

## CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Wetlands International
<b>Project Title:</b>	Developing the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the Imatong Mountains in South Sudan on Biodiversity Conservation and Management
<b>Date of Report:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015
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**CEPF Region:** Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** Initiate and support sustainable financing and related actions for the conservation of priority KBAs and Corridors

**Grant Amount:** USD 19,905

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014, with an extension to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015

**Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):** Wetlands International – Kenya Office: This was the grant recipient and the only implementing partner for the project

### Conservation Impacts

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

Our project contributes to CEPF Investment Priority 3.4, which supports the institutional development of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in South Sudan and thus enhances their role in the conservation of the Imatong Mountains Key Biodiversity Area (KBA).

A needs assessment of civil society capacity was undertaken using a capacity needs assessment tool that was developed by CEPF (Civil Society Tracking Tool). Based on the results of the capacity needs assessment, training modules were developed; 13 members of 9 CSOs then underwent an intensive 6-day training in October 2014 in Juba, South Sudan. This training event was the first step in the process of achieving changes in the KBA. After the training, 3 CSOs went through on-line mentoring sessions with Wetlands International. This was done between October 2014 and April 2015. The sessions were mainly geared toward provision of technical advice and support for revision of proposals which entailed ensuring the CSOs understood the conservation issues at hand in the KBA and how to address them.

After the mentoring sessions three concepts addressing conservation of forests and biodiversity in the Imatong Mountains were submitted to Wetlands International by the 3 CSOs in April 2015. After a final review, the concepts will be submitted to various donors including CEPF in May and June 2015. It is hoped that the concepts will attract funding and thus enhance the role of the CSOs in conservation of the KBA.

The CSOs awareness on conservation issues has improved as is evidenced through their current concept notes. The CSOs now have conservation of the Imatong Mountains as one of their objectives. One of the CSOs (SSOPO) has gone one step ahead by employing a staff member with an environmental conservation background to help in program design and development as well as project implementation technical advice.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.***

Activities	Overall results
Capacity needs and assessment	<p>The contract between Wetlands International and the CEPF was signed. In December 2013, just after the contract was signed, fighting broke out in South Sudan. It was therefore important to get clearance to travel or undertake any activities in South Sudan. As we foresaw a delay in activity implementation, Wetlands International Kenya requested an extension from CEPF, which was granted until March 2015.</p> <p>Between January and March 2014 though field activities planned in South Sudan were not undertaken – this period was used to: seek contacts of other stakeholders and CSOs in South Sudan and compile literature on the Imatong mountains. Email and skype communication was also maintained with the 3 Core CSOs – South Sudan Development Organisation (SSDO), Community Action Water Programme (CAWP) and Action for Community Transformation (ACT). In February 2014, a meeting was held with James Kahurananga of African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) in Nairobi, who was then based in Juba but had been temporarily located to Nairobi due to the situation in South Sudan. He was resourceful and provided us with information on South Sudan and on the current status of conservation efforts in the Imatong Mountains. He also gave us an overview of the current conservation project that AWF is implementing in the Imatong Mountains. A skype meeting was also held with Matt Rice of Flora and Fauna International (FFI), who also provided us with information on South Sudan and useful contacts including that of their contact person in South Sudan - Adrian Garside.</p> <p>In March 2015 the Regional Implementation Team (RIT) put the Wetlands International Kenya office in contact with a Birdlife CEPF grantee – Tharcisse Ukizintambara, who we made contact with. Tharcisse has also received a grant, but to undertake a capacity needs assessment of CSOs in South Sudan – Imatong Mountains KBA. This worked out well for us. Since we were working in the same KBA, he focused more on the capacity needs assessment of CSOs while we focused on the capacity building of the CSOs. The capacity needs assessment would be undertaken using a tool that was developed by CEPF known as the Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSST). Together with Tharcisse, we identified CSOs (in addition to the 3 original CSOs (ACT, CAWP and SSDO) which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mana Development Agency (MADA)</li> <li>- Organisation for Peace Relief and Development (OPRD)</li> <li>- Col Development Initiative (CDI)</li> <li>- Equatoria Women Association (EWA)</li> <li>- Southern Sudan Older Peoples Organisation (SSOPO)</li> <li>- Greater Kapoeta Development Agency (GKDA)</li> </ul> <p>Tharcisse made his first field visit to South Sudan between June 3<sup>rd</sup> and June 7<sup>th</sup> 2014, during which time he was able to administer the CSST tool to some CSOs. He produced a report, which identified areas where the CSOs felt they had limited capacity; these included: resources development; conservation project design and management; networking and communication; sustainability strategy; monitoring and evaluation; human resources development. This</p>

enabled Wetlands International to focus the capacity building efforts in these 5 areas. We therefore developed a first draft of a capacity building plan.

For Wetlands International, on the ground activities in South Sudan started in earnest with a first field mission in June 2014. Apart from this being a scoping mission, it was also an opportunity to a) undertake the first meeting with the Core CSOs, share our work plans with them and agree on them b) conduct courtesy calls to government agencies (Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism - MWCT) and non-governmental organisations (FFI, Red Cross South Sudan and ACORD) and identify areas of collaboration and synergy c) finalise on the capacity building action plan.

Calm had more or less returned to the country. During our visit, our first stop was to the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism (MWCT) where we met with Philip Majak (Director General) and Minasona Peter Lero (Director of Wildlife Management and National Parks). We explained the project to them and they gave us a green light to proceed. The MWCT also provided us with some literature and studies on the Imatong mountains, which will be shared with CEPF.

We met face to face with 2 of the Core CSOs – ACT (Henry Kenyi) and SSDO (Steven Wani) in Juba, with whom we had meeting with. We were not able to have a face-to-face meeting with CAWP but we did communicate on phone with their Executive Director (Yona Lemi) who was not in Juba at the time. We were also able to share the capacity building action plan and get comments and inputs on how to improve it.

During the visit, we were able to establish contacts with other CSOs including SSOPO who were very willing to work with us and also help us in planning the logistics of the training. We were not very successful in identifying environmental CSOs. We did however establish contact with ACORD (Wilfred Opobo), which is an International NGO that undertakes some environmental activities that include tree planting and conservation agriculture.

A meeting was also held with the South Sudan Red Cross (Taban Sabir). In other Eastern Africa Countries like Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya – Wetlands International has established a very good rapport with the local Red Cross Chapters. Through the Netherlands Red Cross and the local Red Cross Chapters, we have been able to fundraise for joint activities. Red Cross focuses more on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) but as Wetlands International we bring in our expertise on environmental management and restoration (EMR) at the same time focusing on issues revolving around conservation of biodiversity. Our meeting with them was fruitful. Though they did note that they would not be able to attend the upcoming training due to limited staff capacity, they did express interest in working with us in future.

Other organisations we met included:

- College of Wildlife and Natural Resources of the University of Juba – Dr Pasquale Moilinga (a contact that was provided by Tharcisse). We discussed opportunities for further collaboration especially with regards to generating more data and information on the Imatong Mountains KBA.
- Fauna and Flora International – Adrian Garside. He shared his current experiences in South Sudan and the Imatong Mountains and on hotspots in the country that needed conservation interventions especially regarding wetlands conservation.

	<p>Another organisation that is active in conservation is WCS – we were however not able to meet with them.</p> <p>Though we were not able to travel to Torit (due to the expense involved) or have a joint meeting with all 3 core CSOs, the field visit was a success and our objectives were met.</p>
<p>Module identification and development</p>	<p>In June and July 2014, based on the results of the CSST tool and input and information from the CSOs during our visit to South Sudan, it was decided that training modules would be developed on Conservation Program Design and Management, Proposal Development and Resources Development (fundraising, building and strengthening networks). A module would also be developed on human resources development as this was cited as an area of concern even during the meetings with the core CSOs.</p> <p>In August 2014, James Oringo was contracted to assist in developing the training modules. He was hired based on prior experience in the development of training modules and also based on his working experience in South Sudan and modules. As a part-time lecturer at the University of Nairobi he used some of his training materials and a book recommended from CEPF that provided a lot of useful material (<a href="http://www.cepf.net/SiteCollectionDocuments/eastern_afromontane/InstitutionalFundraisingConservationProjects.pdf">http://www.cepf.net/SiteCollectionDocuments/eastern_afromontane/InstitutionalFundraisingConservationProjects.pdf</a>). Wetlands International developed the modules on conservation.</p>
<p>Training of CSOs</p>	<p>The participants for the training were identified. In choosing the participants we tried as much as possible to focus on the senior management and technical staff within the organisations. We also tried to maintain a gender balance, but in the end this proved to be a challenge as the number of women working in the leadership or technical positions was limited. We however managed to get 1 female participant from SSOPO.</p> <p>Due to James Oringo's prior experience and contacts in South Sudan, we kept him on to assist in delivering the training in South Sudan. This was not earlier planned for, but it was deemed as necessary since his team in South Sudan was instrumental in planning for the workshop including identifying the venue and contacting participants in South Sudan. Two meetings were held with James in September 2014 to discuss issues including the targeted participants, training content, agenda and methodologies for delivery of the content. We also resolved to undertake the training in Juba because all of the CSOs that were invited except 2 (EWA and MADA) were actually based in Juba rather than in Torit. The costs of undertaking the training in Juba were therefore much lower.</p> <p>A six-day training was undertaken in South Sudan from October 6th to October 11th 2014 in Juba, South Sudan. The training was attended by 13 participants from 9 CSOs (Konoina Nuba, OPRD, CAWP, ACORD, CDI, ACT, MADA, SSOPO, RAAH) – list is attached. The training combined both theory and practical exercises. The training was geared toward developing a better understanding of conservation program design and of the global and local conservation issues and why it was important to address them. The training sessions also incorporated input from a government employee who had good practical knowledge and information on the Imatong Mountains.</p> <p>On the last day of the training, 11<sup>th</sup> October 2014, the CSOs went through a practical exercise where each one of them was expected to develop draft concepts. Participants were encouraged to share freely. The experiences, skills, knowledge and interactive mode of presentation made the training workshop participatory and lively. Participant evaluation of the training indicated that it was</p>

	<p>successful. Additionally, at the beginning of the training the participants were asked to articulate their expectations – a review of the expectations at the end of the workshop indicated that the expectations of participants were met. All participants were of the view that the workshop was relevant to their work. They however expressed that the conservation training should have given room for more CSOs to attend so that more regions in South Sudan learn and spread the word of conservation. The power-point presentations as well as the training report are attached.</p>
<p>Learning and knowledge management</p>	<p>With regards to documenting information available on the Imatong mountains, during the course of the project, the following documents on the Imatong Mountains were identified as important:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AWF study reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic baseline survey</li> <li>• Agriculture value-chain analysis</li> <li>• Water and forest assessment</li> <li>• Land tenure study</li> <li>• Ecological assessment</li> <li>• Institutional needs assessment and training</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands report on Water Resources Management in the Imatong Mountains</li> <li>3. Forestry development prospects in the Imatong Central Forest Reserve, Southern Sudan, Volume 1: <a href="http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/users/millsr/isbes/ODLF/LRS28-1.pdf">http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/users/millsr/isbes/ODLF/LRS28-1.pdf</a></li> <li>4. Imatong Mountains, Birdlife Data Zone: <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=6819">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sitefactsheet.php?id=6819</a></li> <li>5. Prins, E and Friis. I. (2005). Satellite analysis of the vegetation on the Imatong mountains in Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda. In: FRIIS, I and VOLLESEN, K. (2005): With interpretation of satellite imagery by Erik Prins and Ib Friis and a chapter on zoogeography by Jon Fjeldså. Biologiske Skrifter 51:2. p 672-681. The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters.</li> <li>6. Gorsevski, V., Geores, M., &amp; Kasischke, E. (2013). Human dimensions of land use and land cover change related to civil unrest in the Imatong Mountains of South Sudan. Applied Geography, 38, 64-75.</li> <li>7. Sommerlatte, H.; Sommerlatte, M. A field guide to the trees and shrubs of the Imatong Mountains, Southern Sudan. 1990 pp.</li> <li>8. <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/IBAs/AfricaCntryPDFs/Sudan.pdf">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/IBAs/AfricaCntryPDFs/Sudan.pdf</a></li> <li>9. Studies undertaken by WCS and MWCT on the Imatong mountains</li> </ol> <p>Additionally, apart from AWF and NIRAS, one other conservation project was identified in the Imatong Mountains. This project is being carried out by Institute of Natural Resources that focused on undertaking an assessment for improved water management of the Upper Imatong Mountain Watershed. More information can be found at: <a href="http://inr.org.za/assessment-for-improved-water-management-of-the-upper-imatong-mountain-watershed-south-sudan/">http://inr.org.za/assessment-for-improved-water-management-of-the-upper-imatong-mountain-watershed-south-sudan/</a></p> <p>Though the communication materials (1000 Leaflets) and policy were not produced during the project period, Wetlands International will work with the 9 CSOs to ensure this is done by December 2015. Initial focus was on building the capacity of CSOs. We now feel that they have some capacity including knowledge and information to actively participate in the development of the communication materials and the policy brief and to actively engage in advocacy activities.</p>
<p>Development of a long term program</p>	<p>On the last day of the training, all the 9 CSOs developed concepts. They were expected to submit the concepts to Wetlands International after the training. Wetlands International received 3 concepts (SSOPO, ACT and OPRD). Though the 3 CSOs started with weak concept notes, we were able to work with them over skype and email between October 2014 and May 2015. They now have</p>

	<p>better concepts.</p> <p>We have encouraged the CSOs to submit their concepts to other donors including NIRAS and CEPF by the end of June 2015. As Wetlands International, we shall follow up with them over the coming 2 months (May and June 2015) to ensure they do this. We shall also ensure that we follow up with the other 6 CSOs as much as is possible. In the event that we do secure funding to do more work in Imatong – we will ensure we continue to build the capacity of the CSOs and engage them actively in project implementation activities.</p> <p>After the training, Wetlands International encouraged the CSOs to come together and form a conservation group/forum. The group will act not only as a platform for learning and sharing on conservation issues but also as an entry point for stakeholders that are interested in addressing various conservation issues. It was encouraging to note that after the training, the CSOs did follow up on this and came together as conservation group/ forum. Our plan as Wetlands International is continue to strengthen this forum. This will be done by supporting the establishment of a secretariat and then providing technical support. Further funding will be sought for this.</p> <p>Follow up of the CSOs will be undertaken in order to gauge their participation in biodiversity conservation over the long term in the KBA.</p>
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***Please provide the following information where relevant:***

**Hectares Protected:** N/A  
**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.***

For CSOs the capacity building and mentoring sessions have contributed to increasing their knowledge on biodiversity conservation that will contribute towards eventual conservation in the KBA. This was evident because they were able to use this knowledge to develop their concepts. Over the months their concepts have evolved from ones that focused more on development and humanitarian related issues to issues focusing more on biodiversity conservation. This is beneficial for the KBA and the CSOs because it will increase the conservation initiatives in the KBA.

As Wetlands International, we were able to deliver quality training to the CSOs. This project generated immense interest and enthusiasm for conservation as evidenced by the participation during the training sessions. The issues raised were relevant and showed an understanding of the material that was delivered. There is now an initial group of CSOs that have an understanding of conservation issues. The CSOs also made additional requests for capacity building on conservation. Other organizations including AWF and NIRAS that are active in the Imatong Mountains KBA are willing to continue to work with these CSOs.

The training sessions included modules on sustainability, project management and human resources that were well received by the participants according to the survey conducted after the delivery of the training.

Though we were not able to continue working with all the CSOs, we were able to continue working online with 3 CSOs (SSOPO, ACT and OPRD) and we were able to assist them in improving their concepts which will be submitted to various donors for funding between May and

June 2015. We will continue monitor their progress over the coming months by ensuring CSST tool is administered again so as to follow up on progress made by the CSOs. Though the other CSOs did not respond to emails we will continue to reach out to them.

Some knowledge management and learning activities like the learning alliance, development of the policy brief and the information leaflets were however not fully accomplished. After the initial assessment it was realized that more needed to be invested in building the capacity of the CSOs in biodiversity conservation and management. More focus was therefore put on this. Wetlands International will however ensure that learning activities are picked up in future programs. The development of the policy brief and the information leaflets will be undertaken by the end of December 2015.

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

We gained different insights from the CSOs that were originally not focusing on conservation activities. For example SSOPO is a CSO focusing on the elderly; their interest in conservation focused on the linkage between conservation of natural resources as a source of traditional knowledge e.g. on medicinal plants. CSOs like OPRD and MADDA, which focused mainly of peace building, and community development programs expressed the strong linkages between peace building and conservation. It was therefore encouraging to note that the CSOs did recognize the importance of conservation in their current settings and did not have to completely alter their mandates in order to address conservation issues.

It was also encouraging to note that one CSO (SSOPO) used their own resources to undertake a survey of natural resources in the Imatong Mountains based on guidelines provided during the training workshops. The methodology of the survey and the results are attached to this report. Additionally the same CSO employed a project officer that has a strong natural resources/conservation background to help in proposal development and project implementation.

Though it was not originally planned for, the training sessions incorporated input from a government employee who had good practical knowledge and information on the Imatong Mountains. His input, vast experience and knowledge on the KBA was well appreciated as is noted by the comments in the training report.

In March 2015, a joint meeting was held with various CEPF South Sudan grantees at the Birdlife Offices in Nairobi; they included AWF, NIRAS and Tharcisse Ukizitambara. During the meeting, the CSOs identified synergies and strengths and agreed to share information as well as undertake joint activity implementation so as to have a greater impact in the KBA. The CSOs also resolved to capitalize on each others strengths in different areas such as water, forests and wetlands management as well as capacity building of CSOs. It was also agreed that the CEPF Birdlife grantees would continue to work with the CSOs whose capacity had been built.

**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 designed before the fighting that erupted in South Sudan in December 2014. A lot changed after December 2014 and it took some time for the project to kick off. Budget adjustments also had to be made in order to cater for eventualities such as the hiring of the consultant. Additionally, some of the assumptions that were made during the project design

including that it would be easy to reach the CSOs and conduct 3 trainings were not the case. There was therefore a need to revise some of the activities such as the number of trainings, in order to achieve our objectives. In a transition country like South Sudan it is important to be prepared for eventualities and also adjust to cater for them as they come.

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

It is important to work with other conservation organizations and other stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of efforts and also reach scale. Working with Tharcisse helped us focus more on the capacity building while he focused more on the assessment. Identification of CSOs proved to be a challenging exercise, we were however able to join efforts with Tharcisse and Charles Losio of AWF in the identification of various CSOs. Working with James Oringo who was familiar with South Sudan helped a lot at it facilitated organization of the trainings.

Through the mentoring process it is possible to work on specific weaknesses within the CSOs. It was also a good way to identify other gaps in the CSOs even after the training and identify where we should put more focus on in future capacity building exercises. For example the CSOs we worked with still struggled to work on clear objectives even after the training session – we however were able to work with them and define clearer objectives.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

Capacity building and training is a process. The training event was just the first step in the process of achieving changes in conservation. New knowledge also does not guarantee changes in conservation practice. It is however important to note that when it comes to conservation, more capacity building, mentoring and follow up of the CSOs needs to be undertaken in order to gauge their participation in conservation and to sustain efforts over the long term. Conservation initiatives also take longer to demonstrate impact there is therefore need for longer-term monitoring. It would be important to sustain efforts in the Imatong Mountains especially in collaboration with other partners that are already working there such as AWF and NIRAS. Additionally, funding for conservation needs a longer-term perspective. There should be funding maintained for monitoring and evaluation of capacities and changes in practices.

**ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

***Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Wetland International	A	5000	Staff time for 2015

***\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF 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 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.***

Wetlands International will continue to seek funding to further their work with the CSOs on conservation issues especially focusing on wetlands in the Imatong Mountains. Wetlands International sees these efforts as paramount to ensuring long-term sustainability of its conservation efforts in the country. It will also be an opportunity to continue working with the CSOs to develop the knowledge material including the policy briefs and the leaflets.

The conservation CSOs group/ forum initiative is an avenue that can be used to further support the work on biodiversity conservation. If further funding is obtained, Wetlands International will develop this further into a network that can enable exchange of information and also enable the CSOs to benefit from us and from each other. Wetlands International will also encourage other CSOs to work with the consortium of conservations CSOs.

In order to ensure the long term monitoring is done, we will also develop a concept note, which we will submit for funding from various funding organizations including CEPF.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved***

## **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

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

All activities implemented under this project did not have any negative environmental or social impacts.

## **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

Generally in South Sudan, the structures for biodiversity conservation and management and \ are either not present or are in their infancy therefore a lot needs to be invested in ensuring the structures are in place so as to support various activities. This however does provide space and opportunities for various conservation initiatives.

In July 2015, Wetlands International will be taking part in the ERT Conservation Conference in Nairobi. During this conference we will share our experiences with the project. We hope to also gain more insights and best practices that we can then apply as we continue to work on conservation issues in the Imatong Mountains in South Sudan.

## **Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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**\*\*\*please complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

## Performance Tracking Report Addendum

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date	Describe the principal results achieved during project period (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.	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.	No		

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



