

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Society for the Protection of Nature in Lebanon (SPNL)
Project Title:	Demonstrating Community-based Sustainable Management of Important Eastern Mediterranean KBA in Anti-Lebanon Mountains
Date of Report:	April 2015
Report Author and Contact Information	Pascal Abdallah and Bassima Khatib

CEPF Region: MEDITERRANEAN BASIN BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 3: Improve the conservation and protection status of 44 priority key biodiversity areas

Grant Amount: 220,220 \$ (in total)

Project Dates: 1 March 2013 – 28 February 2015

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

The implementation partners of SPNL for this project are:

- **The municipality of el-Fekha** (two different mayors: Me. Antoine el-Khoury and Dr. Nabil Mehiyyeddine, but same municipal board). The municipality of el-Fekha adopted the project on the long term and facilitated all its activities in all its phases. It has first issued a municipal decree declaring all the public lands of el-Fekha as Hima. It made the field and social assessments tasks easy on the experts by assigning a municipal police representative to accompany them on the field. It adopted and assisted to most of the meetings, training sessions and events during all the life of the project. It has adopted the grazing management plan and is trying to take some decisions with regards to the COOP's demand for grazing control and organization over el-Fekha lands.
- **The ministry of agriculture**, it is the public authority which regulates the work of agriculture cooperatives, such as the COOP of the Small Ruminants Shepherds of el-Fekha, which has been founded by SPNL under this CEPF KBA Hima project. The ministry accompanied all our foundation phases in close way.
- **CREADEL, a local association** represented by Dr. Akram Succaria and Mrs. Bissane Succaria, which deals with ecological and cultural development aspects with focus on women and youth groups. They helped in disseminating the awareness among the local population and helped in some training sessions and events coordination.
- **Individuals:** Mr. Tony Nasr, a local activist and volunteer played the role of a local coordinator for the project. Eliyya Nasr, a local farmer volunteered in assisting Tony Nasr. They have helped in daily details of coordination between SPNL and the local community, in organizing training sessions and meetings and activities implementation.
- Lastly, the local community targeted through awareness campaigns & open event; and with special concentration on shepherds as the target for this project.

Conservation Impacts

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

The Hima el-Fekha project's activities are in line with the CEPF strategic direction number 3 which is "to improve the conservation and protection status of 44 priority key biodiversity areas". The project has contributed to the fulfillment of these objectives by firstly making the elected municipal board of el-Fakiha and a considerable number of the local population aware of the need to adopt a bottom-up sustainable management approach of their natural resources through the Hima community based approach; where the Hima conservation approach is a suitable approach that provides this link between livelihood and sustainability, by including the socioeconomic context in biodiversity conservation with activities targeting poverty reduction, governance, enhancing development plans through mainstreaming KBA conservation into development plans and sustainable use of natural resources.

and secondly by founding a Shepherds Cooperative, which is stressing on the municipality to implement the zonation plan, to support the grazing management plan, and act towards the traditional violations of their grazing lands by the shepherds of the neighboring villages.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

We have in Hima el-Fekha after two years of the beginning of the project the following successes and achievements:

- Municipal decree, declaring all the lands of the village of el-Fekha as Hima protected area.
- First serious scientific field assessments (Flora, Grazing management, Birds, socio-economic)
- Management Plan with Zonation map
- Ecotourism Strategy with thematic hiking trails and signage
- 2 open community events organization related to ecotourism and local natural and cultural resources
- 30 women trained on hand made traditional carpet making techniques with equipment and material distributed to the participants
- Marketing study for traditional carpets of el-Fekha
- Participation to 3 national and 2 international exhibition with the carpet carftswomen of el-Fekha
- Women empowerment via 2 training programs (3 sessions on Women rights and her role in the society; and 7 sessions on "starting her own business")
- 8 sessions training program for the shepherds on COOP foundation and management
- 2 trainings for the shepherds on health and hygiene of the farm and the herd
- Many vaccination sessions with veterinarians
- Small ruminants Shepherds COOP of el-Fekha with 10 members, established and recognized officially by the government
- COOP board and elected director representative, with 1 year salary contract.
- COOP Milk Center rented and equipped by LACTIMED project, with standards formulated by students of the American University of Beirut (AUB) at the faculty of agriculture.
- Brochures about the Carpet of el-Fekha, and Souq el-Hima market, and a booklet of Hima el-Fekha, and a field guide (300pages) of the semi-arid region of el-Fekha flowers and shrubs.
- Development of a short film on shepherds' livelihood & linkage with nature conservation.

All this has resulted with success stories and positive impact on the local population who became a lot more aware about the sustainable conservation approach of SPNL's the Hima concept, and they are asking for more projects that enhance the conservation in parallel to socio-economic

aspect, such as tackling the revival of the carpet craft along with other local handicrafts such as needle work, and food production especially which is related to Kishk (Fermented milk powder) and Apricots and Anise which is typical to Northern Beqaa region.

The impact is huge, because it is reflected as well by the demand made by the ministry of agriculture to replicate the experience of the COOP foundation in a participatory way to other regions of the Beqaa. It happens to be the first COOP of its kind in the Beqaa Valley for shepherds as testified by the Ministry of agriculture.

Even at the level of the municipality there is continuous demand towards SPNL to find solutions and funding for projects mainly related to water issues and to organizing hunting and to youth support in addition to complementary support to the established shepherds coop.

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

The project activities and positive results provide a **model for sustainable management of grazing land** and a **model for reviving traditional grazing practices**, replacing the unsustainable practices of grazing that affect the Anti-Lebanon Mountains.

The ministry of agriculture is willing to work closely with SPNL to **advocate these practices on national level** and to be **adopted within the national policies**.

Because the municipality has adopted the Hima community based approach for sustainable grazing, it will be a **case study to be adopted for sustainable management on national basis**.

Further, the lessons learned from the project in **involving local communities and shepherds in Hima management would provide the resources for future replication**.

The creation of the Souq el-Hima Market is galvanizing the efforts of different Himas under one flag. This encourages the different communities in each Hima to support the global project at a national level.

Actual Progress toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Meetings are being held with the ministries of agriculture and environment to replicate the Hima el-Fekha experience in its different components (sustainable grazing management, revival of traditional grazing practices, ecotourism strategy)

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

The creation of the Shepherds COOP will create a synergy at the level of el-Fekha shepherds to act in solidarity to defend their rights in grazing on their lands. This will encourage their municipality to support them in implementing the zonation plan and the grazing lands control.

This lesson learned will encourage the municipality to tackle the issue of hunting by creating the Responsible Hunting Area as a second pilot project after the Grazing Management project.

On the other hand the carpet revival project is closely related to the shepherds livelihood improvement because the sheep provide the raw material for the handicraft, and this has already encouraged the shepherd's women to start again producing wool handicrafts other than the carpets.

The ecotourism strategy with its thematic water trail and wool trail link the shepherds in the eastern Anti-Lebanon to their village and to the arable lands to the west side of the village. The tourist experiences the authentic life of the shepherds, the farmers, and the craftswomen.

Services of accommodation and food are available to complete the experience of the tourist, and allow him to extend his stay in the region and contribute positively to its local economy.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

The grazing management plan & zonation are understood & adopted by the shepherds. They are advocating towards the municipality to support its implementation.

The COOP is a reality. The Milk Center will start its activities by end of May 2015, supported by LACTIMED that provided them with equipment. So the impact on the Shepherds will be tangible, because this year they will start having better control over the milk market that was dictated by the milk traders. As they will be able to start producing dairy products at a small scale this year too.

The carpet handicraft women will have the chance in May as well to participate to two major exhibitions in Beirut, one in the City Center of the capital Beirut, and the other in the yearly meeting of the Garden Show exhibition in Beirut Horse course stadium.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: The declared Hima area in Fakiha is around 5913 ha declared for sustainable use of resources.

The Anti-Lebanon Mountain Range is part of the Grazing Management implementation. The lands that will be controlled by the municipality and the shepherds of el-Fekha are a small zone today as a pilot area, but will extend surely over the years, when the municipality will gain the experience and the courage to enforce the law over all its lands. This control will be translated into conservation after at least three years of continuous management. The actual lands that are subject to control by the municipality are 1200 Hectares.

Part of this area is the strict conservation zone which is located at the main water source of the region: the Rouss el-Aain or Nabaa el Fekha Spring. It is 0.1 Hectare wide.

Species Conserved: Since the Anti-Lebanon Mountain range represents 65% of endemic species we can consider that the grazing management system will improve the status of the flora of the region, which is characterized by shrubs, short or scrubby vegetation, and relics of Juniper, wild almond, wild plum and hawthorn trees. Among the typical vegetation of this region that will directly benefit of the resources management are the following:

Eryngium desertorum (Desert button snake-root)
Centaurea onopordifolia (Cotton-thistle-leaved knapweed)
Astragalus baalbakensis (Baalbek milk-vetch)
Astragalus cruentiflorus (Red-flowered milk-vetch)
Astragalus trifoliolatus (Three-leafleted milk-vetch)

As for the two birds which allowed the site of Hima el-Fekha to be classified as a potential IBA site under category A1 (Globally threatened species) and which will benefit from the same management measures undertaken in the Anti-Lebanon mountain range, as mentioned in the bird's assessment, they are:

- The Cinereous bunting (*Emberiza cineracea*) and,
- The Saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*) that was spotted wintering in the Hima el-Fekha area.

Further direct conservation efforts and projects should be conducted here to protect these species in parallel to the grazing management plan and the ecotourism strategy.

Corridors Created:

One of the most important aspects of Hima el-Fekha is that it stretches from the Anti-Lebanon mountain range in the eastern part of the Beqaa Valley to the eastern part of Mount Lebanon mountain range, via the valley bottom where the village settlement and the irrigated lands are located too. And by implementing a zonation plan and a grazing management plan that extends over lands in the both sides, corridors are created.

Some corridors follow the topography of the flood bed; other corridors follow the water canals. These corridors are used in the ecotourism strategy as well as thematic trails that drain economic benefits to the local community after they provide adequate service to the visitor, and by respecting the rules and regulation of responsible tourism.

Other corridors between Himas and there KBAs and IBAs are projected by SPNL. For example a northern corridor will link Hima el-Fekha with Hima Aanjar/KfarZabad. This biodiversity protection corridor serves the migratory soaring birds that use the Beqaa Valley flyway when they travel between Africa and Europe.

Another type of corridors would Link Hima el-Fekha to Hima Upper Aakkar located in Northern Mount Lebanon (Aakkar) and in Central Mount Lebanon (Afqa, Sannine, Kneisseh). These are the transhumance practice revival.

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

The short term objectives are reached. Even though the project's life is relatively short, many achievements have been realized in Hima el-Fekha. The most important achievement is the adoption of the Hima sustainable development approach by the local community and the local authority represented by the municipality. And within the main component of the project which is grazing management, the creation of the COOP is considered the guarantee for pasture resources protection and rehabilitation of the grazing lands.

The carpet handicraft revival is another achievement. 12 women are ready today to produce the traditional natural wool carpet of el-Fekha.

The long term objectives are on the right track, but in order to implement the action plan described in the management plan and in the ecotourism strategy, many years are needed. During the life time of the project, the local community has been supported economically because all the activities that has been conducted at Hima el-Fekha were outsourced from the local community; for example the weaving looms (30 wooden looms and 30 metal looms) and the equipment (wool spinning wheels) have been made by carpenters and smiths from el-Fekha, and the trainer on carpet weaving skills is a lady from the village too. In addition to all the food catering which was provided by local people of el-Fekha.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The impact of the CEPF – Hima el-Fekha project has no negative impacts. The impact was very unexpectedly positive, because the region was in critical need for protecting its natural resources and in finding economic alternatives for the inhabitants without depleting the natural resources which are already suffering of over usage.

The adoption of the grazing management by both the local community of the shepherds and the municipality made positive impact.

The revival of the carpet handicraft made positive impact. The women who produce other handicrafts and food provisions are very keen to improve the quality of their product and to find marketing channels.

The planning for a responsible hunting area (RHA) in el-Fekha is very well accepted and the local population has high expectations.

Definitely these successful achievement needs further follow up targeting shepherds coop, grazing management plan, ecotourism development, developing marketing possibilities for shepherds and craftswomen, and tackling the hunting threat in the region.

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: Adoption of community based Hima approach for sustainable grazing in Anti-Lebanon KBA by the first quarter of project implementation:

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

The ecological values have been highlighted by doing the preliminary assessments on the natural resources, and the local authorities, represented by the municipality strongly encouraged their dissemination within the local community. This new approach has been largely adopted by the local community; and the Hima municipal decree has been declared by the municipality board for sustainable use of natural resources.

Component 2 Planned: Develop a zonation plan for sustainable grazing, and conservation of Important Plant Area:

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Health and disease status of herds have been identified by veterinarian, and training on health and hygiene of the farm and the small ruminants has been done with veterinarian at all farm spots, and all together in another training at the Jabbouleh center of the ministry of agriculture. Traditional grazing practices have been identified and a grazing management plan has been developed by expert. Vaccination sessions have been organized in parallel with the Jabbouleh center related to the ministry of agriculture.

Vegetation cover assessment has been conducted by expert resulting with a report and a book about the plants of the semi-arid region of el-Fekha. Important Plant Areas (IPAs) has been identified according to the percentage of endemic species and of the endangered species and to the level of degradation.

Many meetings have been conducted with the mayor at the municipality for the selection of land types according to the official papers and tables existing at the archive of the municipality. Many field visits has been conducted with the mayor and with board members to identify the different lands and their actual usage.

A zonation map has been developed identifying the usage of each type of land, especially the grazing lands and the seasonal movements of the shepherds and the trails that they use.

Component 3 Planned: Develop a Hima management plan for the site ensuring the protection of globally threatened species, conservation of natural habitat remnants and sustainable use of resources within the participatory approaches of the Hima**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

A series of Community meetings and stakeholders meetings has been conducted to raise the awareness of the community towards protection of the natural resources and towards the adoption of Hima concept.

Trainings on Hima management plan process has been conducted with key persons and active persons.

A local action group has been identified but needs officialization. It has been delayed because of difficulties related to the mandate of the municipality mayor shift rotation (3 years for Christians and 3 years for Muslims).

Several assessments has been done for the Hima area (fauna, flora, grazing management, and socio-economic), Based on their results, the management plan has been developed and an action plan has been detailed with the agreement of the local actors.

Component 4 Planned: Develop shepherd income generation plan based on the revival of traditional grazing practices**Component 4 Actual at Completion:**

An ecotourism strategy has been developed, based on the traditional grazing and cultural practices found in el-Fekha. This was based on the traditional grazing transhumance seasonal transfers, and in parallel it was based on the farming settlements that replaces the transhumance practices due to the change in resources availability.

Hiking trails of different difficulty levels have been delineated linking the grazing lands to the village and to the carpet handicrafts. Theme trails have been identified: "Water Trail" based on the water network that starts at the Rouss el-Aain main spring of el-Fekha, and on the irrigated lands in the Nahr region. Another part of the water trail traces the line of the nahr region river side, and another part of the historical water canal called el-Qana. "Wool Trail" based on the continuity that exist between the sheep of the shepherds and the carpet makers who use the sheep natural wool.

Different activities were highlighted as well; they are related to the shepherds daily life: coffee preparation, "Zarb" craft making for tents separation or decoration; or related to the seasonal farming: land ploughing, crops harvesting, kishk or apricot jam making... Other activities were identified such as a day with a "Responsible Hunter" was developed too, in order to raise awareness on responsible hunting practices among youth and to support the local hunters economically.

Training sessions for youth were conducted for hiking skills, local guide skills, and for local families on local guesthouse hosting skills and responsible tourism attitude skills. Another training on hunting practices and responsible attitude has been conducted by experts to local shepherds; raising their awareness on the important birds and their way to protect them.

Training sessions (30 sessions of 1 month duration) on Carpet making were conducted to 30 women and 30 complete equipment sets (wooden loom, metal loom, wool spinning wheel, scissors, natural sheep wool stock of 70 kg...) were distributed to them.

Brochure about the carpets of el-Fekha has been developed. It traces its history in the region and its typical designs and making process.

A booklet about Hima el-Fekha has been developed too. It traces besides the Hima concept and principals the historical and natural features of the region, and the activities and services that helps a visitor better discover the region.

A book (300 pages) about the flora of the semi-arid region of el-Fekha has been developed as well. It is considered as the only and first direct reference about the semi-arid plants of Anti-Lebanon Mountain Range.

Indicative, directional, and interpretive panels have been developed and partially installed. It helps the visitor locate and receive minimum information about sites and activities possible in the Hima el-Fekha.

Coop involving shepherds, agricultural engineers, and craftswomen was established for small ruminants in Fakiha, 8 participatory sessions conducted on coop establishment & management, elections of board and director for the coop, initiation of milk collection and processing center, mobilization of equipment from LACTIMED. All these achievements help towards sustainable cooperation between shepherds and sustainable management of resources.

Component 5 Planned: Raise awareness among stakeholders

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

Awareness levels has been raised among the municipality board and among other key persons of the region and among the youth of the village, in parallel to training sessions that targeted the shepherds (grazing systems, hygiene and health of the herd), the shepherds wives (dairy products development, crafts development), the women of the village (woman rights, and role in the society, women emancipation; how to start your own business).

Events has been conducted to raise awareness of the importance of the natural resources of el-Fekha and on the uniqueness of these resources, in parallel to the cultural assets that should be protected. An event called "A day with the Shepherd" has been organized; and Arak making and degustation competition has been organized and a day with the Responsible Hunter has been organized. It was designed to target both the tourist (visitor) and the inhabitant (local community) of the Hima area. Awareness towards the birds importance in the ecosystems and to the difference between local birds and migrant birds has been raised.

The women of el-Fekha have participated to tourism, or crafts exhibitions in Beirut, Byblos, Geneve and France where they were very proud of their products.

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

All activities described in the proposal of the project have been realized.

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

List:

- Municipal decree copy
- Management plan
- Ecotourism strategy
- Grazing assessment
- zonation map
- Fauna assessment report
- Flora assessment report
- Socio-economic report
- Veterinarian report
- Brochure of carpet
- Carpet brief marketing study
- COOP legal papers
- Fakiha brochure
- Film on gazing
- Fakiha Flora Field Guide

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 is very well designed. It has logical phases that help in the realization of the objectives from the awareness at the local community levels to the conservation of the natural resources and the economic result benefitting the local community, and finally the level of satisfaction the visitor has after experiencing the activities.

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

The implementation of the different activities of the projects was very smooth; only one aspect may alter its progress, the security level. But even with a lack of relative security the project continued and no components have been left apart.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

The work with local communities is not easy but it definitely can reach its objectives if well designed, planned and conducted. The most important lessons learned is to be transparent with the local community and have faith in them and accompany them to take important decisions. This process takes time, because it is very much diverse and has many ramifications. Such projects need longer periods for implementation in order to reach sustainability and durable adoption by the local community, facing the threat of changes in decision-making leaders at the level of local community.

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
OTI USAID	<i>Grantee and Partner leveraging</i>	Around 30,000 \$	For training women on carpet weaving
LACTIMED	<i>Grantee and Partner leveraging</i>	Around 25,000\$	For equipment in the coop milk center
Contribution from UN Women FGE & EU	<i>Project co-financing</i>	Around 30,000\$	For national & regional events

***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.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

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

All the components of the project have been developed and reached their objectives as planned. But in order to maintain their sustainability the project should benefit of phase 2 or extension over many years, because the local population needs continuous support (moral, ecological, cultural, and economic) to reach satisfactory results in protection of their resources and transforming them into ecotouristic and economic assets without depleting them. This is a very long process. The basement is solid enough though. Example 1: the grazing management plan needs 5 years to show the results in changes on the level of natural resources.

Example 2: the carpet handicraft needs 3 years to show some economic results, and 8 years to reach economic sustainability

Example 3: ecotourism strategy needs 6 years to be able to support the Hima heroes economically.

Example 4: Changes in environment positive enhancement cannot be testified before 10 to 15 years.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

As explained above, the ministry of agriculture is interested in the success of participatory approaches used in the establishment of the coop, and interested in cooperation with SPNL for its replicability & upgrade on national level.

Support from LACTIMED towards the mobilization of equipment for the milk center of the coop was unplanned, but mobilized through continuous efforts built on the success of the project.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project. Regarding our project, it has no need for any safeguard policy assessment or measures. Further, please find below a list of achievements that helps in ensuring sustainability and safeguarding natural resources sustainable management:

- Hima el-Fekha Municipal Decree (achieved)

- National Strategy for Ecotourism in Lebanon (ongoing, it helps safeguard the natural resources in all the country and in Hima el-Fekha specifically, and generating economic benefit without depleting the natural resources)
- Hima concept adopted by the ministry of environment (ongoing, it helps in confirming the Hima concept and its approach that involves the sustainable use of natural resources by and for the local communities surrounding the Hima and stresses on the involvement of the local community in the decision making process for the site management; it is beneficial as well for linking the Hima sites together)
- COOP legal foundation (it safeguards the sustainability of the grazing chain, natural, and socio-economic)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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.cepfn.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				
(Enter Grant Term)				
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, 2013 to May 30, 2014. (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.	yes	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. Hima el-Fakiha
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	yes	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. Hima el-Fakiha
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.	yes	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	Declared Hima (5913 ha)	
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	yes			Time is needed in order to be able to estimate tangible socio-economic benefits.

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

