

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Rainforest Alliance
Project Title:	Fostering Sustainable Agriculture Practices for conservation of Tropical Biodiversity in Plantation Landscapes of Western Ghats
Date of Report:	May 30, 2012
Report Author and Contact Information	<p>Sarah Doornbos Temporary Coordinator South Asia – Sustainable Landscapes Program, Sustainable Agriculture Division</p> <p>Esther De Vito Foundation Relations Manager edevito@ra.org</p>

CEPF Region: Western Ghats

Strategic Direction: 1. Conservation of key biodiversity areas

Grant Amount: US\$84,700

Project Dates: October 1, 2009 – March 31, 2012

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

Nature Conservation Foundation

The Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF) was involved during all stages of the “Fostering Sustainable Agriculture Practices for conservation of Tropical Biodiversity in Plantation Landscapes of Western Ghats” project. NCF became the first India member of the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), contributed to SAN standards and policy development over the project period, and developed Local Interpretation Guidelines (Local Interpretation Guidelines) of the SAN standard for the tea and coffee sector in India. Together, the Rainforest Alliance and NCF provided training and outreach to producer groups. Training materials and outputs developed by NCF were used by the Rainforest Alliance in project activities. NCF and the Rainforest Alliance closely coordinated project activities and met regularly throughout the project.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The project has contributed to Strategic Area 1 of the CEPF ecosystem profile: Enable action by diverse communities and partnerships to ensure conservation of key biodiversity areas and enhance connectivity in the corridors. Under this Strategic Area, there is a clear aim to engage local communities and private landholders in areas of rich biodiversity adjoining protected areas or other areas of high conservation value. Through this project we worked with communities and tea and coffee plantations in the CEPF priority areas of the Anamalai hills and Mysore-Nilgiris landscapes. In these areas, the communities we worked with achieved improved land-use practices and increased conservation and biodiversity awareness through outreach, training and certification of tea and coffee estates according to the SAN standard. New partnerships were established by working closely with NCF and other regional NGOs such as Keystone Foundation and the Foundation for Ecological Research, Advocacy and Learning (FERAL), plantation

companies, and government institutions that focus on raising awareness and increasing conservation on a landscape scale. Through the engagement of major brands and chains of western markets, we have successfully established market linkages between Rainforest Alliance Certified™ products in the project region and the international market for sustainably produced coffee and tea.

The project added to the knowledge and understanding of biodiversity, animal movement and ecosystem processes in areas of conservation value outside the protected area network. Acquired information was disseminated through workshops and publication on the Rainforest Alliance, SAN and NCF websites.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Farms adopting sustainable agricultural practices through Rainforest Alliance certification

A total of 12,598 ha of coffee plantations in the Western Ghats, operating under 26 Rainforest Alliance group or single farm certificates, are adopting sustainable agricultural practices according to the SAN Standard. In addition, 6,732 ha of tea plantations under eight Rainforest Alliance group or single farm certificates are sustainably managed according to the SAN standard. These certified farms protect natural ecosystems, do not use banned and toxic agrochemicals, and use a range of better social and farm management practices.

Linking tea and coffee producers to a market system that rewards these conservation-focused production practices

Three major tea brands (Unilever, Tetley and Teekanne) are sourcing and selling Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea from the Western Ghats. These three brands represent by far the bulk of the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ Western Ghats tea being traded in the market. One international luxury brand of coffee is working on sourcing from the Western Ghats. Many of the South Indian coffee estates initially prepared to become Rainforest Alliance Certified™ for this company, and the company has worked with the Rainforest Alliance on outreach to the estates, but is not marketing the certified coffee as Rainforest Alliance Certified™. As a policy, this company only uses the frog seal on their sustainability reports and not on their packaging. On a small scale, Rainforest Alliance Certified™ farms are exploring marketing their own teas domestically. The Rainforest Alliance has been working on promoting the accomplishments of the Western Ghats farms at international marketing events like the Specialty Coffee Association of America in April 2011, the World Tea Expo in Las Vegas in June 2011, and the Colombo International Tea Convention in February 2012, as well as domestically through stakeholder workshops and meetings.

Increasing conservation knowledge and awareness among local communities, companies and government authorities

We increased conservation knowledge and awareness among a wide range of stakeholders. The outreach and training programs related to sustainable agricultural practices carried out over the duration of this project has placed issues such as environment and conservation more firmly within the tea and coffee plantation business sectors than has been the case in the past. This is a result, partly, by bringing issues to the forefront and directly engaging with a cross-section of the planter community. Topics addressed included wildlife conservation in habitat remnants, animal corridors through plantations, invasive alien species, and better cultivation practices. These topics were addressed through a series of targeted workshops, presentations at plantation association meetings, and the preparation of outreach materials and a dedicated website, which remain a source of influence.

Through these activities, the project has helped inform stakeholders about important conservation areas and natural habitat fragments such as rainforest fragments and sholas and grasslands on private lands, especially in areas adjoining key wildlife protected areas, leading to increased protection.

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

- Recognition of important conservation areas and protection of natural habitat fragments such as rainforests and grasslands on private lands, especially in areas adjoining key conservation reserves.
- Improvement in environment, especially soil and water, through adoption of measures under the Sustainable Agriculture Standard.
- Wider community awareness and involvement in conservation than hitherto noticed on private plantations.
- Linkages of these environmental concerns with social, health, and safety issues, is also an anticipated positive impact.
- For estate workers and their families: anticipated better and safer working conditions, proper payment of wages, reduction in incidence of gender discrimination and sexual harassment particularly against women, and improved community benefits.
- Women benefit in the long run by adoption of policies for payment of equal wages for equal work, non-discrimination at workplace, appropriate work allocation and provision of crèches, especially for pregnant women or women with young children.
- NCF involvement with the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), a group of nine organizations specializing in sustainable tropical agriculture, of which RA is the secretariat. NCF could become the first India member of the SAN and help the SAN to broaden its understanding in this region, and continue evolving informed by a wider body of scientific knowledge that NCF can contribute to.
- Internationally, the region's biodiversity will become better known as brands sourcing there will develop messaging for consumers to talk about their work at origin.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Recognition of important conservation areas and protection of natural habitat fragments such as rainforests and grasslands on private lands, especially in areas adjoining key conservation reserves.

Beginning when farmers first apply for Rainforest Alliance certification and onwards, natural ecosystems on Rainforest Alliance Certified™ farms are protected. As of November 1, 2005, no high value ecosystems must have been destroyed by or due to purposeful farm management activities. If any natural ecosystems have been destroyed by or due to purposeful farm management activities between November 1, 1999 and November 1, 2005, the farm must implement analysis and mitigation activities that are specified in the SAN standard. This way, important conservation areas and natural habitat fragments on 19,000 ha of Rainforest Alliance Certified™ farms in the Western Ghats are protected. Many of the certified plantations occupy large areas, within and adjoining conservation reserves in the Western Ghats. One certified farm in particular occupies an important location adjoining the Anamalai Tiger Reserve and has many protected rainforest fragments within the farm.

Improvement in environment, especially soil and water, through adoption of measures under the Sustainable Agriculture Standard.

There are several critical criteria in the SAN standard that cover protection of natural ecosystems on the farm, wastewater management and soil management and conservation. A farm must completely comply with these critical criteria in order to obtain or maintain certification. Where farms were not following these principles prior to certification, the environment has improved as a result of adoption of these practices.

Wider community awareness and involvement in conservation than hitherto noticed on private plantations.

The project successfully raised awareness on better social, environmental, and land-use practices, especially ecosystems, wildlife, soil and water, based on adoption of the SAN Standard. The different types of natural ecosystems in tea and coffee plantations, threatened and

endangered wildlife species, and issues such as animal corridors and mitigation of wildlife and human conflicts, were projected and discussed in virtually all training events, workshops, presentations, and outputs, thereby directly reaching hundreds of stakeholders in the plantation sector.

Linkages of these environmental concerns with social, health, and safety issues, is also an anticipated positive impact.

In trainings and workshops, the holistic approach adopted by the Rainforest Alliance and the SAN towards sustainability was stressed and explained to emphasize the relationship between a healthy natural environment and human wellbeing.

For estate workers and their families: anticipated better and safer working conditions, proper payment of wages, reduction in incidence of gender discrimination and sexual harassment particularly against women, and improved community benefits.

The SAN standard has several critical criteria that cover better and safer working conditions for estate workers and their families, proper payment of wages, reduction in discrimination and sexual harassment particularly against women, and improved community relations. A farm must completely comply with these critical criteria in order to obtain and maintain certification. Where farms were not following these principles prior to certification, the situation has improved as a result of certification.

Women benefit in the long run by adoption of policies for payment of equal wages for equal work, non-discrimination at workplace, appropriate work allocation and provision of crèches, especially for pregnant women or women with young children.

It is anticipated that women will benefit from the adoption of these policies, but no monitoring was carried out to measure impact during the life of the project.

NCF involvement with the Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN), a group of nine organizations specializing in sustainable tropical agriculture, of which RA is the secretariat. NCF could become the first India member of the SAN and help the SAN to broaden its understanding in this region, and continue evolving informed by a wider body of scientific knowledge that NCF can contribute to.

NCF became the first member from India (and Asia) of the SAN and will continue to help the SAN broaden its understanding in this region in the years to come. Their SAN membership has enabled linkages with other SAN members and has helped present aspects of certification and conservation as related to tea, coffee and other crops in India. As a SAN member, NCF will continue to be involved in the development of standards and local indicators (interpretation guidelines) for certification.

Internationally, the region's biodiversity will become better known as brands sourcing there will develop messaging for consumers to talk about their work at origin.

Leading international tea companies have made far-reaching commitments to the sourcing of sustainably produced tea. More and more consumers want to know where their product is sourced and how it is produced and companies sourcing Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea and coffee use a wide range of media to market their work at origin. As of yet the leading brands have not specifically zoomed in on the Western Ghats region in their promotion of sustainable sourcing, but rather are presenting a more general message on the importance of biodiversity protection and sustainable production at origin.

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

- Heightened biodiversity awareness among key stakeholder in the region (especially the recognition of important conservation areas on private lands and protection of habitat fragments such as rainforests and grasslands).

- Growing understanding of the relationship between sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation.
- Tea and coffee producers certified for compliance with the Sustainable Agriculture Standard.
- International markets sourcing certified tea and coffee from the region.
- Local biodiversity priorities incorporated into the local indicators for the Standard.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Heightened biodiversity awareness among key stakeholder in the region (especially the recognition of important conservation areas on private lands and protection of habitat fragments such as rainforests and grasslands).

In all training and workshop events, the importance of biodiversity was a key message. This is made tangible for producers by linking biodiversity with good farm management, increased productivity through healthy soils, and integrated pest management. The recognition and protection of important conservation areas on farmland is achieved through the identification of High Value Ecosystems and Natural Ecosystems on the farm, under critical criteria of the SAN standard.

Growing understanding of the relationship between sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation.

This multi-faceted process of training and informing stakeholders on the relationship between sustainable agriculture and biodiversity conservation continued throughout the project. The workshops were organized in different locations and saw the participation of planters, planters' association representatives, NGOs and conservationists, coffee and tea boards, tea and coffee research institutes, and individual farmers. Several producers were assisted in their preparation for certification through training and diagnostic audits. Messages given in these workshops and trainings were reinforced through distributed materials as well as a dedicated training website (www.sustainableagriculturetraining.org).

Tea and coffee producers certified for compliance with the Sustainable Agriculture Standard.

Twenty-six Rainforest Alliance group or single farm certificates are active for coffee and eight Rainforest Alliance group or single farm certificates are active for tea in the project area, for a total of 34. The total number of estates that is covered under these certificates is much higher than 34 as many are group certificates, covering a minimum of three estates per group.

International markets sourcing certified tea and coffee from the region.

Three major tea brands (Unilever, Tetley and Teekanne) are sourcing and selling Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea from the Western Ghats. One international luxury brand of coffee is working on sourcing from the Western Ghats. It is unknown how many more companies are sourcing certified tea and coffee from the region without use of the seal.

Local biodiversity priorities incorporated into the local indicators for the Standard.

In February 2011, NCF and the Rainforest Alliance held a consultation workshop with experienced biologists on high value ecosystems in plantation landscapes. This was attended by around 30 specialists and we received feedback on ecosystems, species and threats, and legal aspects. This information will be incorporated into the High Value Ecosystems definition for the tea and coffee sector in India that is being developed by NCF.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

More than 19,000 ha of tea and coffee plantations in the Western Ghats are adopting sustainable agricultural practices according to the SAN standard. This includes direct protection of natural ecosystems on the plantations such as rainforest fragments, sholas and grasslands.

Species Conserved:

A wide range of species use these landscapes either as resident populations (e.g., lion-tailed macaques in the Anamalai hills and many endemic birds) or as corridors for movement (e.g., Asian elephant, dhole, leopard, sloth bear). The species conserved in such landscapes are discussed in an earlier publication (Mudappa and Raman 2007), as well as in publications during the project (Jeganathan and Murali 2011, Prakash et al 2012, Murali and Raman provisionally accepted, Mudappa and Raman, provisionally accepted).

Corridors Created:

No specific corridors were created although Valparai Coffee Estate (c. 1,200 ha, including 660 ha of coffee) achieved certification during the project. This estate occupies an important location adjoining the Anamalai Tiger Reserve, has many rainforest fragments, uses native shade tree species (under program of improvement during certification), and also realigned electric fences to protect property while permitting elephant movements through the landscape. Similar efforts are mandated at other estates that are under certification.

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

A key success of the project was the large number of estates and area of land under Rainforest Alliance certification by the end of the project. Certified farms are fully compliant with critical criteria in the SAN standard (such as ecosystem and wildlife protection, wastewater management, no discrimination, payment of minimum wage, no child or forced labor, use of personal protection equipment, protection of community interest, and no use of dangerous pesticides), or they lose their certificate. It is harder to assess the overall level of compliance with non-critical criteria on certified farms. Monitoring of the impact of implementation of the SAN standard is required beyond the life of the project to assess to what extent objectives have been achieved.

A key challenge remains the development of market linkages between Rainforest Alliance Certified™ producers and the domestic market. We have approached this both through direct company outreach as well as by engaging government institutions and private sector associations to gain their support for sustainable production. Although this is a long-term approach, it will be fundamental in creating inroads into the domestic market for sustainable products.

International market interest for Rainforest Alliance Certified™ coffee and tea is strong, but the buying regime of large companies can be fickle and based on a range of parameters that constantly vary. Rainforest Alliance certification has proven successful in forging more stable relationships between producers and companies, yet this is no guarantee for ongoing buyer commitment to producers in the project region.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There were no major unexpected positive or negative impacts.

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned: Rainforest Alliance certification of tea and coffee producers for compliance with the Sustainable Agriculture Standard and linking them to a market system that rewards these conservation-focused production practices.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Product/Deliverable 1.1.**Farms adopting Sustainable Agriculture Standard are audited for and certified as Rainforest Alliance Certified™**

Under this project deliverable we have pledged to audit and certify as Rainforest Alliance Certified™, 12 large tea or coffee farms or smallholder producer organizations. We have facilitated eight tea certificates and 26 coffee certificates in the Western Ghats to date. Some of these certificates were re-certifications, but the majority were new certifications under the project. The actual number of certified farms is much higher than 34 as many of these certificates are group certificates covering a minimum of three estates.

Product/Deliverable 1.2.**Market linkages are made by Rainforest Alliance between farms in the Western Ghats and sustainability-conscious brand companies**

Under this project deliverable we have pledged to make market linkages between farms and nine companies. Three major tea brands (Unilever, Tetley and Teekanne) are now sourcing and selling Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea from the Western Ghats. These three brands represent by far the bulk of the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ Western Ghats tea being traded in the market. One international luxury brand of coffee is working on sourcing from the Western Ghats. Many of the South Indian coffee estates have initially prepared to achieve Rainforest Alliance certification for this company, and the company has worked with Rainforest Alliance on outreach to the estates, but is not marketing the certified coffee as Rainforest Alliance Certified™. Assistance has been provided to two estate companies, Wagh Bakri and Madhu Jayanti on labeling and certified product content requirements for direct marketing. A third company, AVT Natural Products (<http://www.avtnatural.com/>) has registered as a Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea processor and exporter on Rainforest Alliance's online marketing platform. As a result of companies linking directly to certified producers through our online marketplace forum, it is unclear which other companies might be sourcing Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea or coffee from the region without using the seal.

Product/Deliverable 1.3.**Technical trainers and auditors trained in the Sustainable Agriculture Standard by Rainforest Alliance**

Under this deliverable we have pledged to train four technical trainers and two auditors in use of the SAN standard.

An auditor and technical trainer training program was held in New Delhi from September 19-23, 2011, at the India Habitat Centre. Training in the SAN standard was provided to two auditors from Woodcert, a technical trainer from the Rainforest Alliance as well as representatives from the following NGOs: Keystone Foundation (Kotagiri, Nilgiris), Ecosystems India, (Guwahati, Assam), and Foundation for Ecological Research Advocacy and Learning (Pondicherry).

Product/Deliverable 1.4.**Tea and coffee products in international markets contain certified materials from the region while domestic retailers and chains are approached to develop linkages towards a domestic market**

Under this deliverable we committed to have three major tea or coffee products on the market as certified.

Three major tea brands (Unilever, Tetley and Teekanne) are now sourcing and selling Rainforest Alliance Certified™ tea from the Western Ghats with the Rainforest Alliance seal on their product. The Rainforest Alliance conducted a marketing trip in November 2011 to engage local brands and assess market conditions for the sale of tea sourced from certified farms in the region using the Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal. A workshop was held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in Kolkata, which, through the India Tea Association (ITA), engaged members of the Tea Packers Association of India (TPAI), with 17 companies in attendance. In addition, the Rainforest Alliance

presented to six companies in the region. Meetings were also held with the India Tea Association and the Tea Board of India to discuss market realities and possible linkages. As a result, the Rainforest Alliance is likely to organize a workshop session on sustainability in the domestic market in 2012.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

Deliverable 1.2 was not fully realized to the extent that we cannot assess if any linkages have been established directly between companies and producers through our online marketplace. This has not affected the overall impact of the project, since the linkages that have been established are with major players in the industry with vast and ever increasing purchasing requirements.

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

An online training platform has been developed for technical trainers and producers. It provides training modules on all the principles of the SAN standard, self-assessment quizzes and an online library with country and crop specific training materials (www.sustainableagriculturetraining.org). This has proven to be a very successful tool in providing comprehensive training in the SAN standard for both trainers and producers.

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 projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

The project was not designed to directly measure effects of changes on the ground (such as through comparison of certified and non-certified farms). However, better practices were identified and outreach was provided. Separate and sustained efforts are still required to benchmark these achievements and monitor changes on the ground.

More time and effort is needed to engage the domestic market and understand local market dynamics and requirements than anticipated. Building domestic market linkages will require an ongoing and long-term effort through direct company outreach as well as the development of a relationship with government and industry bodies to put sustainability on the agenda.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

A key strength / success of the project was the sustained and multi-pronged involvement of outreach to stakeholders, particularly other conservation organizations active in the region and the tea and coffee plantation sector. During the project, we established formal and informal associations with a number of stakeholders and engaged with them in many ways. Through these efforts a wide array of stakeholders was reached.

Local and regional NGOs and individuals involved in conservation and sustainable development have been involved both directly in workshops and through direct dissemination of material related to the Rainforest Alliance certification and SAN Standard documents. Training of local technical trainers and auditors in the SAN standard has built program capacity on the ground beyond the life of the project.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Sustainable practices can also benefit farm productivity and worker welfare, although these linkages are as yet poorly appreciated by the majority of producers. It is important to explain to producers these interactions and make them tangible through clear examples.

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 the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

**Additional funding should be reported using 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.)*
- D In-Kind contributions can include staff and volunteer time, supplies, and other materials your organization provides to the project.*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

A key goal of this project was continued growth of market demand, producer interest and buyer commitments. This was generally sustained through the project period and targets for certification of farms have been met and exceeded. As the certification system is robust and continues to expand and improve in response to changing needs, the sustainability of the system is assured. Training of technical trainers and auditors in the SAN standard has ensured that the program can continue to grow beyond the life of the project.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The Rainforest Alliance is continuing and expanding its presence in India and is leveraging additional funding to sustain the growth of sustainable agriculture in tea, coffee, and other crops and regions. We are currently collaborating with FERAL to explore sustainable land use practices in rubber plantations in the Shencotta Gap region in the Western Ghats through Rainforest Alliance certification. In addition, as part of the Sustainable Spices Initiative, the Rainforest Alliance has been selected to develop Local Interpretation Guidelines of the SAN standard for chili, turmeric and ginger in India. The first LIG workshop for chili was held in Kochi in May and we are working with several companies to provide training support for use of the SAN standard to chili producers in India.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

No action was required related to environmental or social safeguards.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

No additional comments

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.

Please include your full contact details below:

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*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

Oct 1, 2009 – Mar 31, 2012

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes		19,330 ha	<p><u>Coffee Certifications:</u></p> <p>BC & K Estate – 102.2 ha BBTC Elkhill Estates – 1008.44 ha Emerald Haven Estates Limited – 150.61 ha NKG Blue Mountain Coffee Estate – 998 ha NKG Honnemetti Estate – 231.18 ha SAS Begur-Group – 43.52 ha SAS Siddapur-Group – 103.24 ha SAS Valnoor-Group – 134.82 ha Malligehani Estate – 40.48 ha Devagiri Estate – 113.36 ha Valparai Estate – 1056.68 ha Ottumani – 116.2 ha Melkodge – 101.5 ha Subha & Ponni – 15.5 ha Cherambane – 79.37 ha Lalithadri – 33.38 ha Hethur Planters – 25.49 ha Tata Coffee Group – 7360.29 ha Rasthemane NKG - 60.72 ha Albion NKG – 48.5 ha Dewans NKG – 86 ha MSP Plantations – 327 ha Kumbrikhan ECOM – 112.4 ha Kambihalli ECOM – 72 ha Billigiri Rangan NKG – 96.81 ha Dandubidara ECOM – 80 ha</p> <p>TOTAL COFFEE – 12597.69 ha</p>

				<p><u>Tea Certifications:</u></p> <p>Dunsandle – 401.87 ha Craigmores – 1244.48 ha Coonoor Tea estates – 780.97 ha Glendale – 767.15 ha Havukal & Warwick – 1137.89 ha Kairbetta – 187 ha Sutton (Neemalai Agro Ind) – 640.78 ha United Nilgiris – 1571.99 ha</p> <p>TOTAL TEA – 6732.13 ha</p>
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:			Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities									
Total																				

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

