

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Center for People and Nature Reconciliation
Project Title:	Securing Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Vietnam Through Analyzing Development Policies and Promoting Good Governance of Natural Resources
Date of Report:	30 th August, 2013
Report Author and Contact Information	Trinh Le Nguyen, Executive Director of PanNature Email: nguyen@nature.org.vn Phone: +84435564001, ext. 102

CEPF Region: Indo-Burma

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

Grant Amount: US\$147,900

Project Dates: 1 April, 2011 to 30 June, 2013

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

During implementation, the project involved various partners from regional, national to local levels. Beside strengthening partnership with civil society, PanNature also expanded collaboration with other partners such as the National Assembly, governmental agencies and private sector.

In the Mekong region, PanNature continued to work closely with Mekong Legal Network, Save the Mekong Coalition as well as Mekong Energy and Ecology Network. Additionally, during project implementation, PanNature deal with many actors in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar for cross - border issues. In 2010, PanNature organized a dialogue on Mekong hydropower development with participation of 10 organizations from Laos. In 2013, a regional workshop on Vietnam's oversea investment was organized with participation of 2 organizations from Myanmar, 8 organizations from Cambodia and 4 organizations from Laos. Through these events, PanNature promoted dialogue on cross-border development between governmental agencies with Mekong civil society organizations. In addition, under supports of many regional organizations such as IUCN, Land Issues Working Group and 3S Protection Network, PanNature successfully brought independent journalists and experts to Cambodia and Laos for investigation on hydropower and cash crop plantation (investigation in Northern Laos in 2011, Southern Laos in 2012 and Northern Cambodia in 2013). After investigation, PanNature produced 03 publications on regional development. PanNature also continue to expand collaboration with regional partners by planning to work with Open Development Cambodia on open development initiatives in the Mekong region.

At national level, PanNature continued to strengthen partnership with Vietnamese NGOs such as CODE, GreenID, VRN, Warecod and develop partnership with other new partners. In collaboration with Investment Forum, Vietnam Association of Foreign Invested Enterprises, Vietnam – Lao – Cambodia Economic Development and Cooperation Association and Forest Trends, PanNature organized a workshop on Vietnam's oversea investment. In addition, PanNature continued to provide technical supports for state agencies such as Biodiversity Conservation Agency (for development of national biodiversity conservation strategy) and National Assembly (for monitoring program on environmental protection). Collaboration with media was also strengthened through 2 media workshops and field investigation.

At the local level, PanNature organized 2 training courses for local CBOs in Mekong Delta and Northern Limestone Highlands. These courses were organized to raise awareness on Mekong development, forest

governance and carbon trading mechanisms for community based groups. Also, these courses aimed to improve local group's skills to analyze policies, develop proposals and approach to funding sources.

Conservation Impacts

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

The project outcomes contribute to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile through linkages with strategic direction and investment priorities number 6, which stated “*engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors*”. Specifically:

- Investment priority 6.1 (*Support civil society efforts to analyze development policies, plans and programs, evaluate their impact on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods and propose alternative development scenarios and appropriate mitigating measures where needed*): PanNature conducted policy studies on hydropower development and extractive industries which are considered as key drivers to biodiversity degradation. Carbon trading initiatives were also studied for better understanding on their potential impacts to biodiversity conservation. And in order to propose mitigating measures, the team conducted research on banks' safeguard policies. These studies are considered as good references for multi – stakeholders as Law on Biodiversity Conservation, Law on Forest Protection and Development and Law on Environmental Protection will be revised in the coming time.
- Investment priority 6.4 (*Engage the media as a tool to increase awareness and inform public debate of environmental issues*). Media was included as a key partner for project implementation. Through policy publications, PanNature provided professional analysis for media. And through workshops, PanNature also helped media to connect with various stakeholders including governmental agencies, independent research institutions and civil society organization.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

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

Voices and participation of local civil society strengthened in order to leverage support for biodiversity conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services from development policies and projects in Vietnam, including energy, climate change, and water sectors.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The project helped foster voices and participation of local civil society in biodiversity conservation. At national level, civil society including PanNature get more opportunities to contribute to policy making and monitoring process. After putting a lot efforts on development and conservation issues, in August 2011, PanNature has participated in Forest Sector Support Partnership as partnership member. In March 2013, PanNature has officially become a member of Technical Support Group for development of National Biodiversity Conservation Planning to 2020 with vision to 2030 (Decision No.200/QD-TCMT of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment). Also, as requested by National Assembly, PanNature participated as technical expert in national monitoring programs on environmental protection. At local level, community based groups have been initially introduced with new conservation initiatives. Also, they initially improve their skills to analyze policies, develop proposal and approach funding sources. Therefore, they are expected to have more capacity to deal with biodiversity conservation at provincial level.

Overall, this project contributed to the growth of PanNature as one of a few national NGOs having active engagement into the policy processes in natural resources and environmental issues. With open access to important policy institutions in Vietnam, PanNature will have more opportunities to contribute to changes and reform of conservation policies in Vietnam, as well as at regional levels.

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

- Capacity of Pan Nature's Policy Program to monitor and analyze development policies, plans and programs related to the Northern Highlands Limestone Corridor and Mekong and its major tributaries region enhanced;
- Independent and evidence-based policy evaluation and analysis carried out on three major themes (i) dam and hydropower development, (ii) forests and biodiversity, and (iii) climate change for proposing practical policy alternatives and solutions;

- Interests, awareness, knowledge of decision makers at both national and provincial levels and the domestic business sector raised on emerging issues with focus on two major themes: Mekong river development and climate financing mechanisms;
- The network of Vietnamese conservation policy analysts and researchers expanded and strengthened;

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Under project activities, Pan Nature's capacity to analyze development and conservation policies have been intensively enhanced. Pan Nature's policy publications gain positive responses from various audiences. National Assembly officially requested PanNature to provide information for their members before each congress section. Some papers were accepted and published by state magazine such as Mekong development policy analysis on Economy and Forecast Review (Magazine of Ministry of Investment and Planning).

With external supports, Policy team conducted 4 independent research, specifically on "REDD+ and its potential impacts on protected areas in Vietnam", "Vietnam's investment for Mekong hydropower development", "Adaptation of safeguard policies for development project funding: International context and opportunities for Vietnam" and "Environmental changes in mining sector: For environmental protection purposes?". These research reports will be used for policy dialogue, especially for Law in Environmental Protection, Law on Biodiversity Conservation and Law on Forest Protection and Development, which will be revised next year.

Interests, awareness and knowledge of decision makers were also enhanced. In the second Mekong Resources Forum, the deputy director of Foreign Investment Department (Ministry of Investment and Planning) participated, presented and responded concerns of regional civil society on Vietnam's investment in the Mekong river basin. By the hand, the Ministry of Investment and Planning is being in progress to develop new policies for better management of FDI and ODI.

Regarding to research network, Policy team closely worked with external experts for professional supports. Additionally, PanNature organized policy seminars to exchange information between researchers from different field studies. At the local level, PanNature supported young researchers to develop their own idea and conduct policy analysis. The network of Vietnamese policy researcher have been hence strengthened and expanded.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

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

Success

In overall, the project helps policy team to enhance their capacity in term of analyzing policies and dealing with development issues. By active contribution, PanNature's reputation toward policy makers have been extensively improved. Through this approach, PanNature gains some opportunities to participate in policy making process and contribute to biodiversity conservation at policy level. Specifically, during project implementation, PanNature has actively contributed to the development of "*National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation to 2020 with vision to 2030*" as well as National Assembly's monitoring programs. And for the first time, PanNature connected Vietnamese policy makers with Mekong civil society to dialogue on impacts of Vietnam's oversea investment. All above are considered as good background for PanNature to continue future biodiversity conservation advocacy.

Additionally, PanNature has been become one of resource organizations to for information on hydropower development, extractive industries and biodiversity conservation. With quarterly policy reviews, it is easier

for interested audiences to update new policies relating to development and conservation. Also, research reports and workshops also provided inputs for media and civil society.

Challenges

In Vietnam, it's challenging to identify suitable technical expertise for working with policy research, especially on emerging themes such as Mekong development, carbon trading mechanisms or transparency initiatives. It is quite difficult to seek external professional supports. Therefore, in many cases, PanNature's team has to work intensively with policy research. Due to limited human resources, this is a burden for the team to work with many difference topics.

While some topics are still sensitive in Vietnam, research materials are not always allowed for dissemination. Therefore, flexible approaches are always necessary not only for research but also for other activities. And although Vietnamese Government has developed a comprehensive statistical system, data quality is still questionable. In addition, there is limited access to sensitive areas such as hydropower development, mining exploitation or timber logging sites. Those are also challenging research team to collect data at different levels.

On the other the hands, there are not many Vietnamese non-governmental organizations who are independently and actively working development and conservation policies, especially in remote areas such as Northern Limestone's Highlands. This is also challenge for PanNature seek suitable local partners for extensive field studies.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

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:

Capacity of local institutions to monitor and analyze development policies with major implications for biodiversity conservation strengthened

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Four PanNature's staffs joined training courses on "Policy Analysis and Assessment", " Quantitative methods for social research", "English reading and writing skills" and "Budgeting and Financial Management in Development Projects ". And 10 staffs participated in the training course "REDD/REDD+ and sustainable management in Vietnam" organized by PanNature with guest speakers. Also, during project implementation, policy team participated over 100 workshops to update and exchange information. In actual, team capacity is extensively enhanced not only for policy analysis but also project implementation in general. PanNature's policy publications gain positive responses from various audiences. State agencies now consider PanNature as one of resource organizations for information on biodiversity conservation, environmental protection, hydropower development and extractive industries.

Additionally, PanNature organized capacity building programs for local institutions, focusing on NGOs working in the Northern Limestone's Highlands and Mekong delta. In 2011, a training course on "Reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD/REDD+) and sustainable forest management in Vietnam" was organized with participation of 41 representatives from community based organizations, non-governmental organizations, universities and research institutions. The objective of the course is to introduce carbon trading initiatives, which are still new concepts for local institutions. After the course, PanNature helped 4 local organizations to develop their research on related topics. In 2012, the course "Development strategies in the Mekong river system: Situation, impacts and response policies" was organized in Can Thoi with 54 trainees from CBOs, institutions and universities in the Mekong Delta. The course provided information on Mekong development, Mekong Agreement 1995 and roles of CSOs in term of sustainable development. The course also supported trainees to enhance their proposal writing, policy analyzing and fund raising skills. After the course, 2 policy research ideas were selected for financial and technical supports.

Component 2 Planned:

Key development policies with major implications for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam's Northern Highlands Limestone and Mekong Delta regions monitored, evaluated and analyzed

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

As designed in proposal, PanNature conducted research at 4 main themes "*Vietnam's investment for hydropower development in the Mekong river basin*", "*REDD+ implementation and its potential impacts to protected areas in Vietnam*", "*Adoption of safeguard policies for development project funding: International context and opportunities for Vietnam*" and "*Environmental protection fees in mining sector: For environmental protection purposes?*" These research reports will be provided to policy makers as references to review Law in Environmental Protection, Law on Biodiversity Conservation and Law on Forest Protection and Development in the coming time.

Beside above topics, Quarterly Policy Reviews were produced to update important policy changes in implication with environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. Policy analysis briefs were also included in these reviews. Specifically, PanNature produced policy briefs on the topics "*Investment policy for special used forests: Future for national parks and protected areas in Vietnam?*", "*Co-management of special used forests: Legal bases and opportunities for implementation*", "*Greening the financial systems: Adoption of mandatory or voluntary standards?*", "*Vietnam's oversea investment and country's position in term of sustainable development in the lower Mekong region*", "*Mekong hydropower development: Who gain? Who lost?*", "*Mitigation measures for environmental impacts in the lower Mekong river*" and "*Environmental protection policies in Vietnam: From the view of development*". So far, 9 Policy Reviews have been published, delivered and shared with thousands of audiences in whole countries.

Component 3 Planned:

Information and publications on development policies with major implications for biodiversity conservation produced and disseminated to targeted audiences

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

During project implementation, PanNature closely worked with media for disseminating information and connecting with targeted audiences.

In 2011, a media workshop titled "*Behind the Mekong dams*" was organized in Ho Chi Minh city with participation of 30 journalists and 20 other audiences. In the workshop, PanNature connected experts from Mekong River Commission, Chulalongkorn University, Earthrights International, Stimson Center and CSIRO with Vietnamese media. And over 14 articles have been published in national media after the workshop.

In 2012, another media - policy workshop titled "*Harmonization between economic development and environmental protection in Vietnam: Status and policy challenges*" was organized with 70 participants. Among them, there were 25 national journalists. After the workshop, over 16 articles were produced.

Also, media and press were invited to PanNature's policy workshops on "*Water resources and sustainable development: Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam*" in 2011, "*Investment Cooperation and Sustainable Development in the Lower Mekong Sub-region*" in 2013 and some other seminars.

On the other hands, PanNature brought journalists to Cambodia and Laos for investigation on hydropower development and cash crop plantation in 2012. Although sensitive articles have not been published yet, these trips partly raise concerns of Vietnamese journalists on regional issues.

In addition, during implementation, PanNature's communication team produced over 260 articles on priority topics on ThienNhien.Net. Specifically, over 111 articles on hydropower development, 74 articles on carbon trading mechanism, 36 articles on transparency and 31 articles on safeguard policies have been published.

And as noted above, quarterly policy reviews with analysis briefs have been published and shared with thousands of audiences in the country.

Component 4 Planned:

Specific policy issues with implications for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam's Northern Highlands Limestone and Mekong Delta regions explored through sub-grants to local civil society groups

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

After training workshops, PanNature supported local civil society groups to develop their policy research ideas. And 6 research ideas were selected for further technical and financial supports. Specifically, research focused on topics “*Roles of women for sustainable management of natural forest resources in Van Quan district, Lang Son province*”, “*Roles of local CBOs for sustainable community - based forest management in Van Chan district, Yen Bai province*”, “*Roles of local women for forest management in Na Nhan commune, Dien Bien district, Dien Bien province*”, “*Using remote sensing and GIS techniques to analyze correlation between income and forest cover rate in Ba Be district*”, “*Combined aquaculture production model: Impacts on protection forests and policy shortcomings*” and “*Conversion of rice production to aquacultural model: Success, limitation and policy issues*”. Through project activities, local institutions, especially young researchers initially improved their research skills.

Component 5 Planned:

A network of Vietnamese conservation policy analysts and researchers expanded and strengthened through exchanges of knowledge and professional events to amplify impacts on policies over the long term.

Component 5 Actual at Completion

During project implementation, in order to promote information exchange among policy researchers, PanNature organized series of policy seminars including “*The Story of Mekong Hydropower Development*” in July 2011, “*Rangers and Forest Management in Vietnam*” in December 2011, “*Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: Lessons, Challenges and Opportunities*” in April 2012, “*Transparency on Natural Resource Governance*” in July 2012 and “*REDD, FLEGT and forest management*” in June 2013.

In 2011, PanNature organized regional workshop on “*Water governance and sustainable development: Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam*” with 70 representatives of state agencies, research institutions and civil society organizations from both Laos and Vietnam. The workshop was featured with presentations on payments for environmental services, river basin organizations, hydropower development, development impacts on local communities, ecosystem and environment. The workshop provided a good opportunity for participants to share information on Mekong development and discuss on policy measures.

In 2013, PanNature organized another regional workshop on “*Investment cooperation and sustainable development in the Lower Mekong Sub-region*” with over 100 representatives of state agencies, research institutions, civil society organizations and media from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. In the workshop, participants exchanged information on many development issues including hydropower development, cash crop plantation, land conversion and safeguard policies.

Through above events, the network of researchers has been strengthened and enhanced. Actually, through the existing networks, many researchers still keep themselves updated on new development issues at both regional and national levels. Also, PanNature discovered many collaboration opportunities with other researchers for further development policy studies.

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

In the component 4 “*Specific policy issues with implication for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam’s Northern Limestone’s Highlands and Mekong Delta regions explored sub-grants to local civil society groups*”, 8 research proposals from local civil society groups should have been selected for financial supports. In actual, only 6 proposals were selected for further research. Policy studies are still very new for local groups. Therefore, they need more time to improve their capacity. However, after two training courses, PanNature discovered more local policy issues to develop further plans for Northern Limestone Highlands and Mekong Delta. Therefore, this unrealized component did not affect much on project in overall.

In the component 5 “*A network of Vietnamese conservation policy analysts and researchers expanded and strengthened through exchanges of knowledge and professional events to amplify impacts on policies over long term*”, a national workshop should have been organized to facilitate information exchange between researchers on development policies and challenges for biodiversity conservation in Vietnam. In fact, instead of national workshop, a regional workshop on oversea investment was organized. However, researchers were included in media – policy workshop on similar topic “*Harmonization between economic*

development and environmental protection in Vietnam: Status and policy challenges". Therefore, this unrealized event did not affect to over impacts of the project.

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

Policy Reviews

<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/05/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-i-2013/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/02/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-iv-2012/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/01/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-iii-2012/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2012/08/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-2-2012/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2012/05/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-i-2012/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2012/02/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-4-2011/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/11/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-3-2011/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/10/thuy-dien-me-kong-ai-duoc-ai-mat/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/07/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-2-nam-2011/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/05/ban-tin-chinh-sach-quy-i-2011/>

Workshop materials

<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/07/mrf2/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2012/06/chien-luoc-phat-trien-tren-he-thong-song-me-kong/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/11/tap-huan-ve-redd-va-quan-ly-rung-ben-vung-o-viet-nam/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/10/dang-sau-nhung-con-dap-me-kong/>

Video

<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/06/video-dien-dan-tai-nguyen-me-kong-ii/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2013/06/tin-truyen-hinh-ve-dien-dan-tai-nguyen-me-kong-ii/>
<http://nature.org.vn/vn/2011/12/tin-truyen-hinh-ve-dien-dan-tai-nguyen-me-kong/>

Media quotes:

<http://nature.org.vn/vn/category/news/bao-chi/>
<http://www.nature.org.vn/en/category/news/on-media/>

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)

This project aimed to promote civil society's roles in biodiversity conservation. In general, local civil society organizations usually work with biodiversity conservation at grass root level. Different with traditional approach, this project was designed to contribute to biodiversity conservation at policy level by providing qualified analysis to related stakeholders.

This approach contributed a lot to the success of the project. As mentioned above, PanNature's policy publications are appreciated by Vietnamese policy makers. In actual, PanNature has been requested to provide information for policy making and monitoring process by state agencies.

Qualified policy publications are still in great demand by Vietnamese policy makers. This is considered as a good space for local institutions to contribute to environmental protection and biodiversity conservation at policy level. However, there are very few Vietnamese organizations working with policy research. Academy and research are considered as strong organizations in Vietnam. However, they mainly work on scientific and technical aspects, not really pay attention on policy studies.

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

Professional knowledge is very important to contribute effectively to biodiversity conservation at policy level. However, it is quite difficult to have professional supports as not many researchers working with policy issues in Vietnam. In fact, there are several experts dealing with related issues. However, they are too busy to arrange themselves for PanNature's policy studies. With only 5 staffs, the policy team are facing with very big challenges to study themselves and handle many different issues.

In order to deal with above challenge, instead of hiring consultants to conduct detailed studies, policy team organized professional meetings to gather advices from external experts for research methodology. And after completed, research reports were sent out for consultation. On the other hand, PanNature also mobilized other young researchers for policy studies. Selected volunteer researchers were trained for field survey and data collection. In actual, some qualified volunteers have become Pan Nature's official staffs. By this way, the policy team simultaneously mobilized professional resources, produced qualified publications , improved their own research skills and also supported other young researchers.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

In an emerging economy, development objectives are usually given priority over environmental protection purposes. In fact, development activities are causing significant impacts on environment, ecosystem and biodiversity in Vietnam. Environmental issues would be still put lower in policy agenda if civil society do not raise their voice effectively. And in order to balance environment and development, it is important to build strong civil society actors to participate in policy making and monitoring process.

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
Ford Foundation	A	\$187,000	From 2008 - 2012
McKnight Foundation	C	\$90,000	From 2011- 2013

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

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

From 2013 - 2015, some important policies will be revised such as Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Forest Protection and Development and Law on Biodiversity. It is good opportunity for civil society to

push up environmental and biodiversity in national agenda. In order to exploit this opportunity, PanNature will seek for further funding to continue to work with policy research and advocacy in the next stage.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or reliability achieved.

MacArthur Foundation and Revenue Watch Institute discussed with PanNature about potential funding for policy research and advocacy in 2014, with focus on natural resource governance and ecosystem management.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

The project did not cause any environmental and safeguard issues.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

PanNature would like to thank CEPF for supporting policy project, which enables our organization to improve capacity, analyze development policies and contribute biodiversity conservation. Together with other activities, project outcomes will be still very useful for biodiversity conservation advocacy and policy studies in next stage.

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please
complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2012 to May 30, 2013. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			

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

Appendix I: Summary of Milestones and Important Events

Context	Milestones/Events	Involvement of targeted stakeholders	Impacts
<p>Mekong hydropower development plan has raised many concerns among civil society organizations due to its potential transboundary impacts. Recently, civil society community has paid great attention on Xayaburi hydropower project in Laos. At regional level, many events have been organized to exchange ideas and raise the issues. However, due to governmental issues, Laos civil society has very few chances to be updated and express their concerns on hydropower development, especially on Xayaburi hydropower project.</p>	<p>In October 2011, PanNature organized the first Mekong Resources Forum on the topic “Mekong water resources governance: Perspectives from Laos and Vietnam”.</p>	<p>In the workshop, 17 representatives from 10 Laos organizations participated and shared their ideas on water governance and hydropower development. After the workshop, report and join statement were produced and shared with many audiences.</p>	<p>Connection between civil society organizations from Laos and Vietnam have been improved. In actual, Laos participants still keep themselves updated on hydropower and other development issues. Some Laos organizations also supported PanNature’s team to conduct field investigation in Southern Laos in January 2013. And many Laos participants continued to involve in the second Mekong Resources Forum, which was organized in May 2013</p>
<p>Over the last few years, a series reports have documented the disappearance of Vietnam’s globally threatened plants and animals as well as ineffectiveness of current management responses. In order to strengthen policy system for biodiversity conservation, from 2011, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) has started to develop National Strategy for Biodiversity to 2020 with vision to 2030.</p>	<p>In April 2012, PanNature organized a policy seminar on “<i>Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: Lessons, Challenges and Opportunities</i>”. The objective of the seminar was to promote information exchange between policy makers and scientists on biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) and strategy drafting team participated in seminar. After the seminar and some other activities, MONRE officially requested PanNature to contribute to National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation by correspondence no 3754/BTNMT-TCMT.</p> <p>PanNature spent efforts to provide technical inputs for policy making process through workshops organized by MONRE. Also, in the last stage of strategy development, PanNature officially provided comments for national biodiversity strategy draft by correspondence No 29/2012/ CV-PAN.</p> <p>http://www.nature.org.vn/vn/tai-lieu/PanNature_GopY_CLQGveDDSH_102012.pdf</p>	<p>Some PanNature’s inputs have been included in the National Strategy on Biodiversity to 2020, with vision to 2030. In addition, in March 2013, PanNature has officially become a member of Technical Support Group for development of National Biodiversity Conservation Planning to 2020 with vision to 2030 (Decision No.200/QD-TCMT of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)</p>

<p>Vietnam has developed quite good policy system for environmental protection. However, the implementation of policy is quite weak because priority has been given to economic growth. Governments, especially at provincial level, have promoted many destructive industries including hydropower, mining and cash crop plantation. Among them, mining exploitation is consider as one of key drivers for environmental pollution, deforestation and biodiversity degradation. In this context, in 2011 – 2012, National Assembly conducted their monitoring programs on environmental policies compliances in mining and industrial sectors.</p>	<p>As requested by NA, PanNature developed questionnaires and provided technical supports for the monitoring delegation.</p>	<p>PanNature's questionnaire were used by NA's monitoring members. Some PanNature's recommendations have been also considered when NA's preparing monitoring report</p>	<p>Relationship between NA and PanNature have been strengthened. After above activities, PanNature, in collaboration with NA Committee of Science, Technology and Environment, successfully organized a workshop on Law on Environmental Protection 2005. The workshop attracted participation of NA's member and law drafting team. And PanNature will continue to expand collaboration with NA in the context that Environmental Law, Law on Forest Protection and Development as well as Biodiversity Law will be revised in 2014.</p>
<p>Vietnam's oversea investments are increasing rapidly. In the lower Mekong region, Vietnamese investors mainly focus on mining exploitation, hydropower development and cash crop plantation, which are potentially having many negative impacts on the environment, ecology and local communities in the host countries. However, Vietnamese policy makers have not paid adequate attention on environmental and social issues as granting licenses for oversea investment projects.</p>	<p>In May 2013, PanNature organized a policy dialogue on Vietnam's oversea investment. In the dialogue, civil society organizations in the Mekong region were invited to report on Vietnam oversea investment's impacts.</p>	<p>Deputy Director of Department for Foreign Investment (Ministry of Investment and Planning) and other Vietnamese policy makers participated, presented and responded Mekong civil society's concerns.</p>	<p>Ministry of Investment and Planning is in progress to develop new policy for foreign investment management.</p>