



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	<i>Fauna & Flora international</i>
Project Title	A Gap Analysis for the conservation of Freshwater Biodiversity in the Upper Ayeyarwady Basin
Grant or GEM Number	64592
Date of Report	May 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: Strategic Direction 4 (4.4). Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas. Investment priority: 4.4 Conduct a gap analysis of key biodiversity areas in Myanmar and support expansion of the protected area network using community-based models.

Grant Amount: 149973.00

Project Dates: 2014/10/1 - 2017/3/31

PART I: Overview

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

Friends of Wildlife (FoW): They were involved throughout the project and participated in community consultation meetings that were conducted from the start. The meetings with communities involved zoning and mapping for the establishment of Fish Conservation Zones (FCZs). They helped with awareness raising talks on fish conservation with the communities, undertook fish landing surveys and set up FCZ demarcation in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary.

Natural Conservation and Sustainable Development Association in Kachin (NCSDAK): Participated in fish surveys that were organized in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and along the Mali Hka River in Putao District. However some of the NCSDAK staff who were seconded to the project could not participate during the full cycle of the project period as they had then gone on to start a course at University.

FISHBIO: Participated with a leading role in the community consultation meetings to set up the FCZs. They helped with the FCS establishment consultations in both Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and Putao District.

Forest Department (FD), Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD): Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD) of the Forest Department (FD) was a key partner and is the responsible authority for Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary. The Forest Department issued all the permissions related to fish surveys and community meetings during the course of the project. The FD staffs were also involved with the surveys and meetings during the project period, in terms of helping to conduct the surveys, collect data, speak to the communities and worked alongside FFI staff. This was done in order to build their capacity and so that they can then lead the enforcement and management of the Wildlife Sanctuary and support the communities.

Department of Fisheries (DoF): The Department of Fisheries is responsible for the official notifications of FCZs. In the project period, 4 new FCZs in Indawgyi were notified officially by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries and 7 new FCZs in Putao District were identified and submitted to the Kachin State DoF for official notification. DoF also issued permissions for conducting surveys and community meetings during the project.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Gap Analysis undertaken to identify KBAs and important areas for communities in the Ayeyarwady basin:

A fish inventory was produced for Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and the Monlan tributary that flows into the Mali Kha River section of the Putao District (fish reports attached). Desk surveys were carried out under the gap analysis activities in the proposal. These were carried out by the University and State and Regional Fisheries Departments and looked at the upper Ayeyarwady Basin and areas and locations of leasable lakes and water bodies situated in these areas (Desk survey report is attached).

Fish Conservation Zones:

Four new FCZs were officially notified and designated in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries (official notifications attached). Seven new FCZs have been designated along the tributaries in the Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary in Putao District; these were identified together with the communities and Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries (map showing the agreed FCZs in the Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary in Putao District attached).

A scoping trip along the tributaries in Putao District was conducted to assess whether there is potential for community based fly fishing tourism. This was done in collaboration with international fly fishing experts and Department of Fisheries, who assisted in organizing community meetings along the way (Fly fishing tourism assessment report is attached).

A district workshop was held in March 2017 to discuss the establishment of Locally Managed Freshwater Areas for the development of alternative livelihood opportunities. It was held in collaboration with the local communities from the project villages, local ethnic group representatives, local tour guides, travel companies and the Director General of the Union level Department of Fisheries, State and District level Department of Fisheries and other responsible

government departments (workshop photos are attached). Potential livelihood opportunities for piloting the small grant projects were also discussed with local communities (small grant proposals are also attached). There was positive feedback from the local communities around the Putao District, who were interested in the project and the activities and contacted FFI to support them in setting up more FCZs along the tributaries nearby their villages.

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
<p>Populations of threatened and endemic fishes maintained in FCZs in identified KBAs in the Upper Ayeyarwady basin</p>	<p>Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Moe Nhyin District:</p> <p>Endemic fish species such as the <i>Microphis dunckeri</i>-pipe fish and other recently discovered new fish species to science such as <i>Schistura indawgyiana</i> as well as 5 unnamed species that have been identified within the KBAS will be protected as these areas now include new FCZs that have officially been demarcated.</p> <p>The FCZs also include other economically important fish species for the local communities such as <i>Notopterus notopterus</i>, <i>Sperata acicularis</i>, <i>Wallago attu</i>, etc that will also be protected.</p> <p>Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Putao District:</p> <p>7 locations along the Monlan tributary that flows into the Mali Hka River were selected together with Rawan and Lisu ethnic groups and local Department of Fisheries based on the FFI fish surveys and indigenous knowledge of the area for the establishment of FCZs. As a result of the project, local communities have become increasingly aware of the importance of fish conservation, to secure fisheries for future generations. The FCZs in this area will protect important fishing and breeding grounds for ; economically important fish species such as <i>Tor</i> sp., <i>Neolissochilus</i> sp., <i>Oreinus</i> sp; a genus new to science, <i>Malihkaia</i>; and species new to science such as <i>Malihkaia aligera</i>, <i>Schistura sikmaiensis</i> and <i>Schistura nubigena</i>.</p> <p>The establishment of FCZs includes habitats that are important spawning and nursery grounds for these fish, which will improve fisheries in the future,</p>

	<p>provided they are maintained and protected long term. Training local communities, the FD and DoF will ensure that this knowledge is retained in country and that training on enforcement and maintenance of the FCZs is carried out.</p> <p>Local communities are increasingly aware on the important of establishment of fish conservation zone for the sustainability of fisheries for the future.</p> <p>The project is looking into the development of community based fly fishing eco-tourism in the Putao District as a sustainable livelihood options.</p> <p>We are also working closely with the Kachin State Department of Fisheries to amend the State Freshwater Fisheries law to include community roles and responsibilities. Workshop on Policies and Practices for Community Based Fisheries and Conservation was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation on 2 & 3 June 2016 in Naypyitaw. Participants included all concerned government departments such as Forest Department, Police Department, General Administration Department and local communities from Indawgyi, Putao and Tanintharyi.</p>
<p>Food security benefits delivered through the adoption of FCZs</p>	<p>We have not yet conducted a full assessment for this impact, however the establishment of FCZs in areas that are important fish habitats for spawning and nursery grounds, for several fish species will mean that fish catch should increase in theory over time and this will mean more fish for communities to catch in the non-FCZ areas, due to the spill over theory.</p>
<p>Well-informed decisions made on hydro power and other relevant development projects in the Upper Ayeyarwady basin</p>	<p>Project survey reports are being used in the hydropower development projects in Myanmar. Please check the following web link.</p> <p>http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/hydro+advisory/resources/sea+of+the+hydropower+sector+in+myanmar+resources+page</p>

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>BAs for fish identified; improved knowledge of for the conservation of fish in the Upper Ayeyarwady Basin</p>	<p>Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Moe Nhyin District: 95 fish species including endemic fish species <i>Microphis dunckeri</i>-pipe fish and 6 new fish species for science including <i>Schistura indawgyiana</i> were recorded in Indawgyi Wildlife sanctuary.</p> <p>Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Putao District: 46 fish species including 6 new fish species to science including <i>Malihkaia</i> and new species to the science such as <i>Malihkaia aligera</i>, <i>Schistura sikmaiensis</i> and <i>Schistura nubigena</i> were recorded in Putao District along the Mon Lan tributary that flows into Mali Hka River.</p> <p>Local communities increasingly aware on the importance of fish habitat conservation for the sustainability of fisheries livelihood.</p> <p>Monitoring and reporting illegal gold mining and local impacts by local communities. To help monitor water quality, communities can also discuss the impact that gold mining and watershed degradation has to the lake's water quality and fish populations, during public meetings in the Indawgyi area.</p>
<p>At least 8 Fish conservation zones will be reviewed, established and monitored to track the (i) conservation of threatened and endemic fish taxa, (ii) delivery of food security benefits to local communities (catch per unit effort stable or improving), and (iii) social sustainability.</p>	<p>4 FCZs were notified officially by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries and 4 former Fishing Restriction Zones in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary were reviewed together with the FFI team.</p> <p>7 new FCZs along the Monlan tributary in Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary in Putao District were identified in collaboration with the local communities and Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification.</p>
<p>Threat assessment and baseline data on fish taxa and distribution and aquatic habitats to inform decision makers in relation to development activities that impact the river ecosystem</p>	<p>Indawgyi fish survey reports and FCZs are being used in the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary management plan and Indawgyi Man and Biosphere (MAB) nomination.</p> <p>Fish survey reports are also used as a reference in the Strategic Environmental Assessment of Hydro-power Sector in Myanmar. Please check in the following web link: http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext</p>

	content/afc_external_corporate_site/hydro+advisory/resources/sea+of+the+hydropower+sector+in+myanmar+resources+page
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

The most prominent success we feel is that local communities are becoming increasingly aware on the importance of fish conservation for future generations and sustainability of livelihoods relevant to fisheries. All communities that we have worked with in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and Putao District have agreed to establish FCZs in their surrounding water bodies. Government departments have also recognized community-based fish conservation areas and the roles and responsibilities of communities for effective conservation in the Upper Ayeyarwady. Government departments also acknowledge the importance of collaboration with local communities for effective conservation for sustainability of fisheries resources. Fisheries has been decentralised to state and region level which offers opportunities for preparing new state-level legislation which means new opportunities to include community-based fisheries in state/region legislation

Potential challenges in the future will be road network construction in the project area for the Kachin government regional development plan. According to the regional development plan, roads will be constructed in Putao District that will include Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary.

There will be significant impacts to the natural forest and biodiversity in those areas during the construction phase of the access road network as well as after. The road network will increase access and threats to natural resources and will increase levels of hunting and poaching of wildlife, illegal logging and deforestation. There will be a strong and urgent need to keep working continuously with the local communities and the local governments in order to effectively manage and conserve the ecosystem in Putao.

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

Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary was assigned as a UNESCO site and has been nominated as a Man and Biosphere Reserve. This was a positive impact, as it will set the tone for a strong management plan to incorporate sustainable development and the natural conservation of the lake and its surrounding area.

Another positive impact was that local ethnic groups in Hponkanrazi Wildlife Sanctuary approached FFI for help as they were willing to establish more FCZs in their surrounding tributaries.

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	S ub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Gap analysis/ identification of KBAs for fish conservation. The project will undertake desk studies, field surveys for fish to identify KBAs for fish conservation. (FFI & NCSNDAK)	1.1	Desk study (e.g. of EIA reports) of riparian ecosystems of the Upper Ayeyarwady to identify knowledge gaps	Desk Study completed. Desk survey report is attached.
		1.2	Report on likely priority sites for fish surveys based on identification of neglected habitats, fish spawning and aggregation sites known by local communities.	Priority sites for FCZ establishment are mapped. Maps are attached.
		1.3	Fish surveys and analyses/reports	Fish survey reports. Reports are attached.
		1.4	KBA report based on final IUCN methodology consultation process and global KBA standards to be distributed to relevant township governments, forest, mining, fisheries and hydro power departments at district, regional and national level, national and international conservation NGOs, relevant local CSOs in Kachin state and Mandalay division.	Based on the fish surveys in the project areas, KBAs for establishment of FCZs were identified and consulted with local communities in collaboration with the Forest Department and Department of Fisheries.
		1.5	At least 10 people including project, government, university and local NGO staff trained in fish survey techniques and fish identification. Increased capacity will be demonstrated by pre- and post-training self assessments.	Practical training on fish surveys and taxonomic identification was done in the field to staff from: the Forest Department, Department of Fisheries, University, local CBO-NCSNDAK and FFI.
2	Establish Fish Conservation Zones. Based on the KBA assessment the project will undertake a stakeholder consultation process based on the principles of free, informed and prior consent and facilitate the	2.1	Indawgyi Lake FCZ assessment report. The report will be disseminated to the Forest, Department and Fisheries departments at national, state, district and township level, the	4 new FCZs in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary were notified officially by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries. 7 new FCZs along the Monlan tributary in Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary were agreed by the local communities and district

	establishment of 3 additional FCZs in Indawgyi lake and 5 FCZ in the upper Ayeyarwady basin. (led by FoW, supported by FISHBIO & FFI)		administrative department at township level and local fishermen associations.	administration department and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification.
		2.2	Additional 3 FCZs established in Indawgyi Lake and 5 FCZs in the upper Ayeyarwady. Minutes of meetings will be documented the consultation process. The project will monitor fish catch landing data in project villages. In Indawgyi, collaborative patrols will provide monthly monitoring reports to evaluate the effectiveness of the FCZs.	3 new community agreed FCZs in Indawgyi were officially notified and 7 community agreed FCZs were submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries. Participatory patrolling in Indawgyi was piloted. The patrolling in Hponganrazi will be start after the official designation later this year.
		2.3	Guidelines for best practice approach for community based fish conservation. The guidelines will be disseminated to the Forest, Department and Fisheries departments at national level, state, and district level, local fishermen associations, concerned national and international NGOs.	Best practice approaches were discussed in the consultations and meeting. Signboards to show the FCZs and summarize what activities are allowed and which are disallowed are posted in various locations in the villages. There is a grievance mechanism in place, with the details of how to act on this on each signboard.
		2.4	A community study tour report for a visit of a community-based fisheries project in the Mekong region will be prepared, including lessons learned that can be applied in the Myanmar context.	Not implemented.
		2.5	Training and capacity building by FISHBIO for Friends of Wildlife and local fishing communities for sustainable community based fisheries including the development of fish conservation zones (training reports)	FishBio report is attached.
		2.6	Monitoring of sub-grants to partners: 1. FISHBIO capacity building and training for community based sustainable fisheries and fish conservation (training for component 2) 2. Friends of Wildlife: community	1. According to the capacity building training conducted by the FishBio, FCZs could be established successfully in the project areas. 2. Friends of Wildlife is participating closely with FFI Indawgyi team in the consultation meetings and small grant

		consultation and collaborative establishment of fish conservation zones (component 2)	provisions in the project period. FFI are regularly following up with the small grants, and monitoring of these is done by the small grants officer.
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

Fish specimens were collected together with the local communities and also from the local fish markets and preserved with formalin for further identification. Certain parts of fish specimens were preserved in ethanol for DNA identification. All collected fish specimens were photographed for ID and were sent to Dr. Maurice Kottelat for confirmation of identification.

KBAs were identified based on scientific fish surveys and indigenous knowledge. FishBio facilitated consultation meetings with communities for the establishment of Fish Conservation Zones (FCZs) based on their experience in Lao. The process involves an introduction to the team and a mapping exercise of important areas to the communities. This consultation process is using continuously in other areas for new FCZ establishment. The FCZ signboards were stood along the FCZs including contact phone numbers of the Department of Fisheries, Forest Department and FFI for any complaints about the establishment of FCZs and any illegal activities based on the principles of free & prior informed consent (FPIC).

The important steps in the process for the establishment of FCZs are to ensure that all information is disseminated clearly to the communities about at the start of the project. The communities were debriefed on the project aims and it was started with simple dialogue with the communities. There was transparency between government departments and local communities on project activities at all times and we worked closely with all concerned stakeholders.

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.

- Disclose information as clearly as possible early on to the concerned stakeholders
- Start with simple dialogue such as livelihood conditions compare to last 5 years, 10 years
- Ensure there is transparency within government departments and communities about project activities
- Work closely with all concerned stakeholders
- Report back to the concerned stakeholders and stay in communication
- FFI staff knowledge on FCZs, patrolling and management of areas has increased and this project has built the capacity of FFI staff as well as the FD and DoF staff.

Sustainability / Replication

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

- Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary has been designated as a Man and Biosphere Reserve. This will ensure that the management of the Wildlife Sanctuary will be implemented focusing on sustainability of the lake, to safeguard natural and managed ecosystems. The established FCZs will be sustained and can be replicated, with hope of expansion of more FCZs in the future. The FCZs are community led and designed and are therefore socially and culturally appropriate.
- Another success story, was that as local ethnic groups such as the Rawan and Lisu were becoming aware of the importance of FCZ establishment and they agreed to establish FCZs in their surrounding water bodies.

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.

- For social and environmental safeguard, phone numbers of the Department of Fisheries, Forest Department and FFI offices for any kinds of complaints are included in the awareness and FCZ vinyl those were stood in the region as the FPIC concept.

Additional Funding

11. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

a. Total additional funding (US\$)

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Helmsley Charitable Trust	A	\$50,000	Upper Ayeyarwady Basin
GEF-Satoyama	A	\$40,000	Upper Ayeyarwady Basin
ACB-GIZ	A	\$25,000	Indawgyi

* 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.

- This project has played an important role in filling the gap of freshwater conservation in Myanmar. According to the electricity needs of the country, dam construction is being planned to across the country. This will have a considerably large negative impact to the environment, both social and biodiversity. To understand the impact to biodiversity, sound scientific surveys and reliable species identifications should be a compulsory requirement that needs to be met in the EIA assessments. In this project, scientific surveys were done together with academic institutions and international scientists. Publications on the new species for the science were also published. This was a very important milestone for the project and to fulfill the gap of biodiversity knowledge of the upper Ayeyarwady Basin.
- Other important milestones of this project were the recognition of roles and responsibilities of communities in freshwater conservation. The project was able to combine indigenous knowledge and scientific results for the establishment of FCZs. The government recognized establishment of community managed FCZs to manage their nearby water bodies for future generations. This is the first implementation of a project that recognizes the role and responsibility of communities in freshwater conservation in Myanmar.
- For CEPF, this is a milestone of fulfilling the gap of freshwater biodiversity in the upper Ayeyarwady basin that includes the Indo-Burma hot spot region. This project results can be used in the future EIA assessments to do any development project in the upper Ayeyarwady basin to avoid erratic suggestions regarding to biodiversity value.

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
Indawgyi Grassland and Indaw Chaung Wetland (MMR31)	336.29	FP
Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary (MMR26)	301.20	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**
Hepu-Hepa Fish Conservation Zone	<i>Myanmar</i>	12.1	Legal proclamation was issued dated on 19-11-2015 by the Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin Regional Parliament for official	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Wailon Chaung Fish Conservation Zone	<i>Myanmar</i>	2.8	Legal proclamation was issued dated on 19-11-2015 by the Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin Regional Parliament for official notification.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Nam Mun Chaung Fish Conservation Zone	<i>Myanmar</i>	4.8	Legal proclamation was issued dated on 19-11-2015 by the Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin Regional Parliament for official notification.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Shwe Myitzu Pagoda Fish Conservation Zone	<i>Myanmar</i>	10.1	Legal proclamation was issued dated on 19-11-2015 by the Department of Fisheries and submitted to the Kachin Regional Parliament for official notification.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.

Awat Dam FCZ	<i>Myanmar</i>	14.1	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Khar Lan	<i>Myanmar</i>	27.0	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Lone Na Dam	<i>Myanmar</i>	26.6	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Saw Law Di and Nam Ru	<i>Myanmar</i>	104.4	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Wa Sar Dam	<i>Myanmar</i>	8.9	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Wan Lai Dam	<i>Myanmar</i>	70.2	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.
Zi Yar Dam	<i>Myanmar</i>	50	Community agreed and submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.

* 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 benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
356	158

*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*
N/A	N/A

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

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

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

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
N/A	N/A

**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	# of men and boys benefiting
Indawgyi community in Moe Nhyin District	X							X							X	X	X
Rawan community in Wasar Dam Village, Putao District	X		X					X							X	X	X
Rawan and Lisa	X		X					X							X	X	X

communities in Saw Law Di and Nam Ru village, Putao District																		
Rawan and Lisu communities in Awat Dam village, Putao District	X		X						X							X	X	X
Rawan community in Lone Na Dam village, Putao District	X		X						X							X	X	X
Rawan community in Wan Lai Dam village, Putao District	X		X						X							X	X	X
Rawan community in Khar Lan village, Putao District	X		X						X							X	X	X
Rawan community in Zi Yar Dam village, Putao District	X		X						X							X	X	X

*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
Indawgyi community in Moe Nhyin District	N 25° 10' 39.99"	E 96° 21' 55.03"
Rawan community in Wasar Dam Village, Putao District	N 27° 29' 21.78"	E 97° 11' 30.76"
Rawan and Lisa communities in Saw Law Di and Nam Ru village, Putao District	N 27° 30' 49.02"	E 97° 11' 44.38"
Rawan and Lisu communities in Awat Dam village, Putao District	N 27° 30' 47.37"	E 97° 09' 09.65"
Rawan community in Lone Na Dam village, Putao District	N 27° 30' 08.10"	E 97° 09' 43.10"
Rawan community in Wan Lai Dam village, Putao District	N 27° 29' 28.67"	E 97° 09' 55.13"
Rawan community in Khar Lan village, Putao District	N 27° 32' 11.52"	E 97° 07' 05.92"
Rawan community in Zi Yar Dam village, Putao District	N 27° 34' 23.29"	E 97° 05' 50.84"

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

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

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

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

20. Best Management Practices

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

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Transparency	Project activities such as biodiversity surveys and community meetings; clearly explained the objectives of each activity and why it is very important to achieve the goal. Engagement with the communities was done thoroughly and from the start, they were given consent following FPIC. The fact that the communities have been responsive and have agreed to set up FCZS shows that they have understood the process. Likewise, the government would not be engaging with the project if this had not been clearly understood.
2	Collaboration	In every project implementation, collaboration within government departments including administration departments, communities and elders in the communities is a key requirement to implement activities smoothly.
3	Listen	In the community meetings, pay attention to the communities' voice and give a chance to discuss the topics as their own opinions and re-discuss based on their comments is very important.
4	Report back	After finishing any field trips, submit brief reports relevant to each trip to the relevant government department is very important for good collaboration.

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

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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