

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Center for Water Resources Conservation and Development
Project Title:	Conservation of Aquatic Resources in Northern Vietnam through Promotion of Community Co-Management
Date of Report:	August 30, 2012
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CEPF Region: Indo-Burma Hotspot

Strategic Direction: 3. Engage key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives, with a particular emphasis on the Northern Limestone Highlands and Mekong River and its major tributaries.

Grant Amount: US\$48,700.00

Project Dates: 1 May, 2010 to 30 April, 2012

Expending date: 30 June, 2012

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner): The Center of Aquaculture of Tuyen Quang, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Tuyen Quang provinces, the Division of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development and Division of Justice of Na Hang District are the key partners of this project. WARECOD has been closely working with these agencies for several years and has received their constant and helpful comments, guidance and support. WARECOD collaborated with these agencies in implementing this project. The research's results benefited these agencies' work because their role was to consult for Tuyen Quang People's Committees on developing aquaculture planning strategies. The project also required assistance and support from the local communities and local authorities. WARECOD worked with these local authorities to ensure that the work of WARECOD were in conformity with the regulations, plans and strategies of province, district, commune and community levels.

Conservation Impacts

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

The Lô-Gâm River Basin in Vietnam is considered very rich in biodiversity and aquatic species. There are number of natural spawning grounds for fish and shrimp in this river system. These resources play a very important role in livelihoods and nutrition of riparian communities along the rivers. The basin is one of the hotspots that were identified in CEPF ecosystem profile.

Continuing to the Thai Baan researches, we have built a program to improve the good water governance and biodiversity conservation in the Lô – Gâm River Basin including this project. Through the project, it is believed that we contributed to reduce and phase out the destructive fishing tools in Na Hang town, and to preventing the decline in aquatic resources in the area. Moreover, we also contributed to promote sustainable use and management of aquatic resources in the project site. The result of our efforts has been shared with other communities around Tuyen Quang reservoir as well as communities in the basin.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The project has reached the results such as:

- + One task force group was established in the kick-off meeting on June 2nd including 9 people, one from Tuyen Quang Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), one from Tuyen Quang Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE), one from Na Hang Division of Natural Resources and Environment, one from Na Hang Division of Agriculture and Rural Development, two were commune officers including a vice chairman of the Na Hang town's People Committee and a legal officer and the remaining members were 3 villagers.
- + A socio-economic survey was conducted on the fishing communities in Na Hang town during 25th – 28th August, 2010;
- + The task force group was trained on co-management of aquatic resources and relevant issues in August 2010. The group also joined into the seven day exchange visit in Hue Province in September 2010.
- + A village regulation about the sustainable management of aquatic resources was built by the task force group under the support of a expert and project's officers. The regulation was also consulted by communities. The regulation submitted for approving by local authorities from April 2011, and then, there was a meeting with the participatory of the task force group, project's officers, expert and local authorities' representatives to adjust it in August, 2011. The regulation has been submitted the second time and waited for approving until now;
- + A training course on the communication skills and ecotourism orientation was organized for 33 local people in June 2012;
- + 16 fishing households were compensated to give up their destructive fishing tools. Totally 36 electric fishing tools divided into 8 different tool groups were destroyed by their owners under the witness of local communities and authorities. These households representatives also committed that they will not reuse the destructive fishing gear;

- + Two communication events were conducted in the project site. One was the contest named “Na Hang kitchen Queen” carried out on November 18th, 2011 – the Races Reunion Festival Day. One was “Millionaire Fishermen Contest” organized on March 22nd, 2012 – the Youth Union Festival Day;
- + A sharing and final workshop was organized on June 22nd, 2012 to close the project and share the project result and lesson learns;
- + In addition, a communication hand book on aquatic resource management including co-management and the village regulation draft, and a sharing document report was designed and disseminated.

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

Long-term impacts:

- The community co-management model for aquatic resources adopted by Tuyen Quang provincial authorities will be created and has wider applicability in Tuyen Quang.
- Populations of threatened aquatic species in the Gam River will be gradually recovered and stabilized.
- Local people including authorities, especially fishing community will change their behaviors and attitudes in aquatic conservation in positive way.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

After two years of project implementation, local communities and authority were provided more information and knowledge related to aquatic conservation. They understand more clearly why they need to protect aquatic resources and how it affects their future. The local authorities have recognized that the conservation did not mean prohibiting local communities catching threatened species, they needed to have local communities engaged in aquatic conservation activities. Local communities have discussed how they could use local aquatic resources sustainably. Some fishermen groups were established and started receiving the support and encourage from local authority to develop co-management.

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

- Regulations for sustainable exploitation of aquatic resources will be introduced to at least 5 villages along the Gam River,
- The use of destructive fishing gear will decrease by at least 70% within 5 target villages.
- The process of establishing a model and developing regulations will encourage local people to take effective action in preserving their local natural resources. It is expected that their attitudes and behaviors will change in positive way.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- Although the regulation hasn't been approved by local authority at district and province level, it has attracted the attention of local people including local authority at all levels (from commune to district and province). Currently, the district authority is in the process of designing a plan to build an inter-district regulation to manage the local aquatic resources; at the village level, local communities have put some contents relating to aquatic conservation as well as the using sustainable fishing gear in their village

regulations. The contents of laws, regulations, and decisions on aquatic resources exploitation, protection, conservation and management were disseminated in all villages of Na Hang town using communication set and town communication - festival events.

- We have compensated 16 households with 36 destructive fishing tools. In this activity, we have attached participation of local communities, authorities and mass organizations. It is believed that more than 70% electric fishing tools have been collected and destroyed in Na Hang town.

- Now, some fishermen groups have established to co-manage in the coves of Tuyen Quang reservoir.

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.

Long-term impact

Four co-management groups were established and they are expanding around the Tuyen Quang Reservoir (Gam and Nang River). It is recognized that it was not difficult to establish these models but it was very challenging to running them. To reach the success, it needs the long-time (at least 3 to 5 years), needs the positive participation of multi stakeholders and needs the share of power from the local authorities.

During the project, WARECOD officers discussed with local communities about the reduction of aquatic species in Gam River, particularly 7 species are listed as rare species including cá Nhệch (*Anguilla japonica*), cá Mã (*Tor stracheyi*), cá Bội sào, cá Kim, Giải (*Rafetus* sp.), Đâm đâm, and Bạch Lạng. Local people agreed with us the need to protect and recovery these species.

Short-term impact

+ Although the task force group and communities have been trying hard and working actively to draft the regulation, it is a new activity in the project site. It have never developed a regulation with the participation of multi stakeholder like this, thus they were reluctant to approve.

+ The project helped to destroy 36 electric fishing tools;

+ The project has contributed to change the behavior and attitude of local people including local authorities about the conservation through the training, communication event and especially the involvement them in the project activities. They have joined more actively in aquatic resources protection activities and developing co-management in their areas.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There was not any unexpected impact in the project implementation.

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:

Phase out destructive fishing tools by promoting a surface water co-management model

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

1.1. The opening meeting was organized in Na Hang town in July 2, 2010 introducing and discussing about the project with representatives of relevant agencies, local authorities at provincial, district, and commune levels, as well as fishing groups. The project received strong support from local authorities and communities.

1.2. One survey on Socio-economic assessment was conducted on 25, 26, 27, 28 August, 2010. Some main results of the survey include:

+ Fishing households of Na Hang Town are in No.2, No.5, No.8, No.13 and No.15 villages. About 50 households join aquatic activities such as fishing, trading. 2.2% of this number is poor household, poor-medium is 11.1%, medium is 71.1%, medium-rich is 11.1% and rich is 2.2%. In addition, 2.3% people of 45 fishery households that we conducted survey speaks only Tay language, 13.6% speaks both of Tay and Viet language and 84.1% speaks only Viet language.

+ 28.9% of 45 fishery households have 100% income from fishing; 6.7% has 100% income from aquatic trade; 64% of them have 30% total income from fishing. Other incomes of local people are service, pension, forest production, gold exploitation...

+ 65.9% fishing household in Na Hang town catch on Tuyen Quang reservoir (53.7% household catch only on reservoir and 12.2% on both river and reservoir) and 34.1% fishing household catch only on river. Production on the reservoir counts 70% and 30% from river.

+ Most people answered that there were about 70% people fishing on reservoir used destructive fishing gear. But only 12 of 45 surveyed fishing household recognized that they are using destructive fishing gear. Three households used electric fishing gear cost from 1 to 3 million VND; two have electric fishing gear cost from 3 to 5 million VND; three had electric gear cost from 5 to 7 million VND and one had electric gear cost over 10 million VND. Three remaining households shared electric fishing gear with others (neighbors or relatives).

+ Income from using electric fishing gear of 12 households was about 90% total income. Sometimes they used large-mesh nets or shrimp traps to have more income.

1.3. In the opening meeting, a task force including 9 members was established together with the community to develop a village regulation for operation of the model. The task force includes: (1) Pham Van Tai - Official of Environmental Protection Branch of Tuyen Quang; (2) Dang Xuan Canh - Official of Aquatic Resources Protection Branch of Tuyen Quang; (3) Nhu Ngoc Duong - Official of Agriculture and Rural Development

Division of Na Hang District; (4) Ma Van Suong – Official of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Na Hang District; (5) Hoang Van Hieu - Vice Chairman of Na Hang Town People's Committee; (6) Hoang Van Trinh - Judicial Official of Na Hang Town People's Committee; (7) Tran Song Hao - local people in Village No.13 of Na Hang Town; (8) Phan Van Duoc - Local people in Village No.15 of Na Hang Town; (9) Nguyen Ngoc Huy - local people in Village No.15 of Na Hang Town.

1.4. The task force group was provided knowledge about currently aquatic law and regulations, aquatic resource co-management and skills to build a regulation by Mr Tuong Phi Lai (aquatic law and co-management expert) and WARECOD staff through a two-day training course on 22 and 23 August 2010.

The training course contents comprised:

- + Introducing the definitions, principles and regulations of co-management, and some co-management models in Vietnam and over the world;
- + Updating aquatic management and protection laws and regulations in Vietnam;
- + Providing skills and processing to build a regulation.
- + Drafting a regulation form that will be build in the project site
- + Discussing with task force members about current situation and solutions of aquatic conservation in the site.

After the two-day training and seven-day exchange visit, the task force drafted the preliminary regulation with support from the community. Then, members self-thought and feedback their comments to WARECOD project officers and experts to adjust and complete the regulation draft. From 19 to 22 November 2010, under facilitation of the WARECOD project officers and a legal expert, the group's members have worked together for 4 days to draft the third regulation and prepare for consultation workshop at communities in Na Hang town.

The regulation draft comprises 9 chapters and 27 articles. 9 chapters are:

- + Chapter 1: General Provision
- + Chapter 2: Provision for Aquatic Exploitation Activities.
- + Chapter 3: Provision for Aquatic Culture
- + Chapter 4: Provision for Aquatic Resources Conservation and Development.
- + Chapter 5: Provision for Stakeholder Responsibility and Interest.
- + Chapter 6: Provision for financial management.
- + Chapter 7: Provision for Dispute Supervision and Solution
- + Chapter 8: Provision for Reward and Punishment.
- + Chapter 9: Implement.

1.5. Before building the village regulation and co-management model, the taskforce group spent 7 days for an exchange visit to Hue in September 2012 to learn experience from co-management models in Hue. Hue province was one of the first provinces to conduct surface water co-management model and was very successful.

1.6. Two meeting with fishing communities were hold in July 2010 and March 2011 to plan for project and get their final comments on the regulation.

1.7. The village regulation was drafted, consulted with the community and revised four times. In addition, the project team and the task force groups had a meeting with representatives of Na Hang district People's Committee to admen and improve the content of the regulation. Then the draft was sent to Tuyen Quang Department of Fisheries, Department of Justice for further comments and suggestions. Even though, at the end of the project, the regulation has not been approved by the provincial authorities but some of contents in the regulation were included in conventions of Village #5, #13, #4, #5. Although the project ended, we still continue to promote the regulation approval process.

1.8. To prepare for this activity, the project officers had designed an announcement to communicate for compensation plan. The announcement's contents comprised objectives, timetable of this activity and contacts of WARECOD management board in Hanoi and project officer. The announcement was delivered to local community in May and June. Project officers worked closely with local authorities and task force group to communicate and provide the clearest information for fishermen. We divided these activities into two times, the first time was from June 5 to August 5 and the second time was from August 6 to September 26.

There were 3 households (6 electrical fishing tools with the compensated amount of 12 million VND) in the first time and 13 households (total 30 electrical fishing tools with the compensated amount of 60.6 million VND) agreed committing not to use destructive fishing gear and receiving the compensation for their fishing gear. Project's officers, representatives of local authorities and fishermen's households signed the commitment not to use the destructive fishing gear, compensated and destroyed the tools in the presence of local communities. All received fishing gear were destroyed and sold for recycling, the receiving money was decided to use by local fishing community.

Totally, we have compensated for 36 destructive fishing tools with amount of 72.600,000 VND (for 16 fishing household).

1.9. Posters and leaflets containing a brief summary of the project objectives and contact detail of the WARECOD senior management in Hanoi and the CEPF-RIT and Birdlife were created and disseminated in the project site.

1.10. The monitoring trips were carried out in September 2011 and March 2012 to monitor the process of model implementation and compensation. This activity also evaluated and identified the difficulties of the project implementation progress.

(1.11 & 1.12). The one day training on ecotourism orientation on 15 June and two day training workshop on communication skills was organized on 16,17 June. There was 25 participants in this training, comprising 09 members from the task force group, 03 fishing men from Na Hang Town, 02 fishing men from Lam Binh District (a new district that divide from Na Hang District), 05 leaders of five villages in Na Hang town (these villages where fishing households live), 01 participant from Na Hang town People's Committee, and 05 participants from Women's Union, Youth's Union, Fatherland Front, Veteran Union and Farmer Union.

1.13. Two communication events were conducted in the project site. One was the contest named “Na Hang kitchen Queen” carried out on November 18th, 2011 – the Races Reunion Festival Day. One was “Millionaire Fishermen Contest” organized on March 22nd, 2012 – the Youth Union Festival Day. The contests’ document is saved in WARECOD office and share to relevant agencies in the project site.

1.14. Poster and leaflet containing a brief summary of the project objectives and contact detail of the WARECOD staff in Hanoi and the CEPF - RIT and Birdlife were created and disseminated in the project site from May to September 2011. There was also summary of main activities conducted in poster and leaflet.

1.15. The safeguard monitoring was carried out as planned at the end of March and June, 2011, and March 2012. We considered how our activities affect on fishing communities and relevant stakeholders.

Component 2 Planned:

Surface water co-management model documented and disseminated among district and provincial authorities

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

2.1. A sharing document related to the model establishment and operation was designed to disseminate information to 8 communes around Tuyen Quang Reservoir as well as related agencies and authorities. The document contents comprise of the co-management introduction, project process and result, lesson learn and success stories and so on. It is expected that lesson learned from the project will be applied to conserve aquatic resources in particular and natural resources in general in Na Hang district.

2.2. The sharing workshop was organized on June 22, 2012 with the participation of 36 fishermen from Na Hang town, Da Vi commune, Nang Kha commune and 9 officers from local authorities at all levels. Participants shared the experience, success stories as well as lessons learned by representatives of DARD, Na Hang town People's Committee, task force group and the project's coordinator.

Besides, there was a sharing from a fisherman who represented the first fishing group in Na Hang about advantages and disadvantage of the establishing and running fishermen group. Moreover, participants also joined two group discussions to indentify how to develop the co-management models at the locality.

At the end of the workshop, on behalf of Na Hang District People's Committee, Chief of Na Hang district’s Administrative Office showed the gratitude for and acknowledge of the contribution of project staff as well as WARECOD's Director Board and CEPF team. He also promised that the local authority will continue to develop the activities of project in the locality.

2.3. Instead of designing and printing 400 leaflets and 100 sets of communication material, we have design and printing 500 communication books to deliver to local authorities and communities. Contents of communication book comprise of: the project

objectives, brief of project activities through pictures; the brief of villager regulation draft, the brief of current regulation on inland aquatic resources, contacts of WARECOD office and CEPF team in Hanoi.

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

There was not any component unrealized in this project.

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

Through our previous research in the area, it is recognized that local knowledge plays an essential role in the conservation work. We understand that partnerships and multi-stakeholders' participation are also key elements of a successful project. We have acted as a coordinator in linking communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders in order to ensure an effective, collaborative and participatory co-management of river aquatic resources. The small co-management groups were built upon local wisdom and technical support from the project and local authorities.

Four fishing household groups including 3- 7 household in each who have relative or/and share mutual interest in livelihood were established. Each group will have the power to manage and exploit as well as the task to protect each cove in the Tuyen Quang Reservoir (including Gam and Nang River). These household created a co-management profile comprising the technical and economic design, plan, group activity regulation and rule/principle, commitment; sent them to the local authorities at commune/town level and then, the commune authorities sent to Na Hang and Lam Binh district authorities. After consideration, relevant stakeholders consultant and field survey, the authorities decided to establish groups and support them 7 million VND per hectare to bring young fish and renew the aquatic species habitat in the coves.

Two communications – festival events designed by project officers were organized in the project site named contests of “Na Hang Kitchen King” and “Fishermen Millionaire”. These were the first time having communication events like that in Na Hang town as well as and the region and attracted the local people’s attention. With the contest Na Hang Kitchen King, there were five group represented for five villages in Na Hang Town took part in. Aiming at communicating on resource protection, encouraging people to give up destructive fishing gear, honoring local food and women and promoting local cultural, the contest has attracted the attention of the communities, especially the local fishing community. These groups included fishermen and fish-traders on the reservoir of Tuyen Quang hydroelectric dam. Three people in each team started a 120-minute cooking contest. The dishes were made from local ingredients taken from the river. In addition to the delicious food, the team ensured hygiene and safety standards, a beautiful display and meaningful comments. All the groups did their best, cheered on by many people, and came up with dishes that featured characteristics of Na Hang fisheries and food culture. Besides the cooking contest, the volunteers of WARECOD also contributed a play to the

local community: "Kitchen God" with the message: "No destructive fishing gear for the future of ourselves and the next generation".

The second event named "Fishermen Millionaire Contest" was organized with the participation of Village number 4, #13, #15 where there were many concerns about destructive fishing gear. People were very excited to participate in the event. Three teams went through the contents named "Wise Fishermen," "Experienced Fishermen", and "Guessing the meaning by looking at pieces of puzzles". They demonstrated the knowledge and understanding of their aquatic resources, fisheries resources and the legal documents relating to the protection of fisheries resources in the locality. It also showed the confidence and creativity of fishermen who work hard all year round with water crafts.

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.

In conserving river ecosystems and aquatic species, consulting with local communities before and during project is extremely important to ensure project success. It is very crucial to raise awareness of local people on the importance of their natural resources and build their capacity. However, it is also very crucial to pay attention to alternative livelihoods for local people.

Besides, during project implementation, we need to closely collaborate with relevant agencies. In our case, they are Division of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture and Rural Development of Na Hang district and of Tuyen Quang province. They need to be consulted during the project planning and implementation, and invited to join trainings and workshops organized by WARECOD as well as connected to agency in other areas for learning, sharing their experience and attitude.

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

When designing a project, its objectives, activities and implementation schedule must be clear. There should be consultation inputs from the local community and relevant agencies from early stage.

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

When implementing the project, it needs to have strong collaboration with the local authorities and different stakeholders; get their comments and feedbacks during the

project implementation in order to make timely adjustments and improvements. The transparency is also the condition of project's success.

In addition, it needs the long-time and participation of multi stakeholders to build successfully co-management model. The locality like Na Hang should start with simple co-management model with small fishing household groups including 3 – 5 households.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
WARECOD	In-Kind Contribution	\$ 5356	

**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.

WARECOD has achieved success in introducing and applying the participatory approach and transparency at the locality. Our partners and stakeholders understood and appreciated this approach. By actively involving local people's participation, this work has helped them understand the root causes of aquatic resource reduction and loss of aquatic biodiversity. This also helps raising their awareness on the importance of aquatic resources to their life as well as their responsibility on aquatic resources conservation and preparing for further action to preserve these nature resources. In other words, this will encourage them to maintain the natural resources in their areas in sustainable manners.

In addition, the project has created opportunities for local people and authorities sharing and discussing about the current situation and challenges of aquatic resources management, protection and exploitation. They understood the role and need of each other. The local community was able to build their capacity and start empowering to manage and protect the aquatic resources in particular and natural resources in general. Moreover, the co-management model is developing in the project site. Local authorities started supporting small models.

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.

The project did not involve activities that have adverse impacts on the environment and on the local community.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.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.	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	No			

conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes	One commune	One commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 16 fishing household have given up destructive fishing gear. - There are 4 fishermen groups have established in 2011 in Na Hang district to apply the aquatic resources co-management model with conventions. - Local communities have raised awareness and changed behavior through involving in project activities and two communication events.

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

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