

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	World Wide Fund for Nature Regional Office for Africa (WWF-ROA)
Project Title:	Enhancing Connectivity and Consolidating Protected Area and Livelihood Gains in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests
Date of Report:	24 th March 2015
Report Author and Contact Information	Kiunga Kareko, Project Coordinator KKareko@wwfkenya.org

CEPF Region: Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests Hotspot (now part Eastern Afromontane and East African Coastal Forests)

Strategic Direction: 6. Consolidation

Grant Amount: US\$ 591,165

Project Dates: Start Date: 1st September 2011. End Date: 31st March 2015

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

Project implementation was led by WWF-ROA through WWF Kenya and Tanzania country offices (WWF-KCO and WWF-TCO). Technical backstopping for WWF-Tanzania was provided by WWF-US. Implementation in Tanzania was also partly done by Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG). The role of WCST was initiation of community tree planting in the Bunduki corridor that joins Uluguru north and south nature reserves, respectively. This is an area of 106 ha. In addition, WCST also supported forest boundary and fire-breaks clearing and establishment of a central nursery and spot weeding for trees planted in the corridor in 2010 with separate support (different project). On the other hand, TFCG has been instrumental in the same activities as well as support to livelihoods initiatives in the four villages bordering the forest corridor. These villages are Vinile, Mangurue, Nyachiro and Bunduki. Another important partner are district councils of Muheza, Kilombero and Kilolo districts.

In Kenya, the key partners were Ministry of Livestock Development, department of beekeeping who provided technical support in terms of apiary management. We also worked closely with Coastal Forests Conservation Unit (CFCU) on implementation of the project, but only for one of the three enterprises.

Conservation Impacts

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

In Tanzania, this has mainly been connectivity work consisting of closing gaps between protected areas in Eastern Arc mountain forests at East Usambara (connecting Nilo and Amani NRs), Bunduki (connecting Uluguru north and south nature reserves), Mngeta (connecting Uzungwa Scarp and Kilombero NRs). In addition, the project has contributed to securing of refugia for Selous Game Reserve by supporting the gazettement of a forest reserve partly owned by a private sector company and partly by a village as a nature reserve and annexing the same to Selous Game Reserve at Magombera.

In Kenya, the project focused on sustaining the operations of three community enterprises namely; Msambweni Beekeepers Association (MBA), Kaya Kinondo Village Bank (KKVB) and Coastal Farm Forestry Association (CFFA). These enterprises were initiated with the aim of offloading pressure on key biodiversity sites in a number of forests across the region, including Kaya Kinondo community scared forest, Kaya Muhaka (also a community scared forest), Gogoni forest reserve, amongst others. All total to more than 1,200 ha.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal): The expected long term impact of this project will be the enhancement of the protected area network within the coastal forests and Eastern Arc Mountains, and the consolidation of a number of recently concluded / not quite finished protected area gazettement processes - including those enhancing connectivity between KBAs. In addition, there will be component of livelihood support around existing KBA sites that have been established as protected areas for some years (Kenya), and around other newly gazetted protected areas (Tanzania). Finally, the case for re-submitting the Eastern Arc World Heritage Application will be made to the Tanzanian authorities, especially to the President, as this application was recently cancelled by a Presidential decree. Part of the reason for the withdrawal of the application seems to be a poor understanding of the ratio between benefits (which are considerable) and costs (which are minimal).

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

Key achievements here include securing of the connectivity between key biodiversity hotspots and improved management of the forests/parks as demonstrated by increases in management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) scores. In the latter, METT scores increased by an average of 10% between 2013 and 2015 in the target forests.

In Kenya, the livelihoods initiatives have successfully improved in terms of bringing in income that support improved well-being of communities living adjacent to the target forests. For example, honey production at MBA has increased by more than 100% from 500 kg in 2011 to 1,500 kg in 2015. For KKVB, the membership has increased from 650 in 2011 to 1,550 in 2015. For CFFA, production of neem manure has increased from none to 2 metric tonnes.

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

1. Gazettement process completed for including the 1,976 ha Magombera forest within the Selous Game Reserve, one of the largest protected areas in the world.
2. Udzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve (32,763 ha) gazettement process concluded, management plan prepared, and 6,300 ha corridor between Uzungwa Scarp and Kilombero Nature Reserve outlined.
3. Derema Forest Reserve / corridor in East Usambara Mountains (968 ha) consolidated through the allocation of alternative farmland for local people, and providing a linkage between the Amani and Nilo Nature Reserves.
4. Bunduki corridor (106 ha) in Uluguru Mountains (part of a 73,000 ha Nature Reserve) consolidated through further income support to local communities and tree planting in the 106 ha corridor area
5. Income supporting activities for communities in the Kwale landscape of Kenya consolidated and made sustainable
6. Benefits (considerable) and costs (minimal) to Tanzania for putting forward the Eastern Arc as a World Heritage site covering 9 sites (451,948 ha) are made to Tanzanian President and senior government officers, aiming to persuade them to reverse their decision to withdraw the application.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- 1) The process towards achieving this impact is that the sugar company (ILLOVO) that owns 1,229 ha of Magombera forest has not struck an agreement with the Tanzania government on how this piece of forest will be managed. In the meantime, the sugar company is managing this forest. The initial idea was to gazette the whole forest (total of 1,976 ha comprising 1,229 ha under the sugar company and the rest being part of the village land). This will then be annexed to Selous Game Reserve.
- 2) Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve (32,763 ha) gazette process is completed but the gazette notice has not been issued. In addition, the management plan has been finalized and approved at all levels (village, district, regional and national). The 6,300 ha corridor between Uzungwa Scarp and Kilombero Nature Reserve has been identified (Mngeta corridor), meetings with five neighbouring villages conducted and agreement reached with them. The map with JB No. 2878 has been prepared, resources assessment conducted and management plan prepared and approved at all villages and one district (Kilolo, and not yet done in Kilombero district).
- 3) The process of allocating 3-acre plots of land to 1,128 families that moved out of Derema corridor is well on course to completion. There is firm commitment from the district authorities that this will happen by 31st March 2015. This has resulted in more security for the 968 ha corridor where natural regeneration has taken good root as evidenced by canopy closure.
- 4) Activities to consolidate the 106 ha gap have been implemented. These include boundary and fire-break cleaning, tree planting and weeding have been completed where a total 10,000 seedlings were planted and 70,000 weeded. The 70,000 seedlings planted in 2010 under a separate initiative and have attained the height of 3-5 meters. Income generating activities that had been planned included goat and pig rearing for four villages but this was changed to establishing and supporting Village Saving and Loan (VSL) groups. The VSL groups were trained and provided with seed funds to start revolving funds from which members will borrow for buying goats, pigs and agriculture inputs. This will increase the number of beneficiaries, reduce the pressure on the resources and improve the communities' livelihood. Income supporting activities for communities in the Kwale landscape of Kenya consolidated and made sustainable. In the tree enterprises, internal governance (including internal management, financial management, democracy, etc.), improved facilities to enhance the enterprises such as infrastructure and equipment as well as technical and management skills through relevant training and exposure visits. As a result of this, the enterprises are better managed and show improved results. These groups are integral parts of forest management associations which are hoped to improve forest management in target forests totalling to over 4,000 ha.
- 5) For the case of resubmission of a dossier to the President of Tanzania on Eastern Arc as a World Heritage Site, there has been no feedback from the Office of the President and other senior government officials

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

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

Towards achieving the objectives of the project, several aspects augured well for the project as follows:

- Good collaboration with government conservation agencies and district leaderships.
- Willingness of the communities to participate in activities related to the various objectives.
- Support from development partners such as CEPF and CEPF Coordination Unit partners
- The availability of other linked funds/initiatives enabled for good implementation pace of the project. These included funding of initiatives in the hotspot from UNDP-GEF, government and other initiatives.

Challenges that impacted negatively on implementation include:

- Government decisions take too long to be made thus slowing down project implementation. This was most evident on Eastern Arc dossier on WHS listing, revocation of title to Kibarange farm to enable settlement of families that left Derema corridor, issues surrounding compensation for part of Magombera forest, and gazettement of Uzungwa Scarp (issue of gazette notice has delayed for two years).
- A specific challenge on Magombera forest is related to the demand by the Kilombero Sugar Company for compensation of lost opportunity to produce sugar on the piece of forest under their ownership. The company demands to be paid for this opportunity, starting from 2009 to date. The amount of demand runs into over Tanzania shillings two hundred billion shillings (approximately US\$118 million).
- Inadequate capacity of an implementing partner for WWF-TCO delayed project implementation, to the extent that some envisaged results will not be achieved fully.
- The CFFA group that was to produce more neem beverage had challenges related to quality control and had to change to increased production of oil and manure. Although this is a challenge in terms of set objective, it is a blessing for the group because the manure is even more lucrative for the group compared to the beverage.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

- The success of Kaya Kinondo Village Bank is that they have managed to get more support from a parallel project, the Kenya Coast development Project that has contributed some KSh 2 million (US\$ 23,000) for infrastructure development
- In Derema, the district council contributed more resources to the process of allocating land to families that left Derema. This was TSh 7.2 million (US\$ 4,200).
- Encroachment of the forest under village management at Magombera. This has been caused by initially one farmer cutting off some 30 ha of forest land for cultivation of sugar and rice, which has endeared other villagers to do the same. This is affecting conservation of the forest, including habitat for some key species such as the rare three-horned chameleon (*Kinyongia magomberae*) and other species such as red colobus and black and white colobus monkeys, elephant, buffalo and duikers, among others.
- Derema families targeted for alternative land at former Kibarange farm have brought in a new compensation dimensions on board. This is that the rate of compensation for cinnamon done in 2002 was inadequate. However, there is no longer any cultivation of crops in the forest corridor.

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: 1.1. Conflicts between local people living around the new Derema Forest Reserve / corridor minimised through the provision of alternative farmland in the lowlands, as already promised by government of Tanzania

Component 1 Actual at Completion: Conflicts have been resolved and 1,128 three-acre plots have been demarcated and awaiting approval of Tanga regional Secretariat for distribution.

Component 2 Planned: 2.1. Bunduki corridor between the two forested components of the Uluguru Nature Reserve supports regenerating forest cover that will, in time, providing a forest connection between the two parts of this reserve

2.2. Local communities living around the area have successful livelihood supporting activities

2.3. Quarterly and half yearly financial and technical reports submitted to WWF and CEPF

Component 2 Actual at Completion: 2.1 The 106-hectare corridor has been created and trees that support natural regeneration planted. Natural regeneration is picking up very well

2.2 Trees supporting natural regeneration have been established in this amount of land and are supporting natural regeneration very well. This is evidenced by the lush vegetation around these trees, including seedlings of the locally indigenous species.

2.3 Quarterly and half yearly financial and technical reports submitted to WWF and CEPF on regular basis

Component 3 Planned: 3.1. The Uzungwa Scarp Forest Reserve is upgraded in status to the 'Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve'

3.2. A corridor area between Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve and Kilombero Nature Reserve is defined and agreement reached with local communities on the status of this area

Component 3 Actual at Completion: 3.1 The village, district and regional agreements have been approved, awaiting cabinet approval

3.2 The corridor has been defined as Mngeta corridor, measuring 6,555 ha under map JB No. 2878. Agreement has been reached with the local community that the area be gazetted as a national forest reserve.

Component 4 Planned: 4.1. Magombera forest patch is legally gazetted through being included either within the Selous Game Reserve or as a national Forest Reserve

Component 4 Actual at Completion: 4.1 The forest patch has not been legally gazetted either as being included under Selous Game Reserve or as a national forest reserve

Component 5 Planned: 5.1. Kaya Kinondo Financial Association achieving its goal to provide a sustainable source of financial capital for 1,500 community members (from the current 600) living adjacent to three sacred forest blocks namely; Kaya Kinondo Forest, Kaya Muhaka Forest and Gogoni forest reserve)

5.2. Msambweni Beekeepers Association supported to ensure the quality of the honey is sustained for local and international market and increase the quantity of production from the current kg 700 kg to 2,000 kgs to meet the market demand.

5.3. Coast Forestry Farmers Association (CFFA) supported in the final stages of improving their neem leaves beverage business from current USD 500 to USD 3,000

Component 5 Actual at Completion: 5.1 Community members now benefiting are 1,650

5.2 The quality of honey has been sustained through Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) certification. Marketing is local as the volume produced only contributes to local market which is not exhausted as it is. Production of honey increased from 700 kg to 2,000 kg

5.3 The product/deliverable changed from neem leaves beverage to oil and manure. Total earnings from these now stand at KSh 750,000 (US\$ 8000).

Component 6 Planned: 6.1. President of the United Republic of Tanzania and senior government officials informed on the benefits and costs of submitting the Eastern Arc Mountains as a World Heritage site, so that further consideration of this issue can be undertaken

6.2. If the benefits of re-submitting the dossier are accepted by the Tanzanian President, work to update the document so that it is ready for submission to UNESCO by Tanzanian government

Component 6 Actual at Completion: 6.1 The president and senior government officers have been fully informed as to the benefits of listing Eastern Arc under World Heritage Site.

6.2 There is no feedback from the President's office on acceptance of benefits of re-submitting the dossier

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

Yes. This is component 6 of the project where there is no feedback forthcoming from the President's office on whether the benefits of re-submitting the dossier on enlistment of Eastern Arc Mountains as a World Heritage Site are adequate to do so. The overall impact of this is that these forests have not been enlisted as WHS and therefore cannot attain the conservation attention sought at the initiation of the effort.

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

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 following two lessons were singled out during the design stage of the project and are based on previous CEPF investment in the eastern Africa region:

1. Bringing together several institutions to design and implement a conservation project of a regional nature works very well because there is wider latitude of thinking that goes into planning and design of a project. We teamed up with several other like-minded organizations [International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*), Nature Kenya, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), BirdLife International and Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)] to form a Coordination Unit (CU) during previous CEPF investments in the region. Based on the successes of the CU, we maintained the same coalition approach in designing this project.
2. It is important to include a well-defined monitoring and evaluation plan at the design stage of a project. This was realized when we started implementing livelihoods projects with communities and we did not have a clear monitoring plan hence it became difficult to determine how we were progressing.

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

1. Community groups are enthusiastic to have control over their resources and run the show themselves. This worked well in terms of project implementation as it was an incentive to the groups we worked with especially in terms of livelihoods interventions.
2. Resource tenure can have an effect in the way community groups implement their projects. Some community groups faced challenges of security and ownership of resources they wished to conserve. For instance, a group placed hives in a county council forest but due to inadequate protection, the forest was set on fire by a passerby with a cigarette and the bees went away.
3. The linkage between group objectives and conservation targets is not always clear in almost all cases, and with both communities and organizations. Many groups expressed interest of conserving the biodiversity within their localities but with time, their objectives tend to be more focused on income generation and it is not clear on how increased income reduces threats to the biodiversity
4. Many community groups lack project management, budgeting and reporting skills. They are not able to relate activities to their set objectives and fail to estimate budget lines or exclude them altogether. While some groups had scanty reports, others had detailed ones, including lessons learnt and exit strategies.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

1. Community-based conservation is the best approach in combating habitat fragmentation and restoring connectedness of protected areas. Most of the local communities are aware and eager to conserve natural resources, respond and participate fully when consulted from the initial stages. The project used this approach to the greatest possible extent in all target forests which are now better managed as evidenced by increases in METT scores over the project life cycle.
2. Biodiversity of the Eastern Arc Mountains can only be best managed and conserved if adequate efforts, resources and time are invested. At this point in time, it is critical that an integrated approach and concerted efforts be used to save the last batch of the Eastern Arc Mountain forests, including Uzungwa and Derema corridors. This has been achieved to a good extent through gazettelement but listing under UNESCO-WHS would have been even better.
3. If well managed, with improved governance, gender mainstreaming and transparency, communities are able to successfully run nature-based enterprises and benefit immensely from them to improve their well-being. Linkages to government institutions, standards/certification bodies and markets ensure continuous mentoring and sustainable markets for long-term impacts of the enterprises.

4. It is advisable to take up only those roles that one can directly impact on. An example is where WWF took the role of ensuring gazette notices were issued by government for Uzungwa Scarp Nature reserve and Mngeta forest reserve as well as resubmission of a dossier for enlistment of Eastern Arc Mountains under UNESCO-WHS. These are processes beyond WWF control and at the mercy of government procedures.

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
WWF network (WWF-US, WWF-UK, WWF-Finland and WWF-Norway)	Project co-financing	\$250,000	This was taken as co-financing amount at design stage and continued being available at about this amount during implementation

***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.

The successes that can be attributed to the project are broadly categorized into two:

1. Improved protected area management was achieved in target forests in Kenya and Tanzania. For Kenya, these include Kaya Kinondo, Kaya Muhaka and Gogoni Forest Reserve. For Tanzania, these are Derema corridor, Bunduki corridor (part of the bigger Uluguru Nature Reserve), Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve, Mngeta Corridor and Magombera forest. These are all critical biodiversity hotspots within two internationally recognized ecoregions, the Eastern Arc mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania
2. Improved livelihoods for communities living around key biodiversity areas within the two ecoregions named in 1, above. These include communities associated with the three enterprises supported in Kenya (i.e. Kaya Kinondo Financial Services Association, Msambweni Beekeepers Association and Coast Farm Forestry Association). In Tanzania, the communities around Bunduki corridor were supported with establishment of village savings and loans association that will continue funding initiatives started by individual households

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The establishment of village savings and loans associations around Bunduki corridor was not planned or initially but was taken up as an adaptive management initiative when it was realized that it was a better way and more sustainable way of funding community income-generating activities. Similarly in Kenya at Coast Farm Forestry Association, it was realized that production of neem leaves beverages was not as lucrative as earlier envisaged. The group then shifted to production of neem seed oil and fertilizer, which would fetch higher incomes from markets. Even though the group has continued producing neem leaf beverage, most of their income is derived from the oil and the cake which has been found to be a very good fertilizer.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

None

Additional Comments/Recommendations

The project managed to achieve quite a significant amount of planned results albeit with a no-cost extension. At the same time, similar initiatives implemented by other organizations within the coordination unit (CU) also achieved most of their objectives. The Coordination Unit (CU) comprising *icipi*, BirdLife International, Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCS) and Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), met towards the end of the projects and discussed the challenges facing key biodiversity areas within the Eastern Africa Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc Mountains ecoregions and two key threats were singled out as emergent and thus needing addressing if gains made during the consolidation programme would be sustained. The threats are rapid infrastructure developments and extractives, and climate change. A concept was developed to address these through two broad objectives areas, namely;

1. Understand and respond to increased environmental pressures [on KBAs] from development and climate change impacts
2. Expand incentives to conserve ecosystems and assist communities in managing their resources for multiple benefits

This concept was shared with CEPF/CI and a promise made to explore the possibility of funding such an initiative by CEPF/CI or similar organization, for which CEPF promised to follow up. The estimated budget was around US\$10 million. It is recommended that this be pursued further to enable these institutions, through the robust CU to pursue these objectives.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(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, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	Yes	6,556 ha	6,556 ha	Mngeta corridor, Tanzania
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	Yes	32,763 ha	32,763 ha	Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve (previously Uzungwa Scarp National Forest Reserve)
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	33,837 ha	33,837 ha	The project has contributed to protection of biodiversity in the following forest sites that are within KBAs identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile: Udzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve (32,763 ha), Bunduki corridor (106 ha) in Uluguru Mountains and Derema corridor in East Usambara Mountains (968 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	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	4	4	Communities around Bunduki corridor in Tanzania and those around Kaya Kinondo Financial Services Association (FSA) around Kaya Kinondo, Kaya Muhaka and Gogoni Forest Reserve as well as members of the Msambweni Beekeepers Association and Coast Farm Forestry Association

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										
Bunduki corridor, Tanzania	x	x	x	x			x	x					x								x	
Msambweni Beekeepers Association, Kenya	x	x	x		x		x						x								x	
Kaya Kinondo Financial Services Association, Kenya	x	x	x				x			x	x		x					x	x		x	
Coast Farm Forestry Association, Kenya	x	x	x		x		x			x							x				x	

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