



Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization Legal Name: *Hen Mpoano*

Project Title: *Implementing the Participatory Management Plan for Primate Conservation in Cape Three Points, Ghana*

Grant Number: *CEPF-112431*

Date of Completion of this Report: *March 31, 2022*

CEPF Hotspot: *Guinean Forests of West Africa GFWA Hotspot*

Strategic Direction: *1*

Grant Amount: *USD 24,998.00*

Project Dates: *1st September 2021- 28th February 2022*

PART I: Overview

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

Partner	Project Involvement
CREMA	The Cape Three Points/Princess Town Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) is the major partner/beneficiary of the project. The community forest monitoring team (CFMT) members were selected from the 11 existing CREMA communities and the 7 other communities that the CREMA is currently working to include. The CREMA leaders were very supportive in the development and the general implementation of the rapid law enforcement plan and the benefit-sharing mechanism.
Municipal Assembly	The Ahanta West Municipal Assembly participated in the brainstorming section that led to the development of the rapid law enforcement plan and the benefit-sharing mechanism. The local assembly members in the fringing communities have been involved in all community-level activities including conservation education using jingles.

Forestry Commission	<p>The Forest Services Division (FSD) and Wildlife Division (WD) of the Forestry Commission (FC) contributed immensely to the project objective. The FSD is the government agency responsible for the protection, development, management, and regulation of the forest and wildlife resources in Ghana, hence the project was designed to reinforce their work.</p> <p>The Forest Services Division and the Wildlife Division, both played a pivotal role in the development and implementation of the rapid law enforcement plan and the benefit-sharing mechanism.</p> <p>A memorandum of understanding is being developed to ensure that the FSD has backstopping from the WD in relation to periodic armed patrols and rapid response actions.</p> <p>Forestry officers also benefitted from the forest monitoring training and were involved in the joint patrols. The project also provided FSD with a new GPS handheld.</p>
Traditional Authority	<p>The Cape Three Points KBA falls under 2 different traditional councils- the Ahanta and Lower Dixcove. The project, therefore, involved the 2 councils at all the different levels of engagements. As a key stakeholder, the traditional authority contributed to the development of the rapid law enforcement plan and the benefit-sharing mechanism.</p>
NGOs	<p>Hen Mpoano worked closely with conservation NGOs and CSOs who were active on the Cape Three Points Landscape. Significant among these NGOs were West Africa Primates Conservation Action (WAPCA) and ResourceTrust Network (RTN). Hen Mpoano collaborated with these organizations at different levels to achieve project objectives without duplicating efforts or creating fatigue in the communities.</p>
ResourceTrust Network (RTN).	<p>The project leveraged on another CEPF- funded project implemented by ResourceTrust Network (RTN) in the Cape Three Points KBA. Hen Mpoano and RTN conducted some activities together including the training for the Community Forest Monitoring Teams and the Bee farmers.</p>
West Africa Primates Conservation Action (WAPCA)	<p>The project also leveraged on the existing collaboration between Hen Mpoano and WAPCA as well as the ongoing conservation activities the 2 organizations had started in the landscape. WAPCA staff were involved in all project activities including training workshops, joint patrols, and stakeholder engagements. They played a major role in the development of the MoU and the rapid law enforcement plan.</p>
Ghana Police Service	<p>As a key stakeholder in law enforcement, the Ahanta West Municipal Police Command was actively involved in the implementation of project activities. The Municipal Police Commander and his team were very supportive of the development and implementation of the rapid law enforcement plan.</p>

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

The project has created the required environment for effective protection of the Cape Three points Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and adjoining wetland ecosystems. Pro-conservation behavior has been promoted throughout the landscape, reaching over 35,500 people which has led to enhanced voluntary compliance of the forest laws by some forest users.

The capacity of 36 individuals selected from 18 forest fringe communities have been built through the provision of logistics and equipment, and tailored training on spatial monitoring patrol the forest on regular basis.

Through the project intervention, poaching of wildlife, including endangered primates has reduced by 19.5%; illegal logging has also declined 32.37%.

The protection of 4,545 hectares of primate habitat has been enhanced through the combined effort of the Community monitoring teams, FSD, WD and the Police service, leading to the arrest of 2 culprits.

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
Cape Three Points forest reserve is protected by state agencies and local communities from primate poaching, habitat restored to support increasing primate population and the general flow of the forest’s ecosystem functions and services.	The project has created the necessary environment for a sustainable protection of the Cape Three points Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). This is seen in the strengthened capacity of local structures to support forest monitoring; the establishment of a long-term collaboration between Forest Services Division and the Wildlife division; and the conservation of education to promote pro-conservation behavior.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Enhanced conservation of primates by 20% reduction in poaching by Feb 2022	Poaching within the Cape Three Points forest was reduced by 19.4% from October 2021 to February 2022, based on the patrol reports. Illegal logging also declined by 32.37 % due to enhanced protection of the KBA through the project interventions.
Effective protection of 4,545 hectares of primate habitat by December 2021.	The project intervention in the Cape Three Points KBA has led to increased coverage and frequency of patrol activities within and outside the forest reserve. The Monitoring teams covered a total area of 2,873 hectares leading to the

enhanced protection of the entire KBA (4,545 hectares) as evident from the Final Forest Monitoring Report.

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

One major unexpected outcome of the project is the development of the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Forest Services Division and Wildlife Division (representing the Forestry Commission) and Hen Mpoano and WAPCA (also representing conservation NGOs) to facilitate rapid enforcement actions within the KBA.

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	Additional forest monitoring teams created in the Cape Three Points landscape	<p>The project created of additional monitoring teams in 7 communities to beef up forest monitoring and to increase the protection level of primates and their habitat within the Cape Three Points KBA. These communities are Tumentu, Abaase, Nyamebkyere, Gyedua, Boekrom, Ntakrom and Komanfokrom.</p> <p>With the assistance of community leaders, two (2) individuals from each of the 7 new communities were selected based on the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical appearance 2. Age 3. Knowledge of ground coverage of the Cape Three Point Forest Reserve 4. Knowledge of forest fauna and flora 5. Residing in the CREMA community for not less than five years 6. Not involved in illegal forest activities or have stopped any form of illegal forest activity within the last five years.
2	Community monitoring teams trained on forest monitoring and reporting	<p>The project provided 36 Community Forest Monitoring Team (CFMT) members from 18 communities (including the seven new communities) and 5 Forest Services Division (FSD) officers with relevant training including primate identification techniques, illegal activities identification, and reporting. In 2 separate training sections, the CFMT members received training on the use of GPS, magnetic compass, and taking of geotagged photos. The participants were also trained on how to fill out patrol form.</p>

		<p>Each of the patrollers was provided with logistics including cutlasses, wellington boots, and flashlights for regular monitoring. The project also provided 4 handheld GPS; 5 binoculars; and 4 camera traps for joint patrols.</p> <p>The CFMT members also received branded polo shirts, reflective vests, and overall uniforms to facilitate their patrols.</p>
3	Improved forest monitoring and reporting	<p>The project has increased the coverage and frequency of patrol activities within and outside the forest reserve. The community forest monitoring teams (CFMTs) conducted forest patrols in the Cape Three Point Forest Reserve from October 2021 till March 2022 (4 patrols every month for 6 months) covering 2,873 hectares of the forest reserve including the northern part of the reserve. During the period, the teams successfully reported on their monthly patrols using the patrol reporting forms.</p> <p>The routine patrols of the CFMTs were interspersed by joint patrols which were conducted to follow up on the reported areas of illegal activities. The joint patrols which involved staff of Hen Mpoano and WAPCA, the CFMT members, and some Forest Services Division (FSD) Officers was conducted to ensure the integrity of the weekly patrols.</p> <p>Spatially referenced information on illegal activities and the location of primates and other wildlife were collated from the patrol forms and geotagged pictures. They were then mapped on pre-prepared base maps of the forest to reveal the hotspots where deleterious human activities in the forest were concentrated. These maps were then shared with the stakeholders on different platforms to facilitate ongoing monitoring and to trigger enforcement actions</p>
4	Enhanced forest law enforcement	<p>The project enhanced forest law enforcement in the KBA through the development of the rapid forest law enforcement plan with inputs from all relevant community stakeholders and law enforcement agencies including the Forest services Division, Wildlife Division, and the Police service. This was to advocate integration of forest protection initiatives using rapid response approaches into the action plans of the forest services and wildlife divisions.</p> <p>To this end a memorandum of understanding was developed between the Forestry Commission (FSD and WD) and Hen Mpoano (and WAPCA) to ensure the regular patrols by the Wildlife Rangers (at least once every month for 6 months). During the project period, 2 teams of Wildlife Officers from the Ankasa National Park were deployed to patrol and to take immediate actions to rid the KBA of illegalities. The team confiscated weapons of poachers, destroyed mining camps,</p>

	detained, and warned some illegal entrants, and arrested one person who was involved in illegal mining.
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6. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

The project used information, education, and communication (IEC) products as a tool for promoting pro-conservation behavior within and outside the Cape Three Points landscape. These products are billboards, posters, and polo shirts. Another major IEC product the project used was the conservation jingles which were recorded in 2 local languages.

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.

“Lessons learned” are experiences you have gained that you think would be valuable successes worth replicating or practices that you would do differently if you had the chance. Consider lessons that would inform project design and implementation, and any other lessons relevant to the conservation community. CEPF Lessons Learned Guidelines are available here: <https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/cepf-lessons-learned-guidelines-english.pdf>.

1. The initial plan with regards planned activity/deliverable, was to leverage the support from CEPF Grantee- Coastal TV and to use some of their conservation songs and jingles for the forest conservation education in the forest fringing communities. This, however, did not pull through. We resorted to developing/producing jingles in 2 local languages. We learnt that locally produced conservation jingles were very effective in promoting pro-conservation behavior which has led to voluntary compliance of the forest laws by some forest users.
2. The Cape Three Points Forest Reserve is under the management of the Forest Services Division of the Forestry Commission. However, the FSD is under-resourced to monitor and protect the forest and its wildlife. The project therefore facilitated an arrangement to involve the Wildlife Division, whose core mandate is to protect wildlife and their habitat, to beef up the ongoing forest monitoring. This collaboration has ensured the regular presence of the armed Wildlife Rangers (at least once every month) leading to the arrest of one culprit and the deterrence of many forest users. We therefore learned that making time to establish a strong collaboration among government agencies and the CREMA could enhance community-based forest management

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.

Through our past interventions in the Cape Three Points forest landscape, the CREMA has received adequate support to continue to run the activities of the monitoring teams after the project closure. It is envisaged that the benefit sharing arrangements would also provide some financial incentives for the CFMT members.

The MoU between Forestry Commission and Hen Mpoano will ensure constant monitoring of the forest by armed Wildlife Officers together with the Forestry Officers, even beyond the project implementation period.

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.**

No safeguard was triggered during the project implementation period

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
WAPCA	In-Kind (Grantee and Partner leveraging)	US\$ 1,381

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The project intended to educate and enforce forest laws within the landscape. It will be necessary, in the future, to engage the different user groups such as the chainsaw operators, hunters, etc. in a consultative meeting, to understand their challenges and help them identify and pursue other livelihood options such as bee keeping and eco-tourism.

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
1_Objective_Number of KBAs with new or strengthened protection and management	1 KBA with strengthened protection.	The project has strengthened the protection of 4,545 hectares of primates' habitat in the Cape Three Points KBA.
4a_Objective_Number of local communities empowered for sustainable management of priority sites or landscape ecological connectivity	18 communities empowered for sustainable management of priority sites	The project provided 36 CFMT members from 18 communities with relevant training on primate identification techniques, illegal activities identification, and reporting. The capacities of the CFMT members were further enhanced through the provision of logistics and equipment for regular forest patrols

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
41	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General overview of wildlife conservation and monitoring. 2. Overview and use of global positioning system units. 3. Compass reading and navigation.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Identification of animal signs. 5. The use of event book for recording patrol observation 6. The use of Garmin GPS 64, Geo-tracker, and patrol data form. 7. Health and Safety measures.
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**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
36	0	Monthly allowances for conducting forest patrols

**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***

** 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 google map, 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 *
Cape Three Points Forest Reserve	GHA9	4,545

** 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

* 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 google map, 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.

17. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the non-cash benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of your project. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Country of Community	Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries		
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*		Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Tumantu	X	X												X	X		44	52
Abease	X	X												X	X		42	54
Animakrom	X	X												X	X		102	118
Adelazo	X	X												X	X		112	172

Seremawu	X	X													X	X		93	103
Nkwantanan	X	X													X	X		66	87
Asuboe	X	X													X	X		91	126
Aketakyi	X	X													X	X		91	113
Princess Town	X	X				X									X	X		99	118
Akwidaa	X	X													X	X		17	178
Cape Three Point	X	X													X	X		95	104
Akyinim	X	X													X	X		81	83
Nyamebekyere	X	X													X	X		21	17
Kwamanfo krom	X	X													X	X		67	72
Gyedia	X	X													X	X		40	66
Boikrom	X	X													X	X		96	133
Ntaakrom	X	X													X	X		51	69
Ketakor	X	X													X	X		12	174
																		0	

*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																					
2																					

* 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				
2				
3				

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			
2			
...			

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
1					
2					

...					

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

*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 mechanism	
1				
2				
3				

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)
<i>Cercocebus</i>	<i>lunulatus</i>	White-naped mangabey	Endangered	Enhanced protection of habitat through regular forest patrols.	Unknown
<i>Cercopithecus</i>	<i>roloway</i>	Roloway monkey	Critically Endangered	Enhanced protection of habitat through regular forest patrols.	Unknown
<i>Colobus</i>	<i>vellerosus</i>	White-thighed colobus	Critically Endangered	Enhanced protection of habitat through regular forest patrols.	Unknown
<i>Procolobus</i>	<i>verus</i>	Olive colobus	Vulnerable	Enhanced protection of habitat through regular forest patrols.	Unknown
<i>Cercopithecus</i>	<i>lowei</i>	Lowe's monkey	Vulnerable	Enhanced protection of habitat through regular forest patrols.	Unknown

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 Website, 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: HEN MPOANO

Generic email address: info@henmpoano.org