CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Dahari
Project Title:	A Landscape Management Model for Biodiversity Conservation in the Comoros
Grant Number:	66087
Hotspot:	Madagascar and Indian Ocean Islands
Strategic Direction:	1 Empower local communities to protect and manage biodiversity in priority key biodiversity areas.
Grant Amount:	$214,828.09
Project Dates:	April 01, 2017 - December 31, 2020
Date of Report:	March 22, 2021

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

The national and regional government took part in field visits led by the regional Director of Environment and participated in key events, data presentations and discussions on collaboration around reducing deforestation. Local authorities (mayors) signed contracts to protect Livingstone's fruit bat roost sites and participated in key events.

Interns from the University of the Comoros participated in the biannual Livingstone fruit bat roost count.

The World Agroforesty Centre and the University of Bangor provided expertise to the development of tree nursery management, participatory reforestation approaches and water catchment management strategies - their time funded by the Darwin Initiative.

Bat Conservation International has supported the development of the PES approach to conservation of Livingstone fruit bat roost sites since 2020 and is providing funding into the future.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. The water resources of 5000 beneficaries in the Moya forest KBA are preserved	6 catchments supplying water to 5350 villagers have been reforested with 32100 trees to contribute to the long-term preservation of the resource. PES

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	agreements to restore and maintain key forest areas in these catchments are being developed.
2. The population of the Critically Endangered Livingstone's fruit bat is stablised 3. Key habitat for other forest-dependent threatened endemic species on Anjouan is secured	The Pteropus livingstonii population on Anjouan has been monitored bi-annually since 2016. The overall population trend at all 15 monitored sites is stable with fluctuations at roost sites observed between the seasons, likely indicating movement to unknown sites during times of low food availability. 7 of these roost sites are now under protection through a PES scheme. Key areas for endemic mammal, bird, reptile and butterfly species have been identified through species distribution and habitat suitability modelling based on extensive field survey data. These areas form the basis for upcoming conservation management decisions, including an expansion of the PES scheme to restore and protect forest areas on Anjouan critical for biodiversity and water provisioning.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. Six water catchments covering 400 hectares are restored and under management by community bodies	429 hectares of 6 water catchments have been reforested with 32100 trees by farmers supported by community reforestation groups. Progress was made particularly with two community groups towards management of sub-water catchments, however it was deemed that this approach was not sustainable in the Comorian context and efforts will concentrate on the PES approach moving forwards.
2. 5 roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat are restored and under conservation management	This impact was modified through an agreed change to target seven roost sites. By the end of 2020 seven roost site owners had agreed to co-management of the roost sites through Dahari's PES scheme. Due to Covid-19 related restrictions the last two agreements were not signed until February 2021.
3. 25 ha of other key biodiversity zones are restored and under conservation management	This deliverable was modified by an agreed change to: 'A plan for the enlargement of the PES scheme around priority roost sites is produced based on tenure mapping and outreach with local farmers'. A detailed plan has been produced based on tenure mapping and discussions with farmers for expansion of the scheme to form a buffer around two roost sites. An additional plan has been produced towards the wider expansion of the scheme to target restoration of forest in key areas for biodiversity conservation and water management, seeking to attract and support from PES experts.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	In addition, a participatory monitoring scheme for key biodiversity zones was tested and developed in two communities with 9 village monitors, and is ready for expansion.
4. 20,000 trees (of which 5000 endemic) are planted and monitored throughout the Moya forest KBA	32,100 trees (of which 15500 endemic) were planted by farmers in the Moya forest KBA during the course of the project. A monitoring system was instigated to record survival rates - both in tree nurseries prior to planting and once planted in fields.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?
32,100 trees were planted instead of the targeted 20,000, a result of the improved capacity of the village committees managing the tree nurseries thanks to training and regular support from Dahari's technicians.

Amelaid Houmadi was able to complete his doctorate at the ESSA-foret department at the University of Antananarivo thanks to CEPF support through this project and 65752. This was an uplanned impact of CEPF support.

The success of the PES scheme and the difficulties and complexitities involved with the water catchment strategy have led to to the adoption of an approach to forest restoration and conservation based on the PES scheme moving forwards (described in detail elsewhere).

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:
Overall, this four-year project was successful in piloting two key approaches towards achieving forest conservation and management with local communities in Anjouan in the medium-to-long term, whilst achieving significant results towards reforestation of the Moya forest KBA and the conservation of the Critically Endangered Livingstone's fruit bat during the short-term of the project.

Within the project timeframe, 32100 trees (more than 50% over the target) were planted in the Moya forest zone through a participatory methodology developed with experts from the World Agroforestry Centre. These trees were planted by farmers choosing the species that they wanted to plant in their different fields, thus contributing to long-term survival rates. All these trees were produced by nurseries managed by community groups who increased their production rate from 1750 to 5000 trees per nursery over the course of the project, whilst the survival rate of seedlings in nurseries increased from an average of 68% to 90% per nursery. The project therefore successfully installed a mechanism to reforest the Moya KBA in the long-term, a hugely important result for the sustainabilility of the landscape.

At the same time, a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme has been successfully implemented around seven roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat, protecting around 23% of the global population of the species. This means that all seven landholders of the roost sites located in the Moya Forest have signed co-management agreements supported by local mayors offices. Bat populations, endemic tree numbers, and the benefits accrued by landholders are all being monitored and collated in a database.

The other ecosystem restoration approach that was tested as part of the project was collective water catchment management. The 32100 trees were planted in six water catchments, contributing to restoring 429 hectares providing water to 5350 villagers. The aim was to develop representative village management committees to take charge of this work in the future. However, work towards this aim in the test water catchment of Antenijou showed that, despite success with developing managed irrigation systems, bringing highland and lowland farmers together would be extremely complex given that people originated from many different villages, and due to the lack of social cohesion and reliable institutions at the community level. A third key result of the project has therefore been that Dahari has decided to adopt a PES-type approach towards wider forest restoration and conservation on Anjouan as part of its new strategic plan coming out in 2021. A plan to expand the PES scheme to areas of high conservation value has been produced, based on maps identifying priority areas for biodiversity and watershed conservation produced under 65752 and this project. Preliminary mapping activities around two sites already under PES co-management have been conducted to assess the feasibility of expanding the PES into buffer zones around roost sites to protect the local flying fox population in the long-term. Dahari is relying on expert opinion and input to take forward these plans and is currently consulting agroforestry and PES experts for advice on next steps.

Finally, a method for converting the scientist-led research of the last decade (completed under 65752) into community-based monitoring was also developed as a way of engaging more community members in conservation. This was trialled in two villages (instead of four - due to COVID), with 9 villagers (instead of 12) contributing to monitoring biodiversity and pressure indicators in their landscapes, and reporting the results back to the wider community. This methodology will also be built integrated by Dahari into its new strategic plan.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1.0	Reforest and put in place management regimes for 400 hectares of water catchments in the Moya forest KBA	1.2	Tree nursery inventories, databases of trees planted and monitoring reports (target: 20,000 trees planted)	Tree nursery database and reforestation database showing 32100 trees planted uploaded, reforestation database also includes latest monitoring data for 2020. See map ('carte réboisement') for details of where trees were planted.
1.0	Reforest and put in place management regimes for 400 hectares of water catchments in the Moya forest KBA	1.3	Management rules and regulations for key areas published (agreed and implemented in one model water catchment by end of year, ready for rollout in subsequent years)	The Antenijou water catchment in the village of Adda was chosen as the model water catchment. Participatory planning led to the installation of an irrigated area for agriculture using water tapped from the main source in the catchment (see 'rapport diagnostic participatif'). Use of the piped water was regulated through an agreed set of rules adhered to by all members (see uploaded document 'réglement périmètre irrigué Adda). This work benefited mainly the downstream users of the resource rather than the users of the whole catchment. An assessment of the approach concluded that achieving whole water catchment management, including reforestation in key highland areas controlling water provisioning, was not going to work given the complex individualised context of Anjouan and the weak institutional basis. In addition, the approach was very resource-heavy and therefore would prove to be difficult to scale. A strategic decision was therefore taken to concentrate on the PES

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				approach towards forest restoration in key areas moving forwards.
1.0	Reforest and put in place management regimes for 400 hectares of water catchments in the Moya forest KBA	1.4	Community management associations with improved capacity (working with 4 community groups who have received technical training, will put in place indicators for capacity development and deliver organisational management training)	The reforestation committees received regular training by Dahari's technicians - both technical in terms of tree nursery management (including by an ICRAF expert), and organisational. It was decided that it was unrealistic for these committees to develop into fully-fledged associations with wider representative roles for their communities. Indicators were therefore fixed on the performance of the tree nurseries they managed - number of trees produced per nursery, and seedling survival rate in each nursery. The analysis tab of the tree nursery database (uploaded) shows the signficant progress made by most committees in both regards: the average survival rate of seedlings in nurseries increased from 68% to 90% over the course of the project, and the average number of trees produced per nursery from 1750 to 5000.
1.0	Reforest and put in place management regimes for 400 hectares of water catchments in the Moya forest KBA	1.1	Reports of participatory planning workshops and activities implemented by community management groups	Two types of reports are uploaded: - two workshops from 2017 and 2019 integrating all the reforestation committees to assess the previous year's reforestation efforts and plan improvements to the following year's (rapport de l'atelier comités des gestion d'eau, rapport de formation des comités bassins versants)

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				- a workshop report from 2018 for one of the prioritised water catchments to plan out with the landowners efforts towards implementing a water catchment management plan (rapport diagnsitic participatif) The uploaded map (carte reboisement) show the results of the reforestation work by the committees
2.0	Implement conservation management around five roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat	2.1	Signed agreements with landholders to protect seven roost sites	Since 2015, landowners of seven roost sites located in the Moya Forest area signed co-management contracts overseen by local mayors offices, protecting these critical roosting sites via a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme. The protected roosts are refuge to around 23% of the global Livingstone's flying fox population. See 'PayementEcosystemservices samplecontract'
2.0	Implement conservation management around five roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat	2.3	Agreement with partner zoos holding the Livingstone fruit bats on long-term funding support for conservation scheme (concrete agreement with at least one zoo achieved by the end of the year)	This deliverable was targeted for the last year of the project in 2020. Zoos were one sector hit particularly hard by the restrictions put in place under the pandemic, with their financial revenues drying up. Reaching a long-term funding agreement therefore became infeasible. Instead, contact was maintained with Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and Bristol Zoological Society - the two zoos holding the Livingstone's fruit bat in captivity - with the aim of securing funding for the PES scheme post-pandemic.
4.0	Engage village communities in forest and	4.4	10 articles/ films about the approach to forest and	13 articles and films were published in the national press during the course of the

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	biodiversity work, and advocate for wider support from authorities and other key actors		biodiversity conservation in the national press	project, focusing mainly on the reforestation launch events and approach (see uploaded database 'suivi media'). Several other news clips were published in the regional and local media on Anjouan, and three in the international press including in Mongabay and the New York Times.
4.0	Engage village communities in forest and biodiversity work, and advocate for wider support from authorities and other key actors	4.5	New Dahari website generating incrased ecotourism clients to finance PES conservation scheme in the long-term	A first new website went online in 2017, and a second website at the beginning of 2021 www.daharicomores.org
4.0	Engage village communities in forest and biodiversity work, and advocate for wider support from authorities and other key actors	4.2	Results of work with Anjouan's Environmental Directorate and local mayors' offices on integration of authorities into monitoring and management	The Director of Environment for Anjouan participated in three annual launch events for the reforestation campaign, and also undertook two field visits. In September 2019 a meeting was held with the whole Environment department to discuss strategy and collaboration towards reducing deforestation and a focal point at the Environment Directorate was identified to collaborate on reducing wood-cutting. These discussions continue and a new focal point is expected to be named shortly.
2.0	Implement conservation management around five roost sites of the Livingstone's fruit bat	2.2	Database monitoring number of indigenous trees around roost-sites, roost populations of Livingstone fruit bats, and benefits received by landholders in	The habitat around eight accessible roost sites was surveyed and tree species, as well as density of indigenous/non-native species, assessed. The population of Pteropus livingstonii was estimated to be between 640 and 700 individuals based on bi-annual counts

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			terms of agricultural investments and ecotourism revenues (wet season count of roost sites, evaluation)	(once per season per year). The data is organized into a database which is monitored and updated regularly by Dahari employees. Benefits received by landholders of roost sites under co-management is recorded regularly in a separate database, monitoring the monetary value of plants and services received during the year. These data present important indicators for evaluating the success of the protective Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme implemented by Dahari. This database is uploaded with this report - see 'Paymentecoystemservice_database'.
3.0	Implement conservation management for 25 hectares of other key biodiversity zones	3.2	A plan to expand the PES scheme around key biodiversity hotspots is produced.	Preliminary tenure mapping around two sites currently under PES has been conducted to evaluate the feasibility of buffer zones around roost sites, an important step towards the long-term protection of the wild Pteropus livingstonii population. A plan to expand the scheme around these roost sites has been produced, but Dahari wants to go further to expand the approach to other sites of importance for biodiversity and watershed protection. In order to this Dahari wants to attract experts in the field to input into the PES approach. A proposal outlining 1) Dahari's past efforts with a Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme to protect the critical roost sites of Pteropus livingstonii, 2) a framework for expansion of the scheme, and 3) important points to consider in the local

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				context has been produced and forwarded to international experts on PES for input. See 'ReportPESexpansion'
3.0	Implement conservation management for 25 hectares of other key biodiversity zones	3.3	Database of key biodiversity and habitat degradation indicators.	A total of sixteen surveys were conducted since July 2019, and 3270 habitat and biodiversity indicators recorded and organized into a database (See ' ParticipatoryBiodiversityMonitoring_database' and 'report_participatorybiodiversitymonitoring'). Data collection had to be halted for much of 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic regulations.
3.0	Implement conservation management for 25 hectares of other key biodiversity zones	3.1	Maps from CEPF project 65752 showing other biodiversity hotspots in the Moya forest KBA	Maps have been produced (see 'zones for biodiversity conservation') using results of species distribution and habitat suitability models for key endemic mammal, bird, reptile and butterfly species of Anjouan. These maps showing biodiversity hotspots will form the basis for further conservation management decisions.
4.0	Engage village communities in forest and biodiversity work, and advocate for wider support from authorities and other key actors	4.3	Reports and estimates of attendance at local communications events	The key local communication event is the annual launch of the reforestation campaign, which is held in a different target village each year attracting an estimated 200 people annually including the Environment authorities, local authorities, NGO partners, and the regional and national media. Four such events were held during the course of the project in the villages of Jimilimé, Adda, Outsa and Ouzini.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				The Sing4Comoros Forests event in 2017 held in Mutsamudu attracted around 4000 people to launch an album including some of the Comoros' most well-known musicians in support of Dahari's reforestation efforts.
4.0	Engage village communities in forest and biodiversity work, and advocate for wider support from authorities and other key actors	4.1	Reports and attendance lists of exchange visits and meetings with key local and national actors	A database uploaded (suivi réunions) summarises the key meetings held with regional and local authorities in Anjouan leading to increased engagement and support for Dahari's work. This is in addition to field visits and attendance at events by Anjouan's Director of Environment in particular. Nationally, Dahari undertakes regular missions to Moroni to meet the relevant authorities at the Ministry and provides updates on work through newsletters and annual reports.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:
1) Development of a methodology for implementing Payments for Ecosystem Services scheme around important roost sites of the Critically Endangered Pteropus livingstonii. This method is going to be used as a blueprint for expansion of the protection scheme to restore key areas for water and biodiversity over the next few years. Key steps for expansion (mapping, assessment, meeting with local stakeholders and government) have been tested and carried out at two initial sites. A sample contract is uploaded with this report ('PaymentEcosystemServices_samplecontract.docx').

2) Methods for a participatory biodiversity monitoring project, including survey and training techniques, data analysis and result presentations, have been developed with members of two villages. A document detailing the methodology is uploaded with this report ('participatorybiodiversitymonitoring_implmentation').

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares) **	New Protected Hectares ***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
Moya Forest	COM1		432

Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
93	8	Identification of key biodiversity and pressure indicators for monitoring; tree nursery management; tree production

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
55	5	Payment for biodiversity and habitat pressure monitoring; payment for tree production in tree nurseries; payment through PES scheme for Livingstone's roost site protection

Benefits to Communities

View the **characteristics** column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the **benefits** column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	**Community Characteristics**							**Type of Benefit**									**Country**	**Number of Males Benefitting**	**Number of Females Benefitting**
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**a**	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**			
Adda, Outsa, Ouzini, Lingoni, Salamani	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	Comoros	2625	2625

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the **topics** column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics														
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

"Other" Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment

Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Bat Conservation International	2019	Comoros	Yes	To support research and conservation of the Livingstone's fruit bat

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
Anjouan Environment Directorate	2016	Comoros	No	To support forest restoration and biodiversity conservation on Anjouan

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
Payment for Ecosystem Services	Protecting the Livingstone fruit bats and wider forest ecosystems	2016	PES scheme to support individual farmers	Comoros	Supported an existing mechanism	The project has funded the expansion of the scheme to seven sites

Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Pteropus	livingstonii	Comoro Black Flying Fox	CR	Species monitoring Habitat protection through Payment for Ecosystem Services scheme	Stable

LESSONS LEARNED

For tree planting, the development during the course of this project with expert support from ICRAF and Bangor University of an enhanced participatory approach has been key to the growing success of this work. Ensuring that farmers choose the species they want on their land, and providing them with potential options of species based on their needs, means that saplings are more likely to become trees.

Recognising that the community tree nursery groups that we support did not need to become formal, representative insitutions, and identifying key performance indicators based on their activity, allowed us to direct support to where it was needed rather than being over-ambitious.

This project piloted different methods towards forest management and conservation. Having flexibility to modify associated impacts and deliverables was key to being able to effect real tests and maintain adaptive management as the lessons came out.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

The PES scheme, the reforestation mechanism, and the biodiversity monitoring are all highly participatory in nature, which should contribute to their sustainability. They have all also been designed as replicable as Dahari looks to scale up its work - this was one of the factors in favour of the PES approach. However, they are all currently dependent on funding - both for their implementation and for Dahari's support costs. Dahari will continue to look to source donor funds to support this work whilst revenue-generating activities have been identified as part of the new strategic plan coming out in 2021.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

During reforestation efforts, the use of wildings (young, naturally grown native trees) was questioned as these are generally taken from the landscape and transplanted into tree nurseries before being planted in target reforestation areas. This propagation technique triggered a small study to investigate whether taking wildlings negatively affects natural reforestation on Anjouan. The results indicate that natural reforestation potential is low across the island and the wildling plants may have better chances of survival when transplanted to areas under local management. A study report is attached to this final report ('report wildling collection').

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The flexibility over project extensions was hugely appreciated and allowed us to achieve signficiantly more results as well as providing important ongoing funding.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding	$95,000.00

Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	30,000 from GEF-Satoyama as per project proposal for expat salaries $25,000 of in-kind funding from Dahari for equipment use and depreciation (vehicles, computers...) as per project proposal $25,000 from ICRAF and Bangor University for expert input into approaches and methodologies via Darwin Initiative funding $15,000 from Initiative Développement to cover reforestation salary and field costs

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

Dahari contact@daharicomores.org