

Small Grants –Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization Legal Name: AJEMALEBU SELF HELP (AJESH)

Project Title: Enforcing Community - Led Conservation Leadership around Ebo forest.

Grant Number: CEPF-112547

Date of Completion of this Report: 22/4/2022

CEPF Hotspot: Guinean Forests of West Africa

Strategic Direction: Korupmba-Obachap, CMR19, Yabassi, Terrestrial, Cameroon

Grant Amount: \$25,000

Project Dates: 1st October 2021 to 30th April 2022

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Partners	Involvement in the project
Councils of Yabassi and Yingui	Yabassi and Yingui councils provided the administrative and legal backing for the project. They took ownership of the maps and planning documents that were produced during the project. They have started reflections on how to include the planning documents in their Communal Development Plan.
Association des Chefs Traditionnels Riverain de la Forêt d’Ebo (ACTRIFE)	

Community members around Yingui, Yabassi, Makombe council area	They were responsible for mobilizing their community members as well as translate information in the local dialect to the understanding of all. They liaised with the council to ensure plans are effectively implemented respecting community specifications. The community members also provided local expertise in collecting community data and validating information collected from their communities.
L'Association Munen Retour au Source (Banen people)	
Clubs des Amis des Gorilles	
Ebo Forest Research Project,	They provided scientific information of the area (Data on wildlife species), contributed to community mobilisation and information sessions as well as guided the implementing team on cultural and behaviour trends of the people and stakeholders in the landscape.
The central and local administrative authorities: Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) and Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (MINDDEVEL), Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (MINFOF) Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED).	They ensured that the laws of the country within their respective ministerial units are respected in the implementation of the project and provided the needed technical and administrative backup as required.
Private Sector	Agro-industries, logging companies, charcoal producers, wood millers and small holders, etc. were sensitized on the project objectives and its impacts

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

- One project information meeting was organized in 2 municipalities that make up the Ebo landscape (Yabassi, Yingui).
- 2 enlarged trainings for community members and other stakeholders in 2 municipalities Yabassi and Yingui were organized on protection of community customary tenure, advocacy, land and forestry reforms, FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent), and organizational governance (group dynamics) in the management of the Yabassi KBA.
- 3 participatory maps were elaborated for three villages (Ndogmen Nord, Ndogtune and Mosse) within the Ebo forest massif. Community land uses were documented. A monographic report of the entire village including their activities and impact on the forest is produced including a map that indicates their activities, infrastructure, forest cover, etc.
- 3 land use maps were developed for three villages (Ndogmen Nord, Ndogtune and Mosse) within the Ebo forest massif. The land use plan contains different land use options.
- Project closure and lessons learning exchanges by communities and stakeholders were organized.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from your proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
To contribute to ameliorating land governance and natural resource management across the Yabassi Key Biodiversity Area (YKBA).	The maps and land use plans will help to solve land conflicts and clearly define all land uses which will improve natural resource management, improve the protection of endangered wildlife and rich carbon sink across the Yabassi Key Biodiversity Area (YKBA).

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
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<p>Strengthen the capacities of 3 local communities in natural resources management and on community conservation dynamics and outcomes by 31st November 2021.</p>	<p>Three communities (Ndokmen Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse) have started the process of engaging in surveillance of their “no go zones” for protection of endangered wildlife and reduce poaching, Restoring their degraded landscape through assisted natural forest regeneration of 20 hectares and started discussions on the possibility of creating a Museum of their cultural heritage and share information to protect the rich biodiversity of the KBA.</p>
<p>By 31 December 2021, document the land tenure and natural resources rights among 3 communities as a key step in alleviating resource conflicts and enhancing the management of Ebo forest massif.</p>	<p>The map has been used to settle Land conflicts in the minds of the communities of Ndokmem Nord as they previously thought most of the land is being used by the Ndoktoun community. The community of Ndoktoun lays no claims to that portion of land and acknowledges it as Ndokmem Nord.</p> <p>The maps and land use plans made will empower the three communities to take informed decisions on restoring their degraded forest ecosystems.</p> <p>These three communities are now soliciting AJESH’s support to carry out the process of creating a community forest. Discussions have been launched in a Ebo CSO platform for further reflection and approaches to go about on the creation of community forest since it is the best way that they can protect their forest and wildlife and land tenure, as stipulated by the 1994 forestry law.</p>
<p>Support develop community land use plans for three villages by end of December 2021.</p>	<p>Land use plan for the three villages were produced. These communities are currently using these plans to show how they will want to contribute to the protection of the KBA, through request for community forest and ecosystems restoration actions being carried out.</p>

4. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Participatory restoration of 20 hectares of degraded patches of the KBA by communities of (Ndokmen Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse).

PART II: Project Products/Deliverables

5. List each product/deliverable as stated in your approved proposal and describe the results for each of them:

#	Deliverable Description	Deliverable Update
1	A signed Free Prior Informed Concern (FPIC) form by the beneficiaries or their representatives indicating their pledge and unlimited support and active participation in the realization of the project objectives.	A signed letter by ACRIFTE (Association of traditional rulers of Ebo). The three communities also gave their consent verbally. A signed attendance sheet during community meetings to show adherence to the project.
2	Awareness raised among 200 members of the 3 communities of the Ebo forest, on the project and their roles and responsibilities in the project implementation.	More than 200 members (88 women and 93 men and 19 youths) were aware of the project and their roles and responsibilities. Yabassi and Yingui councils provided the administrative and legal backing for the project Association des Chefs Traditionnels Riverain de la Forêt d'Ebo (ACTRIFE), they were responsible for mobilizing their community members as well as translate information in the local dialect to the understanding of all Community people responsible for data collection

		Ebo forest research project, provided the scientific research data on wildlife
3	30 copies of capacity building modules and simplified land and forestry reforms handed to participants.	Capacity building modules and simplified land and forestry reforms were handed to 26 participants; that is 26 copies.
4	Community members sensitized and informed on the community customary and land use tenure as well as their customary rights	96 community members were sensitized and informed on the community customary and land use tenure as well as their customary rights. The content of the sensitization documents was on community customary land right laws and access.
5	Chiefs, group leaders from the 3 communities and representatives of other stakeholder groups are trained on land tenure issues to enhance their skills.	Chiefs, group leaders from 22 communities and representatives of other stakeholder groups were trained on land tenure issues (Land rights laws and land acquisition procedure) to enhance their skills.
6	30 youths trained on GIS data collection and map interpretation	18 Youths trained on GIS data collection and map interpretation.
7	The land use plans/maps for 3 communities developed and handed to the beneficiary communities	The land use plans developed with full participation of the communities and handed to Ndokmem Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse.
8	The community customary and land use tenure reviewed and documented	The different types of land uses present in each community (Ndokmem Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse) were mapped and socio economic data collected (Household population sizes, farm sizes, quantity for farm produces, sales prices, transport means, quantity and type of NTFPs collected. The community customary and land use tenure for Ndokmem Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse was reviewed and documented.

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

The Community Land Use Plan (CLUP) methodology/ steps:

1. Identification and information

A community is selected for the CLUP project if and only if it meets with the checklist for both the organization's mission and land use planning context.

During the process, an FPIC is signed with stakeholders of the targeted community/communities.

2. Community engagements

Community engagement is another vital step in CLUP and this is done through stakeholder's consultation.

Establishment of the structure to carry out land use planning

It consist of creating one committee which is made up of the community planners at the village level selected by the entire community.

Collection of data

Acquisition and analysis of baseline data

The following baseline data was acquired for CLUP:

- Satellite image, soil map, rainfall data, topography/relief map:

The following diagnostic tools were used during the CLUP process:

- Community meetings, problem trees, seasonal calendar, venn diagrams, distance map:

Development of CLUP Scenario

Land cover analysis was used to identify all land use types. A grid square of 100 cells was used to represent the different land use types which is termed the initial situation of land use. Two hypotheses were identified based on the needs and aspiration of the communities:

- Initial situation of community land which is the present situation
- Sustainable land use planning

The square grid method was used to know the percentage of each land use type for the different hypothesis. It is from this basis that planning was done by the community.

3. Data compilation and analysis

The existing data collected during participatory mapping (on population, age range, farming activity, annual production, means of transportation,primate ranges etc.) was analyzed using Microsoft excel and other GIS software.

4. Land Use Planning Proper

Different scenarios and possible land use options are identified and validated.

5. Validation of CLUP maps and documents:

The different scenarios and possible land use options identified are put in a map and validated by the entire communities.

Methodological approach / steps for community participatory mapping

A combination of two methodologies including the Rainforest Foundation and the national harmonised methodology developed by MINEPAT in collaboration with AJESH and other partners was used and this involves a detailed 7 step approach:

1. Identification and Free Prior Inform Concern (FPIC)
2. Prospection
3. Training of the local mappers
4. Data collection by the local mappers
5. Data treatment
6. Validation of the data
7. Transfer of data

The “primates of West Africa pocket Identification Guide” was used to ease the identification of primate species that were seen within this community customary land. The focus group discussion was organized to know:

- The primate species that are frequently encountered, an estimation of their population, the time of the year in which they are encountered, when it was lastly seen? where it was lastly seen? are they being hunted?

Semi structural questionnaires were administered to every household to know the total population, types of farming activities, other livelihood activities like NTFPs, annual output, consumption rate and transportation means etc. Focus group discussions were organised to collect information on health, education, village organigramme, history and land tenure.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

- Involving communities and elites from project conception will grantee project success in the future.
- Free prior informed consent (FPIC) is the best form of community engagement. It prepares their mindset and it's at this stage that they freely express their views and concern and how they will be involvement in the project.
- The association of traditional rulers in the Ebo area requested that they should be the ones to organise meetings and take the information to the other communities within and around the forest massif.
- Recruiting and training community people in data collection give them the ability to take ownership of the project and feel empowered to continue with the project even after the funding has ended.

Sustainability / Replication

8. 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 capacities of community mapping and land use planning committees, local council authorities, women and youth groups and other community actors were reinforced to continue to function as a unit for natural resources management in view of protecting the Yabassi KBA. Community members were empowered to monitor and follow up all project components using community participatory maps, Land Use Plans and knowledge and facilities for use during and after project funding.

The management of AJESH continuously makes sure that other project activities are equally focused in these localities as well as liaise with other running projects to further capitalize on implementing strategies to permit project replication and scaling up in other biodiversity hotspots in Cameroon and Africa.

Safeguards

9. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

Non

Additional Funding

10. Provide details of any additional funding that you have secured to support this project.

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

\$73,500

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source.

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance (SDZWA) / Ebo Forest Research Project (EFRP)	Cash	\$63,500
French Embassy of Cameroon	Cash	\$10,000

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- As part of the Yabassi legacy Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), there is absolute need to upgrade and effectively bring to lamplight the International recognition of the said KBA, which till now is still regarded as an IBA. From studies and researches carried over the years in the area, there are very important animal and plant species that are classified under the IUCN list as Critically Endangered (CE). More animal and plant species are in the area that need to be researched and classified.
- There is also the dying need to extend the community participatory mapping and land use planning to effectively involve communities in the management of the entire Yabassi legacy KBA.
- Communities need to be effectively involved in the protection of the KBA with clear incentives through the implementation of wellbeing projects.
- The landscape is equally facing heavy deforestation and forest degradation as observed by AJESH's team during the work in the area as well as records from the WRI GLAD platform on fire. As such, there is absolute need to undertake robust restoration program in the area taking into account the involvement of multi-stakeholders and actors.
- There is a dying need for increased environmental education programs to be developed for schools and village community people in the area.
- Also, there extend to which logging activities and poaching going on in the area necessitate detail checks to be done, thus the need to set up real time monitoring system to permit government check and control the rate of illegal logging activities as well as curb poaching heavily perpetrated by non-indigenes from other part of the country who are either residing there or out of the area.
- Also, the present advancing nature of farm expansion in the area especially for those interested in cocoa and oil palm farming, there is need to educate and support these farmers and potential farmers on "Zero deforestation agricultural practices". This way the forest area will further be protected and the local community wellbeing guaranteed.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

12. In order to measure the results of CEPF investment strategy at the hotspot level, CEPF uses a set of Portfolio Indicators which are presented in the Ecosystem Profile of each hotspot. Please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Actual Numeric Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
<p>Number of local communities are empowered to engage in the sustainable management of priority sites and/or consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Through this project the 3 targeted communities have elaborated maps and land use plans which will help them to solve land conflicts and clearly define all land uses to improve natural resource management, protection of endangered wildlife and rich carbon sink across the Yabassi Key Biodiversity Area (YKBA). In addition, these 3 communities have started the process of engaging in surveillance of their "no go zones" for protection of endangered wildlife and reduce poaching. They have also restored their degraded landscape through assisted natural forest regeneration of 20 hectares and started</p>

		discussions on the possibility of creating a Museum of their cultural heritage and share information to protect the rich biodiversity of the KBA.
Number of communities trained to advocate for land tenure and forestry reforms for community/ private reserves	3	96 community members were sensitized and informed on the community customary and land use tenure as well as their customary rights. The content of the sensitization documents was on community customary land right laws and access. Additionally, chiefs, group leaders from the 3 targeted communities and representatives of other stakeholder groups were trained on land tenure issues (Land rights laws and land acquisition procedure) to enhance their skills.
Number of local land-use plans facilitating good governance in community/	3	Participatory community Land uses and activities were documented, and

<p>private reserves and concessions management</p>		<p>land use plans were elaborated for the 3 local communities (Ndokmen Nord, Ndoktoun and Mosse). These communities are currently using these plans to show how they will want to contribute to the protection of the KBA, through requests for community forest and ecosystems restoration actions.</p>
<p>Number of KBAs with new locally relevant information influencing political and economic decision-making for conservation</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Documented community land use tenure and activities through a participatory mapping and land use plans produced has given the stakeholders within the KBA some basic information to the 3 communities to permit them to take informed decision in resolving the long and ongoing conflicting on land use allocation (Logging, Agro industrial plantation and conservation).</p>

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators that pertain to your project.

13. Benefits to Individuals

13a. Number of men and women receiving structured training.

Report on the number of men and women that have benefited from structured training due to your project, such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture, farming, biological surveys, or how to conduct a patrol.

# of men receiving structured training*	# of women receiving structured training*	Topic(s) of Training
59	14	Trainings on GPS manipulation and trainings on protection of community customary tenure, advocacy, land and forestry reforms, FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent), and organizational governance (group dynamics) in the management of the Yabassi KBA

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received structured training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also received structured training in project management, the total number of men who benefited from structured training should be 5.*

13b. Number of men and women receiving cash benefits.

Report on the number of men and women that had an increase in income or cash (monetary) benefits due to your project from activities such as tourism, handicraft production, increased farm output, increased fishery output, medicinal plant harvest, or payment for conducting patrols.

# of men receiving cash benefits*	# of women receiving cash benefits*	Description of Benefits
N/A	N/A	N/A

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men received cash benefits due to tourism, and 3 of these also received cash benefits from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who received cash benefits should be 5.*

14. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of your 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 PA*	Country(s)	Original # of Hectares**	# of Hectares Newly Protected	Year of Legal Declaration/Expansion	Longitude***	Latitude***
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Enter the original total size, excluding the results of your project. If the protected area was not existing before your project, then enter zero.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your protected area, use googlemap, right click on the center of your protected area, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.*

15. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation, as a result of your project. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas”, and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	KBA Code from Ecosystem Profile	# of Hectares Improved *
N/A	N/A	N/A

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

16. Production landscapes

Number of hectares of production landscape with strengthened management of biodiversity

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity, as a result of your project. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

- For an area to be considered as having "strengthened management of biodiversity," it can benefit from a wide range of interventions such as best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified, and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.
- Areas that are protected are not included under this indicator, because their hectares are counted elsewhere.

- A Production Landscape can include part or all of an unprotected KBA.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares with Strengthened Management**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
0	0	0	0	0

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

**Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456). To obtain the latitude and longitude of your production landscape, use googlemap, right click on the center of your production landscape, and select "What's here?", and copy the latitude and longitude appearing in the popup window.

Ndokmem Nord		X	X											X	X	X		31	29
Ndoktoun		X	X											X	X	X		22	12
Mosse		X	X											X	X	X		21	12

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Report on policies, laws and regulations with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of your project. “Policies” pertain to statements of intent formally adopted or pursued by a government, including at sectoral or sub-national level. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included.

18a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation that has been amended or enacted as a result of your project

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)																
		Local	National	International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	Other*	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* If you selected “other”, please give a brief description of the main topics addressed by the policy, law or regulation.

18b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19. Biodiversity-friendly Practices

Number of companies that adopt biodiversity-friendly practices

Please list any companies that have adopted biodiversity-friendly practices as a result of your project. While companies take various forms, for the purposes of CEPF, 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.

No.	Name of Company	Description of biodiversity-friendly practice adopted during the project	Country(s) where the practice has been adopted by the company
1	0	0	0

20. Networks & Partnerships

Number of networks and/or partnerships created and/or strengthened

Report on any networks or partnerships between and among civil society groups and other sectors that you have created or strengthened as a result of your project. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, or a working group focusing on reptile conservation.

Do not list the partnerships you formed with others to implement this project, unless these partnerships will continue after your project ends.

No.	Name of Network / Partnership	Year established	Did your project establish this Network/ Partnership? Y/N	Country(s) covered	Purpose
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1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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21. Sustainable Financing Mechanism

List any functioning sustainable financing mechanisms created or supported by your project. 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 service (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation. To be included, a mechanism must be delivering funds for conservation.

21a. Details about the mechanism

No.	Name of Financing Mechanism	Purpose of the Mechanism*	Date of Establishment**	Description***	Countries
1	0	0	0	0	0

**Please provide a succinct description of the mission of the mechanism.*

***Please indicate when the sustainable financing mechanism was officially created. If you do not know the exact date, provide a best estimate.*

****Description, such as trust fund, endowment, PES scheme, incentive scheme, etc.*

21b. Performance of the mechanism

For each Financing Mechanism listed previously, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

NO.	Project intervention (mark with x)			Has the mechanism disbursed funds to conservation projects?
	Created a mechanism	Supported an existing mechanism	Created and supported a new	

1	0	0	0	0
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22.Red List Species

If the project included direct conservation interventions that benefited globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU), as per the IUCN Red List, add the species below.

Examples of interventions include: preparation or implementation of a conservation action plan, captive breeding programs, species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.

Genus	Species	Common Name (Eng)	Status (VU, EN, CR or Extinct in the Wild)	Intervention	Population Trend at Site (increasing, decreasing, stable or unknown)
0	0	0	0	0	0

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Provide the contact details of your organization (organization name and generic email address) so that interested parties can request further information about your project.

Organization Name: AJEMALEBU SELF HELP

Generic email address: info@ajesh.org

