

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	The Henry L. Stimson Center
<b>Project Title:</b>	Mekong Decision Points: Building a Dialogue between Policymakers and Civil Society on Water Management
<b>Date of Report:</b>	June 15, 2012
<b>Report Author and Contact Information</b>	Dr. Richard P. Cronin   Director, Southeast Asia Program 202.478.3436   rcronin@stimson.org

**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 the Mekong River and its major tributaries.

**Grant Amount:** \$64,220

**Project Dates:** 1 January, 2011 to 31 March, 2012

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

The Stimson Center partnered with **PanNature**, **WARECOD/Vietnam Rivers Network (VRN)**, **International Rivers (IR)**, **Conservation International (CI)**, and other CEPF grantee organizations. Throughout the grant period, the project focused on expanding its partnership and working relationship with PanNature, VRN, CI, and **Canterbury University**, New Zealand.

CI's Carl Middleton and Ame Trandem participated unofficially in helping to structure the project's two-day "Shared River, Shared Future" workshop held in Bangkok in mid-July 2011. Following the Bangkok workshop, the project held a follow-up workshop in Chiang Mai with a new partner, **EarthRights International**.

Stimson has partnered with PanNature since 2007. Cronin met several times in Hanoi during 2011 with executive director Trinh Le Nguyen and vice-director Nguyen Viet Dung to discuss strategies and plan cooperation. PanNature organized a program in Hanoi with a new network called the **Vietnam Environment Network**, including participation of Vietnamese scholars, researchers, government staff, NGOs, and others in which Dr. Cronin discussed the workshop and the issue of mainstream dams. Another "Shared River, Shared Future" workshop participant, Dr. Dao Trong Tu of the **Center for Sustainable Development of Water Resources and Adaptation to Climate Change (CEWAREC)** also briefed the group on the workshop.

In October 2011, the project participated by remote video in a PanNature-VRN workshop in Ho Chi Minh City, as did Carl Middleton from IR's Bangkok office.

In July 2011, Cronin participated in a large workshop in Can Tho organized by WARECOD. Because of serious concerns regarding the impact of upstream dams on the Mekong Delta, the workshop was addressed by a number of government officials in addition to academic experts and speakers from the participating NGOs. Consequently, the workshop provided an opportunity both to renew and expand Stimson's contacts with provincial and People's Committee officials as well as with climate change experts from Can Tho University and Vietnamese NGOs.

## Conservation Impacts

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

Stimson's project has contributed to the implementation of Strategic Direction 3 from CEPF's Ecosystem Profile by engaging key actors in reconciling biodiversity conservation and development objectives. The project concentrated on the Mekong River and its major tributaries.

Stimson's strategy has been to promote biodiversity conservation by discussing the impacts that bad development tradeoffs – especially food security, livelihoods and even regional stability – may have on other priorities of governments in a way that is more salient to senior political and bureaucratic decision-makers. The focus has been on the transboundary environmental impacts of dams and other infrastructure.

As part of this effort, Cronin has engaged with government decision-makers in the region – and in the US – to promote alternatives for more balanced policy approaches that could help prevent or reduce the most severe effects of planned dam projects along the river's mainstream. Cronin has had a number of high level meetings with officials in Vietnam and Thailand to discuss the conflicts between proposed dam projects and biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, and food security, including the high risks and uncertainties of mainstream dams detailed in the extensive Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) carried out by an expert group of consultants for the Mekong River Commission (MRC). He has engaged with local civil society groups to enhance their efforts to engage with policymakers in the region, especially by encouraging discussion regarding perspectives on transboundary issues associated with hydropower development in the Mekong Basin.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

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

In the long term, Stimson's project seeks to reduce the barriers and suspicions between governments and civil society groups and to build capacity among conservation stakeholders to tackle the challenge of successfully influencing government policy to reflect concern for ecosystem preservation, as well as to more fully understand and respect the human security dimension of services provided by healthy natural environments.

During the grant period, Stimson focused its writing, speaking, and interaction with official stakeholders and NGOs on the importance of long term thinking about the future of the Mekong, especially finding an optimum path to balance the competing needs of the environment, water quantity and quality, food security, livelihoods, and energy. In Stimson's report *Mekong Turning Point: Shared River for a Shared Future* and when opportunities arose, the project called attention to underlying factors driving environmentally unsustainable dam construction, such as structural incentives for the Electrical Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) to build excess generating capacity starting with a guaranteed return of 6 percent on projects whether or not they were needed and the need for an independent regulatory authority. The project also began to promote the concept of an agreed upon Mekong Standard for environmental and socioeconomic impact assessments on dam projects with transboundary impact.

The Mekong Standard idea has generated considerable interest. Cronin elaborated on the issue in a Stimson "Spotlight" article, "Laos' Xayaburi Dam Decision Requires a 'Mekong Standard,'" in December 2011 timed to coincide with a meeting of the MRC Council that confirmed that the Xayaburi dam would be postponed pending further studies on sustainable development of the Mekong mainstream. He also discussed the concept in a telephone interview with the Reuters' Bangkok regional office for a feature article on Mekong water issues to be published in connection with the annual ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Phnom Penh in mid-July 2012.

Given the basin-wide scale of environmental threats and conservation challenges, long-term impacts will take time to materialize. However, evidence shows that appreciation for the negative nexus between

hydropower dams and other important national policy objectives such as livelihoods, food security, and regional stability is increasing.

Stimson's project provided a forum, through its website for local perspectives to be heard on an international platform. Through partnership with various organizations in the region, including PanNature and Vietnam Rivers Network (VRN), Cronin participated in stakeholder discussions on the hydropower issue; his inclusion at these events indicates the discussion has been framed in a new way – one that encourages thinking about the transboundary difference hydropower projects will have in the region. New discussion has been sparked.

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

The most important short-term development has been the decision by the Joint Committee of the MRC to indefinitely postpone the construction of Laos' planned Xayaburi dam. In April 2011, after a six month review of the Lao project under terms of the MRC's Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA), the representatives of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand shocked stakeholders on all sides when they declined to agree to the project out of concerns regarding the transboundary environmental and socioeconomic impacts. At a November 2011 meeting with the Prime Minister of Vietnam and at a meeting of all four MRC prime ministers in the wings of the ASEAN Summit in Bali, the Lao Prime Minister committed to an indefinite suspension of the project pending further studies and agreed to seek funding from Japan for that purpose. The four governments formally ratified the agreement at a special meeting of the MRC Council on December 8, 2011 in Siem Reap, Cambodia.

While policy impact is difficult to quantify, Stimson believes its efforts, including work with regional NGOs, high level access to the Thai and Vietnamese governments, and the US Government had impact. Stimson's was the only voice in the debate that constantly focused on the game-changing aspect of transboundary dams.

It is encouraging that the leaders of the three downstream governments put great emphasis on public concerns and opposition to the Xayaburi project – opposition spearheaded by regional civil society, including a number of NGOs supported by CEPF and its partner organizations.

With regard to Stimson's work with regional civil society, Cronin's participation in NGO meetings – variously organized by PanNature and VRN in Hanoi and Can Tho, as well as via video conference at a workshop in Ho Chi Minh City – added an international dimension to the issue. Framing the discussion in this way has enhanced the credibility of local civil society campaigns against the Xayaburi project and other mainstream dams.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:** n/a  
**Species Conserved:** n/a  
**Corridors Created:** n/a

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

While bridging the gap between policymakers and local civil society groups has proved difficult, Cronin has focused on identifying common ground between the two groups. Civil society groups generally focus on the environmental and conservation issues of local communities. By participating in partner workshops, etc., Cronin encouraged civil society groups to expand their thinking to the regional and international level in a way that policymakers can understand. Efforts to shift thinking in this way will be part of a long term process, however.

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

The Mekong mainstream and the Tonle Sap received a welcome but still conditional reprieve at the end of 2011, when the Lao PDR agreed to suspend indefinitely the construction of the Xayaburi dam project. The setback to the project began in April 2011, when representatives from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam's national Mekong committees met at the MRC Joint Committee following completion of a six month review of the Xayaburi dam and failed to reach agreement on moving forward with the project. The Committee agreed that the issue should be reconsidered at a meeting planned later in the fall among the four countries' ministers of environment and water resources. However, in the interim, the four countries' Prime Ministers met at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit meeting in Bali, Indonesia, where the Lao Prime Minister was urged, and agreed, to suspend the project for an indefinite period, allowing further study of the environmental and socioeconomic impacts, as well as consideration of the larger question – the twelve dams planned or under consideration for the Lao, Thai-Lao, and Cambodian stretches of the main stream.

## **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: Improved local NGO capacities to approach environmental challenges and ecosystem threats posed by hydropower development in the Mekong Basin from a policy perspective that appropriately identifies and pursues corresponding policy responses.**

### **Component 1 Actual at Completion:**

The project increased the ability of local NGOs to approach the environmental challenges and ecosystem threats posed by hydropower development in the Mekong Basin from a transboundary and regional relationships perspective. The project director supported efforts of local NGOs and individuals to identify alternative solutions, and promoted their ideas on a global platform via Stimson's website and network. The project worked with local organizations to co-organize events to raise the visibility and enhance dialogue surrounding hydropower policy in the Mekong Basin. Component 1 included: publishing case statements by local civil society partners; promoting local articles, op-eds, or speeches by individual civil society partners; and organizing public events.

### Case Statements

Stimson commissioned and published three articles on Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Thai perspectives on Mekong dams.

1. Vannarith Chheang, Executive Director at the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, contributed the article, "A Cambodian Perspective on Mekong River Water Security."
2. Teerapong Pomun, Director at Living River Siam, contributed the article, "A Thai Perspective on Proposed Mainstream Mekong Dams."
3. Dr. Dao Trong Tu from CEWAREC, WARECOD, and an advisor to Vietnam Rivers Network, contributed the article, "A Vietnamese Perspective on Proposed Mainstream Mekong Dams."

### Local articles, op-eds, speeches

The project director was interviewed by Luong Nguyen An Dien, Deputy Managing Director at Vietnam's Thanh Nien News, about mainstream dam issues. Several resulting stories have quoted Cronin, including: "Dams Portend Grim Future for Mekong Delta: Experts"

### Public Events

- Cronin participated in a panel discussion on mainstream Mekong hydropower policy event at ISIS, Chulalongkorn University;

- In partnership with WARECOD and VRN, the project organized "Challenges of the Proposed Dams in the Mekong Mainstream to the Biodiversity in the Mekong Delta" on July 28, 2011 in Can Tho, Vietnam;
- The Stimson Center hosted Dr. Tom Cochrane and Dr. Thanapon Piman from the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand for the panel "Hydropower Dams on the Mekong and "3S" Rivers: A Regional Environmental and Socioeconomic Perspective" on August 31, 2011;
- Cronin participated in the PanNature organized event, "Roundtable Discussion: Behind Mekong Dams";
- Launch event associated with the report, "Mekong Turning Point: Shared River for a Shared Future," April 19, 2012. The well-attended event featured panelists from partners, including: Patricia Zurita, Executive Director, CEPF; Blake Ratner, Program Leader – Governance, WorldFish Center; and, Christian Castro, Director – Office of Multilateral Affairs, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State.

**Component 2 Planned: Improved linkages and relations between civil society engaged on the challenges of Mekong hydropower and governments in the region that will continue to break down the barriers that currently exist between these two often adversarial actors**

**Component 2 Actual at Completion:**

As part of this effort, the project sought to develop policymaker meetings with local civil society partners and to increase the visibility of civil society partners via Stimson's website (Mekong Policy Portal) and international network.

Policymaker/civil society linkages

Throughout the project period, Cronin sought to develop and improve linkages between policymakers and civil society, primarily by bringing them together at meetings and events focused on Mekong River development policy. The project participated in meetings with the following:

- Dr. Panitan Wattanaygorn, Thai Government Spokesman and Senior Advisor to Prime Minister Abhisit Vejjajiva;
- Mr. Songsak Saicheua, Deputy Director General, Department of American and South Pacific Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Thailand;
- Mr. Hoang Thuy Duong, Point of Contact for the US Lower Mekong Initiative at Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Economic Affairs;
- Dr. Le Duc Trung, Director General, Vietnam National Mekong Committee;
- Mr. Nguyen Ba Long, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Amy Searight, Senior Policy Advisor, Asia Bureau, US Agency for International Development;
- Mr. Julien Katchinoff, Office of Environmental Policy, OES, US Department of State;
- Mr. Do Hung Viet from Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, responsible for covering Mekong River Commission happenings, participated in the Shared River, Shared Future workshop. Cronin introduced him to a wide variety of local civil society actors, including Ms. Pham Thi Lan Anh from WARECOD;
- Facilitated introductions and participated in a meeting between officials from the US Department of State and Dr. Tom Cochrane and Dr. Thanapon Piman in Washington, DC. State officials were interested in Cochrane and Thanapon's work on the 3S River systems in the context of the US Lower Mekong Initiative;

- Stimson worked closely with partners at PanNature and WARECOD-VRN to understand and analyze their needs in terms of access to government officials. The partners have strong networks with certain ministries in Vietnam; Stimson facilitated introductions to Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials.

#### Mekong Policy Portal

Stimson's Mekong Policy Portal has been updated with written contributions and videos produced by regional civil society partner organizations and individuals. These contributions present different perspectives on important issues related to the Mekong River. The Mekong Policy Portal also features contributions from Stimson. To give higher visibility to the work of its regional partners, Stimson recently restructured the Southeast Asia program website to prominently feature "Contributions by our Regional Partners" as the first section under "Research News."

#### **Component 3 Planned: Elevated visibility and enriched public dialogue regarding the full environmental and socioeconomic costs of mainstream Mekong hydropower.**

##### **Component 3 Actual at Completion:**

As part of this component, the project sought to mobilize civil society to speak about the challenges posed by hydropower development via media campaigns and broader outreach to regional and global audiences.

Stimson has solicited, edited, and published articles from regional partners on its Southeast Asia program website.

Cronin is contacted frequently by international and regional media on Mekong issues. The project director has been interviewed about Mekong hydropower dams and the threat they pose to the environment, human security, and regional stability on Australian radio, and has been cited in several press international and regional articles on the Xayaburi dam issue. He was interviewed by a number of media publications, including Voice of America, Radio Free Asia, Associated Press, Agence France Presse, and Thanh Nien News Daily (Vietnam). He provided background for several published articles by journalists or scholars, as well.

Cronin also authored a two-part series of briefings in "World Politics Review" which discussed the regional implications of hydropower development in the Mekong Basin, especially the geopolitics of China's role. "China and the Geopolitics of the Mekong River Basin: Part I" and "China and the Geopolitics of the Mekong River Basin: Part II" can be viewed at <http://www.stimson.org/about/news/rich-cronin-publishes-two-part-series-on-mekong-river-in-world-politics-review/>

Moreover, the project has provided a number of editorial briefings to reporters in the region, in Washington, and around the world. In all his work, the project director has referenced the work of local partners and offered to make introductions.

Cronin continues to support partners in the region as they increase their efforts to reach out to media. The inclusion of three perspectives on Mekong hydropower development on Stimson's website was an important step in this effort. To complement the written contributions from partners in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand, the project worked with LivingRiverSiam to post the organization's video, "Our Living River: Voices against Xayaburi." The video outlines the negative impacts the Xayaburi Dam could pose to the region.

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

As part of Component 1, the project sought to improve local NGO capacities to approach environmental challenges and ecosystem threats posed by hydropower development in the Mekong Basin from a policy perspective that appropriately identifies and pursues corresponding policy responses. As part of this effort, the project sought to include participants from all the Mekong Basin countries. However, the

project could not identify a suitable Lao author to contribute to the series, nor could the project recruit a Lao participant to attend the “Shared River, Shared Future” workshop. Potential contributors and authors have been reluctant to candidly or critically discuss issues of high national policy priority.

While the project envisioned building a larger public mobilization campaign, implementation plans have been delayed to take advantage of opportunities from Laos’ postponement of the Xayaburi dam. Cronin plans to work with civil society in the region to promote a “Mekong Standard” for project planning, engineering, and environmental and socioeconomic impact assessments as a basis for regional decision-making. As part of this effort, he has initiated dialogue about the merits of the concept with international and US-based experts prefatory to developing an action plan for international conservation and environmental organizations and regional partners and civil society for promoting the Mekong Standard in the coming year.

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

The Mekong Policy Portal website was renamed “Contributions From our Mekong Region Partners” and is available at: <http://www.stimson.org/research-pages/contributions-from-our-mekong-region-partners/>

“A Cambodian Perspective on Mekong River Water Security” by Chheang Vannarith, Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace  
<http://www.stimson.org/summaries/a-cambodian-on-mekong-river-water-security/>

“A Vietnamese Perspective on Proposed Mainstream Mekong Dams” by Dao Trong, CEWAREC Vietnam  
<http://www.stimson.org/summaries/a-vietnamese-perspective-on-proposed-mainstream-mekong-dams/>

“A Thai Perspective on Proposed Mainstream Mekong Dams” by Teerapong Pomun, Living River Siam  
<http://www.stimson.org/summaries/a-thai-perspective-on-proposed-mainstream-mekong-dams/>

“Our Living River: Voices Against Xayaburi” | Video by Living River Siam  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1d-iS1Y-W8&feature=youtu.be>

## Lessons Learned

***Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.***

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

Laos’ agreement to postpone for an indefinite period the Xayaburi project served as the game changer in the region. No longer was the debate only a concern to activists, but one that necessarily engaged the highest bureaucratic and political levels of the four Lower Mekong governments. This signals a hopeful turn toward national policies that reflect regional concerns, transboundary impacts, and cooperative action.

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

n/a

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

Establishing common ground between policymakers and civil-society groups is a long-term challenge given these groups naturally differing objectives. For example, policymakers with Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs are focusing on bilateral relations with the US. Meanwhile, civil society in Vietnam, including groups like PanNature and WARECOD/VRN, are focused on environmental and conservation work with local communities.

One constraint is the great differences in capacity among regional civil society. Nonetheless, Stimson successfully developed cooperative relationships with regional environmental organizations to help them gain a more international voice. To this end, the project director participated in several workshops and public events in Bangkok, Hanoi, and Can Tho, and also participated via an internet video hook-up with a PanNature workshop in Ho Chi Minh City. Stimson solicited, helped revise, and published articles on its webpage from partner authors in Hanoi, Bangkok, and Phnom Penh.

### Sustainability/Replicability

#### ***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.***

To ensure long-term sustainability/replicability of the project components and results, Stimson designed and implemented project activities in a manner that could be easily replicated and scaled up or down as appropriate.

For example, the project's major workshop, "Shared River, Shared Future," was replicated on a smaller scale at a workshop in Chiang Mai with new partner EarthRights International.

Contributions from Cambodian, Thai, and Vietnamese authors regarding their perspectives on Mekong hydropower dams have been included on Stimson's website. Cronin developed a method of garnering the articles that will continue to be replicated after the end of the grant period. The project developed a working relationship with identified authors that served more as an interview/substantive discussion on the topic rather than a "requirement" on the part of the contributor.

Moreover, Cronin's work over the past year already has led to a concept that can be sustainable in the region – and beyond. The idea of a "Mekong Standard" among governments in the region for environmental and socioeconomic impact assessments for transboundary dams already has garnered considerable interest from the State Department in connection with the Obama Administration's US Water Partnership (USWP). The "Mekong Standard" is a key element of the project's recently awarded two-year grant from the MacArthur Foundation (2012-2014).

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

Widespread awareness of the project has led to unplanned opportunities for writing articles, requests for media interviews, requests for personal meetings by NGO staff or experts and invitations to present programs on Mekong hydropower issues. For instance:

- Cronin published the two-part series on the Mekong River in *World Politics Review* on March 28, 2012. <http://www.stimson.org/about/news/rich-cronin-publishes-two-part-series-on-mekong-river-in-world-politics-review/>
- LivingRiverSiam requested Stimson's assistance in giving wider circulation to their video *Our Living River: Voices against Xayaburi*. Stimson uploaded the video to the Southeast Asia Program homepage under "Current Research/Contributions from Our Mekong Partners" <http://www.stimson.org/research-pages/contributions-from-our-mekong-region-partners/>
- EarthRights International invited Stimson to replicate its two-day, July 2011 Bangkok workshop "Shared River, Shared Future" at their Mekong School in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

## Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

n/a

## 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
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	Grantee and partner leveraging	\$400,000	Helped to leverage partner funding
McKnight Foundation	Grantee and partner leveraging	\$60,000	Helped to leverage partner funding
Chino Cienega Foundation	Grantee and partner leveraging	\$10,000	Helped to leverage partner funding

**\*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.)*

## 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](http://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\*\*\***

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**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.**

<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Is this question relevant?</b>	<b>If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.</b>	<b>Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.</b>	<b>Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. (Attach annexes if necessary)</b>
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	n/a			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?	n/a			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.	n/a			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	n/a			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	n/a			

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



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