Small Grants – Final Completion and Impact Report

Instructions: CEPF requires that each grantee report on project results and impacts at the end of their grant. To monitor CEPF's global indicators, CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. The aggregated results of all grantees will be reported on in our annual impact report and other communications materials. Your Final Completion and Impact Report will be posted on the CEPF website.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Please complete all fields and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name: Friends of Nature
Project Title: Strengthen Community Participation in Conservation of Lebanon Endemic Flora, Lebanon
Grant Number: CEPF-113781
Date of Completion of this Report: 31 January 2024
CEPF Hotspot: Mediterranean Basin Biodiversity Hotspot
Strategic Direction: 4: Strengthen the engagement of civil society to support the conservation of plants that are critically endangered or have highly restricted ranges
Grant Amount: 20,000 $
Project Dates: 1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023

PART I: Overview

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

No.	Name of partner	Involvement in the project
1	Women Association of Kfarselwan	Promoted connectedness with local community and engagement of youth and community. They are the pivotal support for nature protection of Mount Kneisseh.
2	Horsh Ehden Nature Reserve (HENR) management	Supported and facilitated connection with the friends of HENR and selection of project participants, supported fieldwork and future species management
3	Liban a Petit Pas NGO	Contributed to the exploration of the species in the wild
4	Wolves of Lebanon NGO	NGO members received trained for floral identification and conducted fieldwork for floral data collection.

5	Environment Committee of Bcharri NGO	Supported and facilitated connection with local community to engage participants in fieldwork, supported fieldwork and data collection

2. Summarize the overall results of your project

i. 27 local community representatives (14 females, 13 males) have received capacity building for scientific based fieldwork on flora, in particular, endemic species. They implemented their capacities to support species exploration in their natural habitats.

ii. The status of 5 endemic species in their natural habitats is uncovered, and plans for their better protection were prepared based on the field data.

iii. FoN has acquired an applicable fundraising strategy to support organizational development and growth

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**
Contribute to the conservation of the endemic flora of Lebanon in order to secure the continued survival of the species.	The module of local citizen scientist developed, tested and proven in this project constitutes a milestone toward enhancing the effectiveness and contribution of the involvement of local community in scientific based fieldwork toward conservation goals. This will augment the capacities of all stakeholders for long-term engagement and monitoring of conservation activities, and for species observations; it will also speed conservation processes in rural regions.

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

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
20 local community representatives (10 women and 10 men) from 4 communities (Ehden, Bcharri, Kfarselwan, Keserwan) are engaged in plant conservation in 3KBAs.	In the 4 stated communities, we have enabled the capacity of units of local citizen scientists who have and will contribute high value data to support better species conservation in the 3 KBAs: Mount Makmel & Upper Kadisha Valley KBA, Sannine-Rihane Slopes & Heights KBA, Keserwan-Jabal Moussa KBA. These 27 local community members (14 females and 13 males) belonging or connected to 4 NGOs are ready and willing to carryout fieldwork on flora anytime needed.
5 threatened endemic floral species in 3 KBAs gain improved in-situ conservation status	The following 5 threatened endemic flora, *Iris sofrana* and *Allium sannineum* at Mount Kneisseh, *Paeonia kesrouanensis* in Wata-el-Jawz, *Hieracium schmidtii libanoticum* in Ehden, *Myopordon pulchellum* in Bcharri,

	were subject to field surveying in their natural habitats compiling knowledge on their status in the wild, and assisting the development of learned conservation actions. Conservation plans and actions for 4 of the species are designed based on the field observations. 1 site-restricted endemic species was not found in its natural habitat which raises concerns about its existence in Lebanon. This exemplifies the value of evaluating species status in the wild supported in this project.
FON financial stability is improved	FON now has a funding strategy and action plan to diversify its funding sources and tap into several funding options as opposed to current solely project-based funding. FON has started implementing some of the recommendations to bridge gaps such as social media presence and portfolio. In a plan of 2 years, FON will gradually implement all the recommendations to attain financial stability and support organization development and growth.

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

- It was not expected that climate change will be felt as aggressively as was in July of 2023. It desiccated some species dramatically; this deterred the possibility of transferring the bulbs of *Iris sofarana* for fear of incurring high disturbance to the plants and the soil under these stressful conditions.
- Local community engagement in Mount Kneisseh supported the development of a project proposal and soliciting of new funding to enhance the protection of the mountain and to support local community development based on natural heritage through promoting ecotourism.
- It promotes collaboration between the citizen scientist teams of different communities, which promises to help develop a network.
- Local community engagement may lead to better employment opportunities. One of the citizen scientists became employed at FON on one of our projects on community engagement.

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	Protocols for community participant training and data gathering.	Protocols were developed and applied in the training of local citizen scientists; they were found effective and enabling.

		(https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HSNvIhXQy7QHYQk6LdqiePpZFd3KMoS9/view?usp=sharing)
2	Species distribution mapping	Species distribution maps were developed based on the data collected by the trained citizen scientists. Reports on species distribution are submitted with this report and shared with stakeholders, including all the information and the maps https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1qGEjCYDMTk-kOOLqg31HNxHIZ7TzwBeZ?usp=sharing)
3	Species management plans	Species management plans are reported and shared with stakeholders. They will be put into implementation.

6. **Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.**
   - Protocol for capacity building of local citizen scientist on scientific-based field work was developed, and proved to be an effective tool to implement. The protocol has become the prototype for capacity building of local citizen scientists on all FON future projects. (copy submitted).
   - Methodology for engagement of potential citizen scientists, capacity building and coordination on tasks was developed based on the experience verified on this project. (copy submitted)

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.

- Maintaining connection with the local communities even when we do not have projects to conduct is essential to maintain trust and momentum for community engagement and for the belief in conservation efforts.
- The project asserted that nature and species conservation are a long-term process that requires continuous follow-up, strengthening and expansion.
- The project has strengthened our trust in the commitment of local citizen scientists to know and deliver. They are able to work independently and be remotely monitored and guided. This was our first exercise and it proved highly satisfactory.
- Ask for assistance and build your capacity in the areas where the organization does not have profound knowledge or experience. You cannot master everything, resorting to professional

consultation for organizational development is very helpful and would shorten the path to reach the aim as we did for fundraising.

At the level of FON capacity,

- the project asserts the capacity of FON to work on multiple grounds simultaneously, coordinate with different communities, build citizen scientists with a clear and verified methodology, leave a lasting impact with communities.
- it reveals the capacity of FON to resolve issues on the ground and our resilience to absorb problems and solve them within appropriate time limits.

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.**

SUCCESS

A major significance of the project is that it has allowed community engagement to be upgraded to the level of conducting scientific activities in the field; it has proven that local community members in rural regions are able to deliver at that level, that they can work independently and they are meticulous, cautious and concerned for the data they are providing. This has allowed the building, testing and verification that the profile of a local citizen scientist is applicable to rural regions and communities in Lebanon and it is very rewarding for all involved parties including the natural heritage, the rural community, the reserves and the managing stakeholder as FON who designed the project. This module is definitely replicable and should be encouraged; FON will adopt this module in all its future projects because it provides a throng of advantages:

- It allows local community to better comprehend the work of conservation and conservationists,
- It allows them to sense the level of detail and the significance of work on flora, which to the local scientists on this project was initially vague and superficial but their engagement allowed them to recognize a new dimension of the natural and plant world,
- It strongly enhances long-term monitoring of endemics at least by the local scientists who carried fieldwork missions, so our local scientists will always refer to us if they realize any modification in the flora or habitats they worked on because now they know and they are constantly present and visiting the sites,
- It allows more knowledgeable, profound and structured support to reserves and conservation efforts,
- It greatly advances and speeds conservation activities. It allows conservation NGOs like FON to work at different sites and with several communities at the same time with a high level of certainty and credibility since we can generate more locally-based scientifically skilled contributors who are conscientious, truthful and serious at fulfilling their tasks,
- It will reduce financial requirements or put the funds to more value by offering a little financial compensation to the locals and reducing the pressure on the organization conducting the project.

The local scientist module is highly significant for increasing efficiency and effectiveness of conservation activities in the rural regions. It is definitely replicable and sustainable and

enhances sustainability of impact. FON will adopt it in all future projects, we plan to create nuclei or units of citizen scientists in the different areas we aspire to put into conservation. It is also an asset that we encourage all people working in conservation, flora, fauna and other aspects of natural resources to adopt this module and it is doable in Lebanon and it is a source of confidence.

CHALLENGE

The main challenge is to keep the local citizen scientists' groups active, or they will be disappointed that such a good initiative was discontinued. Enhancing their capacity necessitates using it in the future or the initiative would be less impactful.

Safeguards

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

   NA

Additional Funding

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

    a. **Total additional funding (US$) 49,587**

We did not engender funding to support this project, but we were able to advance the aims of conservation in one KBA based on the work on this project. We applied for a project for floral restoration and conservation of biodiversity with the local community on Mount Kneisseh. We gained the funding, and we advanced a step forward toward strengthening the implementation of the community-based conservation module designed for Mount Kneisseh and serves the particularity of communal land protection in that area. The 3 youth who started on the CEPF project allowed outreach to 20 youth who worked on the other project. The funding was received from the SGP-GEF-UNDP.

    b. **Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding	Amount
FoN	Cash contribution to this project	537
SGP-GEF-UNDP	Project funding for continuation of activities on Mount Kneisseh with the objective of strengthening community conservation, restoration of woody species, and initiating ecotourism for livelihood generation	49050 US$

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- It is important to appreciate the local community as a resource to integrate profoundly in local conservation activities and to hand responsibilities, such as the citizen scientist module, so they become part of the conservation process rather than an adjunct.
- The project has enhanced the capacity of FON at creating and developing a citizen scientist profile capable to work in the field and to communicate regularly and openly with the main organization as FON.
- We are thankful for CEPF and BLI who are adventurous in conservation work to accept supporting us on attempting novel approaches and methodologies that may and may not prove successful but need to be tried to verify their applicability and usefulness.

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
1.4 Number of globally threatened species benefitting from reduced pressure from unsustainable practices	1 species	*Iris sofarana* (EN) in Mount Kneisseh has its distribution mapped, it is under pressure of overgrazing, fire and habitat loss. Based on the survey and mapping, species specimens will be translocated to the community-protected zone in the appropriate season.
4.1 Number of threatened plant species seeing status improved	1 species	*Hieracium schmidtii libanoticum* is now included among the flora of Horsh Ehden Nature Reserve and confirmed to have a sizable population. It is currently the only population that receives protection measures; other localities of the species are highly threatened and highly degraded
4.3 Number of management plans of protected areas incorporating specific actions for plant conservation	1 plan	The management plan of the Horsh Ehden Nature Reserve will provide enhanced protection for the particular habitat of *Hieracium schmidtii libanoticum.* The plan is approved and adopted by the reserve management for application and integration into the whole reserve management plan which is currently being updated.

4.5 Number of locally endemic or highly threatened plant species for which improved knowledge is available	3 species	Survey of the original habitat of *Allium sannineum* (EN) between Mount Kneisseh to Mount Sannine, potential species loss is concluded. Seeding capacity of threatened site-restricted endemic *Myopordon pulchellum* (EN) is determined in the wild; species pollination and seed set are affirmed. Endemic and threatened *Paeonia kesrouanensis* surveyed in one of the habitats; distribution mapped to guide protection efforts.
4.6 Number of KBAs for which information on plants is improved	3 KBAs	Units of trained local citizen scientists have been established, enabled and activated to engage in plant surveys and data collection in the field; 20 community members (7 in Mount Makmel & Upper Kadisha Valley KBA, 10 in Sannine-Rihane Slopes & Heights KBA, and 3 in Keserwan-Jabal Moussa KBA) were trained, guided and examined on capacity to conduct fieldwork and support on scientific-based activities for species conservation. Reports on target plant species including status in the wild, distribution and management improvement were developed and made available to guide further action https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1qGEjCYDMTk-kOOLqg31HNxHIZ7TzwBeZ?usp=sharing)

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
13	14	Endemic floral species identification and recording in the natural habitat

**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
11	9	Some compensation for their days of fieldwork to cover their basic expenses (fuel, food..), surely not their contribution

**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 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 *

** 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 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.

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	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Kfarselwan village	X							LEBANON									X	2000	2500

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

The Kfarselwan community will benefit directly where about 20 men will directly engage in ecotourism activities in guiding and transporting visitors to site, whereas about 70 women will benefit directly from guiding and engaging closely with ecotourism services as guesthouses, offering breakfast, lunch, homemade products to visitors. A larger segment of the community will benefit indirectly where the farmers will sell

produce to visitors or to the ladies or families caring for visitors so would be herdsmen in selling dairy products; on the level of women, many ladies would support in making of homemade products, supply the hosting ladies, provide food for the guesthouses, prepare artisanal work, etc. As the number of visitors increase and the community becomes more capable to receive visitors, many of the families sharing indirect benefits would become direct beneficiaries

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.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	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																				
…																				

* 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
1					
2					
3					

**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)
Allium	*sannineum*	Sannine garlic	EN	Species distribution range reviewed	Decreasing

Myopordon	*pulchellum*		EN	Monitoring species continued survival in the wild	Decreasing
Iris	*sofarana*	Sofar Iris	EN	Species monitoring per population per habitat	Decreasing

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: **FRIENDS OF NATURE**
Generic email address: **friendsofnaturelb@gmail.com**