

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Stockholm Environment Institute Empowering Civil Society and Governmental Agencies to Mainstream Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Values into Development Plans for the Chindwin River Basin, Myanmar
Project Title:	
Grant Number:	66331
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	6 Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors
Grant Amount:	\$350,000.00
Project Dates:	April 01, 2017 - June 30, 2019
Date of Report:	November 19, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Myanmar Environment Institute: Co-lead in the design and undertaken an inventory of biodiversity and livelihood surveys and supported organizing the knowledge exchange workshop, training workshops, RBC and stakeholder consultations, and policy dialogues. **ActionAid:** Supported capacity building, livelihood surveys, stakeholder participation. **Renewable Energy Association Myanmar:** Supported developing guidelines for biodiversity inventory at three selected sites. **Evergreen media, Sky Net, and Department of Information and Public Relation:** Disseminated key findings and recommendations from the project implementation and raised public awareness on potential impacts of development and climate change, biodiversity conservation and livelihood through news, TV and social media. **Sagaing University of Education, Department of Zoology, University of Yangon, Department of Geography, University of Yangon:** Provided technical inputs in basin-wide threat mapping and impact assessment and facilitated in the knowledge exchange workshop and RBC and stakeholder consultations. **Sagaing Regional Government:** Be a co-host of all stakeholder consultations in the Chindwin Basin and recipient of project outputs and recommendations. **Forest Department, Department of Mines, Environmental Conservation Department, and Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems:** Provided relevant data, assigned staff to join project implementation for capacity building.

Conservation Impacts

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

In overall, the project has achieved three main objectives including i) building capacity of civil society and government agencies in assessing potential impacts of development and climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services and livelihoods, ii) raising public awareness on biodiversity conservation, and iii) Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services values into policies and plans. Our project results will contribute to the achievement of Strategic Direction 6 from Ecosystem Profile: Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors.

The main results of the objective 1 include;

- **Assessment methodology and ecosystem services model are developed**
- **Basin wide assessment of threats and ecosystem services**
- **Biodiversity and livelihood assessment at the selected three hotspots in Upper Chindwin River, Mahamyaing Forest Area and Puak Inn Wetland**
- **About 50-60 participants from civil society groups, academic institutes and government agencies were built capacity on valuating of biodiversity and ecosystem services and assessing potential impacts of development and climate change on biodiversity and livelihoods.**
- **Knowledge sharing between Chindwin and Mekong River Basins**

The main results of the objective 2 include;

- **More than 50 media pieces from June 2017-June 2019 related to the project activities and biodiversity conservation on the local and international news through social media, TV, newspapers and websites for raising public awareness**
- **Two short films and three photo stories were produced**
- **About 10 participants from local media were built capacity for communicating on communicating on development, biodiversity and livelihood in the Chindwin River Basin.**

The main results of the objective 3 include;

- **Three policy briefs providing a set of recommendations to policymakers on threats to biodiversity and local livelihoods, policy gaps for environmental protection and effective stakeholder engagement**
- **Key findings and policy recommendations have been shared and discussed with the River Basin Committee (ROC) and key policymakers in stakeholder consultations to build their capacity, provide scientific-evidence and positively mainstreaming key recommendations into action plans of Regional Government.**

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Biodiversity and ecosystem service values in Chindwin/Ayeyawady River Basin are integrated into development policies and plans at national level for sustainable development through integrated river basin management by 2030.	Our project partially contributed to this long-term impact. We have prepared a policy brief on policy gaps for environmental protection in the Sagaing Region of Myanmar for policymakers. This policy brief provides key recommendations to involve regional governments and line agencies in environmental policy development

	<p>at the national level to improve coordination among different levels of government. The key findings from the assessment can be used as scientific-evidence to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem service values in Chindwin into the development plans and policies. Strengthening capacity of the RBO mechanism that comprises of multiple stakeholders within the basin, provides a useful platform for disseminating scientific-evidence, discussion on key threats and actions for biodiversity conservation in the KBAs, and ways to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem into the development plans at regional and national levels. However, it needs more time and continues the effort to fully influence the planning progress and policy development at the national level.</p>
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Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)


Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. Potential impacts of selected development plans including mining, logging, hydropower, agriculture, navigation and transportation and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods in Chindwin Basin are quantified and demonstrated</p>	<p>Potential impacts of selected development plans including mining, logging, hydropower, agriculture, navigation and transportation and climate change on biodiversity, communities, and livelihoods in Chindwin Basin are quantified using participatory GIS mapping, InVEST model, biodiversity and livelihood surveys. Key findings from the assessment were presented in three RBC and stakeholder consultations as well as policy dialogues to increase awareness on threats to biodiversity and ecosystem, seek recommendations on biodiversity conservation actions and mainstreaming values of biodiversity and ecosystem into development plans.</p>
<p>2. Capacity of civil society groups and government agencies are built in valuating of biodiversity and ecosystem services and assessing potential impacts of development plans and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods</p>	<p>50-60 participants from civil society groups, academic institutes, government agencies and media, were built capacity on valuating of biodiversity and ecosystem services and assessing potential impacts of development and climate change on biodiversity and livelihoods and communicating on biodiversity conservation. Their capacity were built through the exchange workshop between Mekong and Chindwin River Basins and the training workshops on Environment Impact Assessment Tools and Media Communication.</p>
<p>3. The decision-making process on policies and plans in Chindwin Basin is positively influenced, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, EIA procedures and biodiversity monitoring programmes, and future plans of the</p>	<p>We actively engaged policymakers in the beginning until the end of project implementation through River Basin Committee (RBC) meetings, stakeholder consultations, and policy interviews and dialogues. Key policymakers are Minister of Sagaing Region, Director of Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) Director</p>

Chindwin RBO	of Forest Department (FD), Director of Fisheries Department (FD), Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems (DWIR), Director of Mining Department, Director of Department of Agriculture and Director of Department of Information and Public Relation. The key findings and policy recommendations at three hotspots have been discussed with the RBC and key policymakers at the regional level to build their capacity, provide scientific-evidence and positively mainstreaming key recommendations into action plans of Regional Government by alignment with National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and biodiversity monitoring programs. Based on an evaluation report, we found the positive changes in the knowledge, attitude, and practice of those key policymakers. During the project period, we success to develop the “Saving the Chindwin” campaign into the RBO plan for implementation to raise public awareness on biodiversity conservation.
4. Public awareness on the issues related to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service values and sustainable development has increased through direct engagement with local and international medias.	We actively engaged local and international media in the beginning until the end of project implementation through knowledge exchange workshops, training, field survey, and stakeholder consultation workshops. Our stakeholder engagement activities have a positive influence in their knowledge, attitude, and practice on communicating biodiversity and development issues in the basin. There are more than 50 media pieces from June 2017-June 2019 related to the project activities on the local and international news through social media, TV, newspapers and websites for raising awareness on biodiversity conservation, ecosystem valuation and sustainable development.

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

The main success of this project comes from the following factors.

- 1. Recruitment Myanmar National Coordinator. This position is important to communicate with local partners, engage local stakeholders, coordinate, implement and monitoring work on the ground.**
- 2. Active stakeholder engagement and participation since starting the project until the end.**
- 3. Using the RBO as the main platform for stakeholder engagement throughout the project is key. The RBO provided an ideal platform to discuss sustainability issues in the basin, share information and scientific evidence and discuss possible solutions at the Region level. The platform put policy actors and community leaders, as well as political figures around the same table with a voice each; this enabled equity across agencies and institutions as well as opened the perspective to members and strengthen collaboration across different sectors.**

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4. Promoting data sharing for the integrated assessment through the disciplinary approach. Enhancing sharing data among different departments has improved the accuracy of the assessment results.
 5. Building capacity of the local media and academic institutes in communicating biodiversity conservation is important to raise public awareness as well as influence decision making.

The main challenges are

1. Lack of monitoring data on biodiversity, wetlands and ecosystem health in the basin. This causes a challenge to assess the baseline and potential impacts of development and climate change. Expert inputs and local knowledge are important for the assessment.
2. It was particularly difficult for us to engage with the private sector. In Chindwin, the largest private sector actors work in either mining or agriculture. Mining, in particular, owns specific status in Myanmar, due to a large amount of regulation and licensing. Once mining licenses have been granted, private sector actors wield considerable power over local communities leading to an imbalance in relationships as well as resource access. More recently, licenses from the pre-democratic era have been expiring and it seems as if that mining companies have lost interest in engaging in sustainable solutions for the Chindwin. Hence, engaging with private sector actors has been a challenge throughout the project implementation phase.
3. The project has partially influenced the Regional Government Plan but to influence the policy and development plans at the national level will take a longer time and have more process.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Yes, positive impacts.

- In the beginning stage, we don't expect the change in practice of the individuals and organizations during the period of project implementation due to it normally take time. Through various activities conducted under the project including the joint assessment, training, consultations, public awareness-raising, and several policy dialogues, the project could influence the positive changes in practice of key stakeholders in this project. Among all 75 most significant changes recorded from the interviews of the stakeholders, 24% were captured as the changes in the practice and remaining were capture as the changes in knowledge and attitude. In examples, environmental topics are now integrated as part of public awareness-raising activities of the Information and Public Relations Department and increased practices of individuals related to environmental conservation and protection.
- Building capacity of media on development and biodiversity conservation is beneficial towards influencing decision making on sustainable development and protecting biodiversity and ecosystem. Policymakers have attention on biodiversity issues from the public media.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Building capacity of civil society groups and government agencies in assessing potential impacts of development plans and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods and in proposing alternative scenarios in Chindwin River Basin	1.1	Participant list and a minute of a workshop on knowledge exchange from the Mekong Basin and other relevant works. Gender considerations and effectiveness of stakeholder engagement will be incorporated in developing the training.	This deliverable was achieved. The Knowledge Exchange Workshop was organized on 18-19 September 2017. A minute of a workshop on knowledge exchange with attachment of participant list is produced.
1	Building capacity of civil society groups and government agencies in assessing potential impacts of development plans and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods and in proposing alternative scenarios in Chindwin River Basin	1.2	Training needs assessment, a training workshop, training material, and at least 30 trainees, targeted at least 30% of trainees are female. Gender considerations and effectiveness of stakeholder engagement will be incorporated	This deliverable was achieved. The training need assessment was done in the Knowledge Exchange Workshop on 18-19 September 2017. The training workshops on Environment Impact Assessment Tools and Media Communication were conducted on 15-17 Aug 2018. The training manuals were produced. Female participated in the training is more than 30%.

			in developing the training.	
1	Building capacity of civil society groups and government agencies in assessing potential impacts of development plans and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods and in proposing alternative scenarios in Chindwin River Basin	1.3	An assessment report presenting objective, scope, methodology, development plans and policies analysis, status of biodiversity and ecosystem services, potential impacts of development plans and climate change and alternative scenarios.	This deliverable was achieved. The assessment report was produced.
1	Building capacity of civil society groups and government agencies in assessing potential impacts of development plans and climate change on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods and in proposing alternative scenarios in Chindwin River Basin	1.4	Assessment tools (e.g. mapping tool and InVest model) that will be produced to support the assessment.	GIS Threat mapping tool and InVEST model were developed for the Chindwin River Basin to identify hotspots and quantify key ecosystem services.
2	Communications and public awareness on	2.1	Publications including news articles, blogs	This deliverable was achieved. There are about 50 media press (June 2017-June 2019) related to the project activities on the local and international news through

	the issues related to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service values and sustainable development in Chindwin River Basin		and media kits related to the activities towards raising public and media awareness on conservation and management of the biodiversity and to further exchange knowledge between the Mekong and Ayeyarwady Basins.	social media, TV, newspapers and websites for raising awareness on biodiversity conservation. YouTube Channel on Chindwin Biodiversity and Livelihoods was developed. Key findings from the project were presented in in GEF sixth Assembly (Danang, Vietnam), Ecosystem-based IWRM training (Bago, Myanmar), Korea-ASEAN meeting on biodiversity conservation (Bangkok, Thailand), WLE Forum (Yangon, Myanmar) and the 6th IYRW 2018 (Bali, Indonesia).
2	Communications and public awareness on the issues related to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service values and sustainable development in Chindwin River Basin	2.2	A series of short films about the biodiversity issues in the Chindwin Basin and the conservation work of the project to effectively reach policymakers and the media.	This deliverable was achieved. Two short films were produced and published in July 2018 and June 2019 in the SEI website. Their titles are Impact story: Improving water management, supporting local livelihoods, and Saving Chindwin's biodiversity.
2	Communications and public awareness on the issues related to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service values and sustainable development in Chindwin River	2.3	Multimedia products including visually-engaging photo stories on key conservation and livelihood topics in collaboration with civil	This deliverable was achieved. Three photo stories were produced and published in the following websites. The third pole-A journey down Myanmar's Chindwin River; Myanamr Times-Biodiversity, people's livelihoods at risk in Chindwin River Basin; CEPF: Myanmar's Chindwin River Basin.

	Basin		society and local communities in the basin.	
3	Engaging multi-stakeholders in assessment and decision-making processes to mainstream biodiversity ecosystem services values into government policies/ strategies/ plans/programmes of the Chindwin Basin	3.1	List of stakeholders and minutes of stakeholder consultations, ensured representative s of women’s groups and female community members in stakeholder consultation processes.	This deliverable was achieved. Three stakeholder consultations were organized in Dec 2017, Dec 2018 and June 2019. Lists of stakeholders and minutes of consultations were prepared. About 25-35% of participants were women group representatives.
3	Engaging multi-stakeholders in assessment and decision-making processes to mainstream biodiversity ecosystem services values into government policies/ strategies/ plans/programmes of the Chindwin Basin	3.2	At least 3 targeted policy briefs and minutes from at least 3 dialogues, aimed at influencing key decision makers, including parliamentarians, governmental departments, and Regional and State Governments.	This deliverable was achieved. Three policy briefs were produced including Threats to biodiversity and local livelihoods in the Chindwin River Basin in Myanmar: Insights and policy recommendations, Policy gaps for environmental protection in the Sagaing Region of Myanmar, and Effective stakeholder engagement for national resource management: Lessons from the Chindwin River Basin.
3	Engaging multi-stakeholders in assessment and decision-making processes to mainstream biodiversity ecosystem	3.3	An evaluation report on stakeholder engagement and policy influence.	This deliverable was achieved. The report on Stakeholder Engagement and Policy Influence: An evaluation was produced.

	services values into government policies/ strategies/ plans/ programmes of the Chindwin Basin			
4	Sub-grant for Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)	4.1	A guideline for biodiversity and ecosystem services inventory and livelihood survey including interview questionnaire.	The guidelines for biodiversity and ecosystem services inventory and livelihood survey were prepared.
4	Sub-grant for Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)	4.2	Data from biodiversity inventory and livelihood survey at three selected sites (both primary and secondary data).	The datasets of biodiversity inventory and livelihood surveys were collected and submitted to SEI.
4	Sub-grant for Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)	4.3	A report on status of biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihood at three selected sites (Baseline condition).	A report on status of biodiversity, ecosystem services and livelihood at three selected sites was produced and submitted to SEI.
4	Sub-grant for Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)	4.4	Quarterly financial reports.	All quarterly financial reports were submitted to SEI.
4	Sub-grant for Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)	4.5	Signed sub-grant agreement with MEI.	Signed sub-grant agreement with MEI in 2017.
4	Sub-grant for	4.6	Strengthened	This deliverable was done by CEPF team.

	Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI)		institutional capacity of MEI, as demonstrated by comparison of CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool scores at project start and end.	
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Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

1. **Biodiversity Threat Mapping using QGIS is a powerful spatial decision supporting system to quantify the level of threats from different development sectors and producing biodiversity threat map to identify vulnerable biodiversity areas or hotspots.**
2. **Modeling Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital using InVEST model is an open-source software model used to map and value goods and services from nature. We used InVEST model to quantify water yield, sediment delivery retention nutrient retention and carbon storage.**
3. **Manual book for biodiversity and ecosystem services survey is a guideline for the field survey to collect data on biodiversity and ecosystem services.**

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:

- 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

Most Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Myanmar are new, they don't have the NGO registration certificate. This causes difficulty to mobilize funds to them. Ethics training should be provided to them in the beginning state of the project.


- **The CSOs in Chindwin are very active and keen to support the project implementation, but they have limited resources and technical capacity to assess impacts of development on biodiversity. We learned that they worked well with the local context on raising public**



awareness. Strengthening the CSO network is important to empower them for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

- Lack of monitoring data on biodiversity, wetlands and ecosystem health in the basin. This causes difficulty to assess the baseline and potential impacts of development and climate change. Expert inputs are important for the assessment. The monitoring programs should be developed and set priority at all KBAs in the basin.
- It is good for mainstreaming the gender lens in the project design. This helps to ensure that the project implementation considering the gender issues in the stakeholder engagement plan.
- There is a lack of coordination amongst natural resource governance line agencies. This lack of coordination fragments expertise and effective natural resource management as siloed and piecemeal approaches are being used to raise public awareness and implement conservation measures. Platforms like the RBO and policy dialogues bring these actors together. Some stakeholders have recognized the benefits of the RBO as a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogues and called more frequent RBO meetings.
- Decision-making is top-down and concentrated in the Chief Minister and Central government. Line agencies within states and regions are hesitant to take decisions to implement interventions that are beyond their normal frame of operation making it difficult to change practices within policy makers. There are strong needs and requests from line agencies to understand laws and regulations related to natural resource management.
- Engaging and working with stakeholders in the Chindwin Basin can be tricky. If it is Government, due to the top-down structure of the Government hierarchy, actors at the Region-level will perceive themselves as implementers of National policy with little scope for decision-making and adaptive management. Line agencies stick narrowly to their mandate, more intent on following their brief rather than applying solutions to local sustainability issues.
- When working with communities, leaders and citizens feel powerless and do perceive themselves as part of the policy development process. They are usually grateful to engage with projects such as ours, welcoming, and glad to support data collection. However, there is a lack of agency and little awareness of how they can influence local levels of biodiversity. Poverty is in large parts to blame for this, but access to information and education, particularly among minorities is equally an issue.
- It was particularly difficult for us to engage with the private sector. In Chindwin, the largest private sector actors work in either mining or agriculture. Mining, in particular, owns specific status in Myanmar, due to a large amount of regulation and licensing. Once mining licenses have been granted, private sector actors wield considerable power over local communities leading to an imbalance in relationships as well as resource access. More recently, licenses from the pre-democratic era have been expiring and it seems as if that mining companies have lost interest in engaging in sustainable solutions for the Chindwin. Hence, engaging with private sector actors has been a challenge throughout the project implementation phase.
- Given busy work and limited human resources of the government agencies concerned, it is important for the project to design realistic coordination support and sufficient time to organize any events or activities that expect the governmental agencies to take part actively e.g. meetings, consultations.

Sustainability / Replication



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.

- **The main legacy achieved on the ground is the River Basin Organization (RBO), which was forged, engaged with, and sustained through project activities. The RBO was our first point of contact for stakeholder engagement throughout the project. The RBO provided an ideal platform to discuss sustainability issues, present project outcomes, as well as discuss possible solutions at the Region level. The platform put policy actors and community leaders, as well as political figures around the same table with a voice each; this enabled equity across agencies and institutions as well as opened the perspective to members as to the needs and ambitions of other actors outside of their own systems.**
- **Through the contribution from CBES project in term of knowledge generation and policy engagement, the stakeholders who are part of the RBO have initiated the follow up activities to further disseminate the knowledge/findings from CBES project e.g. Saving Chindwin Campaign led by Monywa University with engagement of the many university professors and students or routine talk show led by IPRD that will engage many communities from several townships. This kind of activities despite small but if follow up well, could result in increased sustainability and replicability in other areas of the basin and countries.**
- **Beyond the RBO but also because of our engagement with the RBO, our network among locally-relevant policy actors has been strong and supportive for project implementation. This allows us now to engage in follow-up or successor activities with minimal transaction costs as valuable contacts have already been established. Trust is the basis of the established contacts as actors have seen that the project's intention has been genuine and supportive of the local policy process. In fact, in some cases, our support to the regional government has empowered these actors versus the national level agencies, which traditionally act upon a top-down approach. Given that trust is the main ingredient, a major risk to the established set of relationships is personnel turnover among government agencies and policy actors.**
- **Based on our experience working on the CBES project and the stories of the most significant change, working with diverse actors, particularly civil society and media is beneficial towards influencing changes in behavior. Civil society and media have the ability to change the actions within the public and act as important boundary partners in our future work. Working with policymakers is more challenging in terms of changing behavior and requires more time and intensive engagement.**
- **Significant increase in public media on biodiversity issues in the Chindwin from this project including it's important and degradation and sustainable uses will help to draw attention to policymakers and other donors to continue providing support on biodiversity conservation, capacity building, raising awareness, and mainstream into development plans. Presently, FAO is developing a new project in Chindwin for the GCF to support forest and ecosystem conservation in the basin.**

Safeguards

If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

When we did the biodiversity inventory and livelihood survey at the three selected sites, there was a need to considering social and enviromental safeguards near the mining sites.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- Given the set of excellent relationships, the established network of cross-sector partners (including university, NGOs, parliament, and government) as well as the existing RBO our recommendation is to keep these alive rather than return to re-inventing similar networks again. As SEI, MEI ad all other project partners we are keen to maintain the momentum of amicable cooperation and productive solutions development. It would be a great loss if these relationships, which were purposely developed for conservation of the Chindwin area, would be lost.
- The support form CEPF Secretariat in linking the CBES project team with other CEPF project grantees who have been working in the same areas is very useful. This has facilitated better knowledge and exchange sharing and exchange among the teams from different CEPF projects. The connection and expertise that different project teams have brought together can greatly help the implementation of individual CEPF project including CBES. Continued support from CEPF Secretariat for making such connections in the future would be helpful.
- We appreciated the quick response from the CEPF advisor team to provide us guidance to overcome the challenges during the project implementation. This is very helpful.
- The printing function in the granting system does not work. it always comes out only on the first page of the report both financial and progress reports. Need to improve.

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 CEPF investment


Total additional funding (US\$)

\$100,507.11

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:

- 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)*

A. Project Co-financing from SEI

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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

Thanapon Pima, Stockholm Environment Institute, thanapon.piman@sei.org, +66842768539, mailing address: 10th floor, Kasem-uttayanin building, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Pathum Wan District, Bangkok 10330, Thailand