

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Yayasan Alam Indonesia Lestari (LINI)
Project Title:	Community-based conservation and coastal resource management in the Banggai Islands
Grant Number:	CEPF-108710
CEPF Region:	Wallacea
Strategic Direction:	4 Strengthen community-based action to protect marine species and sites
Grant Amount:	\$62,730.00
Project Dates:	July 01, 2018 - October 31, 2019
Date of Report:	December 30, 2019

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

Local Government of the District of the Banggai Laut and Banggai Kepulauan : These 2 Government offices were part of the planning and implementation of the activities. The staff participated in each trainings. They were involved in most of the discussions, including the discussions with communities. The staff joined each of the BCF population monitoring surveys. At the level of Sub-District, the Head of Banggai Utara sub-District encouraged the Head of 6 vilages under his administration to learn and develop LMMA in their own villages.

Yayasan Khatulistiwa Lestari (KALI): We have been mentoring KALI since the beginning of the project period. This community group show interest in taking a leadership to develop and implement education program for marine conservation and environment. They were involved in all aspects of the project implementation, planning, preparing for event, participating in event, including trainings.

Kelompok Nelayan BCF Lestari : this community group in Bone Baru, is responsible to run the community aquaculture, with the objective to captive bred the Banggai Cardinalfish. We have trained and mentored them throughout the period of the project. Since Q2 of the project, BCF Lestari shipped the cultured BCF to Bali, where we halped to link them with one exporter in Bali.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

From the feedback and our internal monitoring and evaluation towards the project, we think that there have been significant change in the understanding of the need to manage and conserve the marine and coastal resources in the Banggai Island - Banggai Laut District. The project helped to raise the profile of the Banggai Cardinalfish at the National, Provincial, Regional and Village level. During the period of the project the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries allocated financial support towards the implementation of some actions on the National Plan of Action for BCF. Through the development of Locally Marine Managed Areas (LMMAs) in 6 villages in Banggai Utara Sub-District, areas which designated for No - Take areas are the habitat and natural distribution of the BCF. Furthermore, two management measures in the form of temporary closure for fishing for reef octopus were implemented in two areas, with a total of 631.36 Ha, consisted of the reef of Asasal (385 Ha – 2018)) and the reef of Bone Baru (246.36 Ha – in 2019) being managed as temporary closures for 3 months. The population of BCF are monitored through two surveys in 16 sites. The establishment of Community-Learning Centre in Bone Baru village was a success and two community groups' partners, Yayasan KALI and BCF Lestari are responsible to run the Centre with the support from the village. BCF Lestari continues to successfully breed the BCF, and the Centre becomes a research facility for University students from Gorontalo (North Sulawesi) and Palu. The income from the breeding and the use of Centre for research will go towards the maintenance of the facilities, as well as to support the conservation of the BCF, and the implementation of LMMA in Bone Baru.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Populations of the BCF within the two LMMAs (Bone Baru and Popisi) are projected to increase by 5 % within three years from a baseline in July 2018.	From our analysis of the two surveys we conducted during the period of the project (2018 and 2019), we see that the overall adult population trend was positive, despite declines in BCF density at some sites. We hope to be able to conduct survey in 2020, and see the increase by 5 %. This projected increase should be possible as the conservation of BCF has continued taken place since the project being implemented.
By 2021, the Community Learning Centre contributes IDR 2 million per month toward the management of no-take zone sanctuaries in Bone Baru and Popisi, based on income from the breeding facility and visitors.	We see that the Community Learning Centre has been used by Indonesian University students to conduct their final year research, related to the Banggai Cardinalfish conservation and aquaculture. LINI has handed over the responsibility to oversee the facility to the Bone Baru village, where the Community Learning Centre located. The idea behind this is for the village to have a sense of ownership, and to continue to provide assistance to the BCF Lestari community group, who was trained and mentored by LINI to be the keeper of the Centre. With this approach, we would like to think and hope that the Community Learning Centre can provide income towards the continuation of the LMMAs, as well as income for the community groups (BCF Lestari and KALI). And by 2021, can contribute IDR 2 million per month.
The Community learning Centre in Bone Baru becomes part of the Village program, under community leadership, where village funds are allocated to support the operational costs of the Centre in 2020.	LINI has handed over the responsibility to oversee the facility to the Bone baru village. The idea behind this is for the village to have a sense of ownership, and to continue to provide assistance to the BCF Lestari community group, who was trained and mentored by LINI to be the keeper of the Centre. In 2020, the village has allocated IDR 100 million to be used by BCF Lestari and KALI to conduct mangrove conservation. As the Centre will become the Centre of the activities, it is likely that there will be some grant from IDR 100 million will be used to cover the operational costs of the Centre in 2020.

Threats to the BCF at 11 sites decrease based on decreased incidence of bomb fishing.	Since the surveillance responsibility has become a mandate of Provincial office, there is lack of funding being allocated to the Banggai Laut District. To overcome this burden, the establishment of Community Surveillance (POKMASMAS - Kelompok Masyarakat Pengawas) become important. During the period of the project, we facilitated the establishment of Bone Baru POKMASWAS, and we hope the other 5 villages, who developed LMMAs will also establish the community surveillance. So that the incidence of bomb fishing which potentially threaten the habitat of the BCF is declined.
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Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Locally-managed marine areas, each of approximately 4 hectares established with village decrees in 2 villages (Bone baru and Popisi) in Banggai Laut District, to protect the populations of the Banggai cardinalfish and its habitats, including coral reefs, sea-grass beds and mangroves by July 2019 and integrated into the Provincial Marine Protected Area.	The LMMAs have been developed in 6 villages (Bone Baru, Tolisetubono, Paisumosono, Popisi, Kendek and Lokotoy) in Banggai Utara sub-District, instead of only two villages (Bone Baru and Popisi), as originally planned. In October 1, 2019, Peraturan Bersama Kepala Desa Kecamatan Banggai Utara untuk pengelolaan pesisir dan sumberdaya laut (A joint regulation of the Village Heads of North Banggai sub-District for the management of the coastal and marine resources) was signed by 6 Village Heads. These LMMAs are integrated into Provincial Marine Protected Areas (DALAKA), which was issued in 2017. In these LMMAs, stakeholders implemented two areas for temporary closures each for 3 months periods. Originally the temporary closure aimed to prohibit the fishing of reef octopus, and there has been discussion to include other fisheries, including BCF. The first temporary closure was in Asasal island (Paisumosoni village) with total area of 385 Ha. The second closure was in Bone Baru, with total area of 246.36 Ha. These temporary closures are also natural distribution areas of the Banggai Cardinalfish (BCF).
By July 2019, the Community Learning Centre contributes IDR 1 million per month to two community groups, Khatulistiwa Lestari and BCF Lestari, based on income from the breeding facility and visitors.	BCF Lestari, a community group from Bone Baru who were trained to operate a community-based breeding facility, continues the breeding activities. During the period of project, there were 4 times shipments were made with the total number of BCF was 722. From these shipments BCF Lestari earned IDR 6,625,999. The facility faces challenges such as limited and unreliable power supply. The mortality of cultured Banggai remain high once arriving in Bali. The cultured Banggai were kept in our Aquaculture and training Centre in North Bali. We continue to figure out the reason of the high mortality. Since June 2019, University students from Palu and Gorontalo have conducted study on the aquaculture facility for their final year. The students purchased the breeding BCF produced by the BCF Lestari. This potentially can become an income for the BCF Lestari. The learning Centre has finally completed with all the facility including freshwater and electricity in July 2019. Before it completed, University student has used the facility. To date the learning Centre has earned IDR 7,250,000. We hope that the learning centre will continue to give economic benefit, as well as learning place for community and Indonesian students from the region to learn about conservation.
Up-to-date data on BCF population status and distribution in Banggai Laut available by July 2019, to contribute towards the management of the BCF National Plan of Action.	We conducted two survey of the BCF population monitoring in 16 sites, during the period of the project. The BCF population was monitored for three categories of sizes, they are the recruits, juveniles and adults. Together with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), and the University of Tadulako, Palu, 24 sites of the BCF natural distribution within the two Districts, Banggai Kepulauan dan Banggai Laut were held. LINI is responsible for 16 sites, and the University of Tadulako is responsible for 8 sites. The results of the monitoring of the BCF population from 24 sites was presented on Nov 12 in Banggai Laut, facilitated by the MMAF. The

	analysis showed that the overall adult population trend was positive, despite declines in BCF density at some sites. BCF density was positively correlated with both sea urchin and sea anemone densities. However, the correlation with sea anemone density was stronger. These results reinforce the importance of protecting sea anemone and sea urchin microhabitat, as part of a holistic approach to rehabilitating and sustaining BCF stocks. As a results of the monitoring, microhabitats enhancement is planned through rehabilitation, where training for microhabitat rehabilitation was held in August 2019.
Two communities (Bone Baru and Popisi), with a collective of 500 people, will have improved understanding about the value of the BCF and LMMAs due to educational outreach programs.	The two communities (Bone Baru and Popisi) participated in every activities planned and implemented. However, as village target expanded to other 4 villages (Paisumosoni, Tolisetubono, Kendek and Lokotoy), number of communities increased in understanding about the conservation value of the BCF, as well as resource management. There were training including marine conservation for teachers, reef restoration and LMMAs development were attended by communities from these 6 villages. The village of Tolisetubono conducted mariculture of BCF supported by the District Fisheries Office of Banggai Laut. Khatulistiwa Lestari facilitated the youth club in Bone Baru, with their main activities are to develop ecotourism to support BCF and mangrove conservation. Therefore collective of 500 people improving their understanding about BCF and LMMAs are achieved.

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

We will describe challenges of the project towards achieving two long-term impacts, these are decreasing threats to BCF population and to have an increase of the BCF population by 5% within 3 years after the project started. Although we have been working to raise the profile of the BCF in the last 10 years, it was only in the last 3 years the BCF conservation and management has relatively being seriously dealt at the National to local level. BCF has been collected mainly for the aquarium trade since 90s, which contributed as one of the cause of the population declined in some sites. It was only in 2018, the BCF has become protected species, with management measures for limited collection. The natural distribution sites in Banggai Archipelago located in remote islands, although distributed in relatively small areas. With the minimal resources of the Provincial Government to conduct surveillance, it is a challenge to prevent further population decline of the BCF. Furthermore, the collection of the anemones and sea urchins by local communities for food, has put more pressure to maintain the healthy population. The anemones and sea urchins are the microhabitats for the babies of the BCF. The disappearance of these microhabitats will significantly reduce the population of the BCF. As babies seek refuge in anemones and sea urchins. The challenges for the short-term impacts, which is how to maintain the sustainability of the Community Learning Centre. Although the Village has taken initiatives to assist the community groups of Bone Baru to operate the CLC, the community groups may still need help from the outsiders.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The development of LMMAs from originally only planned for 2 villages (Bone baru and Popisi), became 6 villages (Bone Baru, Tolisetubono, Paisumosono, Popisi, Kendek and Lokotoy) in Banggai Utara sub-District, was unexpected. In October 1, 2019, Peraturan Bersama Kepala Desa Kecamatan Banggai Utara untuk pengelolaan pesisir dan sumberdaya laut (A joint regulation of the Village Heads of North Banggai sub-District for the management of the coastal and marine resources) was signed by 6 Village Heads. These LMMAs are integrated into Provincial Marine Protected Areas (DALAKA), which was issued in 2017. Also the implementation of two areas for temporary closures each for 3 months periods was unexpected. The first temporary closure was in Asasal island (Paisumosoni village) with total area of 385 Ha. The second closure was in Bone Baru, with total area of 246.36 Ha. Originally the temporary closure aimed to prohibit the fishing of reef octopus, and there has been discussion to include other fisheries, including BCF. These temporary closures are also natural distribution areas of the Banggai Cardinalfish (BCF).

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Habitat Surveys and BCF Population Monitoring	1.1	Comprehensive report on the community and government capacity building process during the life of project	The original plan under this project was to assist the village of Bone Baru and Popisi to develop LMMAs. However, during the stakeholder engagement process, the Head of Sub-District of Banggai Utara suggested to invite and encourage 4 other villages to develop LMMA. As LMMA is a new concept among local stakeholders in Banggai Island, the process of LMMA development was implemented mainly through consultative discussions/meetings at village, sub-District, District and Provincial levels from February to May 2019. During these meetings various aspects of capacity building process were introduced, including Facilitation techniques, organisation skills development for fishers groups in Popisi village, and participatory mapping. Meetings at the Provincial office were held twice in 2019. First meeting was held in February 11 to present LINI's program on community-based conservation and the development of LMMA in Banggai island. second meeting was held in April 30, combined with the training on Community surveillance group (Pokmaswas). Training was given to 6 Head villages, and the Head of sub-District Banggai Utara. Other training including monitoring of BCF, reef and microhabitat rehabilitation, BCF and marine conservation training.
1	Habitat Surveys and BCF Population Monitoring	1.2	Report on BCF population status	A joint paper on Population trends of Banggai cardinalfish was prepared and presented on SCESAP International Symposium August 12 – 16, 2019 in IPB Bogor. The paper described the results of the population survey in November 2018, compared with the survey in 2017. We also presented the results of population monitoring survey conducted in October 2019 in the workshop organized in November 2019 attended by stakeholders from 2 Districts, Banggai Kepulauan and Banggai Laut.
1	Habitat Surveys and BCF Population Monitoring	1.3	Report on reef status	The reef survey was conducted at 11 sites, where BCF population are distributed naturally. The survey was held from 2 to 29 October 2018. The results showed from 11 sites, only 2 sites are in a good condition, where percentage of live corals are above 50 %, these reefs are Pulau Bandang and Tinakin Laut. Draft report of reef survey was

				prepared.
2	Locally Managed Marine Areas development and habitat restoration	2.1	Comprehensive Report on the capacity building process in LMMA development /management	We conducted training on LMMA in March 2019. The training of LMMA consisted of two parts: A. Participatory mapping The participatory mapping consisted of introduction on basic mapping, the use of tools for mapping, mapping practice in the field. The training participants were representatives from Villages of Bone baru, Tolisetubono, Paisumosoni, Popisi, Lokotoy, Kendek, including fishers from each village. The participatory mapping training was held from 4 – 13 March 2019, with details activities as below: - March 4 - 6: introduction of basic mapping - March 7 – 13: to prepare maps using ArcGIS by LINI GIS specialist B. LMMA concept The training workshop on the LMMA concept took place in Banggai, on March 15 and 16, 2019. Total number of participants were 32 on March 15, and 18 on March 16. The outcomes of the training: - Proposed revised zones in Bone Baru, Tolisetubono, Paisumosoni and Lokotoy - Six village Head signed on the proposed revise zones to be part of LMMA. - Seek assistance from the Provincial office for applicability of the proposed revised zones according to PERDA 10/2017 on the the spatial zoning plan. - Head of Village from 6 villages agreed to develop village Head agreement to develop LMMAs.
2	Locally Managed Marine Areas development and habitat restoration	2.2	Perception report	Two perception surveys were conducted in Popisi and Bone Baru village, after the temporary closures in Asasal and Bone Baru were decided. These surveys aimed to have understanding on locals' perception regarding fishing activities and any marine extraction activities, also conservation management issues in their areas. Reports on perception survey were prepared and uploaded.
2	Locally Managed Marine Areas development and habitat restoration	2.3	Village Decree on the establishment of No-Take Zones (NTZ) (Zona Inti)	The development of LMMA in Banggai Utara sub District continues through series of meetings at various levels, including: In 13th February 2019, a stakeholder workshop at the District was held in Banggai. The objectives of this workshop was to socialise the new marine spatial planning Local Government Regulation Decree No. 10 year 2017, and to discuss the aspiration of local stakeholders about the idea to develop LMMA in each villages in Banggai Utara sub District. The outcomes were The consensus of Head of villages and BPD from 6 villages of Banggai Utara sub District to develop LMMA in each village; The establishment of working groups from each village with member consists of the village Head and representative from BPD. In 30 April 2019, consultative meeting attended by

				Head of sub District Banggai Utara, and their 6 Village Heads, Representative from Fisheries Office of Banggai Laut, and the Head of Fisheries and Marine Affairs of Central Sulawesi. The outcome of this meeting was the support from Provincial office on the intention of Banggai Utara sub District to develop LMMAs. In October 1, 2019 a collaborative Agreement of the 6 Head of Villages to implement LMMAs in their villages was signed.
3	Development of a breeding facility and Community learning Centre	3.1	Comprehensive report on the behaviour change among BCF fishers/breeders	The Community breeding Centre continues to implement the aquaculture activities. During the period of the project, there were 4 shipments were made to Bali with total number of 722 BCF. To date total cultured fish produced at the Centre was 831. The BCF Lestari community group decided to re-organised the way they manage the aquaculture activities. The group consulted the village Council on their plan on aquaculture during the meeting on May 10, 2019. The group appointed one member to take responsibility on running the aquaculture. The income from selling the cultured BCF will be used to cover the expenses. the profit sharing between the person responsible and the group will be discussed further.
4	Compliance with CEPF safeguards	4.1	Semi-Annual Report on Process Framework	We believed that we achieved what we planned to do. In which the objective of developing 2 LMMAs in Bone Baru and Popisi villages, has added 4 more villages (Tolisetubono, Paisumosoni, Kendek and Lokotoy), on the request of the Head of Sub-District. The interest of the communities is very encouraging, and hope to see the work that we helped to start continue.
5	Strengthening of LINI	5.1	Completion of baseline and endline CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool	We completed the baseline and endline CEPF CSTT, and uploaded.
5	Strengthening of LINI	5.2	Completion of baseline and endline CEPF Gender Tracking Tool	We completed baseline and endline CEPF GTT and uploaded
4	Compliance with CEPF safeguards	4.2	Semi-Annual Report on Environmental Safeguard	The project involved with the building of the semi permanent construction to be used for Community Learning Centre, and also an accommodation for students and researchers. The location of the building is right on the beach next to mangrove patch. There was no single mangrove tree being cut, and there is no beach alteration. The water and solid waste is contained in septic tank. The

				project also supports the implementation of the aquaculture activities, which there is no environmental impact towards the surrounding areas. The aquaculture facility only use a very small amount of chemical, which is the water quality test.
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Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

There are two guidelines, first is the guidelines for BCF survey and monitoring, and second is the guidelines for the rehabilitation of microhabitats for BCF, that we helped to develop. The guidelines will be published by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF), as part of the National Plan for Action for BCF. We also developed guideline to develop LMMA, taking a case study from our experience to develop LMMA in the Banggai Utara Sub-District.

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)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

Lessons learned:

The project was designed to implement the work that we have planned together with stakeholders, including project partners in Banggai Laut District. We believe that because the involvement of the partners and to some extends stakeholders from the design of the project, we can achieve what we planned.

We learned that the design of the capacity building program works well, when there are actual targets we aimed as the outcome of the activities. For instance, the development of LMMA was in stages. First the training on the concept of LMMA was through several training workshops. The outcome of each training modules was actually the action on the steps of LMMA development. In the participatory mapping module, the participants mapped the coastal and marine area in each village, and overlay with the proposed zonation from the Marine Conservation Area proposed by the Provincial Government. As a result of participatory mapping training, new proposed zonation was developed. The proposed revision then was presented to the Provincial office of Fisheries and Marine Affairs in Palu. The presentation was given during the surveillance training provided by Provincial office.

We learned that we have to be responsive and take a momentum when there is a request from partners to conduct activities beyond what we planned. Although we understand that there will be consideration and consequences on the financial

aspects. To illustrate this lesson that we learned was the plan to develop 2 LMMAs in the beginning, ended up with 6 villages wanting to develop LMMA. To add 4 more villages was on the request of the Head of Sub-District of Banggai Utara, and also the interest of the village Head from 4 villages. This happened because during the training workshop the partner requested we invited other neighbouring villages as well.

We learned that the community of Bone Baru village is able to conduct captive breeding of the Banggai Cardinalfish (BCF) using very low tech and in a limited resources such as electricity and variety of feed. We learned that involving women (wives of fishers) are effective way to send conservation messages. We also learned that the long period of transportation may effect the survivability of the BCF during the shipment. As the community partners have tried to ship the juvenile captive bred BCF for trial.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes 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.

Together with the project partner, the office of the Ministry of Marine Affairs (MMAF) we conducted training related to the BCF conservation, including rehabilitation of microhabitats to target local communities, village Government in an attempt to reduce the further decline of the anemones and sea urchins because of over exploitation for food.

The project partners, District and village Government of Banggai Laut, two community groups in Bone Baru, Yayasan KALI and BCF Lestari have been equipped with knowledge and tools to continue with the conservation and management of coastal resources, including the Community-based Aquaculture and Learning Centre in Bone baru, which was established with this project. The challenges are our ability to continue to support, in term of providing technical advise when needed. As the project period was only 18 months, we think that they may still need or require further technical support. As some of the activities involve technical aspects, such as maintaining aquaculture facilities.

Head of villages and communities as well as MMAF are interested in developing similar program in other villages, to replicate it. In which can create opportunity for the communities in Bone Baru, the project partners to become trainers in other villages.

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.

The implementation of activities were completed according to the plan. The project implementation was heavily emphasized in the community participation and active involvement of communities at target areas. Originally the project sites

involved only two villages, these were Bone baru and Popisi. The pilot management measures for fisheries were implemented through temporary closure from In October 2018 to January 2019 in Asasal Reef, and in October – December 2019 in Bone Baru. This temporary closure was originally for octopus only, but the communities may consider for any activities in the future. During the process of community consultations of fisheries and conservation management over the period of six months, the Head of North Banggai Sub-District, where these two villages are situated, has been very supportive, and was interested in not only two villages develop LMMAs, but the rest of the villages under his North Banggai administration should also plan to manage their coastal areas with LMMAs approach. Therefore the project assisted the North Banggai Sub-District to develop LMMAs in 6 villages. The process of LMMA development takes longer period, and still continue beyond the project period. The commitment from Village Council is high.

The operation of the community aquaculture facility has been ongoing with almost no environmental impact towards the environment surrounding. There is very minimal chemical use for the breeding program. Chemical in very small quantity is used for water quality testing. The feed used is live feeds, zooplankton collecting from the surrounding waters. The building of the community learning Centre is completed, and during the construction there is no mangrove being cut. Therefore there is minimal impact of the community learning Centre to the environment surrounding.

ADDITONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Yayasan LINI only heard about the CEPF towards the final year of CEPF. So we cannot apply for the second phase for our project. We would like to suggest that in the future, the initiative like CEPF should be widely made available, perhaps using NGOs network, Government's list of registered NGOs.

ADDITONAL FUNDING

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

Total additional funding (US\$)
\$8,800.00

Type of funding

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)

Type of funding was counterpart funding and in-kind and under the category of Partner leveraging (B)

Breakdown funding was to cover:

Survey and Training Operation Cost 2800

Travel 2500

Salary/benefit 3500

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 website, www.cepf.net, and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

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