

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.

Organization Legal Name	Center for People and Nature Reconciliation
Project Title	Advancing Environmental Media and Communication for Navigating the Public Discourse on Development and Conservation
Grant or GEM Number	#64601
Date of Report	25th October 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Four provinces (Tuyen Quang, Ha Giang, Bac Kan, Cao Bang) within the Sino-Vietnamese Limestone. Laos and Cambodia within Mekong River and Major Tributaries Corridor.

Strategic Direction: Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors.

Grant Amount: US\$200,000

Project Dates: Start date: 2014/7/1, End date: 2017/6/30

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)

Media: In this project PanNature involved hundreds of journalists at national and provincial level (in Northern Highland Limestone Corridor and the Mekong Delta) through field environmental investigation, Media Bridge Programs and training workshops. Project products and updates were disseminated among our email group of nearly 700 members. Through activities with PanNature, media agencies have opportunities to widen their coverage to richer contents and issues, especially analysis and inputs to important policies of the provincial and national governments.

Vietnam Forum for Environmental Journalists (VFEJ) and Internews' Earth Journalism Network (EJN) provided professional support and experts in our regional media dialogue and training on data journalism.

PanNature have created collaboration with regional reporters in four Lower Mekong countries via our field investigation trips and regional events.

Local, Regional and International NGOs: PanNature works with a wide range of Vietnamese, regional and international NGOs and civil society organizations, including networks and coalitions of organizations in its activities.

Vietnam Rivers Network, International Rivers, Mekong Partnership for the Environment, Save the Mekong Coalition, the Henry L. Stimson Center, IUCN, Can Tho University, the Swedish Embassy, TERRA (Thailand) joined PanNature to co-organize series of local and regional events on impacts of hydropower development.

PanNature received supported from many local NGOs in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand during our mission and investigation trips.

ADDA, the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), and Vietnam-Lao-Cambodia Association for Economic Cooperation Development (VILACAED) joined us to co-organize Mekong Resource Forum.

Oxfam collaborated with Vietnam Chamber of Commercial and Industries (VCCI) and PanNature to study on Vietnam's ODI in agriculture sector in the region and developing voluntary safeguard guideline for ODI private sector.

Policy makers benefited from more in-depth and comprehensive analysis, comments, feedbacks, and inputs for issues related to development and conservation policies through news articles and stories brought up by journalists at national and provincial levels. PanNature has maintained and expanded reach to policy makers at different levels through distribution of the Quarterly Policy Review and other publications.

PanNature also engaged local and national policy makers through series of workshops, investigation trips. Our reflections from the field trips have helped the local governments to have solutions and actions on local issues.

Local communities may suffer the consequences of environmental degradation, as well as conflicts in use and management of natural resources due to development activities and policies throughout the region. During PanNature's field investigation trips of PanNature and journalists, local people have expressed their concerns, raised their voices, and provided feedbacks on issues related to development, conservation, and impacts on life of local communities. Local communities also were raised awareness about environmental issue especially impact of hydropower in Mekong river.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Challenges and problems relating to impacts of Mekong dams and water diversion project on the Mekong river on ecosystems and biodiversity as well as early warning to Mekong Delta were documented, analyzed, and reported to the public and provided to the policy

arena. In addition, lessons from Mekong dam development, as well as their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems shared and discussed with partner civil society organizations in Vietnam and the region.

PanNature organized field exposure trips and investigation with participating journalists on a wide variety of themes, ranging from forest protection, illegal logging and timber trade, mining management, hydropower development etc. Resulted from these activities, almost 200 articles and stories from field investigation trips were published in provincial and national media and some of them republished on ThienNhiem.Net. Policy enforcement at local level was enhanced to ensure rights and benefits of local people as well as the health of ecosystem in the North Eastern Limestone Mountains as the results from media reflections after field investigations.

During the project, PanNature organized a series of Media Bridge Programs on a variety of topics to response with the social situations and policy issues. These activities provided to journalists a platforms to understand and discuss about different development and environmental issues with other actors such as scientists, researchers, experts and representatives from civil society organization in some cases. From these activities, a lot of policy issues were published on the media and to be heard by policy makers.

In addition, PanNature published a series of Quarterly Policy Reviews and media briefs on variety of themes, ranging from free trade, forest governance, environmental crimes, water resources governance, mining management and Mekong hydropower development etc. These publications much contributed to policy processes, especially to the revision of the Law on Forest Protection and Development, Penal Code and PNPCA on Mekong hydropower dams process.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public discourse on development changed toward more sustainability and balance in support of ecosystem and biodiversity conservation in Vietnam and the Indochinese region. 	From media work, seminars, workshops and publications organized in this project, public awareness was enhanced about environmental issues, including impacts from development projects in the Mekong river, trade-off between economic development and natural resources conservation, industrial wastes management, environmental disaster and impacts on local communities, forest protection policies, mining, illegal logging, forest protection policies, and challenge to water.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation reduced due to strengthened environmental safeguards in key development sectors. 	<p>The project had positive impacts on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management in the Northern Highlands Limestone Corridor in Vietnam through improving public information and influencing related decision and policies in both local and national levels. Policy enforcement at the local level was enhanced to ensure rights and benefits of local people as well as health of ecosystem in the North Eastern Limestone Mountains as the results from media reflections after field investigations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and power of civil society in conservation in Vietnam and the Lower Mekong strengthened through active collaboration and strong networking. 	<p>Capacity and power of civil society, mass organizations in conservation in Vietnam, especially in the Mekong Delta, strengthened through capacity building and workshop events. Especially, in regional level, organization-members of Save the Mekong have a lot of activities in cooperation, helping strengthen relationship and reinforce common efforts.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of PanNature’s Communication Department strengthened to implement media and communication initiatives to address impacts of development policies and projects nationally and regionally. 	<p>With this project, capacity of the Communication Department staff has been improved in term of producing visual products, developing publications, organizing investigations and media events, as well as knowledge about development impacts in Vietnam and the Mekong region. In particular, the capacity of PanNature's Communication Department in using social media was strengthened to use Facebook and other tools for communicating environmental issues to wider audience.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of local journalists, especially those at provincial levels, in documenting and reporting issues around environmental impacts and natural resources improved. 	<p>The project drew interests of Vietnamese provincial and national levels journalists and media to focus and report on development issues and impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems in the project sites. Therefore, journalists’ capacity and knowledge about environmental issue and natural conservation have been enhanced, especially Mekong development issues and forest protection as well as development project impact in North Eastern Limestone Mountains. Capacity of local journalists, especially those at the Mekong Delta and Northern Mountains provinces in documenting and reporting issues around impacts of hydropower, forest losses and consequences, development projects and ecosystems,</p>

	<p>mining and extractive industries, upstream water diversion projects in Mekong basin, balance between development and conservation in protected areas improved through trips to regional countries and event organized in the project. Moreover, skills in using data to understand and describe environmental issues of journalists enhanced. Besides, journalists' capacity and knowledge about regional issues improved, particularly in stories about the costs and benefits of regional development projects such as dams, mines and power plants.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 major challenges and problems relating to impacts of development activities on ecosystems and biodiversity documented, analyzed, and reported to the public and addressed by policy responses. 	<p>Challenges and problems relating to impacts of Mekong dams as well as their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems have documented, analyzed, and reported to the public and addressed by policy responses.</p> <p>Issues raised through the Media Bridge Programs and from investigation trips on forest management, mining governance, hydropower development etc. have contributed to put more pressure on authorities to review the policy and tighten law enforcement.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam's domestic and oversea investment in the region having impacts on natural resources monitored, reported and addressed by policy responses. 	<p>Media investigation and mission trips in this project in Cambodia and Laos provided important inputs and field experiences to PanNature's effort to develop publications relating Vietnam's oversea investment in agriculture and its social and environmental implications, including voluntary safeguard guideline for Vietnamese ODI enterprises in agriculture.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons from development policies and projects, as well as their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems shared and discussed with regional civil society and stakeholders. 	<p>Through regional events, such as training workshops, conferences and forums, lessons on natural resources management, balance between conservation and developments, impacts of development to environment and ecosystem are shared and discussed with regional civil society and stakeholders.</p>

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

Success:

Overall, this project helped PanNature to enhance its organizational capacity in environmental communication and media, widen the network of Vietnamese journalists interested in biodiversity conservation issues, and improve ThienNhien.Net as one of leading environmental news outlets in Vietnam. PanNature has been recognized as a

resource organization for the media for information and knowledge about environmental and natural conservation issues.

The project helped to draw interest of journalists with environmental, conservation and development impact issues by engaging journalists to report stories on the ground as well as policy and law enforcement gaps. By this approach, the project helped bring more conservation issues and challenges to the public and policy arena.

PanNature also witnessed a lot of positive responses from local and central governments after media reports on provincial, national newspapers and ThienNhien.Net. Specific cases were included in these reports. Besides, with this project, regional development issues such as Mekong hydropower development, oversea investment and free trade were discussed and contributed to policy arena.

Moreover, with this project, public more understand and aware about environmental issues. In addition, in many cases, voices of local communities, who live in impacted areas of development projects have been heard and responded by local authorities.

Last but not least, with this project, PanNature also maintained and widen its partnership with Vietnamese, regional and international through a series of cooperation activities.

Challenges:

In the social and political context in Vietnam, the government policies on media and information have strong influence on the publishing process. In addition, there are still different viewpoints of the state on roles of civil society, including negative ones. As a local organization, PanNature has to operate within the available space and legal requirements, which are not totally favorable sometimes.

The other challenge for media and communication efforts is the self-censorship practices in a complex government-business-media relationship. In some cases, reports by journalists from investigation trips on “sensitive issues” were not published in the media.

PanNature’s capacity to handle important development issues is also a major challenge. As the organization grows and engages more in national policies, there are often requests from both government agencies and partners to provide inputs, voices, and analysis on different development themes. PanNature still needs more investment to develop internal systems and human resources to cope up with its growing position, as well as flexibility to respond to public demands that sometimes are not yet in our plan.

5. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The plan to organize field trips for journalists to Laos and Cambodia is not favorably implemented due to several reasons, mostly related to security concerns due to recent tension as well as increasing control in hydropower project sites. In addition, lack of

mutual understanding and languages were great barrier for us to invite Laos and Cambodia journalists to join the regional trips as planned.

Some PanNature’s activities related to sensitive topics such as events on cutting urban tree plan and industrial wastes faced quite challenging obstacles. However, we still find the flexible way to deal with the problem.

PanNature’s Policy Reviews and some other publications received requests from the National Assembly to provide in large quantities as reference materials for their meetings. Many policy recommendations in these publications have been considered in policy and law making process. Moreover, many of outputs from PanNature’s activities related to Mekong hydropower development used by other NGOs and governmental agencies, including Vietnam National Mekong Committee in PNPCA process and recorded in National report to International Mekong River Commission.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Local capacity in implementing media and communication initiatives and activities to address impacts of development policies and projects strengthened	1.1	Necessary equipment and working environment for staff of the Communication Department	One laptop, one desktop computers and one air conditioner was purchased for the communication team.
		1.2	Key capacity development goals of 06 members of PanNature's Communication Department, with regard to environmental communication, information, media, are met, as evidenced by comparison	With this project, one communication staff joined a short-course training on social media skills, which focused on using social media, especially Facebook for communicating with online audience. This helps expand the reach increase access to contents published on ThienNhien.Net and PanNature websites. Besides, in 2015 and 2016, PanNature organized two tailor-made training courses: one on video development and editing, another on data visualization and infographics design for

			<p>between training needs assessments at the start and end of the project.</p>	<p>communication purposes. These tailored-made trainings was designed to meet the communication team’s needs on advancing video production and infographics making skills as well as updating with modern communication concepts. In addition to communication team of 07 staffs, there was some members from other NGOs who also joined the training.</p>
		<p>1.3 & 1.4</p>	<p>Key capacity development goals of at least 120 provincial journalists are met through 04 training courses organized by PanNature. Results are reflected in training evaluation, reports, and number of newspaper articles published right after these courses.</p>	<p>Since the start of Xayaburi project on the mainstream Mekong River in 2012, follow-up dam plans began to emerge, including Don Sahong, Pak Beng among others. In order to provide journalists with new updates and diverse perspectives from the angles of science, policies and concerns of communities in the Mekong region to support to PNPCA process in Vietnam, from 2014 to 2016, PanNature organized four training courses and panel discussions, both in Hanoi and Mekong Delta on this issue.</p> <p>Furthermore, PanNature in corporation with USAID-supported Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE) and Internews’ Earth Journalism Network organized the training course “Data for Environmental Journalism – From Vietnam to Mekong Perspective” for Vietnamese journalists and local NGOs. The workshop aimed to build skills in using data to understand and tell environmental stories, particularly those about the costs and benefits of regional development projects such as dams, mines and power plants.</p> <p>These events are listed below:</p> <p>1/ On 23rd and 24th September 2014 PanNature organized Training workshop in An Giang “Impacts from proposed hydropower dams in the Mekong river: Approach to PNPCA process”.</p> <p>2/ On 10th December 2014, PanNature and Vietnam Rivers Network co-organized the roundtable “Don Sahong Dam and Challenges for Vietnam” in Hanoi.</p>

				<p>3/ On 10 November 2015, PanNature organized the training workshop “Reporting on Mekong Dams – Science, Policies and Voices from the Ground” in An Giang province.</p> <p>4/ In October 29th, 2015, PanNature cooperated with the Stimson Center to organize the panel discussion “The New Mekong: Changes and Expectations” in Hanoi.</p> <p>5/ During 26 and 28 October 2016, PanNature in corporation with USAID-supported Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE) and Internews’ Earth Journalism Network organized the training course “Data for Environmental Journalism – From Vietnam to Mekong Perspective”.</p> <p>These events has provided information for 140 journalists from national and provincial newspapers, radio and television agencies and more than 100 participants from local mass organizations and associations, NGOs, international organizations, experts on hydropower development and water resources.</p> <p>After the events, there were more than fifty original articles, videos and radio news were published on the provincial and national media.</p>
		1.5	Increased organizational capacity of PanNature, as evidenced by comparison of CEPF civil society tracking tool scores at project start and end	A baseline civil society tracking tool was prepared in July 2013, at the end of a previous CEPF grant. The final tool will be prepared in June 2018, at the end of this current period of CEPF support to PanNature.
2	Challenges and problems relating to impacts of development activities on ecosystems and biodiversity in the Sino-	2.1	At least 20 field investigation trips organized with participation of 03 journalists (national and/or provincial) in each trip. Outputs: Trip programs and reports.	In the project, PanNature organized 22 field investigation trips with participation of 44 national and provincial journalists. The issues that were investigated vary ranging from hot development issues such as hydropower, mining and forest destruction to illegal logging, land conversion and good practices of forest management on the ground.

<p>Vietnamese Limestone and Mekong River and Major Tributaries corridors documented, analyzed, and reported to the public and addressed by policy responses</p>		<p>The themes of field trips were listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1/ Local people's voices and concerns about Mekong mainstream dams, as well as implementation of PNPCA process and decision making on hydropower projects on Mekong mainstream (from 26th to 28th September 2014) 2/ Illegal logging and challenges to forest management in Cao Bang province (from 6th to 14th December 2014). 3/ Effects from funding models on local communities' livelihood and forest protection in Ha Giang province (from 13th to 20th January 2015) 4/ Consequences from overlapping hydropower dam development in Ha Giang province (from 15th to 23rd April 2015) 5/ Reforestation and management of protection forests in Tuyen Quang province (from 13th to 21th April 2015) 6/ Illegal logging and timber trade in Cao Bang province (from 29th May to 6th June 2015) 7/ Illegal timber logging and trading in Cao Bang province (a follow-up of Trip 6, from 9th June to 15th June). 8/ Mineral backlog in Ha Giang province (From 23th to 31th August 2015) 9/ Forest land conversion and reforestation in Ha Giang Province (From 18 to 26 August 2015) 10/ Post-mining in Bac Kan and Ha Giang provinces (From 24 to 29th October 2015) 11/ The proposal to change protection forest into production forest and deforestation in Cao Bang province (From 13th to 17th January 2016). 12/ Effectiveness and results of forest
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		2.2	At least 60 major media stories published on local and national media, as well as ThienNhien.Net after	There were 193 original articles were published on national media after 22 field trips, in addition to those reproduced by ThienNhien.Net and other news portals.

			field investigation trips.	
		2.3	At least 10 relevant news and articles translated from international sources and published on ThienNhien.Net each month.	<p>There were 230 articles translated from international sources and published on ThienNhien.Net during the project period.</p> <p>From July 2015, PanNature signed up an official partnership with the online magazine Forest and Environment (www.moitruongvadoisong.vn), which is under the Vietnam Forestry Science-Technology Association. Under the agreement, there were 123 articles published on the magazine and reproduced on ThienNhien.Net accordingly during this period.</p>
		2.4	36 commentaries and opinions on related issues from guest writers published on ThienNhien.Net	<p>In the project period there were 121 commentaries and opinions were published on ThienNhien.Net on forest governances, mining management, environmental crime, free trade and impact to natural resources, water resources governance issues.</p>
		2.5	03 thematic media briefs developed and published, covering important issues resulted from field activities	<p>During the period, PanNature produced and published 3 media briefs.</p> <p>From 2012, Mekong hydropower development has emerging as a hot issue, when Laos Government has proposed three hydropower dams in the mainstream Mekong river. In order to provide information to public in the PNPCA process of Don Sahong and Pak Beng dams, PanNature prioritized this topic through publishing two thematic media briefs on this issues:</p> <p>1/ “Impacts of Don Sahong Hydropower Dam and EIA Gaps.</p> <p>2/ Pak Beng Hydro Power on Mekong Mainstream</p> <p>Besides, after the field investigation trip on the water diversion projects from Mekong river to support agriculture development in Cambodia and Northeastern Thailand with co-funding from Mekong Partnership for the Environment, the media brief “Potential Risks to Mekong Delta from Water Conversion Projects in the Lower</p>

				<p>Mekong Region” was produced. 1000 print copies of the publication were disseminated among related governmental agencies and distributed in seminars and workshop on Mekong matters.</p>
		2.6	<p>06 thematic videos produced and shared on PanNature’s YouTube channel, used in events and workshops, and made available for the public upon request.</p>	<p>In the project period, PanNature produced 6 thematic videos focusing in three main topics: Firstly, in order to echo with the messages from PanNature’s events and activities on Mekong hydropower development issue, we produced 3 films on current changes in Mekong Delta in the link with the impacts from the Mekong dams in the mainstream river as well as the voices, concerns of local people, whose lives are severely affected by hydropower dam development.</p> <p>1/ Video "Mekong: Hydropower up – Communities down" (with English subtitles, also available on DVD)</p> <p>2/ Video "Xom Cau trong ca" (Cau village looking for fishes).</p> <p>3/ Video "Mua nuoc noi khong ve" (Missing Water).</p> <p>In addition, a series of video interviews with Vietnamese, regional and international environmental activists and experts on the potential impacts of hydropower dam proposals on biodiversity system, riparian communities’ livelihood and environment were produced.</p> <p>Secondly, we produced 2 theme videos on impacts of hydropower development in Central Highland and Northern mountainous arear to livelihood of local people and natural resources:</p> <p>4/ Video “Mot goc hau thuy dien” (Lives behind hydropower dams).</p> <p>5/ Video “Thuy dien sap moc giua Khu Bao ton thien nhien Xuan Nha” (The hydropower dam is going located in Xuan Nha protected area)</p>

			<p>Finally, in theme of forest management, we produced thematic video on illegal logging in Phong Quang protected area and a series of short videos was produced and published on Lao Dong Newspaper on illegal timber logging and trading (in Cao Bang province) to support the articles.</p> <p>6/ Video “Giant old trees are still logged in the protected area”</p> <p>All those videos were published (some with English subtitle) on PanNature’s websites and YouTube channel and shared on PanNature’s Facebook fan pages.</p> <p>Besides, almost PanNature’s events were recorded and broadcast on our YouTube channel.</p>
		2.7	<p>03 television programs developed and broadcasted on national channels.</p> <p>During the project, there were 3 topics were featured and broadcast on national channels from PanNature’s activities.</p> <p>1/ A 90-minute film on Hanoi’s urban tree master plan were broadcasted by VTC television after the PanNature’s media bridge on this topic. This video was republished in PanNature’ YouTube channel with more than 28,000 views.</p> <p>2/ After the field investigation in Bac Kan and Ha Giang on mining management, two television programs were developed and broadcasted on Vietnam National Defense Television and The People Television.</p> <p>3/ Results from two field trips in Son La and Ha Giang provinces on forest management were used to develop television programs. There were 5 videos were broadcast on Vietnam Television and online media.</p> <p>Besides, a lot of events organized by PanNature were featured and broadcast on national television channels. Furthermore, PanNature’s senior managers were interviewed and featured for some television environment programs of</p>

				VOV, the People Television. Some of the topics include: banning natural forest exploitation in Central Highland, challenges from environmental degradation.
		2.8	<p>12 media briefing events (PanNature's Media Bridge Program, implemented by the Communication Department) organized with 10-15 participants for each event.</p> <p>Outputs: Event reports and news articles after briefing events.</p>	<p>During the project period PanNature organized 12 Media Bridge Programs with participants of more than 300 journalists. The themes of media briefing are vary, focusing on mining management, balance between development and nature conservation, forest governance, environment management, hydropower development in the Mekong river. There were 175 original articles published in national media agencies after the events.</p> <p>The briefing events are listed below:</p> <p>1/ Revenues Management Policies in Extractive Industries on 29th September, 2014.</p> <p>2/ Conservation Challenges from Development Projects, 14th November 2014.</p> <p>3/ Hanoi's urban tree master plan, 23th March 2015</p> <p>4/ Coal mining governance and environmental risks management: The case in Quang Ninh province, 10th August 2015</p> <p>5/ Illegal timber from the media's perspectives, 16th December 2015.</p> <p>6/ "Vietnam's protected areas system under development pressure", 2nd March 2016.</p> <p>7/ Industrial wastes: Limitations in management and policy recommendations", 10th May 2016.</p> <p>8/ Potential risks from warder diversion projects in the Mekong Basin, 20th July 2016.</p> <p>9/ Vietnam Forest will have real owner: necessary reforms on ownership and tenure of forest resources, 28th December 2016</p>

				<p>10/ Food safety: Expectation on ethics of food providers or policy?, 20th January 2017</p> <p>11/ Power Shift: Emerging Trends in the GMS Power Sector”, 29th June 2017 in Hanoi.</p> <p>12/ Roundtable discussion on Mekong, 26th June 2017</p>
		2.9	<p>02 media-policy workshops organized with participation of about 60 people (journalists, researchers, NGOs, and government agencies) in each event. Outputs: Workshop reports and news articles after events</p>	<p>During the project, PanNature organized 2 media-policy workshops with participation of 140 participants from key decision-making institutions, policy research agencies, NGOs, and media agencies.</p> <p>The two events focused in Mekong hydropower development issue in the context that some of the first hydropower dams are being built on the mainstream of Mekong River as well as a number of Mekong water pumps and diversion projects for agriculture has reemerged in Cambodia and Thailand.</p> <p>1/ In 11 November, PanNature in collaboration with Vietnam River Network, International Rivers and TERRA (Thailand) organized the regional public forum “Local Mekong People’s Voices: Message to Mekong Governments on Mekong Dams” in An Giang province. The Forum was held with participation of 90 representatives from various communities in the Mekong countries, researchers, regional and international NGOs, Vietnamese governmental agencies and institutions.</p> <p>2/ In 4th November 2016, PanNature, IUCN Vietnam and the Henry L. Stimson Center organized a media-policy workshop “Opportunities for More Efficient Water Use in the Mekong Basin and Implications for Vietnam”. The workshop drew attention of more than 50 participants from key decision-making institutions, policy research agencies, NGOs, and media agencies.</p> <p>There were 35 original articles and news videos were published after the events.</p>

		2.10	PanNature’s social media channels (YouTube, Facebook, Twitter) enriched with new and diverse contents.	PanNature’s website and YouTube channel have been updated regularly with news and videos on the activities of the organization. In addition, PanNature’s fan pages including ThienNhien.Net’s one, PanNature’s, Open Data Vietnam’s and Mining Coalition were regularly enriched with new and diverse contents. Facebook fan pages ThienNhien.Net’s fan page has almost 30,000 followers and PanNature’s page has more than 12,000 followers. Besides, Mining Coalition’s and Open Data Vietnam’s Fan Pages which established in June 2016 has almost 6,000 and more than 200 followers respectively.
3	Vietnam’s oversea investment in the region having impacts on natural resources monitored, reported and addressed by policy responses	3.1	02 field trips to Laos organized for 08 Vietnamese journalists to document issues, challenges and impacts with participation of 04 Lao journalists. Outputs: Trip reports and news articles after field trips.	<p>Due to significance of Mekong hydropower development issue, PanNature decided to focus on hydropower Mekong issue instead of Vietnam’s overseas investment issue. During the project period, PanNature organized two field trips to Laos with participation of two independent consultants specialized in basin development and four Vietnamese journalists. The trip aims at providing interested journalists with opportunity to enrich their understandings about dam development in Mekong river in order to tell the story to public. Information collected from the field trip has been transferred to a series of communication productions, including articles, videos and photos.</p> <p>1/ In February 2017, PanNature organized a trip to Laos from 18th to 25th, to participate in regional consultation workshop on Pak Beng dam and to visit Xayaburi dam construction site and Luang Prabang site, which is near the proposed construction site of Pak Beng dam.</p> <p>2/ Following the trip to Thailand to join Save the Mekong’s events from 13th to 15th March 2017, PanNature organized the field visit to the proposed construction site of Pak Beng dam in Laos on 16th – 17th March 2017.</p>
		3.2	02 field trip to Cambodia organized for 08 Vietnamese journalists to	During the project period, two field trips were organized by PanNature to Cambodia with participation of 4 Vietnamese journalists and 1 river basin management expert and 1 NGO

			<p>document issues, challenges and impacts with participation of 04 Cambodian journalists. Outputs: Trip reports and news articles after field trips.</p>	<p>officer. The field trips help the journalists to build up a thorough understanding about water resources governance and some big impacts from agriculture development activities in the Mekong river in order to deliver early warnings about potential risks threatening the Mekong Delta.</p> <p>1/ From 4th to 14th May 2016, the field investigation on the water diversion projects from Mekong river to support agriculture development in Cambodia and Northeastern Thailand. The field trip was also co-funded by the Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE).</p> <p>2/ Field trip on water resources governance and investment in Tonle Sap Lake, Cambodia (From 30th May to 12th June 2017) with participation of three Vietnamese journalists.</p>
		3.3	<p>At least 4 media stories published on national media and ThienNhien.Net after each field trip for journalists.</p>	<p>There were 27 original articles were published on national media and on PanNature's ThienNhien.Net website after the regional trips.</p>
		3.4	<p>02 field missions to Laos and Cambodia organized for PanNature team to discuss with regional partners on issues of common interests related to impacts of investment projects. Outputs: Trip reports.</p>	<p>In the project, PanNature organized 2 field missions to Laos and Cambodia. The trips were organized in order to discussed with a some representatives from authorities in Laos, Cambodia and some CSOs about i/ performance of CSOs in Laos, Cambodia; ii/ Vietnam's investment to Laos, Cambodia and related impact; iii/ activities of this organization which PanNature may have cooperation in the future.</p> <p>1/ From 6th to 15th December 2015, PanNature organized a field mission to Cambodia. The mission aimed to build understanding on Vietnam's oversea investment in the neighbor country Cambodia and their environmental and social implications. The team includes three people, including one researcher staff, one communication staff and one journalist from the Voice of Vietnam (VOV).</p>

				2/ During 1st and 3rd June 2017, working team including two PanNature staff and one Mekong basin expert joined a mission to Laos. The trip was organized right after the strategic meeting of Save the Mekong Coalition (StM's) and MRC's Development Partners' meeting.
		3.5	02 video reports produced and published after PanNature's visits to Laos and Cambodia	<p>After the trips, 4 videos were developed and published on PanNature's and Vietnamplus's YouTube channel. The videos focus in Mekong hydropower development and the beauty of the Mekong river. Besides, there was a radio program on VOV channel about Vietnamese investment in Cambodia - "Opportunities and Challenges to Vietnamese's investment in Cambodia" - was broadcast on 31st December 2015</p> <p>Videos resulted from the trips:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Pak Beng – An com truoc keng" (Pak Beng dam is being constructed before completion of PNPCA) 2. PNPCA: "Tu Xayaburi den Pak Beng" (PNPCA: From Xayaburi to Pak Beng dams) 3. "Thuy dien Mekong duoi goc nhin chuyen gia" (Interview with Mr. Nguyen Nhan Quang, the expert on river basin management). 4/ "Kham pha cu lao dai ghenh da tren dong chinh song Mê Kông" (Mekong river Discovery)
		3.6	01 policy brief on Vietnam's oversea investment in relation to biodiversity and ecosystems published and around 1,000 copies distributed to relevant partners and organizations.	In March 2016, PanNature developed and published Policy Newsletter: "Free Trade and The Governance of Natural resources and the Environment". The issue is published in order to deliver early warnings about potential risks threatening environment from overseas investment in the context of booming free trade agreements.
		3.7	Documentation of policy responses resulted from project activities.	In this project, PanNature prioritizes Mekong hydropower issues with variety of activities ranging from training workshops, media bridges program to investigation trips in national and regional levels. Although these activities have

			<p>not obvious effects in policy level, PanNature's efforts have much contributed in raising public awareness in potential impacts of hydropower dams in the Mekong mainstream river to Mekong Delta. Many of PanNature's products, such as media briefs, Policy Reviews and videos on this topic have been used by many stakeholder including Vietnam National Mekong Committee in related conferences, workshop and in PNPCA process. PanNature was also invited to PNPCA workshops and asked to provide comments, inputs.</p> <p>Issues raised through the Media Bridge Programs such as development projects in protected areas, industrial waste management, urban tree plan, mining governance etc. have much contributed to put more pressure on authorities to review policy and reconsider development projects. For example, in June 2016, Gia Lai provincial government proposed to stop Vinh Son Hydropower 2 project approved in Kon Chu Rang Protected Area. At the same time Dak Lak provincial government also proposed to suspend construction of Drang Phok hydroelectric project in the Yok Don National Park. This actions showed good signs for conservation and that natural resources are taken into account to review the development projects. Moreover, Deputy Prime Minister Trinh Dinh Dung at the preliminary conference of the first 6 months 2016 requested Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to review all major projects and projects with environmental risks from the stage of environmental impact assessment, investment, construction, preoperational and operational stage in order to classify and control the sources of pollution, especially source of waste into rivers and seas.</p> <p>In many of PanNature's activities, the investigation trips demonstrate the immediately effects. After the trips, many reflected issues in the media have received positive feedback and response from local governments by actual</p>
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			<p>actions. Some cases are listed below as examples.</p> <p>Right after articles about good practices on funding model in Ha Giang from the field trip were published, some provinces such as Hoa Binh, Bac Can have sent government officers to learn successful experience.</p> <p>After the articles were published on overlapping of hydropower projects in Ha Giang, Vice Chairman of Ha Giang Provincial People's Committee have inspected and convened a meeting between Song Mien 5 and Thuan Hoa companies, who operate two overlapping hydropower plants. In the result, two companies have agreed with solution sharing water resources.</p> <p>The Tuyen Quang Provincial People's Committee also has asked for replanting unqualified forest planting areas and ensuring survival rate after the investigation trip on unqualified reforestation areas.</p> <p>After the articles were published on Illegal logging and timber trade in Cao Bang province, the relevant authorities of Cao Bang province has inspected and dealt with violations. Two timber traders were summoned by police for investigations.</p> <p>Issues raised after investigation trip to Son La province on proposed hydropower project in Xuan Nha Nature Reserve area have put pressure on authorities to consider the project. Authorities of Son La province have required project investors to continue researching and submit report of impact assessment for project revision.</p> <p>On the pressure from the press about illegal logging in Cao Bang (Field trip in January 2016), May 4/20116 Cao Bang's authority has requested the police to investigate the case. By December 2016, the investigation results and</p>
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				<p>punishment for some related officers were announced.</p> <p>After the investigated issues on uncontrolled exploitation and tax shortfall in mining sector in Cao Bang province were published on newspaper and news websites, authorized agencies in Cao Bang province have initiated a number of investigations to related companies, then taken some interventions such as: suspend some factories' operation where environment standards are hardly met, request mining companies to pay any tax shortfall and compensate local people for their lost and damages, support local people to resettle from areas threaten by mining-related landslides.</p> <p>After the trip to Bac Kan province on mining and the articles were published, provincial government in Bac Kan province has requested to suspend the mining activities which harm transportation, production land of local people such as rice fields, vegetable gardens, fish ponds, etc. to re-assess this mine.</p> <p>Moreover, PanNature's investigation trips also represented as suggested topic for a series of investigation activities of provincial and national media agencies.</p>
4	Lessons from development policies and projects, as well as their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems shared and discussed with regional civil society and stakeholders.	4.1	01 regional media workshop organized with participation of journalists from Vietnam (20), Laos (5), and Cambodia (10) to share lessons and stories. Outputs: Workshop report, shared workshop materials (online), and news articles after event.	<p>On 29 and 30 May 2017, PanNature, in cooperation with Can Tho University's Education Faculty, the Swedish Embassy, Earth Journalism Network and the Vietnam Environmental Journalists Forum organized the workshop "Water Security Risks and Narratives in Mekong Delta – Vietnam". The workshop was a follow-up activity of PanNature's previously organized media investigations and seminars at national and regional levels about risks to water security of Mekong Delta during 2016. The workshop also helped build understanding and networking among regional journalists. There were 125 participants from universities, government office, NGOs, communities, regional and local media.</p>

				There were 32 original articles were published in provincial, national and international media agencies.
		4.2	01 Mekong Resource Forum organized with participation of around 100 journalists, partner civil society organizations, government agencies, and other stakeholders from the Lower Mekong countries to synthesize issues, challenges, lessons, as well as provide recommendations to policy makers. Outputs: Forum report, shared forum materials (online) and news articles after event.	<p>On 15 and 16 June 2017, PanNature, in cooperation with ADDA, the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), and Vietnam-Lao-Cambodia Association for Economic Cooperation Development (VILACAED) organized the Mekong Resources Forum “Development Impacts and Resilience in Agriculture and Forestry in the Mekong Region”.</p> <p>The Forum was organized to connect ideas and efforts of communities and non-state groups across the Lower Mekong region in promoting resilience in agriculture and forestry, as well as reducing negative impacts from development on our natural resources and ecosystems. In addition, the forum gave the chance to discuss and promote better development alternatives and approaches in order to secure fair and equitable access to natural resources, improve livelihoods and quality of life and ensure sustainability of our living environment.</p> <p>Over 100 participants from community and non-state organizations in the Lower Mekong region, research / academic institutions, representatives from governmental agencies, media and other interested parties participated in the Forum.</p>
		4.3	Workshop and conference materials and reports shared to wider public.	All the forum materials were published in Vietnamese and English on PanNature’s website. Moreover, videos of the event were produced on the PanNature’s YouTube channel. Also, there were 13 articles and news videos on the event published on the national media.

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- PanNature’s environmental news: www.thiennhien.net
- YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/PanNature
- Online publication portal: www.issuu.com/PanNature
- PanNature’s Facebook page: www.fb.com/PanNature
- ThienNhien.Net Facebook page: www.fb.com/www.thiennhien.net

PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

In PanNature's proposed project, a wide range of activities were designed for media and policy sectors, which helps stimulate public discourse on development and conservation. Below here are some of highlighted lessons from the project design process:

- 1. Organize diverse activities which help strengthen the voice of media and public debates.** The project was designed as a combination of activities which involved both media and experts. These activities included field missions and media investigations, seminars/media bridges and dialogue workshops. Diverse materials and publications from media reports, visual documentary to policy briefs, policy newsletter were required in support of these efforts.
- 2. Integrate and maintain interaction between media and policy.** This can be partly recognized in the project activities' titles and descriptions. Moreover, the good interactions really happened in the planning and implementation stages of the project. Topics for media investigations were selected not only in response to practical demand but also in close attachment with national and regional policy advocacy agenda. PanNature also aimed to make use of experts' support and involvement in media work. Experts included people having intensive knowledge and experience in a defined topic, including researchers, former policy makers, NGO senior staff, etc. In fact, many experts provided knowledge and effective advice for media investigation groups and directly participated media trips. In some cases, these field missions resulted in good policy analysis and recommendations.
- 3. Connect local, national and regional media effort to address common and cross-border issues.** The project included many domestic and regional activities, especially media investigations and field missions for policy researchers. This connection helps strengthen evidence-based advocacy in media-policy dialogue on such cross-border and regional issues as overseas investment, and Mekong water resource sharing.
- 4. Combine traditional and new media to maximize the communication impacts.** In the project design, PanNature aimed to use a diverse package of media and communication. This included official media (televisions and newspapers both printing and online), organizations' portals, non-mainstream media platforms and social media (especially Facebook, YouTube). In support of this effort, we increased the visually well-designed and data-based products as

well as web-based publications. Viral campaigns was also planned to stimulate social media impacts.

5. **Long-term platforms serve the hub of updated information and topics for journalists and researchers.** In this project, PanNature aimed to maintain and strengthen its daily updated environmental website ThienNhien.Net, and periodically published Policy Newsletter and Media Bridge events. These three deliverables provided most updated information or analysis about environment, nature and development's implications in different ways.
6. **Build capacity not only for journalists but also for staff who organize and supervise project activities.** Short trainings and expertise exchange events were designed in the early and during the implementation of the project. These events aimed to leverage professional skills, updating trends and new knowledge for journalists and project staff.

In addition to lessons learned from project design, PanNature also drew some good experience from the project implementation and organizing activities.

1. **Networking and good partnerships helps strengthen project effort and policy debate:** After 10 years working, PanNature has joined or/and established many domestic and regional professional networks and partnerships. These linkages did really help project staff during organizing media investigations and events and leverage our effort. In late 2015, PanNature organized its first field mission trips to the region to understand Vietnam's ODI in Cambodia and its potential social and environmental implications, with more focus on the case of HAGL's investment in Rattanakiri province. The investigation topic was new not only to PanNature but also in general. However, the mission team received good information sharing and advice from local partners in Cambodia like NGO Forum, DPA, LICADHO, 3SPN, IDI, Equitable Cambodia, Open Development Mekong. The trip resulted in providing early inputs and experience for PanNature's researchers about the topic and was later developed into an intensive research and a long-term collaboration between PanNature and Oxfam, VCCI on the development and application of voluntary safeguard guideline among Vietnam ODI enterprises in agriculture sector. In other investigations to the region, PanNature also received strong support from local partners in Cambodia, Lao and Thailand, which helped us minimize the risk from difference in language, travelling in local condition, understanding local culture and ensuring safety.

In May 2017, the Mekong Environmental Forum was established in Can Tho and stimulated by Can Tho University. This new platform partly resulted from the project's media regional dialogue workshop "Water Security Risks and Narratives in Mekong Delta – Vietnam" co-organized by PanNature and Can Tho University's Education Faculty, the Swedish Embassy, Earth Journalism Network and the Vietnam Environmental Journalists Forum. The Forum is one of the rare civil society platform on environment in the Mekong Delta so far.

2. **Following up what we do constantly:** Among our project tasks, media investigation is considered a hard work. This reflects not only in the risky nature of journalism but also in generalization of specific events into policy-relevant stories. In this project, PanNature tried to organize thematic investigations into series, which helped a topic to be featured in a multi-dimension way or to be updated over time. In our series of investigations in Mekong Delta and Thailand, Cambodia, we aimed to create the linkage between hydropower development and expansion of agriculture in the upper region and threats to water resource and sustainability of the downstream delta. These investigations resulted in media reports and policy briefs which helped enrich the discussion and dialogue about Mekong water resource which were held or co-organized by PanNature in the project.

In support to this, PanNature established and maintained a simple supervising system since early time of the project to record investigations' results, following up activities and policy response. Many suggestions and ideas for further investigations or intensive research came out of this effort. CEPF's project provided PanNature an open space and flexibility enough so that we could organize the project activities in a well-managed method and follow up results effectively.

3. **Apply IT advance into media work and organizing events:** During implementation, the project team kept discussing on how to improve quality of work and expand communication effectively with limited resources. Using technological advances have helped us in various ways. We used mobile device to support documenting in such risky investigations as illegal logging and mining, organizing video conference to connect experts in remote areas, livestreaming important events in social media to reach bigger internet user community, etc. PanNature also started its initial work on open data and GIS mapping so as to support media and research work.

A mobile friendly version of ThienNhien.Net was developed to meet the demand of growing audience using smartphones and tablets these days.

There were some quick findings and suggestions from our project which may be useful for conservation community

1. Despite the decrease of illegal large scale mining in Northeastern Mountains of Vietnam in recent years, the uncontrolled illegal exploitation of minerals is still a permanent threat to protected forest and biodiversity in the region
2. Illegal logging and exploitation of forest products in general is still happening in protected areas in Northeastern Mountains of Vietnam, especially in bordering areas to China. Auction of confiscated forest products (include logging) need to be carefully considered to prevent illegal trade and avoid corruption in forest management.

3. Payment for Forest Ecosystem Services (PFES) has been implemented in all four provinces of the Northeastern Mountains region, however, there are highlighted questions on whether and how local communities and the forest really benefit from this mechanism.
4. Despite the important role of communities in protecting forest (as we featured in Cao Bang and Ha Giang), there are not many demonstrations to promote community-based forest protection in the Northeastern Mountains of Vietnam.
5. Weakness in management of small and medium hydro powers is popular in many local areas, which negatively impacts on nature conservation and local livelihoods. However, this fact has yet to be assessed carefully while there is a wave of support to renew investment in small and medium hydropower projects.
6. Reforestation and replanting forest after development projects is mostly “good on paper”, but needs to be assessed in the field.
7. Principles of biodiversity off-set and biodiversity loss assess in EIA process should be included in projects having impacts on protected areas and natural forests.
8. The quality of protective forest and conversion plan of this forest type need to be reviewed in Northeastern Mountains of Vietnam as well as in the whole country.
9. There should be more strong voice from the conservation community on impacts of hydropower construction and other mega development on the mainstream of the Mekong River. There is a lack of public debate and information on negative impacts of these unsustainable developments on biodiversity of the Mekong Delta and the Indochina region.

Sustainability / Replication

- 9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.**

As the project topics are of PanNature’s high priorities, we will continue our effort in following up with project results and expand study and investigation in other areas. Some initial findings from the project activities (e.g. the mission trip on Vietnam’s ODI in agriculture sector in Cambodia) have been developed into an intensive program of the organization. Further studies and discussions on such topics as weakness in management of mining, impacts of PFES, biodiversity and EIA process, Mekong water resource governance, etc. were also planned or developed by PanNature and its partners.

We recognized some early success in approaching media at regional level, however, maintaining these activities and events requires much more resources, which PanNature has to look for in the future.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

This project did not have impacts that required social or environmental safeguard measures. Nevertheless, results of field trip from this project to Cambodia in late 2015 provided good inputs to a study on Vietnam’s ODI in agricultural sector in Lao and Cambodia. PanNature has worked with our partners to develop a voluntary safeguard guideline on social and environment for business, which has been introduced and piloted among business sector. Part of this work is being supported by another grant by CEPF.

Additional Funding

11. 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 CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
CEPF	B	\$244,920	Ongoing grant
Corporate funders	B	\$44,000	For media, communication and policy activities

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- 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)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

12. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

In the context of limited space for community movements and growing pressure on civil society, media is a crucial channel to bring issues and concerns from the grassroots level to the public and policy deliberation. In addition, there is a constant need to keep environmental and conservation issues high on the media agenda, which would need long-term investment from donors and NGOs. Along with other priorities, CEPF should consider continuing investment in media and communication initiatives for the Indo-Burma region.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF’s portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF’s aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project’s contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication,

reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled “protected areas” (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the “protected areas” indicator.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
N/A	N/A	N/A

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A	Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

** If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.*

*** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

** If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.*

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
103	79

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
N/A	N/A

**Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
103	79

**Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries		
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services	Increased resilience to climate	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional	Improved representation and	Improved access to ecosystem	# of men and boys benefitting
N/A																	

*If you marked “Other” to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
N/A		

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/Int' national	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining/Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
3																			

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1		
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Mekong Environment Forum (MEF)	2017	Vietnam	MEF works with local partners along the Mekong to shape and provide currents of information, knowledge and science for all to be informed. For more information: http://mekongenvironmentforum.org
2	Collaboration between PanNature and Forest and Environment Protection Magazine	2016	Vietnam	PanNature and the Forest and Environment Protection Magazine collaborate in environmental reporting and online publishing. During the initial stage, PanNature provided technical support for the magazine in system set-up, editing and publishing.

Part V. 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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