CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Dahari
Project Title:	Identifying and Monitoring Terrestrial Conservation Priorities in the Comoro Islands, and Building Results into Policy and Practice
Grant Number:	65752
CEPF Region:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
Strategic Direction:	2 Enable civil society to mainstream biodiversity and conservation into political and economic decision-making.
Grant Amount:	$259,258.90
Project Dates:	July 01, 2015 - August 31, 2019
Date of Report:	October 31, 2019

Implementation Partners

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

University of the Comoros - Co-led research on GPS tracking of the Livingstone's fruit bat, provided six interns for fieldwork, co-organised field day for 54 students
Oxford University - Prof Owen Lewis provided input into devising fieldwork methodologies, analysis, and write-up, including one field visit
Ecosystem Restoration Alliance (ERA) - Collaboration on research on GPS tracking of Livingstone's fruit bat
Initiative Développement - Provided data for wood-use study and performed dedicated studies on household wood consumption
Bristol Zoological Society - Hosted student for write-up of lemur research

Conservation Impacts

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

The project resulted in the first comprehensive assessment of the status of key terrestrial endemic vertebrate species and their habitats across the island of Anjouan, Comoros. Detailed scientific surveys allowed for accurate insights into population sizes and distribution areas of endemic birds and reptiles as well as the flagship mammal species: the Critically Endangered *Eulemur mongoz*

and the Critically Endangered Livingstone's flying fox, *Pteropus livingstonii*. Studies into the regeneration of natural forest indicated that seedling survival rates differ between habitats with different levels of agricultural use and a detailed study into wood-use demonstrated the importance of timber extraction to natural forest loss, confirming that ylang ylang distillation and firewood comes largely from agroforests. In combination, these components allowed for the identification of priority zones and species for conservation on Anjouan, the development and implementation of a participatory biodiversity monitoring system, and led to the production of a set of conservation recommendations for integration into policy and practice.
The project also contained a strong component of capacity-building for the NGO Dahari, which benefited from dedicated training from various experts to its board of trustees, senior management team, and ecology team. The project also supported the participation of senior team members in exchange trips and to present results at conferences in Madagascar, Kenya and Thailand. Long-term relationships were established with a number of well-respected organisations (see above) - in particular the University of Comoros, which has become a key partner for Dahari in-country.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Status of key terrestrial endemic species in the Comoro Islands improved through the development and implementation of conservation strategies based on rigorous scientific research and monitoring, integrated into national policy and practice.	The impact is under way.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Identify priority conservation actions and develop a long-term participatory monitoring system for key terrestrial endemic species and their habitat on Anjouan.	The impact has been achieved.

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

The short-term impact goal has been successfully achieved (Identify priority conservation actions and develop a long-term participatory monitoring system for key terrestrial endemic species and their habitat on Anjouan). The work towards this goal included extensive field surveys which were subject to weather conditions, and impacted by the logistical difficulties and political upheaval of Anjouan. Devising surveys and assessing the data also posed a challenge as support from the three different expatriate ecology technical assistants varied during the project, and the post remained vacant for one year of the project duration. In the end, only the agriculture sustainability assessment (due to political disruption cancelling advisor trips) and habitat mapping (due to political disruption ending the mission of the first expert, and metereological conditions delaying acquisition of images for the second) components remained uncompleted.

The long-term impact is to improve the status of key terrestrial endemic species through the development and implementation of conservation strategies which are integrated into national policy and practice. This is being addressed under Dahari's other project 66087, and by new actions coming out of the conservation recommendations produced on the back of this research. Dahari is starting to work with other institutions in the Comoros such as the Mohéli National Park towards wider implementation. The main challenges will be those inherent to implementing conservation actions in a context such as the Comoros, as well as the collaboration potential with other organisations.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No unexpected impacts were encountered.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Conservation priorities identified for two flagship terrestrial species: Pteropus livingstonii (Endangered on the IUCN's Red List) and Eulemur mongoz (Critically Endangered)	1.1	Bi-annual data on the population of Pteropus livingstonii on Anjouan and changes to habitat and land-use around each roost site. Assessment of threats to each roost site. Potentially extended to Mohéli from Year 2	The deliverable was achieved on Anjouan. Population counts were conducted twice yearly at all 15 known roost sites. We estimate an average population of around 680 bats on Anjouan, but the numbers fluctuate between the seasons, with lower counts (average 608 bats) during the dry season, and higher population numbers (average 746 bats) during the wet season. A report on population numbers between 2015 and 2019 is submitted in the 'Attachments' section. Land-use was assessed around all 15 roost sites: only three are located in undisturbed natural forest, the remaining roosts are all located in land used for agriculture with varying degrees of human activities. Threats to roosts were identified to be: felling of large trees around roost sites which directly disturb the bats, diminish the protection of the roost and lead to landslides. The results of this study contributed to the delimitation of zones important for biodiversity conservation as Pteropus livingstonii is considered a keystone species and classified as Critically Endangered by the IUCN.
1	Conservation priorities identified for two flagship terrestrial species: Pteropus livingstonii (Endangered on the IUCN's Red List) and Eulemur mongoz (Critically Endangered)	1.2	A scientific paper published with a population estimate and distribution map of Eulemur mongoz	Eulemur mongoz was found to be widespread on the island of Anjouan, extensively using introduced plant species for feeding. They were found to be associated with clove-tree plantations, presumably because of other non-native fruit trees (bananas, mangoes, papaya) which are planted together with clove trees by farmers. The population of this Critically Endangered primate was estimated to be around 9919 individuals. The study resulted in a published MSc thesis (Bristol University, UK) which is included in the 'Attachments' section. The production of the scientific publication is under way.
2	Conservation priorities and indicator species for the taxa birds, butterflies	2.1	Species under particular threat and/or of indicator status for	Besides the Critically Endangered species Eulemur mongoz and Pteropus livingstonii, at least five birds species, or sub-species, were identified to classify as 'Vulnerable' or 'Endangered' given their low population numbers (below 10,000 individuals) and limited

	and reptiles identified based on analysis of existing database, literature review, and further field studies		natural forest identified in a published scientific paper	distribution range. These results informed directly the delimitation of zones important for biodiversity conservation across Anjouan. Among those identified were the Comoros thrush (Turdus bewsheri bewsheri). Two species of bird (the vasa parrot and the paradise flycatcher), when occurring together, were identified as ideal indicators for undisturbed forest habitat. Future surveys may utilise the presence/absence of these species as indicators for the quality of a surveyed forest. The production of a scientific publication is under way and the manuscript is in its final draft stages.
3	Forest cover in the Moya forest KBA mapped, vegetation sampling performed, and the causes of habitat destruction and degradation precisely identified through social studies	3.1	Fine-scale map of forest habitat in the Moya forest KBA published electronically and distributed to key conservation actors in the Comoros	This deliverable was not produced in time. Firstly, the anticipated project with CIRAD including mapping did not materialise as originally expected and is still under construction. For the second effort, the consultant recruited under a partnership with ICRAF had to be evacuated from Anjouan in October 2018 due to a political insurgency and was subsequently unable to complete the contract for health reasons. A new consultant was then recruited with ICRAF from Wageningen University, however the satellite company contracted have been unable to produce cloud-free images over the course of the last four months due to the complicated terrain in Anjouan. This work is therefore expected to be completed in the next few months as soon as the satellite images are acquired.
3	Forest cover in the Moya forest KBA mapped, vegetation sampling performed, and the causes of habitat destruction and degradation precisely identified through social studies	3.2	Scientific paper published with an analysis of wood-use in the Moya forest KBA: tree-type and quantities being extracted for construction wood, charcoal, ylang-ylang distillation and fuelwood	A report of this important study is attached which for the first time clearly demonstrates that whilst large quantities of wood are being extracted from the Moya forest region for ylang ylang distilleries and household use, the vast majority is sourced from agroforests (potentially 95% in the case of ylang ylang distilleries). This shows that the discourses linking distillation and household cooking to natural forest loss are erroneous, even if encouraging the planting of new trees in fields is important to balance supply and extraction. However, the amount of wood being extracted for construction - particularly for furniture production in the towns - is alarming, and any serious effort to maintain remaining oldgrowth trees needs to tackle this issue urgently. Dahari will be developing its new strategy accordingly. The report will be published in the Comoros before the end of the year, and a more formal publication is under reflection.
3	Forest cover in the Moya forest	3.3	Data on habitat	The results of the study on forest regeneration suggest that while regeneration occurs across all different habitat

	KBA mapped, vegetation sampling performed, and the causes of habitat destruction and degradation precisely identified through social studies		structure and assessment of the long-term effects of different forest uses on forest regeneration published electronically	types, there are differences in regenerating tree numbers, species composition and survival rates between habitats: natural and degraded forests as well as closed agroforestry had the highest numbers of seedlings and saplings across all habitats. However, the survival rates differed between introduced and indigenous species with more introduced species reaching sapling stage. Elevation was found to play a role as more seedlings and sapling were found in lower altitudes. A summary report on the results of this study is uploaded in the 'Attachments' section of this report and will be published online together with the results of other activities on the Dahari website (www.daharicomores.org) before the end of the year.
4	A long-term participatory monitoring system of key biodiversity, threat and habitat indicators developed for Anjouan	4.1	Participatory monitoring scheme involving key species, threats and habitat indicators devised and tested with local communities in the Moya forest KBA, published electronically and distributed to key conservation actors in the Comoros	A participatory monitoring scheme was implemented in two villages (Adda and Outsa) located in the Moya forest region. After an initial testing and training period in Adda, zones based on research results on conservation priorities, were selected for surveys in a participatory activity. Similarly, indicator species (three birds, one mammal, one butterfly) were selected together with the village inhabitants during group meetings. Further indicators were chosen to monitor habitat quality. Areas around the two villages are monitored once per month by local village inhabitants together with technicians from Dahari. Data analysis and results are discussed in village group meetings bi-annually. A summary report of the activities and lessons learned is included in this final report (see attachments) and will be published on the Dahari website (www.daharicomores.org) together with other significant results from this project before the end of this year.
5	The capacity of Dahari's local ecology team in research, analysis and write-up improved so that they can be more independent in	5.1	Electronic reports of training delivered by expatriate ecological manager in development of field methodologies	During the project period, three expatriate ecological managers (Steeves Buckland, Pascal Fust, Isabella Mandl) supported the ecology research team of Dahari (4 members). Trainings were delivered by all three expatriates and included: 1) biodiversity survey methodology, 2) statistical analysis and distribution modelling using R and GIS, 3) project planning, 4) time planning and prioritising, 5) GPS tracking technology and 6) scientific writing and publishing in peer-reviewed journals. Reports on these trainings were submitted

	continuing and extending the work post-project, and extended to project partners		, data analysis, fieldwork, reporting	periodically with progress reports to CEPF.
5	The capacity of Dahari's local ecology team in research, analysis and write-up improved so that they can be more independent in continuing and extending the work post-project, and extended to project partners	5.2	Additional training courses delivered by partners in Madagascar for key local staff members	Amelaid Houmadi, Ecology Team Manager, had three trips to Madagascar linked to his PhD development. During these trips he benefited from support and training from our partners at Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, as well as from the Professors at the Animal Ecology Department of the University of Antananarivo.
5	The capacity of Dahari's local ecology team in research, analysis and write-up improved so that they can be more independent in continuing and extending the work post-project, and extended to project partners	5.3	Electronic report of internships (up to six) undertaken by selected students from the University of the Comoros and the CNDRS	In 2017 six internships were awarded to students of the University of Comoros. All six interns were included in the bi-annual count of the Pteropus livingstonii population that year. All six have since returned to participate in the counts since then and one was given a fixed work contract as a technician with Dahari. Two more were involved as active research assistants for the GPS tracking study. The reports were submitted to CEPF in the past together with a progress report.
6	Results of ecological and social studies built into national policy and practice	6.1	Ecological and social data from the Moya forest KBA integrated into integrated landscape	The results from various components of this work has already been integrated into Dahari's conservation activities and planning, particularly regarding partnership and proposals around the Livingstone fruit bat conservation programme. During November and December Dahari will work on a strategic plan for 2020 to 2025 which will integrate the results from this research,

			management planning undertaken by Dahari	in particular including a new strategic component on reducing the loss of old-growth trees for timber. An interim set of conservation recommendations has been drafted and will be made available to the public and stakeholders upon completion.
6	Results of ecological and social studies built into national policy and practice	6.2	Reports of collaborations with the University, CNDRS, UNDP and government on sharing data, training delivered, and use of data within the protected areas programme	The strong collaboration with the University has been a very positive outcome of this project, with Dahari hosting students and research conducted together. Discussions are underway to further develop the partnership. Exchanges with the Ministry have increased since the last election and discussions are underway about collaboration with the UNDP-led protected areas programme. Similarly, relations with the Mohéli Marine Park are developing positively, with a first exchange trip planned for November. Efforts have been made multiple times to engage with the UNDP on collaboration regarding the protected areas programme, but without results to-date.
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of trustees, general functioning and revenue generation	7.1	Poster delivered on application of the Conservation Excellence Model model by Dahari at Africa capacity-building conference, and report of networking with african and international NGOs present	An oral presentation was delivered at the african conservation capacity building conference in 2015 held in Nairobi. Networking at the conference progressed relationships with FFI, Birdlife International and Maliasili in particular, as relayed in the first project report.
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of	7.2	Second Dahari CEM evaluation report produced by external experts	This was produced by Simon Black of the University of Kent and Jamie Copsey of Durrell in 2016 and the report submitted to CEPF. Recommendations about the development of Dahari were integrated into strategic planning for 2015 to 2020.

	trustees, general functioning and revenue generation			
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of trustees, general functioning and revenue generation	7.3	Report of leadership and management training course for management team	Jamie Copsey of Durrell delivered the leadership and management training in 2016 to 8 members of Dahari's management team, with follow-up mentoring provided since then. The details of the training was submitted with previous reports.
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of trustees, general functioning and revenue generation	7.4	Report of recommendations to improve Board of Trustees Functioning produced by external advisor	Paul Siegel through WWF delivered this training in 2016 to the Board of Trustees, focusing on the role and structure of the board and its different members, and the difference with management functions. The report was previously submitted.
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of trustees, general functioning and revenue generation	7.5	Report of exchange visit to Madagascar, including participation in CEPF grantees exchange meetings	Misbahou Mohamed and Hugh Doulton particpated in the CEPF grantees meetings in Tana in 2017, and Misbahou Mohamed in Nosy Be in 2019. After the first meeting an exchange visit was organised with the NGO Fanamby to learn about their cash crop model. Dahari has been developing plans for adopting this since, and this is still under reflection for integration into the new strategic plan.
7	Priority capacity-building actions implemented to reinforce Dahari's management team, board of trustees, general	7.6	Business plan for the development of ecotourism and agricultural export published	This deliverable was changed into testing and developing Dahari's ecotourism programme. A dedicated tour guide was recruited and a brochure and other materials developed. However, the guide proved unreliable and the market weak and the ecotourism did not take off. Two potential markets have been identified - in Mayotte, and nature lovers from further afield - and planning is underway to reboost this activity.

	functioning and revenue generation		electronically, and report on revenues generated	
8	Understanding movement and habitat ecology of Pteropus livingstonii using remote-sensing technology	8.1	Understanding movement and habitat ecology of Pteropus livingstonii using remote-sensin g technology	Two flying foxes (a male and a female) were tagged with GPS loggers in early 2019, resulting in detailed data on their movements in the wet and dry seasons (from January to August 2019). Data analysis revealed that while the male moved greater distances on average, the female had a larger home range, indicating that territoriality plays an important role in the social system of this species. From the data we were able to identify important, often-frequented feeding sites. Ground-truthing these sites revealed that the bats feed on specific trees in areas with crop gardens. The results are being incorporated into Dahari's conservation targets for this species. Production of a scientific publication is under way.
9	Assessing sustainability of agricultural practices in forest landscapes with differing degrees of anthropogenic useremote-sensi ng technology	9.1	Assessing sustainability of agricultural practices in forest landscapes with differing degrees of anthropogenic use	This deliverable was cancelled in an agreed change due to political problems during the period for which this project was scheduled leading to the cancellation of advisor missions from the University of Oxford.
10	Presentation of project results by the Ecology Manager at the Island Biodiversity Conference in Réunion Island, July 2019anthropoge nic useremote-sensi ng technology	10.10	Presentation of project results by the Ecology Manager at the Island Biodiversity Conference in Réunion Island, July 2019	This deliverable was modified in an agreed change: the expatriate ecological manager (Isabella Mandl) presented the results of the GPS-tagging study on Pteropus livingstonii at the International Bat Research Conference in Thailand (July/August 2019) as the Ecology Manager (Amelaid Houmadi) was unable to attend the proposed conference due to timing issues with collaborators from the University of Oxford visiting Comoros. The participation in the Thailand conference has led to the development of an important collaboration with Bat Conservation International.

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

Methodologies that contributed to the results of this project:

1. Biodiversity surveys

Widespread surveys of the endemic fauna were conducted across the island of Anjouan, using a systematic, grid-based transects approach. As such multiple different habitat types (crop gardens and agroforestry systems, underplanted forest and natural forests) were sampled and assessed in different seasons. Biodiversity surveys were carried out by multiple researchers (expatriate and local) with the involvement of students from the University of Comoros. The results informed the identification of zones important for biodiversity conservation (report included in the 'Attachments'). The information is also included in a report summarizing the scientific research by Dahari between 2011 and 2019 which is currently being drafted and will soon be released to the public.

2. Spatial modelling

Remote-sensing data including satellite images were used as a basis for spatial modelling of the distribution of various animals (birds, reptiles, flying foxes) across the island of Anjouan. Environmental data (such as altitude) from satellite images, in-situ habitat assessments (that resulted in detailed descriptions of different types of habitat across Anjouan) and presence/absence data of surveyed species were used as the basis to estimate and delimitate areas across Anjouan, and in particular within the Moya forest region, which are of importance for biodiversity conservation. Species distribution maps will be published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and a report summarizing the scientific research by Dahari is currently being drafted and will soon be released to the public.

3. Social science questionnaires

The methodologies used to produce data on wood extraction for ylang ylang distillation, household consumption, and timber are included within the report of the wood-use study submitted with this report.

4. GPS tracking

GPS loggers were used to track two flying foxes between January and August 2019. The loggers (manufacturer: e-obs, Germany) were attached to the animals with collars that fall off after several months. The data were accessed and downloaded remotely with an ultra-high-frequency (UHF) device regularly during daytime while the loggers were still attached to the bats. This process minimised the distrubance to the animals.The data were were visualised and analysed using GIS programs. A scientific publication is currently underway and will be available publicly once it has undergone peer-review.

Tools resulting from this project:

A critical tool resulting from this project is the Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring Scheme: volunteers from two villages are surveying the areas important for biodiversity conservation regularly, updating a growing database on land-use changes (such as tree felling or pesticide use) and the prevalence of key endemic animal species. While Dahari is still heavily involved in all stages of the process (training volunteers, data entry and analysis), efforts are made to build village capacity to promote a self-sustaining scheme. A detailed explanation of the Participatory Monitoring scheme is attached in the "Attachments" section of this report.

The studies resulted in a detailed map identifying areas important for biodiversity conservation in the Moya forest region. The map is based on all the data collected during the project (surveys, spatial modelling) and will be the basis to inform future land management decisions and conservation projects. A graph depicting the map is included in this report under the 'Attachments' section and will be made available to national and international stakeholders.

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 project had a large number of components for the initial 2.5 year timeframe. The use of cost and no-cost extensions to complete these components was critical to the success of the project, and allowed important further research components to be added - especially around GPS mapping of the Livingstone fruit bat. In the end, the only two deliverables not achieved were the mapping work and the drone mapping of Livingstone roost sites.
The organizational capacity building components supported by Durrell, the University of Kent, and WWF were important for the development of the management team and board of trustees. At the same time, the assessment based on Conservation Excellence Model proved a heavy investment and lighter approaches are being adopted for future capacity building work.
The capacity of the ecology team was developed through the constant support of expat ecology managers, supported in turn by experts from the different international partners. As a general model, this worked well and is a tried and trusted way for Dahari to build towards the autonomy of its local teams. At the same time, the model relies to a large extent on the capacity of the expat manager to engage everyone above and below them effectively in the work. The project suffered in its early stages due to a lack of input from expert advisors, and then during a gap in the presence of an expat manager when the first recruit left.
The development of the collaboration with the University of the Comoros has been a great success for Dahari and facilitated several components of project implementation. In particular, the GPS tracking of the Livingstone's fruit bat would not have been possible without the collaboration, and the development of a pool of trained interns facilitated several fieldwork components. All of this will be built on in the future, with a renewed partnership agreement under discussion.

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 main aim of the project was to complete a body of scientific research in order to identify conservation priorities in Anjouan to feed into conservation action. For many of these now-completed studies, there is therefore no aim of repeating them and sustaining the results is about implementing conservation actions - which Dahari is planning to do. At the same time, many of the studies would usefully be performed on the other islands of the Comoros, and some further afield, and so all reports

will be published online (www.daharicomores.org), and a communications event organised before the end of the year in the Comoros. Publication of key results in peer-reviewed journals is under way, but takes several months - the first paper was submitted in April, with a reply expected in December. Those studies that will be continued are the population monitoring and GPS tracking of the Livingstone's fruit bat (due to critical situation of this species and the need for further information to devise a full conservation plan), and the participatory monitoring scheme (the product of many of the other studies and a key tool for engaging communities in habitat protection). All of this work needs funding - Dahari is in discussion with Bat Conservation International to collaborate on taking much of this work forwards over the next few years, which will facilitate fundraising.
The implementation of conservation recommendations is of course far more complicated than the research, but is facilitated by Dahari's 12 years of experience of community conservation and development in the Comoros in the south of Anjouan. Coordination needs to be improved with the authorities and major donor agencies in the Comoros if results are going to be more widely applied. Discussions are under way and an exchange visit is planned with the Mohéli National Park in November to share experiences and collaborate on bat population counts.

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 work with communities or conservation interventions so no safeguards required or implemented

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

CEPF flexibility in permitting cost and no-cost extensions was of great benefit in successfully completing this project. Administrative and reporting requirements were reasonable, although we would have preferred not to have to submit timesheets. Thank you for your support and we look forward to the seeing the impact of the results of this project as the reports and papers are published.

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$)
$71,429.00

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)

A
Counterpart funding 6429 USD, The Rufford Foundation (GPS tracking study); $6,000, the Darwin Initiative (wood-use study, salary costs)
In-kind support 10,000 USD of staff time for Durrell, University of Kent and WWF staff time towards capacity building; $34,000 from Dahari for equipment use, office hire, senior staff time; $10,000 for staff time from University of Oxford for research expertise; $5,000 from Initiative Développement for staff time and logistics for wood-use studies

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

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