



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

*Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.*

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society
<b>Project Title</b>	Conducting a KBA Gap Analysis to Promote PA Expansion in Three Little Known Corridors in Myanmar
<b>Grant or GEM Number</b>	64626
<b>Date of Report</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> April 2017

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo-Burma

**Strategic Direction:** Strategic Direction 4. Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas Specifically 4.4 Conduct a gap analysis of key biodiversity areas in Myanmar and support expansion of the protected area network using community-based models

**Grant Amount:** 103815.00 USD

**Project Dates:** 2014/7/1 to 2016/12/30

### PART I: Overview

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

Partners	Involvement
<p><b>Partners in Chin Hills Complex</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K'CHO LAND Development Association</li> <li>• Khonumzung Rural Development Organization</li> <li>• Care for Natural Recourses Group</li> <li>• Matupi Community Social Development Organization</li> <li>• Green Kennedy Group</li> <li>• Matupi Youth Association</li> <li>• Tedim Youth Fellowship</li> <li>• SIYIN Green Group</li> <li>• Conservation on Hill Ecosystem Association</li> <li>• Arr Yone Oo Social Development Association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Department provided permission to conduct KBAs gap analysis in three corridors.</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations and communities participated as key informants for Key Informant Interviews and Focused Group Discussions</li> <li>• All partners participated in multi-stakeholder workshops.</li> <li>• Forest Department and General Administration Department will play important role for follow-up activities for new KBAs management .</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Department</li> <li>• General Administration Department</li> <li>• Villagers</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners in Rakhine Yoma Range</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rakhine Coastal Conservation Association</li> <li>• Myauk-U Environmental Conservation Group</li> <li>• Taunggote Public Services Committee</li> <li>• Sittwe Nature Conservation Association</li> <li>• Forest Department</li> <li>• Zoology Department, Sittwe University</li> <li>• General Administration Department</li> <li>• Villagers</li> </ul> <p><b>Partners in Western Shan Yoma Range</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Department</li> <li>• Environmental Conservation Department</li> <li>• General Administration Department</li> <li>• Mercy Corps</li> <li>• KRSDO</li> <li>• ACF</li> <li>• Land Core Group</li> <li>• Villagers</li> </ul>	
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**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

- 13 KBAs in Chin Hills Complex, 16 KBAs in Rakhine Yoma Range and 7 KBAs in Western Shan Yoma Range were identified and conducted gap analysis.
- Stakeholder involvement and engagement for conservation and management of 36 new KBAs
- Conservation strategies for 36 KBAs and three little known conservation corridors

**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 Grant Writer proposal*

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a strong foundation for the expansion of the protected area network based on the best information available (e.g. filling gaps in protected area coverage)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results showed that new KBAs identified and verified contribute to reduction of underrepresentation of some ecoregions. This supports the strong foundation for the expansion of the protected area network by providing the best information of KBAs to all relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build a mechanism to involve civil society in the earliest stages of protected area development to build long-term local support to conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodologies used for this project such as Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions and multistakeholder workshops enhanced participation of all stakeholders in the whole process of identifying, verifying and proposing conservation strategy for KBAs. It will lead to receive local supports for protected areas establishment.</li> </ul>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience used to understand other conservation corridors across Myanmar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methodologies and approaches used in this project are applicable and replicable in other conservation corridors across Myanmar to be able to refine the status of existing KBAs and received more detailed information to shape conservation strategies for those KBAs.</li> </ul>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a baseline of data for the expansion of conservation activities by all partners in focal corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional baseline data of total 36 KBAs of three little known conservation corridors was build and it will be applied for conservation and management of those KBAs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build a local constituency to support the expansion of conservation activities in focal corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Multi-stakeholders Meetings, local constituency was build by expanding partnership between stakeholders to contribute to conservation and management of new KBAs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve civil society and government partners to develop collaborative mechanisms to achieve conservation (e.g. identify existing models for community-based protected area management suitable for wider replication)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indigenous people and community managed and conserved areas (ICCA) was recommended as the most feasible to conserve and manage new KBAs. ICCA will allow collaborative mechanism between government, civil society organizations and communities.</li> </ul>

**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

- Political conflicts between union government and ethnic armed forces in Western Shan Yoma conservation corridor
- Social conflicts in Rakhine Yoma Range conservation corridors
- Very fragile ecosystems of Chin Hills Complex conservation corridor

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

- Initiated interactive collaboration mechanism between government agencies, civil society organizations and communities on conservation and management of new KBAs

**PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

**6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**6.** Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Assemble all available information on species, ecosystems, threats, existing management and the socioeconomic situation in three targeted CEPF Corridors and their constituent KBAs	1.1	Compiled information on species, habitats and threats within the three corridors and their constituent KBAs	Information on species, habitats and threats of 13 KBAs in Chin Hill Complex, 16 KBAs in Rakhine Yoma Range and 7 KBAs in Western Shan Yoma Range conservation corridors have been compiled.
		1.2	Spatial and thematic gaps identified for the three corridors and further research and survey needs documented	Due to political conflicts, some KBAs were not accessible. Those political conflict areas should be spatially covered when conditions are favorable. For globally threatened species, mammals and birds species were focused, other species such as turtles and amphibians should be thematically covered.
2	Conduct a KBA gap analysis in collaboration with relevant stakeholders in the three target corridors to compliment similar activities in the northern and southern parts of Myanmar	2.1	Ecological Representation gaps within the target corridors identified using GIS analysis	Gap analysis of all 36 KBAs of three little known conservation corridors was conducted using global ecoregions layer and ecological representation was assessed.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		2.2	Species presence/absence identified through literature reviews, stakeholder interviews and opportunistic field surveys	<p>Presence and absence of globally threatened species (Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable of IUCN Red List) in 36 KBAs were identified through literature reviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions in accordance with the following criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Confirmed Occurrence (CO):</b> reliable records by a reliable observer, positive identifications of calls, or specimen records of known provenance, older records with insignificant threats</li> <li>• <b>Suspected Occurrence (SO):</b> uncertain records by a reliable observer, anecdotal reports from local people, historical records with significant threats or model prediction</li> <li>• <b>Absent (AB):</b> the site with insufficient habitat to support a population and exhaustive surveys have failed to record the species</li> <li>• <b>In Question (?):</b> the status of the species is unknown although its occurrence was confirmed previously</li> </ul>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		2.3	Management gaps within the target corridors identified through stakeholder interviews and consultation with government and non-government agencies	<p>Land categories of 36 KBAs were identified using the following land categories described by different laws and regulations. Management gaps were identified based on the land categories of KBAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protected Areas (PAs):</b> PAs means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives under Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas Law (1994).</li> <li>• <b>Forest Land (FL):</b> FL means land including reserved forest and protected public forest notified under the Forest Law (1992).</li> <li>• <b>Reserved Forest (RF):</b> RF means land constituted as a reserved forest under Forest Law (1992).</li> <li>• <b>Protected Public Forest (PPF):</b> PPF means land declared to be protected public forest under Forest Law (1992).</li> <li>• <b>Vacant and Fallow land (VFL):</b> VFL means land which was occupied by a tenant before, and then that land was abandoned by the tenant for any reason, not only the State designated land but also land for agriculture or livestock breeding purposes under the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Law (2012).</li> <li>• <b>Virgin land (VL):</b> VL means land, which may be new land or other woodland in which cultivation was never occurred before. It may have or not have forest, bamboo or bushes, even though the ground feature may be plane or not and it includes the land which has been cancelled legally from Reserved Forest, Grazing ground, and Fishery pond land respectively for Agriculture, Livestock Poultry Farming and Aquaculture, Mining, and Government can allow for other purposes in line with Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Management Law (2012).</li> </ul>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
3	Work with Government and local stakeholders to expand the PA network using community management approaches	3.1	Verified gaps and prioritized gaps identified for targeted follow up and potential protected area nomination	Based on species vulnerability and site vulnerability of 36 KBAs in three little known conservation corridors, KBAs were prioritized and potential protected areas will be followed up through relevant stakeholders.
		3.2	Conservation strategy for three target corridors written	The conservation strategy for 36 KBAs of three little known conservation corridors was developed.
		3.3	Communication and participation plans developed as part of the corridor conservation strategy	Communication and participation plan was integrated as a part of conservation strategy
		3.4	Documentation of model KBA management drafted and discussed with stakeholders for replication	Management of model KBAs was discussed with stakeholders and incorporated in the conservation strategy.
		3.5	Proposed policy revisions reflecting the findings of model KBA management identified, discussed with stakeholders and submitted to government	Policy recommendations reflecting the findings of model KBA management and potential protected areas were provided.

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

- A cascading approach for applying key informant interviews, focus group discussions and multi-stakeholder workshops is very powerful for gap analysis of KBAs. Those methodologies complemented each other. Information of 36 KBAs became stronger by triangulating information cascading key informant interviews, focus group discussions and multi-stakeholder workshops.

## **PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

### **Lessons Learned**

**8. 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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- As State/Regional governments, district and township authorities were very busy and had their own important agendas, it will be more effective if inception workshops could be conducted in each conservation corridors. As follow-up activities are important for conservation and management of new KBAs, recognition and buy-in of all level of governments and authorities are important and need to inform them all steps of development of KBAs development and management.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

**9. 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.**

- The methodology of gap analysis through cascading secondary data reviews, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and multi-stakeholder workshops is replicable for remaining conservation corridors

### **Safeguards**

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

- Social safeguard was always taken into account to ensure indigenous people's rights and their customary practices in conducting key informant interviews and focus group discussions. All conservation and management recommendations were provided in line with social safeguard framework.

### **Additional Funding N/A**

**11. 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**

- a. Total additional funding (US\$)

**b. 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:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

- 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)

**Additional Comments/Recommendations**

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

N/A

**PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level**

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

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

**Contribution to Portfolio Indicators** N/A

**13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.**

Indicator	Narrative

## Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

### 14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

#### Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. 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” (section 17 below), 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	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Thuam Hum Range	57169	NP
Len Tlang Range	31595	NP
In Buk Taung	24231	NP
Zing Hmuh Taung	28047	NP
Bawi Pa Taung	57786	NP
Bar Bu Taung	24433	NP
Aw Taraw Taung	6366	NP
Natmataung NP	109220	FP
Kyaukpantaung WS	12785	PP
Awi Cici Lake	15905	NP
Maung Taw Nama Taw Taung	5810	NP
Mahweyar Taung	63966	NP
Yin Kwe Taung	22035	PP
Saing Din Area	74999	PP
May Yu Area	28008	PP
Taw Bya Chaung Watershed Area	15514	NP
Da Let Chaung Area	99799	PP
Ann Chaung Watershed Area	14922	NP
Kyet Ye San Area	22752	NP
Ruu Ma-E Area	83521	PP
La Mu Area	4646	PP
Sa Byin Area	18021	PP
Khu Area	7188	PP
Tha Htay (Tha De) Area	32379	PP
Than Dwe Area	30578	PP
Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range	170640	FP
Kyein Ta Li Chaung Area	8563	NP
Taung Nyo Area	57262	NP

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
Gwa Chaung Area	17166	PP
Panlaung Pyadalin Cave WS	34454	FP
Paung Laung Watershed Area	255390	PP
Pan The Taung Area	21296	NP
Than Daung Gyi Area	42151	NP
Shwe Gyin and Kyauk Gyi Area	159640	NP
Kahilu WS	12775	PP
Kyaikhtiyoe WS	13775	FP

\* 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.

#### 15. Protected Areas [N/A](#)

##### 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 CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

\*\* 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).

#### 16. Production landscape [N/A](#)

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

**Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.**

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	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).

**17. Beneficiaries N/A**

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

**17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training. N/A**

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*

\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

**17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income. N/A**

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*

\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries – Combined N/A**

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

**18. Benefits to Communities N/A**

CEPF wants to record the 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 CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

**18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion. N/A**

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

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

**18b. Geolocation of each community** [N/A](#)

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. 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).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

**19. Policies, Laws and Regulations** [N/A](#)

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation [N/A](#)

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
3																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number. [N/A](#)

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

**20. Best Management Practices** [N/A](#)

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

**21. Networks & Partnerships** [N/A](#)

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. 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, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1				
2				

**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 project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

**17. Name:** [Saw Htun](#)

**18. Organization:** [Wildlife Conservation Society](#)

**19. Mailing address:** [No 12 \(B21 & 22\), Nanattaw Street, Kamayut Township](#)

**20. Telephone number:** [Off: 95 1 535711, Mobile: 95 9 254079030](#)

**21. E-mail address:** [shtun@wcs.org](mailto:shtun@wcs.org)