

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Sustainable Natural Resources Management Association
Project Title:	Wof Washa Community-Based Ecotourism Project
Grant Number:	63406
CEPF Region:	Eastern Afromontane
Strategic Direction:	1 Mainstream biodiversity into wider development policies, plans and projects to deliver the co-benefits of biodiversity conservation, improved local livelihoods and economic development in priority corridors.
Grant Amount:	\$177,693.00
Project Dates:	January 01, 2014 - September 30, 2017
Date of Report:	October 18, 2017

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Zonal Culture and Tourism Department: Involved on purchasing; provide training; lobbying line offices; and preparing the campsite designs for each lodge

Zonal Finance Department: organizing meetings and persuading concerning partners involvement; regular project progress monitoring and evaluation; facilitated and takeover the overall role of final project evaluation

Wereda Culture and Tourism Offices: mobilizing the community; provide trainings and facilitating events like meetings, workshops and experience sharing; attending and consulting during the material purchasing; and recruiting youths together with other partner offices

Wereda Environment Offices: facilitated the land availing process; provide training on environment and biodiversity and follow up the construction process.

Wereda Finance Offices: resource mobilization; under take field monitoring and evaluation of the activities; take part during the material purchase and community mobilization and facilitating different meetings and solve problems in the grass root level.

Wereda Technical and Vocational Offices: Providing trainings; drafting business plans and by-laws and recruiting the youths and organizing training in collaboration with all partners.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

As a result of the project support of CEPF on Wof Washa Community Based Ecotourism Project at Ankober-Debre-Sina Escarpement(KBA), the following results were incurred since the inception of the project, January 2014:

- 1. The extent of the forest has been maintained: this includes the reduction of forest tree cutting and grazing**
- 2. The illegal hunting of wild life has been reduced**
- 3. Nibbling on the forest land for agriculture has been reduced**
- 4. Biodiversity of the KBA is found in better condition;**
 - **Wild lifes began to reappeared in the area; like Ethiopian Wolf, Anteloph and Baboon began to familiarize in the lodge site with community**
 - **The flora and fauna composition has been found in better condition**
- 5. Stewardship and ownership of the forest by the community has been developed. This can be attested by the reducing of crimes in relation to forest, the reapearnace of wildlife and the mentaining of the forest as of the 2013 survery(8222ha)**
- 6. Commencement of income generation. However all community lodges were not began to generate income from tourists, sort of income generation has began in one site, i.e. at Kundi Community lodge(5,000.00ETB/Five Thousand Ethiopian Birr Generated).**
- 7. Landless and jobless youth were employed(36 /16 females and 20 males/ local youths have got job although not yet generated income for their livelihood including the community)**
- 8. Legally registered and licensed five community based ecotourism enterprise established**
- 9. Five community lodges were constructed at the KBA**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
The extent of Wof Washa natural forest (estimated to be 8222 ha in 2005) and its biodiversity has been maintained at not less than the current levels as measured in the biodiversity assessment undertaken at the commencement of the project.	The extent of Wof Washa Natural is not disturbed or there is no any adverse activities seen since the project time. Due to the presence of intensive awareness raising meetings, training and workshops, the communities attitude towards the forest is increased. Hence, nibbling forest land, grazing, forest tree cutting and even the pouching reduced. Based on the project impact assessment findings, the extent of the forest cover is maintained as of the assessment undertaken at the project commencement time, 8222ha of the entire forest area. Those adverse activities towards depleting the forest extent and its biodiversity has been controlled and some of them ceased. Fore more, you can refer the attached study under taken on the impact of the project towards Wof Washa natural forest since the beginning of the project, January 2014.
Species distribution and diversity has been maintained at current 2013 levels as measured in the biodiversity assessment undertaken at	It is clear that, one of the main impact expected from the project at the KBA is maintaining the species distribution and diversity

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By June 2017 Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union has been established through participatory processes by the communities of Wof Washa Forest.	This impact is not achieved due to its difficulty to bring it in effect during the project time since it requires long time, more budget and new phase. Hence, this activity is cancelled. Instead of the union, as reported so far, the active and operational campsite cooperatives have been engaged on to take over the role. It is also noticed that, all cooperative leaders as well as the communities under the cooperatives have got the idea and scheme of the union. Hence, they are fully aware of the union and its function with the process of realizing it in the forthcoming sessions.
These enterprises generate alternative (non agricultural and non forest timber based) incomes and livelihoods	The impact has not achieved since the project time due to lateness to engage on the marketing and booking mechanism. But, in reference to the impact achievement, only campsite(Kund) has began to generate income by hosting both local and foreign tourists. AS a result, the campsite community has able to generate 5,000.00ETB. Other campsite are not yet began to generate income from the venture. By and large, not achieving this will aggravate the problem on the biodiversity rather than maintaining the hotspot. Hence, thorough consideration has to be given as quickly as possible to attain the desired goals and objectives.
Directly employing approximately 44 local people	Although the project has planned to employ 44 local community, we have achieved in employing 36 local youths for 4 campsites, 9 for each(4 females and 5 males). Those recruited youths were directly employed to work at the lodge on different positions, namely Manager, Guide, Guards and Host. This impact is achieved since the project time however the 100% the plan is not achieved. This was due to the case of Wof Washa genet campsite wrecking.
Purchasing consumables (water, food, firewood(sourced from non native forest sources) for campsite enterprises from local community (estimated potential income from tourists (500 birr per tourist per visit x 150 tourists = 75,000 birr) Infrastructure (Five (5) Campsites for CbET enterprises constructed with local materials and the participation of youth groups and their families at five sites (Kundi, Mescha, Liq-Marefya ,Gosh Meda	Although this impact is not achieved for all sites due to the lateness of the project stuffed with different challenges, as a sort of sample, one campsite has begun to exercise in sparking the income generation. This campsite is Kundi campsite. The money generated till the end of the project was 5,000.ETB. The visitors were both local and foreign. Even if the income was obtained as a result of the tourists visit and the communities has take part on it, does not make any impact on the livelihood of the community. Therefor, it requires more to be done in the forthcoming years.

and Wof WashaGenete)	
trekking paths for ecotourism enterprises established without adverse impacts on biodiversity and extent of Wof Washa Natural Forest or on adjacent communities.	There is trekking route developed along each campsite without any adverse impact on the biodiversity. The trekking routes alongside to the lodges were developed by the recognition and involvement of the communities. This activity had been completed successfully and open for the service in the upcoming activities along it.
The occurrence of activities which impact on the forests biodiversity including poaching, expansion of agriculture and use of timber based forest products has reduced from current (2013) levels.	Before the beginning of the project, the main challenges on the fate of the KBA of Ankober-Debresina Escarpment were illegal hunting, grabbing of the forest land for agricultural purpose and cutting the forest for timber and other services. These phenomena has highly jeopardize the KBA existence and leave strong impact towards the biodiversity of the hot spot. With the grateful deeds of CEPF project, the Wof Washa Community based Ecotourism project implemented by SUNARMA has created a bearable changes across the hot spot, whereby those identified threats were reduced and some of them are controlled by far. To this end, it is highly possible to observe different wild life reappearing in and around the area, the regeneration of forest could be seen in the edge of the forest and absence of any human interference on the forest for cutting. As by-law and agreement of the cooperatives power and right to involve on the forest and regenerate income(passively) via hosting tourists. Concerning this, it is possible to look the project impact assessment report produced by external consultant by September 2017.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

Since the inception of the project time, SUNARMA, as a result of the CEPF support, has believed in achieving the following results.

1. Institutionalizing of all campsites
2. Developing of the capacity of partners, community and campsite staffs towards biodiversity, ecotourism and environment by large
3. Constructed community lodges at 5 sites. But, only 4 of them are accomplished and ready for providing services
4. Booking and Marketing mechanisms has been developed to generat income for community lodges for long run
 - o Website development; <http://www.wofwashacommunitylodges.com>
 - o Linking with tour operator and binding it with agreement; <http://tesfatours.com>
5. Community ownership and sense of belongingness is developed on the business and the property(biodiversity/forest)
6. Local youths have got job opportunity



Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No nothing.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Engage and consult with stakeholders and community members	1.1	Stakeholders are aware of and fully support the implementation of the project throughout the project period	<p>There were frequent meeting and training held across the project area with the community and partners of the project since the inception of the project implementation. Hence, they have got enough information about the project including the roles and expected tasks to be undertaken by each and every stakeholders and also the community as well.</p> <p>As a result of such deeds, the stakeholder have been aware of the project and supported it till the end of the project. To narrow the gap, the project always conduct the project progress review meetings and forward the activities in consensus with all concerned stakeholder, partners and community.</p>
2	Establish, develop and legally register Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union	2.1	Committee with 5 members established by December 2014	By the due date of the project plan, a committee of 5 members for each campsite cooperatives have been elected to establish campsite cooperatives. As a result, this elected members of the committee, named as executive committee of the cooperative has began to under take different activities and take part on different meetings, training and experience sharing events since the time of the project.
2	Establish, develop and legally register Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union	2.2	Written by-laws, operational guidelines, business plan in place by December 2016	<p>Each campsite has written bylaw, operational guide line and business plan by the due date of the project plan.</p> <p>As a result, all campsite cooperatives be able to run the activities based on the guideline and laws of the business and they are in practice of the written bylaw, operational guide lines and business plan.</p>
2	Establish, develop and legally register Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union	2.3	Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union legally registered entity with bank account by April 2017	Since there is no union established during the project time, this deliverable has not achieved by the due date.
2	Establish, develop and	2.4	Stand alone Tourism Union	So as to coordinate the campsites and link the business with visitors and tour guides, a temporary office has been

	legally register Wof Washa Eco-Tourism Union		Office established (1 computer with software, mobile phone, land line, stationary, furniture) by June 2017	set up in Debre-Birhan at SUNARMA Wof Washa Field Office. Hence, those necessary office equipment were filled and began to serve as required.
3	Develop capacity of 5 Union committee members to enable them to successfully oversee and continue to develop the ecotourism union and ecotourism enterprises within Wof Washa Forest	3.1	Union committee members are able to independently execute the activities of the Union by June 2017	<p>There has no union established under the project sphere. Rather, the active and operational campsite cooperatives are in place and executing the required activity used to manage the campsites respectively.</p> <p>In place of union, cooperatives are acting like union and independently operating there activities against the respective campsite's.</p>
4	Employ and develop capacity of 1 Union Administrator	4.1	1 Union Administrator employed by July 2016	There was no any person assigned and employed as union administrator. Due to several reasons, the project staffs has been obliged to act like administrator so as to uphold the campsites, follow up them and giving sort of support and advise on required things in the grass root level.
4	Employ and develop capacity of 1 Union Administrator	4.2	Union Administrator able to independently undertake activities required to manage the Union by June 2017	Since the project life, there is no union established and hence no administrator employed. Instead, the cooperatives are actively working along to their respective campsite, and also regarding the administrator, the project staff had worked as an administrator in coordinating all campsites, supporting them and follow any activities done at the grass root level along all campsites.
5	Engage and develop capacity of 5 trekking guides	5.1	trekking guides engaged (day rate) by December 2016	One trekking guide per campsite have been recruited and trained. Those campsite's which have got trekking guide are Kundi, Mescha, Liq-Marefya and Goshu-Meda. For these campsites, trekking guides were engaged and ready to operate the business while visitors arrive to the area.

5	Engage and develop capacity of 5 trekking guides	5.2	Trekking guides able independently to provide guiding services to tourists by January 2017	Although the campsites area not yet engaged in hosting tourists, the trained local guides are equipped with the profession and can manage it independently. Note that among all sites, Kundi campsite has began to exercise this deliverable.
6	Establish marketing and booking mechanisms which facilitate tourist use of CBET enterprises	6.1	Marketing and booking mechanisms established by December 2016	<p>The marketing and booking mechanisms were established to boost up the business and let the community to generate income from the passive usage of forest.</p> <p>As a result, a website has been developed with twitter and facebook account (http://www.wofwashacommunitylodges.com/, https://www.facebook.com/Wofwasha-Community-Lodges-258664471276845/, and https://twitter.com/WofwashaLodges) as well. All campsite attributes were posted in all ways and a means of promotion has been developed.</p> <p>In addition to these, the communities were linked to TESFA tour operator and we have engaged TESFA in agreement with the community in presence of local government bodies.</p>
7	Engage and consult with a total of approximately 150 stakeholders 5 campsites	7.1	Campsite stakeholders are informed of the progress of the project and support its continued implementation by March 2014	So as to obtain the support of the stakeholder towards the project, progress meetings and launching workshops were held in the early time of the project. Thus, they have been informed the entire project activities, deadlines of the activities, deliverables, expected results and the roles and responsibility of each actors. Due to this, they have shown their support towards the project and contributed for the continuation of the progress. As a result, the project completed successfully in harmony with all partners recognition.
8	Establish, develop and legally register 5 Campsite Co-operatives	8.1	Lay Gorobela Kundi, Mescha, Goshmeda legally registered campsite cooperatives by Dec 2015	<p>By the due date of the plan, this deliverable had been completed. As a result, legally registered campsite cooperatives began to operate their tasks alongside to the campsite.</p> <p>The established campsites have bear the name of Ayer Tena(Mescha) Natural Resource Dev't, Ecotourism & Marketing Cooperative, Goshu-Ager(Goshu-Meda) Natural Resource Development, Ecotourism & Marketing</p>

				Cooperative, Kundi-Wossen Segid Natural Resource Development, Ecotourism & Marketing Cooperative
8	Establish, develop and legally register 5 Campsite Co-operatives	8.2	Wof Washa Genete, Lik Marefia legally registered campsite cooperatives by Dec 2015	<p>By the due date of the plan, this deliverable had been completed. As a result, legally registered campsite cooperatives began to operate their tasks alongside to the campsite.</p> <p>The established campsites have bear the name of Genet(Wof Washa Genete) Natural Resource Dev't, Ecotourism & Marketing Cooperative and Mehal-Wonz (Liq-Marefya) Natural Resource Development, Ecotourism & Marketing Cooperative.</p>
9	Select and develop capacity of 40 campsite staff	9.1	Campsite staff able to independently manage campsites and host tourists by June 2017	<p>By the due date of the deliverable, 4 campsites have achieved this deliverable, namely Kundi, Mescha, Liq-Marefy and Goshu-Meda. As a result, have campsite staffs were able to manage the campsite and execute in hosting tourists independently. Note that each campsite have received 9 staffs on guiding(1), managing(1), hosting(4) and guard(3) position per campsite.</p> <p>In the beginning, among all campsites, Kundi has began to exercise hosting tourist and generate 5,000.00ETB.</p>
10	Planning & design of infrastructure for 5 campsites	10.1	Environmental assessment of facilities and treks completed by March 2014 and submitted to CEPF for approval before commencement of works.	<p>Even if SUNARMA has produced an Environmental Assessment Study for all campsite by volunteer and submitted for CEPF to get acceptance, it was not get acceptance by the local government. Hence, after long and tiresome work, we have commissioned local consultant to study the feasibility study of the sites along with the guiding principles of the local or regional bureau of the environmental department.</p> <p>Consequently, the environmental impact assessment of all campsites have been produced and certificate for the legality given for us so as to commence the construction. While the local government has approved the study and given a license by July 2015, the respective office availed land for construction and the process of implementing the project began along with other activities.</p> <p>By and large, this process has been informed and recognized by CEPF. It was as a result of CEPF's blessing approach that this unforeseen challenge was combated and we be able to commence the project after awhile.</p>
10	Planning & design of infrastructure	10.2	Environmental management plan for the	This deliverable had been completed by July 2015 together with the EIA study. Under the document, the Environmental Management Plan for the construction

	for 5 campsites		construction and operation of facilities and treks completed by March 2014 and submitted to CEPF for approval before commencement of works.	and operation of facilities and treks included. After this, we have availed land from the concerned bodies and commenced the construction soon to the approval of the study. Similar to EIA, the study was submitted to CEPF and have received approval. But, since the local government preferred to be studied by local consultant, this activity again done in cost and time constraints. By and large, every activities under take were based on the mitigation measures to be deployed so as to minimize the impact on the environment and protect from any unforeseen hazards on environment and people involving. Hence, the activity completed flawlessly and successfully.
10	Planning & design of infrastructure for 5 campsites	10.3	Design document for facilities completed by March 2014	Together with North Shoa Culture and Tourism Department and Debre-Birhan University, a feasible campsite designs of all sites against their culture and environment had been produced by the due date of the plan of the project. It was after awhile that, the activities related to construction were completed based on the design and bill of quantity indicated on the design.
11	Construct infrastructure for 5 campsites	11.1	Tourist accomodation facilities	During the project time, there had been 4 tourist accommodation facilities completed at the KBA, Ankober-Debresina Escarpment. The community lodges constructed and completed were Kundi, Mescha, Goshu-Meda and Liq-Marefya. Each campsites can host 2-5 tourists per night and there is shower and toilet room at each campsite.
12	Fit out buildings at 5 campsites	12.1	Furniture and equipment installed at camp sites at Lay Gorobela Kundi, Mescha, Goshmeda, Wof Washa Genete and Lik Marefia by December 2016	Among all 5 sites, 4 of them were well furnished in all necessary materials since the project life time. Those campsites furnished with necessary equipment were Kundi, Mescha, Liq-Marefya and Goshu-Meda. Those community lodges have been fulfilled by tables and chairs, beds, cooking utensils and bed cloths. As a result, they are active and open for providing the tourism service and operate it as the business began.
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of	13.1	Baseline Biodiversity study	This deliverable has been completed by the due date and also reported.

	implementation and outcomes of project		completed by March 2014	
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes of project	13.2	Quarterly project implementation report completed at the end of each quarter	<p>Since the commencement of the project implementation, we have produced and submit the progress of the quarter for partners and stakeholder of the project.</p> <p>Since had been done regularly since it is part of the agreement with partners in submitting the quarter progress report of both physical and financial.</p>
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes of project	13.3	Annual project implementation report completed at the end of each year	<p>At the end of the year, we produced the annual implementation of the project and submit for partners and stakeholders.</p> <p>This deliverable had been continued through out the project time without any interruption. The project progress report includes both the financial and physical section.</p>
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes of project	13.4	Biodiversity/project outcome report completed by June 2017	<p>This deliverable had been completed by September 2017 and the produced document is annexed to other information caption/hub.</p> <p>It might be attached in offline way or other means available to be submitted as well.</p>
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes of project	13.5	1 midterm project implementation evaluation report by June 2016	<p>Even though the project has planned and arranged to under take the mid-term evaluation by government partners, it had been suggested to be considered by the final evaluation report since the project life is closing time. It is noticed that, we have reported this case during the previous progress reporting period.</p>
13	Undertake monitoring and evaluation of implementation and outcomes of project	13.6	Project evaluation report completed by June 2017	<p>This deliverable had been completed by September 2017 and the report produced by the government partner is attached in separate to 'other information' tub.</p> <p>This deliverable used to be suspended for the fact that CEPF has given a 3 months of No Cost Extension that will be end up by September 2017 while SUNARMA has asked to get the permission. Thus the deliverable had been achieved by September 2017.</p>

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

**Participatory Forest Management approach integrated with community based ecotourism approach
Participatory Planning, implementation and monitoring approach followed(participatory project**

planning and progress review with concerned stakeholders) Advocacy and lobbying key government officials and community representatives

Lessons Learned

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

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
 - Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community
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- **Over ambitious of the project design and its targets; such community based ecotourism project shall be practice in a pilot way (in 1 location) rather than constructing 5 eco-lodges with intensive community participation(in labor and material supply) at a time in 5 different locations.**
 - **The active community participation enables to ensure project sustainability.**
 - **Community based ecotourism projects are the best way for the biodiversity conservation, employment opportunity and income generation at grass root level.**
 - **Ecotourism project has to be developed public private partnership modality.**
 - **Ecotourism project implementation requires adequate project duration/lifespan.**
 - **Ecotourism project interventions or strategies in-line with Ethiopia's green economy strategy and the world as well**
 - **Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project progress enable the project move forward**
 - **Synergy, collaboration and smooth partnership with concerned stakeholders (community and GO) contributes a lot for the advancement of the project.**
 - **The project staff and the organizational commitment towards such sustainable natural resource management initiatives**
 - **Project staff team work**
 - **Experience and learning exchange visit and capacity development done by CEPF in collaboration with TBA**
 - **Networking and communication developed by CEPF**

Sustainability / Replication

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.

1. Staff turnover

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2. Project appraisal
 3. Limited resource/budget constraint for lodge construction)
 4. Lack of skill in preparing the design of ecologies(estimating bill of quantity, volume of work, role of community and availability of local materials, availability of allocated budget)
 5. Delay in signing of the agreement from the government side. Here, although SUNARMA has signed with the donor since January 2014, up to June 2014.
 6. EIA problem, as a result it was too long to avail land for construction
 7. Passive engagement of partners on mobilization and entire support
 8. Resource depletion or absence of local material
 9. In accessibility of the site
 10. Over expectation of partners towards the project scope.
 11. The intensive nature of the project that requires more community engagement

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

So as to minimize the impact of the construction and its related works along to the campsite, things were run under the mitigation measures indicated at the Environmental Management Plan. Hence, those community members supposed to be engaged on the process of the construction have received protection and safety equipments. This will help them to avoid any damaging scenes to happen from the upcoming activities. Consequently, there was no any problem happened. While the communities are extracting local materials and also transporting them at the campsites, very thorough and due consideration had been followed to protect any jeopardizing happenings towards the environment and the community. Therefore, there was no any adverse impact reflected at the KBA and the surrounding community. Things were run upon the proper and safe approach towards the environment.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

The positive and robust approach and relation of CEPF to combat and minimize the challenges and difficulties that the grantee facing is a unique and blessing gift for grantee. The admirable grant manager, communication team and the rest line offices, like CEPF liaising office in Ethiopia, has paved the way to make the communication free and productive as well among all of us. The CEPF understanding of our project challenge and approval of the No Cost Extension request has contributed to advance the project progress Such project requires more budget with sufficient time, hence additional budget in other phase(phase two) shall be considered so as to met the desired goal of CEPF and SUNARMA. Unless, the threats of the KBA will be remained. There shall be other phase to be followed very soon so as to fill the gap. For project like us, we did not yet introduced and tested the

business linked with the livelihood of the community who are dependent on the forest product, rather we were in construction for long time and awareness creation activities. As a result, there has to be next phase to be considered by CEPF for projects like CbET since the biodiversity of the KBA requires more struggle to sustain the safety of gifts in healthy and productive way.

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Total additional funding (US\$)

Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

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