



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Yi Tai Rui Wo (Beijing) Environmental Consulting Company Limited
Project Title	Nu River Biodiversity: Increasing Knowledge and Capacity on Infrastructure Impact
Grant or GEM Number	65766
Date of Report	May 30, 2017

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo Burma

**Strategic Direction:** Strategic Direction 8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels. Especially 8.1: Support networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority and emerging threats

**Grant Amount:** USD 61,982

**Project Dates:** May 1, 2015- April 30, 2017

### PART I: Overview

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

Green Watershed: provided advice during the planning stages of field trips to the Nu River, especially for community visits. Green Watershed led training sessions during one of the field trips and participated in workshops.

Green Earth Volunteers: provided expertise on how to support civil society organizations, identified community representatives to involve in the project, led training sessions during a field trip and participated in workshops.

Shan Shui Conservation Center: supported networking and helped to identify researchers, participated in the field trip and workshop catered to biodiversity experts.

Beijing Botanic Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences: Dr. Jin Xiaohua, a plant expert, member of Nu River biodiversity group, participated in the biodiversity and governance workshop.

Kunming Zoology Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences: Dr. Chen Xiaoyong and Chen Zhiying, both fish experts, were members of our Nu River biodiversity group. They participated in the biodiversity evaluation field trip and prepared reports which they presented during the biodiversity and governance workshops.

Xishuangbanna Tropical Botany Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences: Dr. Alice C Hughes, an ecology expert, was a member of our Nu River biodiversity group. She participated in the biodiversity evaluation field trip, prepared a report which was presented during the biodiversity workshop and also wrote a guest blog for the International Rivers website.

Kunming Botanic Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences: Dr. Zhang Daigui and Dr. Deng Tao, both plant experts, were members of our Nu River biodiversity group. They participated in the biodiversity evaluation field trip and prepared reports which they presented during the biodiversity and governance workshops.

University of International Business and Economics: provided advice on project implementation. Dr. Bian Yongmin participated in the biodiversity and governance workshops.

Southwest Forestry University: Dr. Chen Yue and Ms. Liu Chunli are legal and biodiversity experts. They provided consultations on natural resource governance in Yunnan, and participated in the biodiversity and governance workshops.

Chiang Mai University, Regional Centre for Social Science and Sustainable Development: shared and exchanged information on Salween/Nu Studies. Ms. Chen Jing (from Yi Tai Rui Wo Environmental Consulting Company) was invited to attend Nu/ Salween meetings and presented her work at Chiang Mai University.

MeeNet: disseminated and shared project reports in the Lower Salween Basin.

Salween Watch – NGO Network: shared information and discussed how to collaborate on basin-wide conservation projects.

Weaving Bond: one of the founders joined our March 2016 field trip to the Nu River.

Note: Scientists participated in this project out of their personal interest and represented themselves only. We did not set up formal partnerships with the Chinese research institutes that participated in our project.

## **2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

The environmental campaigns to protect the Nu River from hydropower have been ongoing since 2003. In recent years, we have found that arguments used by CSOs about whether the Nu River should be developed lack strength and are therefore too easily challenged. During our project with CEPF, we proposed to increase knowledge and capacity building for CSOs by providing opportunities for them to network and learn from scientists so as to bolster and reinforce their capacity to protect the valuable biodiversity in the Nu River region.

*Experts groups, capacity building*

We successfully engaged five biodiversity experts, three nature governance experts and five geology experts to participate in this project. We organized three field trips to the Nu River in order to evaluate the region's biodiversity, strengthen the capacity of local NGOs, and undertake geological research. In parallel, we organized three workshops to discuss biodiversity governance in the Nu River region, how NGOs can improve their work to protect the Nu River, and a workshop to share findings from the geological surveying trip. The field trips and workshops increased knowledge and developed capacity for NGOs that work on the Nu River and also connected scientists with NGO groups.

#### *Reports*

We prepared four bilingual (Chinese, English) reports based on desktop study and field trips:

- The Governance of Protected Areas in the Nu River Basin
- The Nu River: A Habitat in Danger
- Overlooked Plant Biodiversity in Low-Altitude Areas of the Nu River Valley
- Approval Process for Large Hydropower Projects and Analysis of their stakeholders.

The reports were shared with NGOs and interested groups and individuals across Asia.

#### *Blogs*

We prepared four blogs for the International Rivers website:

- Wang Yong Chen: The Clark Kent of China - July 20, 2016
- "Our Father River": Update from China's Nu River - May 9, 2016
- The Nu: Last of the Great Rivers- April 11, 2016
- The Nu River: China's Biodiversity Epicenter - December 18, 2015

#### *Media coverage*

Our project generated high interest from the media. We even helped certain journalists to arrange their site visits to the Nu River prior to writing their reports.

- Plans to dam Chinese River stopped (Omstreden stuwdammen in Chinese rivier voorlopig van de baan) published in print and online, Volkskrant, (Ben van Raaij), December 2016  
<http://www.volkskrant.nl/buitenland/omstreden-stuwdammen-in-chinese-rivier-voorlopig-van-de-baan~a4426714/>
- Joy as China shelves plans to dam 'angry river', published in The Guardian (Tom Phillips), December 2016  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/dec/02/joy-as-china-shelves-plans-to-dam-angry-river>
- Discover the Nu River (发现怒江) published in the National Geographic Kids Magazine November 2016 print issue.
- National Geographic News: China May Shelve Plans to Build Dams on Its Last Wild River (Stuart Leavenworth)  
<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2016/05/160512-china-nu-river-dams-environment/>

- Chinese version titled 修或不修？怒江大坝工程的背后  
<http://nationalgeographic.com.cn/science/earth/5912.html?from=groupmessage&isappinstalled=0>
- Christian Science Monitor: Will China save its last undammed river? (Peter Ford)  
<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-Pacific/2016/0410/Will-China-save-its-last-undammed-river>
- Global Times: Yunnan mulls national park in Nujiang valley as dam plan stalls (Chen Heying)  
<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/978233.shtml?from=groupmessage&isappinstalled=0>
- Chinese version titled 怒江绿水青山“保卫战”打赢了吗？
- VN Express: China's vague about the dam project on the river flows through Myanmar (In Vietnamese)  
<http://vnexpress.net/tin-tuc/the-gioi/trung-quoc-map-mo-ve-du-an-dap-tren-song-chay-qua-myanmar-3370271.html>
- WELT: The woman who is rescuing a river.  
<http://www.welt.de/reportage/water/business/article157359782/the-woman-rescuing-a-river.html>

#### *Additional financial support*

We secured additional support which amounted to just over USD 70,000 from three foundations: National Geographic Fund, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Shanshui Conservation Center.

#### *Networking with downstream research institutes and organizations*

We shared project findings and reports with our partners in downstream countries, and enhanced communication between Chinese groups and downstream partners. Hannah from Weaving Bonds joined our March 2016 field trip. Ms. Chen Jing attended two international meetings (Thailand and Singapore) to share findings from our project with scientists and CSOs from outside of China.

### **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
Analysis on the transboundary impacts of hydropower cascade development on the Nu River in China is incorporated into assessment of development plans by government decision-makers.	We fostered connections between Chinese NGOs and downstream stakeholders in Thailand and Myanmar. In the future, we could evaluate the value of transboundary governance mechanisms like those used for the Lancang/Mekong River and determine whether these can be replicated for the Nu/Salween.
Civil society from Myanmar and China are well respected because they	The actions of civil societies in China have already resulted in changes to the governance of the Nu

contribute strong evidence-based analysis for the sustainable management and development of the Nu-Thanlwin-Salween River.	<p>River. During our project, we helped to prepare veteran Chinese NGO groups for a meeting with officials from the Central Government during which they provided advice on the management of the Nu River.</p> <p>Communities in Myanmar have developed active campaigns due to their strong awareness of issues that would affect their lives. The government of Myanmar has made decisions and held positions which reflect the voice of local communities. The most recent example being the March 2017 cancellation of the Myitsone hydropower project on the Irrawaddy River.</p>
Proposals for alternative development plans and strong environmental and social impact mitigation strategies proposed by civil society groups working with experts, are accepted by government decision-makers.	<p>The Central Government is no longer pushing for the development of large hydropower plants on the Nu River. The provincial government of Yunnan has banned further construction of small hydropower stations on tributaries of the Nu River.</p> <p>There is a need to find better ways for experts from upstream and downstream countries to share information with each other so that they can inform decision makers in the other countries of alternative development plans which would benefit the entire river.</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Civil society groups will have increased scientific knowledge of the biodiversity sustained by the Nu River as well as the anticipated impacts of large infrastructure development in the area.	We shared reports and findings generated by our project with CSOs in China. In addition, we connected scientific experts and CSOs by organizing workshops which fostered collaborations between the groups. News articles generated by Chinese and foreign media sources increased awareness of the importance of conserving one of China's last major free-flowing rivers.
Downstream stakeholder groups in the Nu-Salween-Thanlwin basin will have access to key issue papers on the impacts of large infrastructure development on the Nu-Salween river.	Ms. Chen Jing attended and presented at the annual Conservation Asia conference in Singapore in June 2016. Her interventions and reports generated interest from groups from Burma and Thailand. Ms. Chen also attended and presented at Salween meetings at Chiang Mai University and disseminated reports with downstream stakeholders. The reports are available in Chinese and English and are accessible online.
New information and increased profile of the unique values of the Nu River will impact government decision-makers on	Hydropower development on the Nu River was not included in China's 13 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2016-2020). The Provincial Government of Yunnan announced a

large infrastructure developments in Nu River region for example during the process of government development approvals and master planning exercises.	ban on all small hydropower projects on the tributaries of the Nu River. The Yunnan Provincial Government approved the establishment of the Nu River Grand Canyon National Park and the Dulong River National Park. We understand that the environmental movement is not the only reason for the cancellation of large and small hydropower on the Nu River. However, after more than a decade of campaigns to protect the Nu River, these actions did play a significant role in saving the river from damming, at least until 2020.
Experts and NGOs will be connected and have opportunities to work on protection efforts in the future including as part of EIA public participation processes or providing expert review to government departments on development plans.	We set up connections between experts and NGO groups and hope to continue to nurture these interactions. NGOs can ask for professional advice in order to develop more effective campaigns. We have been actively looking for other opportunities to continue fostering interactions between experts and NGOs. For example, through the International Rivers South Asia Program, we extended an invitation to Dr. Bian Yongming which enabled her to participate in a meeting on transboundary river governance. The meeting was hosted in Bangladesh in April 2017 and enabled her to connect with scientists and government representatives from South Asian countries.
Additional scientific research and fieldwork is available to support advocacy efforts on the World Heritage Committee monitoring of the Three Parallel Rivers.	We coordinated the World Heritage Committee consultation in China and submitted our own consultation letter to the World Heritage Committee. We informed of latest developments concerning the Nu River and called on the World Heritage Committee to continue to closely monitor the area.

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

The conservation of river ecosystems (protecting free flowing rivers) is not prioritized in China and is not of major concern to decision makers. Rivers are usually sacrificed for economic development. The main priority is to control the levels of pollution of rivers.

Although there are no plans to develop hydropower on the Nu River in the 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2016-2020), the Central government has not made any specific announcements or guarantees that the Nu River will always be spared from hydropower development and there is currently no legal protection for the Nu River. There is a strong possibility that plans to dam the Nu River will resurface after 2020.

It is necessary to continue campaigns which call for the cancellation of hydropower projects on the Nu River. In past campaigns, scientists such as He Daming from Yunnan University were very active and provided strong scientific support against damming of the Nu River. In recent years, he has not been involved in the campaigns and explained that he had lost trust in the NGO groups. During our project, we found that although scientists were willing to share their knowledge, they hesitated to be considered as dam opponents. We hope that greater numbers of Chinese scientists will be more vocal about the need to protect the Nu as a free-flowing river.

Local communities in China are not aware of the impacts of hydropower development and are not involved in the decision making process. Finding ways to empower local communities, especially ones which are likely to be resettled is very challenging. Resettlement is of great sensitivity in China and outsiders are not permitted to visit resettlement villages in the Nu Prefecture. In addition, local people are accustomed to following directives from the government and have not been taught to evaluate situations for themselves nor to present thoughts which serve to protect their own rights.

Two national parks have been approved in the region. Going forward, it will be important to ensure that the influx of investors and tourists do not cause negative environmental or social impacts to the region. Finding ways to ensure that the national parks are developed in a way that promotes sustainable development and protects the wealth of plant and animal species is now of major concern.

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

We were pleasantly surprised that scientists (in particular biologists and geologists) were keen to participate in our project within their personal capacities.

One of the botany specialists who participated in one of our field visits was excited about having potentially identified a new species of fern. We still have not received confirmation whether the species was indeed previously unknown to the scientific community.

During all three of our field trips, local public security bureau officials were intentional at showing that they were closely monitoring our activities. There were a minimum of two cars of public security officials following us at all times while we were in the Nu Prefecture. In addition, we know that they were listening in on our phone calls and monitoring the emails of some of our participants.

Although we partnered with groups which have been working with local communities for over a decade, we did not realize how little engagement exists and how difficult it is to raise awareness among these scattered groups of minority populations.

## **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	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Increase knowledge of the impacts from large infrastructure projects on the Nu River region's biodiversity values	1.1	A briefing paper on baseline knowledge for the Nu River region.	Report: The Governance of Protected Areas in the Nu River Basin (in Chinese and English) Accessible online: <a href="https://www.internationalrivers.org/nuriver2016">https://www.internationalrivers.org/nuriver2016</a>
		1.2	Terms of reference and membership lists of scientific expert reference groups which will support research analysis in the areas of terrestrial biodiversity, freshwater biodiversity and geology.	Biodiversity experts: Jin Xiaohua, Beijing Botanic Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences Alice Hughes, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botany Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences Chen Xiayong, Kunming Zoology Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences Zhang Daigui: Kunming Botanic Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences Bian Yongmin: University of International Business and Economics Liu Wei: International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA) Chen Yue: Southwest Forestry University Geology experts: P.H. Leloup: Université Claude Bernard Lyon, Centre national de la recherche scientifique Marie-Luce Chevalier: Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences
		1.3	Three issue papers prepared by/ with expert reference group on Nu River region's infrastructure development plans on biodiversity and geology	Three issue papers were prepared: The Nu River: A Habitat in Danger; Overlooked Plant Biodiversity in Low-Altitude Areas of the Nu River Valley; Approval Process for Large Hydropower Projects and Analysis of their stakeholders  The three reports are available in Chinese and English can be accessed online: <a href="https://www.internationalrivers.org/nuriver2016">https://www.internationalrivers.org/nuriver2016</a>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2	Capacity building for civil society organizations (CSOs) and local community representatives to influence government decision making around natural resource development of the Nu River region	2.1	Field trip and field trip report (prepared by participants and coordinated by YTRW) of field learning experience on biodiversity values of the Nu River Region by civil society organizations and local community representatives. The field trip will be joined by biodiversity experts from the expert reference groups.	Expert field trip convened in October, 2015. Field reports: Field report on landscape ecology by Alice Hughes Field report on fish by Chen Zhiying General field report by Chen Jing  NGO field trip convened in March, 2016. Field report by Chen Jing National Geographic Kids piece by Hu Min and Chen Jing  Geology field trip convened in October, 2016. Field report by P.H. Loup
		2.2	Workshop on biodiversity values of the Nu River Region for civil society organizations and local community representatives, led by biodiversity experts from the experts reference groups, is conducted.	Biodiversity and governance workshop convened in October, 2015 in Kunming.  Geology workshop convened in November, 2016 in Beijing.
		2.3	Strengthened capacity of Yi Tai Rui Wo as demonstrated by civil society tracking tool scores at project start and end.	See the tracking tools.
3	Generate broader public awareness of scientific findings and key conclusions of the project	3.1	Issue briefs to CSO communities in Lower Nu-Salween River in Thailand and Myanmar are distributed.	Presentations at Salween Meeting hosted by Chiang Mai University and at Conservation Asia Conference in Singapore.
		3.2	Written submission to the World Heritage Committee detailing project's research findings and conclusions.	Submitted consultation letter to WHC.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		3.3	Special issue of International Rivers' Chinese language World River Bulletin on the Nu River Biodiversity Project to increase awareness amongst grassroots environmental NGOs in China is prepared.	Following a careful analysis on the value of distributing information through International Rivers' Chinese language World River Bulletin, we decided that this was not the optimal way of sharing information and increasing awareness among grassroots environmental NGOs in China. Instead, we wrote reports and several blogs which we shared through our English and Chinese language websites as well as through printed editions, emails and Chinese social media (wechat).

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

#### **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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

It was not a challenge for us to identify and contact relevant and reputed scientific experts. The scientists were open and willing to share their knowledge. In the future, we should connect with more scientists and set up formal partnerships with research institutes. It would be especially useful to set up partnerships with local research institutes, like Dali University.

We found that local communities have very basic awareness of environmental conservation and that there are no environmental local civil society groups in the Nu River Prefecture. This made our work to mobilize the local communities very challenging. In our project design, we did not have a good enough understanding of the local people and therefore did not have a plan to involve them in a more effective manner. During our field trips, especially the one in March 2016, Green Watershed helped us to identify and visit some communities. In the future, we should develop a way to involve and benefit local communities.

In addition to local communities, it would be important to involve government agencies, such as environmental protection, forestry and agricultural sectors. It is difficult to work in the area without the agreement/support from government. In the future, we need to cooperate with the local government.

Although we covered a lot of area and explored many topics, the time used for all three of our field trips was a bit short. In the future, we would ensure to use at least 10 days in order to do thorough reviews of the river.

We were very pleased about the results of hosting workshops immediately following the field trips. This fostered fruitful information sharing and discussions. We will continue to use this model in the future.

### **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 reliability.**

Yi Tai Rui Wo will continue to partner with International Rivers' regional programs in order to protect the biodiversity values of the entire Nu-Salween River. Maintaining our partnerships with CSOs and scientists from China and downstream countries which were formed during the grant period will better enable to achieve this long-term goal.

The expert groups on biodiversity and geology of the Nu River are likely to continue to advise NGOs and other stakeholders, including the government after the completion of this project. The participants were very helpful to us and to each other. Ms. Chen Jing presented and participated at the annual Conservation Asia Conference in 2016 because of the relationship that was developed with Dr. Alice Hughes and Dr Liu Wei. These types of relationships will be continue to mutually benefit each other in the future.

The capacity of NGOs to better understand the impacts of large infrastructure on key biodiversity areas in the rivers of South Western rivers has increased. These NGOs are now more encouraged to be share their knowledge and experiences at events including annual group meetings of the China Rivers Network, the All China Environment Federation as well as through NGO publications

### **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.**

No environmental or social safeguard issues were encountered.

### **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\$)**

**About USD 72,000**

**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
Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung	A	USD 32,300	Supported through two small grants
National Geographic Society	A	USD 35,458	From NGS's Water and Air Fund in China
Shanshui Conservation Center	B	RMB 4,300	

\* 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.**

Conservation based projects in China tend to focus on preserving areas which are already protected, like nature reserves. There are many places in the country which do not have those designations but are important to protect and conserve. CEPF could consider to research and evaluate the important areas which do not receive any attention because they are not listed as protected areas.

### **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

\* 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**

\* 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

\* 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 benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
13	24

*\*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 benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*

*\*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*
13	24

*\*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 (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services

\*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

**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**

**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	China	01/25/2016	There are already more than 100 small hydropower projects along the Nu River. The decision from the provincial government halts further construction of small dams.	Submitted comments to the Chinese leadership ( <a href="http://english.gov.cn/premier/2016/01/22/content_281475276617652.htm">http://english.gov.cn/premier/2016/01/22/content_281475276617652.htm</a> ). Played a key role in raising awareness among NGOs and civil society members.
2	China	05/16/2016	The decision to create a national park for the Nu River Grand Gorge may ensure a more sustainable approach to managing the area. The rules on how to manage the area are still being established.	Raised awareness and capacity among NGOs and civil society members. Our efforts will now focus on ensuring that the management of the national park does not harm the ecology, flora, fauna or local peoples.
3	China	05/16/2016	The decision to create a national park for the Dulong River may ensure a more sustainable approach to managing the area. The on how to manage the area are still being developed.	Raised awareness and capacity among NGOs and civil society members. Our efforts will now focus on ensuring that the management of the national park does not harm the ecology, flora, fauna or local peoples.

## **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	Biodiversity and governance expert group for the Nu River	2015	China	Establish a circle of established experts from various fields who are able to share information which serves to advocate for the protection of the Nu River. Experts have background from fields including fish experts, plant experts, ecology experts, geology, governance and law experts.
2	Campaign group which actively lobbies to cancel hydropower development on the Nu River in China's 13 <sup>th</sup> Five-Year Energy plans	2015	China	This group was created in order to influence decision making at the central government. The group advocated for the suspension of hydropower development on the Nu River and called attention to the need to explore more ecologically friendly methods of development for the region, such as national parks.
3	Nu-Salween Studies Group	2015	China, Thailand, Myanmar	This group includes academic experts and civil society members from all of the countries along the Nu-Salween River. The group's focus is to better understand and communicate about the necessity of basin wide protection.

## **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](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** Stephanie Jensen-Cormier
- 18. Organization:** Yi Tai Rui Wo (Beijing) Environmental Consulting Company
- 19. Mailing address:** Building D, Room1702, Junfeng Huating, No.69 Bei Chen Xi Lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China
- 20. Telephone number:** +86-10-58773975
- 21. E-mail address:** sjcomier@internationalrivers.org