

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	Conservation International Foundation – China
<b>Project Title:</b>	Integrating experiences gained from community conservation areas into China’s protected area legislation processes.
<b>Date of Report:</b>	2014/9/22
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	60076

**CEPF Region:** Mountains of Southwest China

**Strategic Direction:** Consolidation

**Grant Amount:** \$251,265.67

**Project Dates:** 2012/1/1 - 2014/6/30

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

- CI has organized two workshops in 2012 to support more than 10 independent scholars from more than 10 scientific institutes and universities to compose legislation materials for protected areas. The draft act was submitted to the National People’s Congress (NPC) through Zhi Gong Party (one of the democratic parties in China) and representatives of NPC. The Act is still in the process of discussion in NPC.
- The Ministry of Environment Protection (MOEP), the key government agency in charge of national policy on ecological zoning design, protected area planning and biodiversity policy in China. In a recent meeting between CI's CEO and the vice minister of MOEP in September 2011, MOEP agreed to work with CI on CCA-related community based biodiversity conservation projects. CI will work with MOEP to amplify CCA experiences into national policies for ecological zoning and protected area planning through on-site study tours and workshops.

- CI has invited experts from MOEP to participate the workshop on CCA. After learning about the case studies of CCA, the experts expressed the willingness for future cooperation on promoting the development of CCA.
- The State Forestry Administration (SFA) is the key government agency responsible for managing over 2,000 protected areas in China and is in charge of the national forest ownership reform process, which may have huge impacts on the future of CCAs. Together with SFA and forestry departments in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai, CI hosted several meetings and workshops on CCAs and PES. CI has submitted policy advices to the three provincial government. There are policies referring to CCAs or PES published in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai.
- In 2012, CI and the Forestry Department in Sichuan organized workshop about CCA, SFA has sent representatives to participate the workshop to show their support. In 2013, CI has organized 7 workshops with the Forestry Departments in Sichuan, Qinghai and Yunnan Province on CCA, and discussed in details about the model, establishment methods and implementation. In 2014, CI has organized 7 workshops and field studies with the Forestry Departments in Sichuan, Qinghai and Yunnan Province on CCA, protected area management and IUCN Green List for Protected Areas.

Non-Governmental Partners of this project include:

- TNC (The Nature Conservancy): TNC was also a CEPF grantee and was invited to participate the workshops in 2013 to share their experiences on CCA in Yunnan Province, the case was included in the Case Studies of Community Conservation Areas by CI.
- Sichuan Minsheng Research Institute: is an organization formed by more than 20 retired government officials of Sichuan province, include retired vice-director of Sichuan People's Congress. It is an organization to carry out researches related to all aspects of public life and provide advices on policy making. Sichuan Minsheng Research Institute has participated in several conferences that CI organized on legislation discussion of CCAs and PES. Several leaders of the institute participated in the study trips to Xishuangbanna and Li County to study on the PES demonstration sites of CI. Working with experts and staffs of CI, they completed "Proposal for Accelerating the Construction of Community Conserved Areas of Sichuan Province" and submitted to the provincial government of Sichuan. The proposal was commented by vice-governor of Sichuan and delivered to Department of Civil Affairs and Department of Forestry for further policy making.
- Shan Shui Conservation Center: is an organization established and funded by CI in 2007 and became an independent local NGO in 2009. Shan Shui has partnered with CI to implement CI's conservation agreement projects in Sichuan and Qinghai. Shan Shui provided information for our case study on CCAs and participate several meeting on CCAs to share their experience in this project. They also work together with CI to host the policymakers' on-site case study trips in Sichuan. Shan Shui was invited to participate the workshops in 2013 and 2014 to share their experiences on CCA and community conservation agreement in Sichuan Province, their cases were included in the Case Studies of Community Conservation Areas by CI.

- IUCN: From 2014, CI has worked together with IUCN to promote IUCN Green List for Protected Area. CI has been working with IUCN and experts from different sectors to establish standard for best managed protected area in China. The concept of CCA was introduced and included as an effective conservation method.

## 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.

In China, Community Conservation Area (CCA) is a type of protected area which is initiated by communities, such as sacred mountains and lakes by tradition, protected forest around the water source, and small conservation areas about rare or endangered trees or plants or unique landscape. CCAs usually are well protected by community residents given their religious beliefs and traditional lifestyles. The system encourages a harmonious relationship between local indigenous residents and their surrounding environment and is a particularly helpful cultural attribute in support of biodiversity conservation and sustainable community development. However, this harmony has been eroded by rapid economic development and external influences. Most communities have little capacity or opportunity to make informed development and conservation choices, particularly when such decisions are often made in isolation by the government, thereby perpetuating a lack of community involvement in decisions that affect them. With support from CEPF, the concept of CCA was brought to the sight of public and raised awareness of government to pay more attention. The project supported more civil societies to pilot the CCA concept. The major outcome of this project is that the system of CCA has been formalized and case studies have been made available for government authorities' use, as basis for formulating relevant protected area policies. At the provincial level, some government authorities have included CCA in their policy papers as the basis for future policy making.

The facts that there are increasing numbers of CCAs in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai, and government entities are providing grants and funds to support CCAs all prove the positive impacts that have been made by our CCA projects over the years, including support from CEPF. In addition, PES and CCA models are adopted by different levels of government. There are papers on CCA and PES published in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai, and are used as basis to provide policy recommendations to the government authorities. The project has also submitted proposal of national level legislation on conservation area to the National People's Congress and we will continue our effort to advocate the proposal.

At provincial levels, the following are major impacts in details:

- In Sichuan Province, CI has submitted Thinking and Recommendations on Establishment of Community Conservation Areas in Sichuan Province to the Standing Committee of Sichuan Province. Then it was published in the Collection of Articles on Agriculture, Farmer and Rural Areas in Sichuan Province (2014), which is under the charge of Sichuan Provincial Government. Our recommendation is considered as providing reference of provincial development strategies. This policy recommendation has been recognized by the Vice

Provincial Governor who instructed the Forestry Department and Agriculture Department of Sichuan to consider the adoption of CCA approach in their future work.

- In Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, the government, for the first time in history, has adopted the model of CCA for national forest protection and compensation for conservation, and issued Aba Forest Resource Protection Regulations in 2013 which has adopted the concept of CCA.
- In Yunnan Province, The Yunnan Wetland Conservation Regulations, has been implemented from January 1, 2014, it includes CCA as a model for wetland conservation in Yunnan.
- In Qinghai Province, the Policy Research Office under the Provincial Party Committee has published papers about CCA to provide guidelines about how to establish CCA in Qinghai Province.

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

The CCA and PES models are adopted by other provinces outside the MSWC, or in national level.

#### **Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

- 1) In November 2012, among others, CI successfully invited officials from Nature Reserve Division of Conservation Department of State Forestry Administration, officials from Nature Reserve Division of Ecological Conservation Department of Ministry of Environmental Protection and officials from International Cooperation Division of Ministry of Environmental Protection to participate in the protected area workshop held in Sichuan. Participants from Yunnan Forestry Department, Sichuan Forestry Department, TNC, WCS, GEI, Shan Shui Conservation Center, Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guizhou Normal University, Chengdu Bird Watching Society and CI shared experiences of CCA conservation for officials from SFA and MOEP to better understand the concept and the practices of CCA. Discussions were held on challenges and lessons learned;
- 2) Our project has supported Dr. Xie Yan's Protected Area Legislation project. Dr. Xie has formed a research team with more than 100 experts and completed the research on "what kind of law China needs to protect national ecological security line". The research team has come out the draft Nature Protected Area Law and experts' illustration. During the National People's Congress and the Chinese Political Consultative Conference (NPC & CPCC) in 2013, more than 20 national representative from 13 provinces have proposed 6 bills regarding nature protected area law legislation. One of the bills from Zhi Gong Party has proposed to let community to be the main actor for nature conservation and development. Each bill has obtained signature and support from more than 30 representatives of NPC & CPCC, with total more than 200 representatives' support.

- 3) From March 2014, CI started to work with IUCN on Green List of Protected Areas, which is the only global standard of good practice for protected areas. It aims to recognize and promote success in managing some of the most valuable natural areas on the planet. The Green List will define success for protected areas, it is to recognize those sites that successfully respond to the challenges of the 21st century and contribute to the wellbeing of people and nature. A set of criteria, including the quality of protection of natural values will be set to evaluate the protected areas. In China, CI's effort made CCA a recognized effective means to demonstrate fair and transparent sharing of the costs and benefits of conservation, which results in effective management and long-lasting conservation outcomes.

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

- (i) CCA recognized as a category of protected area under the national Law on Protected Areas;
- (ii) Conservation agreements model recognized by at least one national or provincial policy; and
- (iii) PES established and adopted by local governments in the MSWC region as one of the long-term CCA financing mechanisms.

**Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

- 1) In Sichuan Province, CI has submitted Thinking and Recommendations on Establishment of Community Conservation Areas in Sichuan Province to the Standing Committee of Sichuan Province. Then it was published in the Collection of Articles on Agriculture, Farmer and Rural Areas in Sichuan Province (2014), which is under the charge of Sichuan Provincial Government. Our recommendation is considered as providing reference of provincial development strategies.
- 2) In Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, the government, for the first time in history, has adopted the model of CCA for national forest protection and compensation for conservation, and issued Aba Forest Resource Protection Regulations in 2013 which has adopted the concept of CCA.
- 3) In Yunnan Province, The Yunnan Wetland Conservation Regulations, has been implemented from January 1, 2014, it includes CCA as a model for wetland conservation in Yunnan.

*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.

Successes: Supported by the outcomes of CI's past and ongoing Conservation Stewardship Program, and outcomes of other PES and community conservation projects, the advantages and

benefits of CCA are clearly demonstrated to and trusted by local government entities, plus the flexibilities and discretions given to local government by the central government, CCA and PES have been recognized and included in county and provincial policies in Sichuan, Qinghai and Yunnan. CCA and PES have also been taken into consideration for making development decisions and plans by local government.

Challenges: Local culture and religion have played important roles in conservation are facts for a long time, however, how to revitalize the cultural and religious reverence for sacred lands as an effective measure for creating and expanding community conservation areas, as well as a value basis for local community development, is still new to government, which results in a slow response to the request to streamline CCA into national conservation policies. Unfortunately, CI was a little too over-optimistic about the impact we could impose at national level, we didn't realize it would still take a very long time for the formulation of a national policy even if years of work can be proven to be successful.

***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:** Experiences gained from CCA pilots supported by previous CEPF investments are integrated into China's protected area legislation processes, such as the revision of China's protected area law, and the on-going ecological compensation legislation processes.

**Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

From 2012 to 2014, CI organized and held seven legislation workshops and several exchange study tours on CCAs for Sichuan, Qinghai and Yunnan provinces. Forestry department in Sichuan, Qinghai and Yunnan and other policy consultation organizations were invited to the workshops and study tours and shared experiences and knowledge.

The experiences and case studies of CCAs have been used as references by Qinghai for its ecological compensation legislation formulation in Three-River-Source area. A study tour was held to visit Li County in October 2013 to study our experiences on CSP project, the project piloted PES as an effective method for community participated conservation activities. A case study report was completed by the Vice President of Qinghai Province Party School, and submitted to Qinghai Provincial Government as suggestions for Qinghai to adopt CI's successful experiences on eco-compensation as well as using community's participation as an effective method to achieve best conservation outcomes, the report particularly mentioned the Board of Forest Reform that is set up for all villages in Li County. Although we have not seen legislation being finalized, we do see that Qinghai province has encouraged community residents to take part in conservation work, such as illegal hunting patrolling, vegetation coverage monitoring, water quality monitoring, etc., by providing compensation, from 2013. The Qinghai Forestry Department also confirmed that there are 2,000 so called "community public welfare" positions

set up under the national Three-River-Source Ecological Protection Project, for community residents to carry out the conservation activities.

The case study of CCA in Mashan Village in Li County in Sichuan is completed and has been accepted by local government in Sichuan in 2013. The CCA model in Mashan is included in Aba Forest Management regulation in Sichuan province. All the villages in Li County have established Board of Forest Reform, members on the Board also include officials from county government and township government. The Board is overseeing/monitoring 20% of the national public welfare forest compensation (funding). The Board will monitor/assess if the individual household in the village has fulfilled their designated responsibilities of maintaining/managing the forests, and has the discretion of if the 20% of the compensation should be paid to the household. The CEPF funding supported the workshops which discussed/exchanged experiences CCA and PES projects implemented, including Mashan's project. Study trips were organized for relevant government officials and stakeholders with CEPF funding. The Mashan case was introduced to Li County government at the workshops, as well as on the study trips, all of these helped Li County government endorsed the CCA model and led to the formation of the Board of Forest Reform for community to participate in conservation. Case study of CCA in Mashan was completed with CEPF's funding.

Experiences gained from CCA pilots supported by previous CEPF investments have been submitted to China's protected area legislation processes, namely China's protected area law.

**Component 2 Planned:** At least one long-term financing mechanism, such as Payment for Ecosystem Services, initiated in support of CCAs in the Mountains of South-west China Hotspot by local government with the funding from governments, private sectors and other resources.

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

Long-term financing mechanism to support CCAs in the Mountains of South-west China Hotspot has been built in Yingjing and Pingwu County in Sichuan Province with the funding from governments and other conservation organization.

In Yingjing County, a Daxiangling Water Fund and, in Pingwu County, a Pingwu Freshwater Conservation Fund have been established by CI and the respective local forestry bureau, to support CCAs. The Funds are able to receive financial support from local government, corporate and foundations.

These two funds were set up in the past, before the CEPF grant. The Funds were set up with around \$250K from FedEx on Yingjing project, \$400K from Marriott on both Yingjing and Pingwu projects, and there was also small grant from UTC spent on Pingwu project. The Pingwu County Government also contributed around \$20K to the Pingwu Fund.

The areas covered is around 61,196 hectares, 16,786 hectares in Pingwu and 44,410 hectares in Yingjing under the two Funds.

The current CEPF grant: 1) invited members of Sichuan Province People's Livelihood Research Association ("Association") on study tour to Yingjing and Pingwu to examine/interview the projects; 2) supported workshops participated by government officials, experts to share experiences of using Fund as a long-term financial mechanism to support CCA projects and provide suggestions/recommendations. Even though there has not been conclusion on what is the best financial mechanism, the workshops as well as a report from the Association to the

Sichuan Provincial Government on CI's PES model in Yingjing helped the endorsement from relevant government departments on our CCA and PES models.

**Component 3 Planned:** The conservation agreement model is promoted and recognized by at least one provincial or national policy in addition to the Chinese national protected area system.

**Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

The conservation agreement model is recognized by Yunnan province in their provincial policy "Yunnan Wetland Management Regulations" in 2014. It points out that co-management with local communities to achieve conservation outcomes should be performed to protect the wetlands. It encourages relevant county government entities to establish nature reserve, wetland park and CCA to protect the wetland. All the accomplishments, especially accomplishments on regulation formation/promotion are not the direct results of the current CEPF grant. Any policy work cannot be done overnight, it needs years of work in the field to prove it works, and years of effort to convince the government it works. CEPF's current grant is just the additional effort made, it has been a huge success (and luck) that we got CCA/PES into a couple of regulations at provincial level. The CEPF funding helped invited the officials from Wetland Conservation Center of Yunnan Province, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Yunnan Provincial Committee member, People's Congress Yunnan Provincial Committee member to visit our Water Fund project in Yingjing and our CCA project in Yingjing to share experiences, there was also workshop held in Yunnan to discuss and share CCA experiences in the past by CI and partners. All these contributed to the output.

In Sichuan, Aba Prefecture has published "Aba Autonomous Prefecture Forest Resource Management and Protection Regulation" using PES model that mainly based on conservation agreement pilot project of CI in Mashan, Li County, Sichuan.

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

We were only success in promote the CCA and PES models on provincial level in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai. Promotion of CCA or PES on national policy was unrealized yet. That will affect the promotion of these models in other provinces, especially those apart from Southwest Mountain Areas.

During the implementation of the project, the major difficulty is to promote of CCA at the national level. The complicate protected area management system in China is one of the biggest challenges. There are about 7 ministries that in charge of more than 10 types of protected areas. We have been working with SFA and forestry department at provincial level quite closely. However, MOEP is one of the major ministries that is in charge of protected area in China. In future, we will establish more collaboration with MOEP and other ministries. The good news is that the national government is in consideration of reform of the protected area management system in China and promoting national park system. IUCN protected area categories and management system is one of the government's references. There will be more opportunities to make recommendation to the Chinese government. CCA will be one of key concerns and focus of CI's future work.

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

Conservation Stewardship Program: Signing Conservation Incentive Agreement with local communities to clarify as well as grant conservation rights and responsibilities is a conservation model invented by CI and proved effective in South America before it was introduced to China in 2007. CSP proved to be an effective means for wildlife and protected area conservation in China as well, in addition, since lands are owned by the government in China, the Conservation Incentive Agreement is signed between relevant government entities and local communities. The benefit of this arrangement is that the local government has always been a part of the CSP to witness how it works, and whether it is effective, thus it requires less effort to help the local government to understand the concept of CCA and how it works.

Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES): CI has been exploring to build a market finance mechanism into CCA model. If PES is tested successful, the conservation effort could be financially sustainable, which is the utmost important factor of a successful conservation project.

Conservation Fund: The setup of the Fund is also a financial mechanism that will contribute to the sustainability of the conservation effort. In Pingwu County and Yingjing County in Sichuan, CI played the leading role to set up a freshwater conservation fund for each county. The initial funding for both counties was from CI and the local government, namely Pingwu County Government and Yingjing Forestry Bureau, respectively. The purpose of the fund is to support community participated conservation effort. The Fund is also a platform to absorb monetary or in-kind contribution from all types of resources, including government entities, corporate, foundations, etc.

## **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.

To influence legislation, especially legislation at national level, is a long process of work. Promising “CCA recognized as a category of protected area under the national law on protected areas” and “conservation agreement model recognized by at least one national policy” as our short-term impact actually are not realistic.

The legislation work can only be achieved step by step, from the basic county level to provincial and eventually to national level. In China, to promote any legislation usually start from pilot projects, which are served as the foundation of the legislation. A good example is that CI implemented a CSP project in Mashan, Sichuan from 2008 to 2010. The pilot CSP model was later accepted at the county level given the success of the project, the county government started to co-finance communities’ conservation agreement activities, including supporting communities to adopt alternative livelihoods for the betterment of natural capital. However, CSP as an effective conservation method was only accepted and promoted at the prefecture till 2013 with CI’s

continuous communication and effort with the prefecture government, as a result, “Aba Autonomous Prefecture Forest Resource Management and Protection Regulation” was drafted and has been on trail implementation.

To summarize, in China, the ideal outcome for any conservation work that is expected for big impact, is that it can be served as the foundation of legislation work and eventually result in relevant laws/regulations. However, it is not easy and it takes a long time. We need to prepare to work slowly but surely, prepare not to see immediate results.

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

Our plan was to familiarize policymakers at the national (Chinese People’s Congress) and provincial levels with the concept of CCAs and PES by submitting to them CCA and PES case studies and inviting them to study tours to learn first-hand CCA experiences, we anticipated the above activities would result in the promotion of legislation on CCA and PES.

The process proved to be feasible and successful at provincial level in Sichuan, Yunnan and Qinghai, where CCA and PES have been piloted, and project results are experimented and understood easily by the government. It thus is easier for local government to adopt CCA and PES concept in conservation policies or regulations.

However, for government entities at national level and provinces that have not had pilot projects implemented, they tend to be careful and cautious, and it takes time and effort to convince them the positive impacts of CCA and PES. For other provinces outside the MSWC, it may also require pilot projects to prove its successfulness before provincial government formulates related legislation. The only exception is that CCA and PES are recognized as effective conservation means and promoted at national level, then they will be adopted and promoted at provincial and county level effortlessly.

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

CI invited related governmental departments to host PES/CCA Workshops jointly and also organized study tours, inviting relevant stakeholders to visit CI project sites. Visiting and learning from cases in other areas is very helpful to promote the understanding of government offices on the models.

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

No community conservation project involved in this program.

## 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
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\*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 conservation agreement model adopted by Aba prefecture in Aba Forest Resource Protection Regulations will be accepted by Sichuan provincial government after a period of trial.

When officially implemented, the Regulation should be able to ensure long-term government funding to support natural forests conservation effort by local communities. If proven successful, the model can be introduced to and replicated in other provinces.

The national government is in the process of updating its conservation area legislation. We will keep working with relevant government entities, including State Forestry Administration and Ministry of Environmental Protection, to ensure CCA and/or PES will be incorporated into this legislation process which could guarantee sustainable government investments in community conservation effort.

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

None.

## Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

CEPF and its donor protocols were strictly followed in all activities during this period to mitigate all social safeguard issues.

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

None.

### 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.

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# Performance Tracking Report Addendum

## CEPF Global Targets

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.

Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.  (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	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



