data Deficient (4 species) [Attachment Deliverables 2.2]. Several communication and consultation with IUCN SSC Cave Invertebrate Specialist Group already conducted and the draft list of initial assessment for 30 species prepared and described was already submitted to IUCN Cave Invertebrate Specialist Group for further processing.
3	Awareness Raising.	3.1	Report on the pre-project awareness of the issues being addressed by the project as conducted at the Project Inception Workshop	Project questionnaire to determine baseline awareness within stakeholder and project partner knowledge related to karst biodiversity accomplished with 41 respondents [Attachment Deliverables 3.1]. Most of the respondents living in the Maros-Pangkep karst area were very familiar with the existence of karst / limestone mountains seen in the questionnaire results. Most respondents also acknowledged the importance of the karst area by stating that the karst area was important because it is affected the lives of the surrounding communities, the result is 97% of the respondent agree that karst ecosystem have

				important function and cannot be separated from human needs. From these questionnaires, 62% of the respondent were aware of this project related Maros-Pangkep karst partnership programme. Looking at the proportion of most respondents from the collected questionnaires, efforts to conduct awareness raising activities can be done by providing popular publications material can be used as awareness that is good for karst understanding for all class groups.
3	Awareness Raising.	3.2	Report on the first and second workshops on best practice management of the MarosPangkep karst area	The first workshop was held on April 19, 2018 in Bogor. The place of activity for the workshop with the theme of discussing the dissemination of survey results and the IUCN red list assessment to the stakeholder was conducted at the Salak Hotel, Bogor. The first workshop was attended by LIPI, ISS, Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park, and especially attended by Dr. Mirza Dikari Kusrini, member of steering committee species survival commission IUCN. For a series of activities, the second workshop titled Dissemination & Public Consultation was held on July 17, 2018 in Makassar, South Sulawesi. The venue for dissemination on July 17, 2018 was held at the Ibis City Center Hotel in Makassar. With the aim of providing information related to the survey results, analysis and findings that have been generated from this project, especially for the stakeholders to ensure the conservation of limestone specific biodiversity conservation in Maros-Pangkep. The dissemination and workshop activities were carried out successfully and were attended by 36 people of the 59 invited, from various agencies (a list of attendees is attached) [Attachment Deliverables 3.2]
3	Awareness Raising.	3.3	Biodiversity-sensitive management guidelines and training report for cement industries	We already developed biodiversity management guidelines for caving cement industries [Attachment Deliverables 3.3] by an expert from FFI Karst Programme Officer, Ana Komericki, and a technical support and sharing the lesson learned from FFI Myanmar which also have a karst project. The guidelines were disseminated for public consultation in July 17th, 2018 in a second workshop and public consultation including cement industry (attended by PT Semen Bosowa, one of big cement industries player in Maros-Pangkep) [Attachment Deliverables 3.2].
3	Awareness Raising.	3.4	Biodiversity-sensitive management	Training for communities and tourism operators was held in Hotel Matampa Inn, Pangkep District, on July 18 and 19, 2018. The workshop aim was to increase stakeholder

			guidelines and training report for caving communities and tourism operators	awareness of the importance of the Maros-Pangkep karst area which will improve protection of limestone biodiversity. The activity was successfully carried out with participants from several target stakeholder groups attending in total 16 persons, including the Cultural Preservation Center (BPCB) of Makassar, the community rangers of the National Park, and a community ecotourism group from Jene Tinaro, Belae Village. Biodiversity management guidelines for caving communities and tourism operators has been developed by an expert from Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI) and Indonesian Speleological Society (ISS) in collaboration with FFI Karst Programme Officer, Ana Komericki, and a technical support and sharing the lesson learned from FFI Myanmar which also have a karst project. The guidelines were disseminated for public consultation in July 17th, 2018 in a workshop and training on the management guidelines for improving caving communities' and tourism operators' capabilities for managing karst area. [Attachment Deliverables 3.4]
3	Awareness Raising.	3.5	Report on the piloting of the IUCN Guano Guidelines with one guano collecting group.	Based on our survey [attachment deliverables 3.5], guano mining only being found in Rammang-Rammang karst complex and still on a very small scale by local initiator, one time harvest every three month or depending on market demand, and not sustain production. Guano mining is limited in Salenrang Cave (Tai Sarang Cave) that is located on a cliff a hill overlooking the valley that requires equipment such as ropes and stairs because the height of mouth cave reaches 15 meters from the surface, makes the guano mining is quite risky for the miner and not worth to the benefit they get. This group of miners is only consisting of quite small number of people (2 person). When FFI offer an alternative livelihood through a karst tourism guide, they are really interested in. This is the reason why the IUCN guano guideline was not really being fully implemented and the project then focus on supporting the sustainable ecotourism instead of extractive guano mining as described in deliverable 3.4.
3	Awareness Raising.	3.6	Report on the awareness raising (incl. result, evaluation, & recommendation) to cement industries,	Awareness activities are being carried out from pre-activity questionnaires and the project also has produced awareness-raising materials including press releases, brochures, and animated videos about karst biodiversity in the Maros-Pangkep karst region. One press release about biodiversity of karst has already published by a national media, Liputan6.com. In part of awareness raising, FFI had the opportunity to participate in the 30th

			tourism operators, caving communities and operators, based on pre- and post-activity questionnaires .	UNESCO International Co-ordinating Council Man and Biosphere Program (ICC-MAB) held on July 22-28, 2018. FFI participated in the exhibition, was a speaker at the International Conference, and also attended as a speaker in a discussion which was a side event of the exhibition. Post-activity questionnaires have been carried out and from 66 respondents participated on the survey and obtained information about 82% of the respondents as the stakeholders who live around the Maros-Pangkep karst area awared of the existence of cave dwelling animals which had limited habitat and threatened by activities that damage the cave environment. However, 52% of the respondents said they awared of the Maros-Pangkep karst partnership program implemented by FFI in the region. Detail on survey result were presented in the report [Attachment Deliverables 3.6].

Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Biodiversity management guidelines for cement industries, caving communities and tourism operators has been developed by an expert from Indonesia Institute of Science (LIPI) and Indosnesian Speleological Society (ISS) in collaboration with FFI Karst Programme Officer, Ana Komericki, and support from FFI Myanmar who also have a karst project. The guidelines were disseminated for public consultation in July 2018. A workshop and training on the management guidelines to improve caving communities' and tourism operators' capabilities for managing karst area was conducted in July 2018.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process *(aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- Project Implementation *(aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

The lessons learned during the implementation of this project around the Karst ecosystem include:

1. **Efforts to approach the private sector that exploit the karst mountainous region are very difficult to do if only using voice from NGOs and the community. The concern, seriousness and partisanship of the government to protect the karst area is very much awaited to**

accommodate the common interest in sustaining and utilizing sustainably the mountainous karst area of Maros-Pangkep.

2. **Lesson learned on how to communicate within karst industries, local government and civil society on having KEE mechanism agreed by the parties. Stakeholders from both the government and the private sector do not understand the importance of the karst ecosystem that must be protected. Not only the karst mountains must be protected, but also the area around the karst mountains. Sectoral ego still dominates in making decisions to better manage the karst area.**
3. **Lesson learned on engaging local communities, researcher and park authority on having biodiversity assessment within the landscape. Most of the people living in the Maros-Pangkep karst area already know the importance of the karst area. They have more concern from the hydrological point of view and the material content for mining the karst mountains. Biodiversity contained in the karst has not been widely understood by the surrounding community.**
4. **Lesson learned on the need for spesific material during the awareness campaign. The people around the karst area are very pleased with the results of the activities carried out by FFI, especially in providing insight into the presence of endemic and important animals in the karst mountains which incidentally are around them, but they have not been aware of this. There needs to be intensive socialization and assistance to people who date in the Maros-Pangkep karst area, the importance of maintaining a karst ecosystem that stores endemic karst biodiversity.**

Sustainability / Replication

Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

The project proved to streamline the priority of Karst biodiversity in the Maros-Pangkep region which being successful in increasing the awareness of the parties regarding the value of biodiversity in the karst mountains that cannot be found in other locations in the world. This is evidenced by the initiation of the formation of an essential ecosystem area which was initiated indirectly by this project but was able to provide a fundamental effect to protect the Maros-Pangkep karst area more thoroughly.
In the future, it is expected that there will be a more solid policy in protecting the Maros-Pangkep karst area. So that not only in protected areas where karst biodiversity can be protected, but it is expected that all endemic karst habitat found in the stretch of the Maros-Pangkep karst ecosystem can be maximally protected.

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

No safeguard generated from this project.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

The recommendations include:

1. **Karst is an ecosystem that has very high importance because it has various environmental functions and services (hydrology) and at the same time serves as a habitat for various species that are unique, endemic, rare and vulnerable to extinction. Several flora and fauna species have undergone adaptation to the unique karst environment. The existence of important and high conservation value species needs direction and recommendations for protection for both the Government and international stakeholders such as the IUCN Red List.**
2. **Maros-Pangkep Karst biodiversity needs to be used as a basis for consideration of area management to ensure the protection and continuity of environmental services functions. The Karst Maros-Pangkep with the function of ecosystem services and as a buffer for the lives of the surrounding communities needs to be proposed as a Biosphere Reserve as a form of human harmony and its environment.**
3. **The Maros-Pangkep karst area is a part of the history of past life that has high scientific and historical value, so it is very important to contribute to science. Therefore, more attention must be paid to this region. Karst areas outside conservation areas (National Parks) need better protection and management efforts to ensure the sustainability of high-value species through the establishment of the Maros-Pangkep Karst Essential Ecosystem.**
4. **The sustainable use of karst through sustainable planning and management is needed to ensure the continuity of the function of the karst ecosystem as a buffer of life. Efforts to sustain the utilization Maros-Pangkep karst need to be encouraged through ecotourism activities that highlight the potential of biodiversity as an asset of South Sulawesi. Karst area utilization requires an EIA process both pre and post activities as well as karst utilization guidelines, especially for extractive & tourism industries to minimize negative impacts on the biodiversity of the Karst region.**
5. **The caves that have high diversity values need serious protection and management efforts (Saripa Cave, Mattampa Cave, Sulaiman Cave, Tai Sarang Cave). Saripa Cave as a habitat for several endemic and distinctive cave species needs to be designated as a cave laboratory with high protection.**
6. **Legislative initiative in the development of the KEE Karst Maros-Pangkep Regional Regulation should be appreciated, and it is hoped that support from various stakeholders will be appreciated. Recognition for community management areas must also be considered in the drafting of the KEE Karst Maros-Pangkep Regional Regulation. This initiative then needs to be included in the Biodiversity Management Master Plan so that it can be used as a reference policy for spatial planning determination.**

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US$)

Type of funding
Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment* or successes related to this project)

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

Name: Mahendra Primajati Organization: Fauna & Flora International -Indonesia Programme Mailing address: mahendra.primajati@fauna-flora.org Tel: +62 21-2276-4295