

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine
Project Title:	Protecting Biodiversity by Promoting Nature-Based Tourism and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Massif – Plaine du Nord Conservation Corridor
Date of Report:	May, 2013
Report Author and Contact Information	Jean Wiener, jeanw@foprobim.org

CEPF Region: Caribbean Islands-Haiti

Strategic Direction: #2: “Integrate biodiversity conservation into landscape and development planning and implementation in six conservation corridors”; Investment priority #2.4 “Promote nature-based tourism and sustainable agriculture and fisheries to enhance connectivity and ecosystem resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods.”

Grant Amount: US\$83,800

Project Dates: 1 May, 2012 to 30 April, 2013

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

Partner	Level of involvement
(Local) OPBB – <i>Organization Pechè pou Développement Bord de Mer Bas Limbé</i>	Participated in mangrove nursery creation and management; development of apiculture; sea turtle monitoring; educational activities
(Local) APABL – <i>Asosyasyon Plantè Agricole Bas Limbé</i>	Participated in mangrove nursery creation and management; development of apiculture; sea turtle monitoring; educational activities
(Local) APDEB – <i>Asosyasyon Paysan pou le Développement Bord de Mer Bas Limbé</i>	Participated in development of apiculture; educational activities
(International) EnviroSynergy	Participated in mangrove nursery creation and management; development of apiculture; sea turtle monitoring; educational activities; financed a portion of the development and distribution of educational materials

Conservation Impacts

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

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

The long-term impacts of this project include: the preservation, protection, and increased management of local biodiversity and natural habitats through the development of sustainable environmentally friendly income generating activities for the local communities; increased understanding among local communities of their inter-linked interests in engaging in and promoting activities which protect local natural resources; greater interaction between environmentally friendly tourism operators and local communities of the need to work together to protect local biodiversity and habitats for mutual benefit.

Although the primary zones of action for the project are the lower watershed areas the ability to replicate these actions at other locations and a much larger scales is inherent in the project design. This project would only be the beginning of up-scaling actions to the benefit of the entire corridor as well as other locations with potential tourism development.

800+ha of mangroves and 10+miles of marine turtle nesting beaches and associated ecosystems under improved management by local communities.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

This project has assisted in increasing local awareness of environmental issues by providing educational classes/activities to local community stakeholders (primarily children) in order to increase their involvement in the monitoring and management of their own local resources. Along these lines, the project has also provided the beginning of environmentally friendly sustainable alternative income generating activities in the form of:

- the training of Nature Teams – trained and educated in the monitoring of sea turtles;
- the development of apiculture; and,
- the development of mangrove nurseries.

Through the educational and sustainable alternative income generating activities the protection of the 800+ha of mangroves and 10+ miles of sea turtle nesting beaches has begun with local communities. Activities with local adults and school children has targeted the management, development of nurseries, and replanting of mangroves with the intrinsic implication of local communities. Along with this, the development of apiculture in the target area will assist with the development of environmentally friendly alternative income generating activities as well as increasing the local pollinator count assisting in agricultural production while adding value to local mangroves in their relation to mangrove honey production.

This project has raised awareness among the local communities along the lines of the needs for the potential development of eco-tourism in their area. With the most popular

Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines destination located 14km away at Labadie delivering approximately 6,000 tourists a week the opportunities could be vast if the community could get better organized in order to exploit this possibility. Although a joint examination with the local community revealed a few possibilities (e.g. mangrove tours, sandy beaches, historical sites, sea turtle nesting, iguana watching) for the development of eco-tourism related activities, the local community presently does not have the capacity to engage in truly sustainable eco-tourism activities.

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

Through educational activities at the grassroots level this project in the short-term will:

- engage in urgently needed activities targeting the sustainable use of environmental resources
- establish a community based data collection program for marine turtles
- begin actions targeted at the conservation of marine turtles and mangroves
- encourage and promote the use of alternative income generating activities such as ecotourism and mangrove-linked apiculture
- produce a brief report on the identification of nature-based tourism possibilities with local community groups and tourism operators
- have eight individuals engaged in mangrove-linked apiculture and/or plant nurseries for sustainable livelihoods (new stakeholder group protecting mangroves)
- have six individuals chosen to participate in newly formed “Nature Teams” engaging in environmental management/stewardship activities and monitoring
- have 200 stakeholders having participated in environmental education and monitoring activities targeting the protection of area biodiversity and achieving a greater understanding of the critical importance of protecting biological resources for their socio-eco-environmental well-being
- undertake a review and needed revisions of marine turtle and mangrove management laws in order to bring Haiti’s environmental laws in-line with other regional and global legislation

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

This project has engaged over 400 members of the local community (adults and children) in environmental education activities, resource conservation, protection and rehabilitation initiatives, as well as the development of environmentally friendly and sustainable alternative income generating activities. It has helped to train “Nature Teams” whose role will be to continue and maintain activities which were undertaken during the project lifetime including the continued monitoring of sea turtles, mangroves, and the continued development of apiculture.

The project has created reports:

- by the nature team on sea turtle and mangrove monitoring and activities;
- the potential for development of eco-tourism for the area;
- the examination of Haiti’s environmental laws related to sea turtle management and conservation along with recommendations prepared for the public sector for possible modifications to bring Haiti in line with regional and global legislation;
- the examination of Haiti’s environmental laws related to mangrove management and conservation along with recommendations prepared for the public sector for possible modifications.

It has prepared over 10,000 mangrove trees for reforestation activities, modified and distributed educational materials on mangroves and sea turtles to the local communities during educational activities, and installed 10 bee hives and provided training for local stakeholders in the development of sustainable apiculture.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 800+ha under improved management

Species Conserved: n/a

Corridors Created: n/a

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

Success: Except for one activity (see Challenges) all project components and activities were achieved; some exceeded. The willingness of local children as well as adults to participate in project activities and their intrinsic implication in all project activities was primarily due to much advanced groundwork preparation and allowed for the successes of the activities.

Challenges: There remains in most Haitian communities a lack of willingness within and among the members to exchange information, i.e. there is a hope on the part of those who were first contacted that any “windfall” will come to them first, and that by distributing information about a project and having others involved, may “dilute” their own benefits. Keeping information and knowledge for oneself has become a major cultural hindrance in the provision of community assistance projects.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No.

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:

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS:

FoProBiM will work closely with coastal community stakeholders in general, and local fishers in particular to examine and promote the use of nature-based tourism to protect area biodiversity and promote sustainable livelihood activities through the use of both formal classes/seminars and informal meetings, as well as the use of culturally appropriate educational materials, and the use of case studies/lessons learned.

Sensitization of individuals and groups directly or indirectly affecting threatened area biodiversity and the design of protective and remedial activities (e.g. fishing technics, alternatives to marine turtle exploitation) will be examined. These groups will include among others: public and private sector institutions including the local tourism industry, fishers, farmers, school children, church groups, women’s groups, youth groups and young professionals.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

More than 400 (project target 200) local children and adults have participated in more than eight environmental education activities, most including field work involving the development of plant nurseries and apiculture. Activities linked to the importance of mangroves, the development of mangrove nurseries, the importance of bees, the

development of apiculture, as well as basic marine information such as the prevention of pollution, the life cycle of sea turtles and fishes, and the need to sustainably manage and protect their environmental resources were discussed. Local issues such as the exploitation of mangroves and sea turtles as well as the potential for development of eco-tourism engaged the local communities in contemplative activities in the potential for designing initiatives to better manage these resources and take advantage of certain economic opportunities for sustainable development.

Component 2 Planned

REVIEW OF EXISTING LAWS:

Haiti's Environmental Laws in regard to marine turtles and mangrove exploitation will be examined and new recommendations made to decision-makers in order to bring Haiti in line with other regional conservation actions. Consultations with local fishers and mangrove exploiters will be critical to this component as any success or failure will depend on having them "on-board" for management and protective actions.

Component 2 Actual at Completion

In collaboration with local stakeholder exploiting both sea turtles and wood for charcoal production an examination of Haiti's laws on both of these topics was undertaken. One report each on these topics was prepared and submitted to CEPF. Recommendations for additions/modifications to existing laws is included within these reports and at an opportune time these will be presented to concerned public sector officials for consideration under national legislation.

Component 3 Planned:

CREATION OF NATURE TEAMS:

Two teams of three individuals, the "Nature Teams", chosen from local coastal communities will be trained in: undertaking surveys; basic environmental conservation concepts including nature-based tourism; and the proper identification of marine turtles and their habitat, as well as how to engage in environmental management/stewardship activities with their own communities. They will be established as the on-the-ground teams to perform stewardship activities with local communities for present and potential future activities. Their remuneration will be negotiated in FoProBiM's and EnviroSynergy's counterpart funding and along with potential financial subvention will include participation in deliverable 1.2 which will include receiving equipment and training. Depending on their strengths they may eventually become autonomous groups which may desire to develop into their own local CSOs.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

After several community meetings during the start of activities in May and June four individuals were initially chosen to form the Nature Teams with the knowledge that their numbers would grow. Educational activities on survey methods for sea turtles, and eco-tourism concepts were undertaken during the early part of the project. As the project matured, activities related to environmental education, monitoring of sea turtles, monitoring mangroves and developing plant nurseries, and apicultural activities

increased. This team grew in number to 12 with all members participating in most activities to various extents.

The actual number of those who participated in nature team educational and community activities is significantly higher due to the fact that the activities were always open to all those who wanted to come and listen (and participate). No one was ever turned away.

Members of the Nature Teams

Person	Area of Development			Other info
Louis Melus	Apiculture	Plants		ASEC – 2ème section Bas Limbé
Louis Makens		Plants		
Jeanne Abraham			Turtles (lead)	
Johnny Louis		Plants	Turtles	
Sainpha Ans Roney	Apiculture	Plants	Turtles (lead)	
Leonel Abraham	Apiculture	Plants	Turtles	
Jean Frantzly		Plants		President of OPBB
Victor Prudhomme		Plants		Treasurer of OPBB
Jean Natalie	Apiculture	Plants		
Joseph Youseline	Apiculture	Plants		
Louis Pharisien	Apiculture	Plants		
Davilma Patrice	Apiculture	Plants		

Activities

Education

Environmental education activities were undertaken every month from project start for the local communities with more intensive classes for the nature team taking place six times in total until the end of the project. The members of the nature team were expected to actively participate in the community activities and to lead certain initiatives on their own, such as the development of more plant nurseries, educational field trips and activities with local children, and apiculture demonstrations. As the on-site staff of the project they were to also see to the efficient running and ensure the continuity of activities.

Sea turtles

Educational activities related to sea turtle monitoring was begun in May and June for the Nature Teams in particular with certain activities overflowing to the local communities through other educational programs. Nature Team members were given a notebook, pencil, measuring tape, and time/date stamped camera. Two sites were targeted with one

team taking one site each: the beaches along the area of Bas Limbé and the beach along the Limbé Bay area.

There remains much discussion over the nomenclature of sea turtles throughout Haiti. The designation of *Kawan* for the Leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and of *Karet* for the Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) are somewhat agreed upon. However, there is virtually no agreement on the naming of all other sea turtles except to collectively call them *Toti*. Although training as well as a turtle identification guide were provided to the Nature Team FoProBiM did not feel that field identification was possible beyond *Kawan*, *Karet*, and *Toti*. This is taken into consideration in the table of sighting/captures below.

A report on the Nature Teams' activities has been submitted.

Component 4 Planned:
ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

Plant nurseries/Mangroves

Two plant nurseries were developed on both the northern ends of the western and eastern Bas Limbé tombolos (map). Each nursery was prepared with 5,000 propagules from nearby Red Mangroves (*Rhizophora mangle*) with a total of 10,000 prepared. As the propagules began to grow, any lost were replaced in order to keep the numbers stable. It is estimated that both nurseries were experiencing a loss rate of approximately 5% per month. Six activities were held with over 400 local school children to provide them with practical field knowledge about mangroves and their importance as well as how to develop a mangrove nursery.

Plant nursery #2 near one of the canals of the Limbé River in Bois Caiman experienced a loss of approximately 1,500 mangroves out of 5,000 due to tropical storm Sandy and its aftermath in late October and early November. These were replaced with external project funds by February, 2013.

Although some concerns were raised about the locations of the nurseries near the water as well as destruction of some of the propagules by crabs, these issues are minor and justifiable. For placing the nurseries near the water the justification is reduction in the cost of transport to the planting site, the availability of sea water required for watering, and the availability of the proper soil for use in the nurseries. Placing the nursery at another location would incur increased costs in transportation of water, soil, and propagules, as well as increased cost in bringing the plants back to the planting area when they are ready. Although as stated above there was a minor loss during tropical storm Sandy, one cannot always predict when a disaster may strike.

As for the losses inflicted by crabs, this was a minor issue when gauged against the convenience of location. All losses, as stated above were replaced.

Apiculture

The local community groups had already undertaken a small amount of apiculture training related to the USAID project DEED in 2010-2012. The groups with which FoProBiM is working purchased 30 hives through their local supplier with remaining DEED funding. FoProBiM did not participate in this purchase upon seeing that these locally manufactured hives were seriously defective. These DEED purchased hives were installed by the community in August, 2012 and immediately began to show problems.

During this time FoProBiM was preparing its own hives made by an apiarist with over a decade of experience and was starting to supply the community at Bas Limbé with these hives. In January of 2013 the local community groups at Bas Limbé put in a request to FoProBiM to send our specialist to help save their hives because all of the colonies in the DEED hives were dying. FoProBiM then sent our apiarist to work with the Nature Teams to assist in trying to save the hives, but in the end it was decided that the poor construction materials and methods of the DEED hives could not be remedied, and the hives were abandoned.

In the end FoProBiM installed 10 new hives which are still functioning well and provided the community groups with some basic equipment as well as consulting services from our apiarist. Although FoProBiM hopes to continue to work in the local community after project funding has ended, it remains up to the community to maintain and grow this new source of potential revenue.

The local community groups with which FoProBiM has worked will take over both the apicultural and plant nursery activities. Again, FoProBiM will continue to work with these groups after project completion to provide specialists and encourage the continuation of honey production and its eventual marketing. As with previous FoProBiM activities in apiculture certain of our previous project beneficiaries are now selling honey to private individuals as well as in supermarkets in Port-au-Prince. It is hope that honey production in Bas Limbé will also soon reach this level with sales in Cap Haitien.

The local community groups will take over the nurseries and after a replanting activity later this year or early next year they will be free to sell any remaining mangroves from the nursery through the associations to individuals or other projects in the area with the guarantee that the funds are reinserted into the community in order to continue the viability of their nurseries. Although transplanting maturity will be achieved after the termination of grant funding, FoProBiM will continue to work with the community to ensure that the mangroves are planted at selected sites when ready. FoProBiM will maintain its contacts in the community in order to encourage and ensure the long term viability of these activities for as long as it is able. With the community having participated in educational activities, hands-on development of mangrove nurseries, and

soon mangrove replanting, a vested interest in the mangrove trees in their community is being developed and encouraged

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

The activity for the investigation into the potential for the development of eco-tourism in the area, although it did not go as “unrealized”, did pose certain difficulties in its implementation.

There is no “official” tourism sector in Bas Limbé – Chouchou area with tourism activities being of the opportunistic variety. Tourism activity is not sufficient enough in the area to develop full-time income. Although a few in the “upscale” tourism sector in Cap Haitien showed some interest in developing eco-tourism related activities in the Bas Limbé – Chouchou Bay area, none were interested enough to open a dialogue with local coastal community groups. Our impression is that most if not all are somewhat struggling and do not have the resources to expand into a new area either through infrastructure or excursions. The recent boom in interest in Haiti from development agencies/NGOs since the earthquake has provided them with a much needed (and much longed for) boost, but that boost is now waning. Many of them took advantage of the boost to undertake much needed infrastructure upgrades at their current locations. Contact with the RCCL representative in Haiti was extremely helpful and assisted in getting a feel for the possibilities, and constraints, of engaging in tour operations with the cruise line. After contact with RCCL headquarters FoProBiM was provided a sample form for excursions to fill out.

We must admit though, and as is stated in our Tourism report, that although the sites are beautiful there is really not much else to see, and the lack of most infrastructure makes is a somewhat hard sell to all but those who are ready to make serious monetary investments (e.g. a full service hotel) in the area. The development of local tourism primarily in the form of day-trips, and adventure tourist, primarily youth “roughing it”, should be the target market for now. The Nature Teams now have more knowledge of local resources and the importance of protecting them and will hopefully continue to take the lead with the development of the eco-tourism sector by encouraging tourists to now also take tours of the bee hives and mangroves (and purchase honey and mangroves), and observe sea turtles (while protecting them).

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

Sea turtle ID key
Mangrove pamphlet
Tourism Report
Nature Team Report
Report on Mangroves Legislation
Report on Sea Turtle Legislation

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.

The local Mayor, although aware of our activities has decided to not really participate, although we have his support. Political instability, especially at the community level currently hinders the advancement of all types of projects due to the insecurity of the maintenance of certain posts. At this point in time in Haiti many (most) local government officials are presidential appointees and are therefore supposed to be up for election soon. They therefore, do not appear to be very interested in participating in activities.

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

Success of this project, as with FoProBiM's previous activities, was guaranteed by intrinsically implicating local stakeholders in both the project design process as well as all aspects of implementation in order to provide them with the ultimate sense of ownership, pride in success, and responsibility in achieving project results. FoProBiM's projects are undertaken with and for local stakeholders. Each community is different in many respects and interventions and activities generally need to be tailored to each need; we are not a hammer and everything does not look like a nail.

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

As with the project design process the intrinsic implication of local stakeholders in all aspects of implementation is critical. This project, as with most other similar project simply would not, and can not work without the local stakeholders taking a critical role in project execution and, hopefully, success.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Haiti is still very far behind other nations in terms of being able to manage any of its natural resources.

One of the issues is the difficulty in developing a mentality of "collective effort" in protecting and sustainably using resources. There remains in most Haitian communities a lack of willingness within and among the members to exchange information. There is a

hope on the part of those who were first contacted that any “windfall” will come to them first, and that by distributing information about a project, and having others involved, may “dilute” their own benefits. Keeping information and knowledge for oneself has become a major cultural hindrance. Information is power, or in these cases, money.

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
EnviroSynergy	A: In-kind	\$5,000	
FoProBiM	A: In-kind	\$15,000	
NFWF	B: Leveraged	\$30,000	Nationwide sea turtle survey (1 year)

**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.)*

Through FoProBiM's Massif du Nord project, as stated in our project reports, the US National Fish and Wildlife Foundation had decided to provide FoProBiM with a small grant to continue and expand some of our sea turtle monitoring activities (Nature Teams) and expand this nation-wide providing us with the opportunity to undertake Haiti's first serious on-the-ground sea turtle survey. This led to a piggy-backing of a nation-wide manatee survey with CAR-SPAW for, again, Haiti's first serious on-the-ground (in-the-water) survey on these mammals. This has led to a rapid survey of other marine mammals in Haiti's waters.

The CEPF sea turtle survey expanded by NFWF has now also been expanded with funding from Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines (RCCL). This small project will allow FoProBiM to continue and expand project activities related to the development of alternative income generating activities (artwork, apiculture) in northern Haiti at Bas Limbe and/or Caracol Bay.

Sustainability/Replicability

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

The local community groups who are working together, and with which FoProBiM is working are already taking over control of both the apicultural and plant nursery activities. Again, FoProBiM will continue to work with these groups after project completion to provide specialists and encourage the continuation of honey production and its eventual marketing. As with previous FoProBiM activities in apiculture, certain of our previous project beneficiaries have grown their production to the point where they are now selling honey to private individuals as well as in supermarkets and pharmacies in

Port-au-Prince. It is hoped that honey production in Bas Limbé will also soon reach this level.

Although, as was known, transplanting maturity for the nursery plants will be achieved after (Jan/Feb 2014) the termination of grant funding, FoProBiM will continue to work with the community to ensure that the mangroves are planted at selected sites when ready. These local community groups will also take over the nurseries and are free to sell any remaining mangroves (after the reforestation activity) from the nursery through the associations to individuals or other projects in the area with the guarantee that the funds are reinserted into the community in order to continue the viability of the nurseries.

It is hoped, of course, as with all community-based interventions of this type, that these activities will become self-sustaining. FoProBiM is currently in discussions with the Haitian Ministry of Environment, Counterpart International and the Whitley Fund for Nature for possible funding in order to continue and strengthen these activities to provide them a bit more of a push.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

In part due to this project FoProBiM has recently received funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to undertake sea turtle monitoring nationwide for one year, from UNEP-CAR/SPAW for manatee research until November 2013, and is auto-financing a marine mammal survey also until November 2013. These activities will assist in the near term continuation of monitoring in the target area by the Nature Teams which is one of 13 sites being targeted by FoProBiM for these new activities. FoProBiM hopes to find additional funding for long term monitoring activities in which the Nature Teams would be involved, including a potential expansion out of their own community.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

n/a

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Haiti remains an extremely difficult place to undertake all types of activities/projects and certainly environmental initiatives are no exception. These environmental initiatives are actually the most difficult to undertake due to the fact that the economic hardships are at such a critical level.

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:

Name: Jean Wiener

Organization name: Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine (FoProBiM)

Mailing address: 6011 Henning St., Bethesda, MD 20817 USA

Tel: Haiti – (509)3701-3383, USA – (301)365-3383

Fax: n/a

E-mail: jeanw@foprobiim.org

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

See the last performance report (April 2013) for completed tables

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, 2012 to April 30, 2013. (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.				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?				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.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.				

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	Payment for environmental services											
Total																							

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

