CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Wildlife Conservation Society - HQ
Project Title:	Introducing SMART in the Khan-Tengri Corridor, Kyrgyzstan
Grant Number:	CEPF-111815
Hotspot:	Mountains of Central Asia
Strategic Direction:	3 Support sustainable management and biodiversity conservation within priority corridors
Grant Amount:	$156,723.02
Project Dates:	June 01, 2021 - May 31, 2023
Date of Report:	June 21, 2023

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

WCS has partnered with two organisations that received project subgrants; Ilbirs Foundation (a local Kyrgyz NGO) and ANO WCS (an NGO affiliated to WCS operating under Russian law).

WCS partnered with Ilbirs Foundation on all aspects of this pilot project. Contributions of Ilbirs Foundation included:

1. Contributing to the project proposal to CEPF.
2. Involving in project management.
3. Procuring and providing patrol equipment to the pilot sites.
4. Receiving training to develop a capacity for SMART work among Ilbirs staff.
5. Organising and participating in SMART training for pilot site staff.
6. Training pilot site staff in data collection for SMART and enforcement processes during joint patrols.
7. Preparing quarterly patrol feedback reports for both pilot sites.
8. Organising and participating in quarterly feedback meetings at the pilot sites.
9. Organising and facilitating Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) assessment meetings at the pilot sites.
10. Testing the use of SMART for annual wildlife counts.
11. Organising social research in villages near the pilot sites and conducting community outreach work.

ANO WCS contributed to several key project activities including:

1. Selecting, testing, purchasing, and shipping project smartphones.
2. Supporting SMART system design.
3. Preparing SMART training of pilot site staff.
4. Training pilot site staff in SMART implementation.
5. Providing miscellaneous technical assistance.

6. Translating documents from English to Russian.

More information on the involvement and project contributions of Ilbirs Foundation and ANO WCS can be found in two separate reports that have been uploaded to the CEPF portal, namely "ANO WCS Project Contributions Report" and "Ilbirs Foundation Project Contributions Report".

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Improved management of Kyrgyz protected area system through nation-wide adoption of SMART by the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas.	Emil Ibraev, the head of Department for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas, has repeatedly expressed his intend to adopt SMART nation-wide as a standard management tool for all protected areas in Kyrgyzstan. This intent is also reflected in the plan to introduce SMART to five additional protected areas as part of the CEPF-114063 follow-up project. We expect that a formal decision to adopt SMART nation-wide will be made before the end of the CEPF-114063 project.
Increase in presence of snow leopard (Panthera uncia), argali (Ovis ammon), and Siberian ibex (Capra himalayensis) due to improved habitat management and reduction in illegal activities.	Achieving this long-term goal would require that the main threats (i.e., poaching, overstocking and grazing pressure or other illegal activities) are brought under control. This goal is achievable by improving law enforcement in protected areas both by increasing patrol intensity and rangers' capacity at addressing the violations they encounter during patrols. The results of the SMART pilot project demonstrate that the first requirement can be met (and has already been achieved at Khan-Tengri). WCS will implement several activities under CEPF-114063 to improve patrol intensity in other protected areas and ensure that the second requirement is also met.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
275,800 hectares of Khan-Tengri National Park under improved protection due to introduction of SMART adaptive protection management as demonstrated in baseline and final METT.	SMART patrol data showed that patrol volume and coverage increased very substantial at Khan-Tengri in the 1st quarter of 2023 compared to the 1st quarter of 2022. Patrol days (i.e., days with at least 1 patrol) increased from 12 days to 69 days, patrolled distance on horseback from 153 km to 1534 km, patrolled distance by car from 2192 km to 4665 km and patrolled distance on foot from 0 km to 132 km. Total time spent on patrols increased from 301 hours to 1315 hours. Although METT does not measure the effectiveness of SMART patrols, a

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	final METT scoring will be measured at the end of CEPF-114063 grant.
134,140 hectares of Sarychat-Ertash State Nature Reserve under improved protection due to introduction of SMART adaptive protection management as demonstrated in baseline and final METT.	At this pilot site, patrol volume and coverage did not increase. This was mainly due to exceptionally snow fall followed by high-water levels that impeded river crossings on horseback. As a result, patrol teams could only access a very small part of the reserve during much of the project period. This area was intensively patrolled from the start of the project. Although METT does not measure the effectiveness of SMART patrols, a final METT scoring will be measured at the end of CEPF-114063 grant.
Improved partnership between Kyrgyz protected area authorities and civil society organizations as demonstrated by MoUs.	This pilot project has further improved relations between Ilbirs Foundation on the one hand and both local and central authorities responsible for protected areas on the other hand. An MoU on cooperation regarding the introduction of SMART between Ilbirs and the department responsible for protected areas was signed and the department wrote a letter of support for the plan to continue cooperating with Ilbirs and expand the use of SMART for patrol monitoring and management to additional protected areas.
Improved capacity for local Kyrgyz partners Ilbirs and the central conservation agency to support SMART at the two pilot sites and expand SMART to additional sites without substantial assistance.	Ilbirs developed capacity to support ongoing SMART processes at the 2 pilot sites. It now has good capacity for supervising patrol data collection, checking data quality, producing quarterly patrol reports, organising feedback meetings with patrol staff and setting patrol targets for the next quarter. This process has the potential to substantially improve patrol volume and quality was demonstrated at Khan-Tengri NP. However, Ilbirs staff still has insufficient experience to lead the process of designing and introducing SMART for patrol monitoring and management to additional protected areas. This capacity will be further developed during CEPF-114063. Unfortunately, the conservation agency has not developed capacity for SMART implementation. Of 4 staff appointed and trained to become "SMART Coordinators", only 2 participated initially and then these also stopped being involved. This was because they were given SMART responsibilities as a side job in addition to primary tasks. As a result, they could not spend enough time on SMART and Ilbirs had to gradually take over all local work. Then the coordinators lost the skills they had acquired during the initial SMART training. Fortunately, the agency agreed to establish a SMART unit with staff full-time available for SMART work.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?
Serious shortcomings of patrol staff was a challenge. Ilbirs staff member joined field patrols in the two pilot sites to more closely supervise and enhance quality of data collection. Although Ilbirs staff had previously worked on projects at both pilot sites, they had never joined law enforcement patrols. Two remarkable incidents occurred during the first two patrols that an Ilbirs staff member participated in; poachers were caught at both sites - whereas officially poachers had not been apprehended for several years before these two incidents. No other violations were documented by patrols after these two incidents. During the two encounters with poachers, it became clear to Ilbirs staff that rangers did not know what to do (especially in the case of a foreign Spanish-speaking hunter that was apprehended in Sarichat-Ertash) and appeared to have little to no experience in handling such situations or correctly issuing citations. This indicates a need for additional training and other activities to improve the skills of rangers and boost their confidence to ensure that they will properly address violators and not turn a blind eye in the future. WCS will implement several activities for this purpose with funding provided under CEPF-114063 grant.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:
WCS assisted in the introduction of SMART for patrol and wildlife monitoring at two pilot sites and KBAs in Kyrgyzstan: KhanTengri National Park and Sarychat-Eertash Strict Nature Reserve. Project's objectives were to:
1. Improve protection management in Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Eertash Strict Nature Reserve by establishing SMART-based monitoring and adaptive management of patrols.
2. Provide equipment and train rangers at using it to increase the effectiveness of patrols and wildlife monitoring at these two pilot sites.
3. Develop and test a SMART system for wildlife monitoring.
4. Create a capacity for SMART implementation at local NGO Ilbirs Foundation.
5. Create a capacity for SMART work within the Department for Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas of the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology, and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic.
6. Conduct a social survey to assess attitudes of local villagers towards snow leopards, nature conservation and Khan-Tengri and Sarychat-Eertash protected areas.

All these goals were achieved at various extent. Despite initial setbacks, mostly related to changes in staff both at the pilot sites and at Ilbirs Foundation, this project successfully reached its goal of implementing SMART. Good quality data are presently being collected on all patrols by the two pilot sites. As a result, for the first time, both site and central protection managers can base their protection management decisions on accurate data on patrol efforts and results. Quarterly patrol feedback reports, with maps, tables and figures depicting patrol efforts, patrol routes and various observations that were made during patrols, are produced, and discussed during feedback meetings where patrol targets are set for the next quarter. For both sites already a 5th quarterly patrol report was produced and discussed during a feedback meeting in April 2023. Moreover, a very substantial increase in patrol volume has already been achieved in Khan-Tengri National Park. Objective 5 was achieved to a much lesser extent (see explanation in section #3 "Project impacts").

Based on the success of this project, key managers in the Kyrgyz ministry responsible for wildlife monitoring and protected areas now envision to make SMART a standard tool that will be used nation-wide for patrol monitoring and management in all protected areas in

Kyrgyzstan as well as for annual wildlife counts conducted both inside and outside protected areas.

As part of this project numerous useful materials were produced that will help in the future to safeguard the quality of the design of SMART systems as well as the quality of the process of introducing SMART to additional protected areas. Moreover, the materials produced during this pilot project will substantially speed-up the introduction of SMART to new sites in Kyrgyzstan.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	1.1	1 overview document of informational needs for the design of SMART systems for biological and patrol monitoring in strict reserves and national parks in snow leopard mountain habitat	This deliverable has been completed and Russian and English versions of the document "named SMART sites info needs" have been uploaded to the portal.
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	1.2	1 document describing local protection and biological monitoring practices relevant to SMART design	This deliverable has been completed and the document "Protection and Biological Monitoring Description" has been uploaded to the portal
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	1.3	SMART training report, with dates, agendas, introduction & data collection presentation, outdoor training materials, data collection manual, for Khan-Tengri NP and Sarychat-Ertash SNR (in Russian and Kyrgyz), participants list with demographic details.	This deliverable has been completed and the "SMART training report" has been uploaded to the portal.
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	1.4	1 report on data collection test period results with lessons learned, problems that occurred, and solutions to these problems	This deliverable has been completed and the "Report on the SMART data collection test period" has been uploaded to the portal.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2.0	Introduce adaptive management practices for field work at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve based on SMART monitoring data	2.1	2 initial patrol feedback reports (one for each pilot site) with graphs, maps, and tables depicting field work efforts, results, and targets for next period	This deliverable has been completed.
3.0	Create capacity for SMART work in Kyrgyzstan	3.1	1 SMART Guidebook	This deliverable has been completed and the "SMART Guidance Document-KGZ" has been uploaded to the portal with English, Kyrgyz and Russian versions.
5.0	Improve effectiveness of law enforcement efforts and biological monitoring, and related Process Framework	5.1	1 final report that assesses changes in law enforcement effectiveness	This deliverable has been completed; the changes in law enforcement effectiveness are discussed in this Final Completion and Impact Report.
4.0	Provide equipment for patrols and biological monitoring at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	4.1	Report on equipment procurement and deployment, including brief assessment of next steps and disposition list showing proper receipt of equipment by protected area authorities confirming their commitment to maintain and use the equipment per the MoU.	This deliverable has been completed and the "CEPF Equipment report" has been uploaded to the portal.
2.0	Introduce adaptive management practices for field work at Khan-Tengri National Park and	2.2	2 subsequent patrol feedback reports	This deliverable has been completed.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve based on SMART monitoring data			
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve	1.5	MoU between WCS on the one hand and Ilbirs and the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas on the other hand	This deliverable has been completed and the MoU has been uploaded to the portal.
6.0	Sub-Grant Management	6.1	Signed sub-grant agreement between WCS and ANO	This deliverable has been completed and the a sub-grant agreement with ANO WCS was signed.
6.0	Sub-Grant Management	6.2	Final report summarizing ANO contributions to the overall project	This deliverable has been completed and the "ANO WCS Project Contributions Report" has been uploaded to the portal.
6.0	Sub-Grant Management	6.3	Signed sub-grant agreement between WCS and Ilbirs	This deliverable has been completed and the a sub-grant agreement with Ilbirs Foundation was signed.
6.0	Sub-Grant Management	6.4	Final report summarizing Ilbirs contributions to the overall project	This deliverable has been completed and the "Ilbirs Foundation Project Contributions Report" has been uploaded to the portal.
5.0	Improve effectiveness of law enforcement efforts and biological monitoring, and related Process Framework	5.2	Final METT for Khan-Tengri NP and final METT for Sarychat-Ertash SNR.	This deliverable has been completed and the report "Final METT assessments Khan-Tengri NP and Sarichat Strict Reserve" has been uploaded to the portal.
1.0	Introducing SMART systems for monitoring patrols and wildlife at Khan-Tengri National Park	1.6	Base-line METT for Khan-Tengri NP and base-line METT for Sarychat-Ertash SNR	This deliverable has been completed and the report "Baseline METT assessments Khan-Tengri NP and Sarichat Strict Reserve" and an Excel sheet "METT-SarichatErtash-8Nov2022"

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
	and Sarychat-Ertash Strict Nature Reserve			with METT scores have been uploaded to the portal.
5.0	Improve effectiveness of law enforcement efforts and biological monitoring, and related Process Framework	5.3	Report on Process Framework	This deliverable has been completed and interim reports and a "Final Safeguard Report May 2023" has been uploaded to the portal.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

Many tools and products have been developed that will be useful in the future, including:

1. A SMART system for patrol monitoring in protected areas in snow leopard habitat. The related system for data collection with smartphones can be set to Russian or Kyrgyz. With only minor changes reflecting differences in biodiversity, violation types and protection methods, this system could be applied elsewhere in protected areas in snow leopard habitat in Kyrgyzstan.
2. A SMART system for wildlife data collection in accordance with the official Kyrgyz methodology for nation-wide annual wildlife counts both inside and outside protected areas. The related system for data collection with smartphones can be set to Russian or Kyrgyz.
3. A guidance manual for successful introduction of SMART for protection monitoring and management to protected areas in Kyrgyzstan (in English, Russian and Kyrgyz).
4. A data collection manual for rangers explaining all data collection procedures in detail with smartphone screenshots (in Russian and Kyrgyz).
5. Various materials for data collection training workshops including presentations on SMART and outdoor data collection training materials (in Russian and Kyrgyz).
6. A format for quarterly patrol feedback reports for protected areas in Kyrgyzstan with various maps, tables and figures depicting patrol efforts and results at the level of the whole protected area, patrol teams and individual rangers.
7. A document describing the process of properly preparing and conducting a social survey in accordance with international standards and safeguards (in Russian).
8. A detailed report (60 pages) describing the results of the social survey that was conducted in villages near the two project pilot sites. The report describes the attitudes of local villagers towards the pilot sites, conservation, snow leopards and other large predators, and the sources of information of local villagers on the pilot sites. The understanding gained through the survey can be used for designing community activities and developing robust safeguarding policies (in Russian and English).
9. Three brochures (one for villagers near Sarichat-Ertash, one for villagers near Khan-Tengri and one with project information targeting both groups of villagers) were produced in Kyrgyz language and distributed to improve attitudes towards the protected areas, snow leopards and other predators and provide information about the protected areas and their protection regimes, explain the SMART pilot project, and facilitate complaint procedures.

All documents listed above are uploaded to the CEPF portal.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
1	15 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), covering 600,000 hectares, have improved management	409,940	275,800 from Khan-Tengri (KGZ30) + 134,140 from Sarychat-Ertash (KGZ28)	409,940	
6	At least 20 local organizations receiving CEPF grants demonstrate improved organizational capacity	1	Ilbirs (although this is also happening under grant to Panthera, so beware of double counting)	1	
1.1	Number of species to which threats are reduced	3	Increase in presence of snow leopard (Panthera uncia), argali (Ovis ammon), and Siberian ibex (Capra himalayensis) due to improved habitat management and reduction in illegal activities.	3	
1.2	Number of species benefiting from strengthened regulation on extractive use				

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
Kumtor and Sarychat-Ertash	KGZ28		134,140
Sary-Djaz	KGZ30		275,800

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
54		The training topics included SMART project management, SMART technical training and SMART data collection with mobile phones.

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits

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**			

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
Coalition between Ilbirs and the Kyrgyz Republic Government on SMART development and implementation in Kyrgyzstan	2021	Kyrgyzstan	Yes	The partnership intended to initiate and develop a collaborative SMART implementation across protected areas of Kyrgyzstan. Ibirs nurtured a good relationship with the Kyrgyz government on various aspects of wildlife and wild place conservation

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
				for many years. The project contributed to strengthen this relationship and also initiated a new thematic collaboration and partnership specific to SMART. This relationship has concretized positively by bringing these partners to think as a unit for the next phase of CEPF support.

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?

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
Panthera	uncia	Snow Leopard	VU	Improved protection management at two protected areas in prime snow leopard habitat.	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

The following lessons were learned during the project. These lessons will be considered and further improve our actions under CEPF-114063 project.

1. To prevent that local SMART database operators simply forward patrol data without checking data quality and correcting mistakes, greater emphasis should be given during initial technical SMART training to teaching techniques for identifying and correcting mistakes. When we will introduce SMART to six additional sites as part of the CEPF-114063 project, we will use the initial patrol data from the two pilot sites training materials to teach this. These initial data are useful because they feature many mistakes of various nature that could be used as training material.

2. We have learned that the enthusiastic participation and excellent performance of patrol staff during the initial steps of SMART data collection training is unfortunately not an indication that a serious effort will be sustained during patrols.

3. Project staff joining patrols to teach proper data collection for SMART in the field is critical in achieving good quality data collection on all patrols. It also provides an excellent opportunity to evaluate patrol quality and establish if rangers are able and willing to effectively address poachers and other violators and produce good quality citations.

4. It is very important that authorities appoint staff that can work on SMART fulltime (or almost). SMART implementation at the scale expected by the central government cannot be achieved as a 'side duty' in addition to other, primary tasks.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

An important overall success of the project is that central authorities were satisfied with its achievements and as a result intent to make SMART a standard tool for protection management in all protected areas in Kyrgyzstan as well as a standard tool for collecting wildlife monitoring data during annual counts that are conducted inside and outside protected areas.

Another success is that a lot of materials (i.e., SMART data-models, a SMART Guidebook and various SMART training materials) were produced in Russian and Kyrgyz languages that will make future introduction of SMART to additional sites much less complicated and time consuming, and accessible to a variety of local implementers.

SMART development in Kyrgyzstan has the potential to reach in the future an unprecedented critical mass in the region, hence becoming the first wildlife management tool reaching country scale effectiveness in Central Asia, and an example for countries that share the same landscape.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

Safeguards are included as a project component and safeguard reports have been provided separately from the project progress reports.

Our project improved the protection regimes of the two pilot protected areas (see above) and it is therefore possible that SMART has deterred the illegal exploitation of local natural resources. We have no indication that the legal use of local natural resources has been affected by the introduction of SMART. Also, SMART patrol data so far gathered showed that no members from nearby communities have been apprehended by patrols in illegal activities during the project period and therefore it is safe to assume that the project has had no negative impact on local people.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	
Breakdown of Additional Funding	

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.

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