

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Fauna & Flora International
Project Title:	Participatory Gazettement of KBAs for Primate Conservation in Myanmar
Grant Number:	CEPF-103464
Hotspot:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	\$179,997.70
Project Dates:	April 01, 2018 - June 30, 2021
Date of Report:	September 10, 2021

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- FFI Myanmar: undertook project implementation together with the partners and built the capacity of the partners for the organizational and technical on financial management, community forestry/ agroforestry, wildlife monitoring, patrolling, ecotourism. Supported two key partners Inn Chit Thu and Indawgyi Conservation and Development Association to develop project proposals.
- Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD), Myanmar Forest Department (FD): Supported the implementation of project activities by providing travel permission, facilitating and participating in consultation meetings, field surveys. Key partners for carrying out the nomination and designation process of Mann wildlife sanctuary and Inawbum National Park.
- German Primate Centre in Goettingen - Chances for Nature (CFN): provided class room and on-the job training to build the capacity of the project team and CSO partners in wildlife survey and monitoring techniques, biodiversity and primate conservation awareness and community-based primate conservation.
- Indawgyi Conservation and Development Association: key project partner for the community forestry extension and collaborate patrolling in Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve and they participated in trainings and meetings. Received FFI support to prepare a proposal for small grant application at ASEAN Center for Biodiversity.
- Inn Chit Thu (Community-based eco-tourism association-Indawgyi): key project partner for biodiversity survey and ecotourism development and they participated in trainings and meetings. Received FFI support to prepare two proposals for small grant application at Oriental Bird Club and ASEAN Center for Biodiversity.

- Community Forestry Network Association (Pauksa): key project partner at Pauksa area for FPIC process, biodiversity monitoring and patrolling, development of agroforestry in the buffer zone and management plan preparation. Members carried out community-based pat

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 50,000 hectares are gazetted as proposed Pauk Sa Wildlife Sanctuary. By the end of the project the status of the forest area will be changed from 'reserved forest' to 'proposed wildlife sanctuary'. In the long-term after the completion of the gazette process of 3-4 years the area will be declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary. (CEPF Key Indicator 5. Change in # of hectares of new protected areas)	Total area of 13,680 Ha was nominated as the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary (Pauksa) by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation on 29 March 2019.
Participatory management planning and collaborative SMART patrolling of Imawbum National Park will provide effective protection for the Myanmar Snub-nosed monkey population. (Key indicator 4. Change in # of hectares of KBAs with strengthened protection and management). By the end of the project the level of threats such as hunting of threatened species and illegal logging will be reduced by at least 50% in comparison to the initial threat assessment (Key indicator: 6. Change in threat levels of target sites)	Community-based patrol was conducted by the two communities in the Imawbum area for monitoring the wildlife species. Camera trapping was also conducted to monitor the wildlife status. Due to hunting with iron-traps was reduced in the area, the threats to the threatened species became less.
By 2020 Myanmar Snub-nosed monkey populations, Eastern Hoolock and Western Hoolock Gibbon populations in the three project sites will be either stable or have increased (key indicator 4 & 6)	No information of Myanmar snub-nosed monkey population status. However, the reduction of iron-traps in the Imawbum area indicates the species has less threat and it can be assumed the population is stable. Based on population survey of eastern hoolock gibbon in Indawgyi in 2019, this species population is stable compared with the survey result in 2012. The western hoolock gibbon population surveys in 2019 confirmed this species population in Pauksa is stable compared with the survey results in 2014.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By the end of the project at least 250,000 hectares are gazetted as Imawbum National Park to protect the Myanmar population of the Myanmar Snub-nosed monkey based on free	Total area of 156,280 Ha was designated as Imawbum National Park with the order number 25/2020 by the Union Minister of the Union Ministry

Impact Description	Impact Summary
and prior informed consent of men and women living in the villages surrounding Imawbum National Park (Key Indicator 5: Change in # of hectares of new protected areas)	of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in March 2020.
By the end of the project at least 10,000 hectares of of Shortridge Langur and Eastern Hoolock Gibbon forest habitat in Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve are designated as additional core and/or bufferzone with more effective protection based on free, prior and informed consent of both men and women in all surrounding villages of the proposed core/ buffer zones (Key indicator 4: Change in # of hectares of KBAs with strengthened protection and management).	The project was able to support to submit the nomination proposal of Naung Kum Inn community protected area (CPA) (total area is 10,586 hectares) which will be additional core zone of Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve was submitted to Kachin state government in November 2019. It is still in the process of designation as CPA.
By the end of the project the level of threats (illegal logging and hunting) is reduced by at least 50% in the newly designated Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve core and buffer zones for Langur and Gibbon conservation through effective, collaborative SMART patrolling and enforcement on the basis of management recommendations and zone regulations agreed by all stakeholders (Key indicator 6: Change in threat levels of target sites).	Regular collaborative patrolling was conducted and five main logging roads were blocked to stop logging tracks go into the forest area. The SMART patrol data indicated that there was a significant reduction in illegal logging. The boundary for the extension of core zone (as Naung Kum Inn community protected area) was agreed by all stakeholders and the nomination proposal was submitted to the Kachin state government.
By the end of the project community-based monitoring and patrolling will reduce the level of threat (Illegal logging and hunting) by 50% at Pauk Sa proposed Wildlife Sanctuary. By the end of the project management recommendations will be agreed by all stakeholders (including women and men in all surrounding villages) to guide the future management planning process for Pauk Sa Wildlife Sanctuary	Total of nine community-based patrol and five mammal surveys were conducted during the project by the local conservation groups and FFI field in the proposed protected area. According to the patrol records, the number of human activities and snares recorded during the patrol was reduced more than 50% in the early 2019 and early 2020.
By the end of the project the Myanmar forest department will adopt policies and guidelines for collaborative protected area gazettement and management based on lessons learned from the three project pilots sites (Key indicator 13. Change in the # of policies {legislative, regulatory or strategic} that include provisions for conservation management).	The project was not able to develop policies and guidelines for collaborative protected area gazettement and management. However, the project shared the lesson learn at the consultation meeting for the rules of Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law and provided inputs into the preparation of "Standard operation procedure of Free, Prior, Informed Consent for the designation of new protected area" led by the nature and wildlife conservation division, Forest department in 2020.
By 2019, local CSO partners in Indawgyi (Inn Chit Thu, Indawgyi Conservation and Development Association) and Pauk Sa (Pauk Sa Conservation Network Group) will have improved organizational management capacity, improved capacity to manage CEPF and other	Inn Chit Thu received small grants (3,000 GBP) from Oriental Bird Club for conservation of Critically Endangered Vultures in Indawgyi in 2020. Both Inn Chit Thu and Indawgyi Conservation and Development Association will receive grants (about 90,000 Euro) from ASEAN Center for Biodiversity

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>small grant contracts and improved capacity to participate in protected area management, community-based biodiversity/ threat monitoring and community-based or collaborative patrolling and law enforcement operations. By the end of the project a community-based network CSO will be formally registered in Imawbum National Park and have improved capacity to participated in collaborative protected area management. (Key indicator 20. Change in the # and % of CEPF grantees with improved organizational capacity; Key indicator 21. Change in the collective civil society capacity at relevant scale)</p>	<p>Conservation for ecotourism development and Community forestry extension respectively in 2021.</p> <p>The project was able to form the CSO network in Imawbum area with the representatives from the village conservation groups. However, registration was not completed during the project period.</p>

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

1. Increased awareness on the primate conservation at the project sites and in Myanmar and got more attention from the government and international communities on Myanmar primate conservation after the discovery of new primate species (Popa Langur) by the FFI primatologists together with international primatologists and get
2. The project facilitated formation of new local conservation group called Naung Kum Inn Conservation Association to initiate the establishment of Naung Kum Inn Community protected Area (CPA) in line with the new Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Area Law (2018).
3. Due to Covid-19 measures, travel restrictions and village-based quarantine restrictions substantially impacted on organizing meeting and workshops on the management plan preparation and community involvement in protected area gazettement.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

- Imawbum National Park (156,280 Ha) was designated as a new National Park by the Union Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in March 2020.
- Pauksa area was nominated as a new proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary (13,680 Ha) in March 2019. Land settlement report was also submitted to the national forest department for the final designation in December 2019.
- Completed submission of Naung Kum Inn community protected area (10,586 Ha) proposal to the Kachin State Government in December 2019. This area will be a core zone of Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve.
- Organized initial meeting for the preparation of management plan for Imawbum national park and proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Completed species check List of birds and mammals in Pauksa, Indawgyi and Imawbum and completed tree checklist including threatened tree for Pauksa for management plan preparation.
- Completed village resource-use from the proposed PA assessment at all villages (11) shared border with the proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary and village land-use mapping at Pauksa for management plan preparation.
- Established community-based patrol groups and provided training on wildlife monitoring, threat monitoring and patrolling in Pauksa area, Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve and Imawbum National Park.

- Established community-based wildlife monitoring and patrolling system at Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve and Pauksa.
- Provided training to the local CSOs partner (total 576; male=424, female=152) such as organizational development, Facilitation, Community Forestry, Agroforestry, Bookkeeping trainings, coffee harvesting and post-harvest processing, ecotourism development training.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Protected Area Gazettement of Primate KBAs	1.1	Based on free, prior and informed consent of all stakeholders, Imawbum National Park is legally gazetted - Imawbum Gazettement decree/ report, FPIC consultation minutes of meeting	Total area of 386,176 acres (156,280 Ha) was designated as Imawbum National Park with the order number 25/2020 by the Union Minister of the Union Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation in March 2020. The project supported the forest department to complete the gazettement process based on free, prior and informed consent of all stakeholders. Between April 2018 and April 2019, the village consultation meetings were undertaken at 55 villages, 13 village tracts shared the border with the proposed Imawbum National Park with 273 community representatives. In May 2019, Following the recommendation from Agriculture and Irrigation department of Ministry of Rural Development and Irrigation (MRDAI), the village meetings were organized at eight village tracts in Chibwe and Tsaw Law townships to confirm that the proposed national park boundary was not overlapped with the village agriculture land.
1.0	Protected Area Gazettement of Primate KBAs	1.2	Based on free, prior and informed consent of all stakeholders, a new Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve core and/ or bufferzone will be gazette - Indawgyi	The nomination proposal of Naung Kum Inn community protected area (CPA) (total area is 10,586 hectares) which will be additional core zone of Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve was submitted to Kachin state government in November 2019.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			zonation report, FPIC consultation minutes of meetings	<p>In December 2019, Director of Kachin state forest department conducted the site visit to study the proposed CPA.</p> <p>The gibbon population survey was conducted at the forested area of Naung Kum Inn CPA by the project team in Dec 2018. Survey team recorded nine gibbon groups at the sampling site (~3.14 sqkm).</p> <p>Village consultation meetings led by Naung Kum Inn Conservation Association (NKICA) were conducted with 66 village representatives at three villages which shared the border with the proposed Naung Kum Inn CPA in November 2019. The participatory mapping was done for the proposed CPA at the meetings. In January and February 2021, three meetings were organized at three villages to discuss management of the proposed CPA.</p>
1.0	Protected Area Gazettement of Primate KBAs	1.3	Based on free and prior, informed consent, Pauk Sa Mountain will be gazetted as proposed Wildlife Sanctuary - Pauk Sa gazettement decree/ report, FPIC consultation minutes of meetings	<p>The nomination order of the Mann Wildlife Sanctuary from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation was issued on 29 March 2019. Total area of the proposed Mann WS is 13,680 Ha.</p> <p>Village consultation was conducted at 11 villages, total of 195 participants in April 2018 for the process of new protected area nomination and the participatory mapping of the proposed WS boundary. The follow up consultation meeting was also conducted</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				<p>again at four villages with 98 participants in October 2018.</p> <p>After the Mann WS was proposed, the land settlement committee consists of government departments and local representatives conducted meeting at 11 villages (210 participants attended) to inform the rule and regulations of the proposed WS and boundary as well as to clarify any overlapping rights, claims or concerns. In addition, the information of the proposed WS was provided by electing signboards/ posters at the villages and distributing leaflets among the villages. Land settlement report for the final designation was completed and submitted to Director General of forest department for their approval in December 2019.</p>
2.0	Development of protected area management plan/ management recommendations	2.1	Management plan for Imawbum National Park developed with full stakeholder consultation, endorsed by forest department - Imawbum Management plan, minutes of stakeholder consultation meetings	<p>The consultation meeting with large number of participants was not allowed to organize due to COVID-19 restriction of gathering for more than 30 participants. Therefore, as an initial meeting on the management plan preparation, the project organized with small number of participants with Kachin state forest department and two cultural Associations: Lisu and Law Waw to discuss the process of developing National Park Management plan in October 2020.</p> <p>The meeting on the management recommendation in the buffer zone of</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Imawbum NP was conducted with community forestry groups and community patrol groups from 14 villages in January and early February 2021.
2.0	Development of protected area management plan/ management recommendations	2.2	Management recommendations for new Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve core and/or bufferzone submitted to government - Indawgyi core/ bufferzone management recommendations, minutes of consultation meetings	Since Naung Kum Inn CPA was not approved by the state government yet, the management recommendation for this area was not been able to prepare. However, the management of the Naung Kum Inn CPA was discussed at the Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve management committee meeting held in January 2021 and the Naung Kum Inn Conservation Association and representatives from three villages discussed management structure of the CPA in January 2021.
2.0	Development of protected area management plan/ management recommendations	2.3	Management recommendations for Pauk Sa proposed protected area developed in full consultation with all relevant stakeholders, submitted to forest department - Management recommendations, minutes of consultation meetings	Due to the global pandemic covid-19, the project was not able to develop management recommendation in full consultation with all relevant stakeholders. However, the project was able to collect required information such as village forest resources use from the proposed Mann WS at 11 villages (215 participants) in February 2020. Moreover, for the bufferzone development, the project met the village conservation management committees from six villages to discuss village land use planning and agroforestry design in June 2021. Village meetings were organized at 11 villages (215 participants) to collect the information on the use of forest products both timbers and

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				non-timber from the proposed Mann WS for the preparation of the management recommendation in February 2020.
3.0	Collaborative/ community based patrolling and monitoring of primate populations and habitat	3.1	Community-based/ collaborative patrol groups established, trained, equipped and operated in Imawbum, Indawgyi and Pauk Sa to monitor and protect Langur and Gibbon populations	<p>Biodiversity and threats monitoring training was organized at Pauksa in November 2018 for the 3 FFI staffs and 3 community rangers from Pauksa site, 2 from Imawbum, 2 from Indawgyi and one government staff from Shwe Sat Taw Wildlife Sanctuary. The 5-days training was led by Dr. Dirk Meyer for wildlife species identification, identification of tracks and signs, data recording and entry, threat assessment.</p> <p>In Indawgyi, in November 2018, 10-days on-the-job patrol training were provided to 11 patrol team members. In November 2019, a refresher training was provided to the patrol members for 12 days. Monthly collaborative patrols were operated in Indawgyi by two patrol units, dry season with five rangers and one community ranger, in each of the teams for 15 days per month. In the rainy season, one patrol team operated, with six forest rangers and 2 community rangers, for 10 days per month.</p> <p>In Pauksa, established and trained eight members of two community-based patrol groups in March 2019. Patrol team conducted nine patrols during the project period and in additional the team members participated two</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				gibbon population surveys and three camera trapping surveys. In Imawbum, established two community patrol teams for wildlife monitoring and patrolling in November 2020.
4.0	Development of national policies and guidelines for community involvement in protected area gazettement and management planning	4.1	Lessons learned from the three pilot sites support policy development of community involvement in protected area gazettement and management - Policy brief and best practice guidelines for community involvement in protected area gazettement	In Puaksa area, villages consultation was conducted at all 11 villages before the submitting the proposal to the Union level authority (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, MNREC). After the area was nominated as a proposed PA, the project facilitated the land settlement committee to undertake the land settlement process based on FPIC together with local representatives. Three different methods were applied to inform the local community on the new proposed PA and to clarify any overlapping rights, claims or concerns if any. In Indawgyi, the project facilitated the formation of a new local civil society organization called Naung Kum Inn conservation association (NKICA) in order to establish the new community protected area (CPA). The project provided technical support to NKICA to do consultation of new CPA at three villages, to identify the boundary of CPA by using participatory mapping to prepare a nomination proposal. In Imawbum, the project met with local people from 55 villages to inform the PA boundary and supported the land settlement

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				committee to confirm village land are not overlapped with the PA before the final designation order was issued.
5.0	Capacity building of local civil society partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries	5.1	Improved organizational capacity of local civil society partners (Pauk Sa Conservation Network Group and Inn Chit Thu), as evidenced by comparison of civil society tracking tool scores at project start and end.	<p>To improve the capacity of partner organizations, project organized the different trainings. Detail of the trainings are:</p> <p>Organizational development training: in August 2019 for 46 members (M=34, FM=12) of eight CSOs from Indawgyi. Training topics included principle and discipline, Norms and Culture of Organization, maintaining of organization.</p> <p>Community Forestry: In Imawbum, 2-days training at five villages in December 2019 for 107 participants (M=82, FM=25).</p> <p>Indawgyi: Training at ten villages for 314 participants (M=230, FM=84) in early 2020. Training topic included; the process of the CF application, rules and regulations of buffer zone, nursery management, planting technique, forest inventory, basic bookkeeping.</p> <p>Facilitation training: 3-days training in October 2019 for 29 participants (M= 18, FM= 11) from five local CSOs from Indawgyi.</p> <p>Coffee training for coffee farmers from Pauksa: Harvesting and processing training, December 2019, eight farmers from three villages, 42 participants (M= 34, FM= 8) in November 2020, 26 participants (M= 21, FM= 5) from 10 villages in January 2021.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
				Ecotourism development in Indawgyi: 12 members (M=5, FM=7) from Inn Chit Thu group joined 30-days. Training topic: basic tourism, product development, guide service, marketing, customer
5.0	Capacity building of local civil society partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries	5.2	Compliance with social safeguard policies monitored and six-monthly monitoring reports submitted to CEPF	Project provided seven different trainings to members of local CSOs covering total of 599 people (M=452, FM=147) in Pauksa, Indawgyi and Imawbum area for improving their capacities on the organizational development, participation in protected area management and community-based biodiversity/ threat monitoring and community-based patrolling. Project delivered awareness on the protected area boundary and designation process to more than 1,000 local people at three project sites. For the livelihood development of local communities, the project provided technical and financial supports to 366 households (total beneficiaries: 1969; M=950, FM=1019). The six-months safeguard reports were submitted every six months.
5.0	Capacity building of local civil society partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries	5.3	Final Gender Tracking Tool submitted by FFI at project end	Submitted online Final Gender Tracking Tool.
1.0	Protected Area Gazettement of Primate KBAs	1.4	Process framework for involuntary access restrictions implemented - FPIC consultations minutes of meetings, alternative	Project provided both technical and financial supports to coffee farmers from 11 villages at Pauksa to extend their coffee plantation. The support covered 216 households (total

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
			livelihood grants for any community members/ groups provided with any potential access restrictions	beneficiaries: 1219; M=600, FM=619) in 2019 and 2020. In Imawbum area, project provided both technical and financial to 150 households (Total 750, M=350, FM=400) at five village tracts to establish community forestry in the early 2020.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

1. Hoolock gibbons in Myanmar leaflets. (Myanmar version)
2. Awareness book for the conservation of hoolock gibbons (Myanmar version)
3. Western Hoolock gibbon survey in Pauksa, March 2019.
4. Preliminary Report -overview of the activities Exploration of new Potential protected areas in the UNESCO Lake Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve, December 2018.
5. Facilitation Training report, October 2019
6. Introduction into Wildlife Monitoring Techniques, Wildlife Monitoring and patrolling), November 2018
7. New primate species discovered in Myanmar (Mitogenomic phylogeny of the Asian colobine genus Trachypithecus with special focus on Trachypithecus phayrei (Blyth, 1847) and description of a new species), November 2020
8. The vegetation and botanical survey in proposed new protected area paukas, December 2018 (English version)
9. Camera trap survey report in Pauksa, September 2020 (English version)
10. Feasibility study for wildlife friendly certification of shade-grown coffee based on a vegetation Botanical assessment of forest gardens, April 2020 (English version)
11. Consultation process for the nomination of a new protected area; Mann Wildlife Sanctuary in Ngape Township, Magway Region Preliminary Report, December 2019 (English version)
12. Community Outreach and Conservation Awareness activities (Indawgyi) July 2020, (English version)
13. SMART report on the wildlife monitoring in Proposed Mann wildlife sanctuary, December 2019 (English version)
14. The letter for the designation of Imawbum National Park, March 2020 (Myanmar version)
15. The letter for the nomination of Proposed Mann Wildlife Sanctuary March 2019 (Myanmar version)
16. Gibbons and Coffee (A conservation Success story)
17. Estimation of Hoolock Gibbon Population Density in a Reserved Forest Area in the Surroundings of Pauk Sa Mountain, Rakhine Yoma Mountain Range, Ngape Township, Magwe Division, Myanmar: Preliminary Report, August 2018
18. A short documentary of Gibbon and Coffee in Pauksa (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufmVZuPTeNI&t=529s>)

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
3.4	Gap analysis of key biodiversity areas in Myanmar conducted, and protected area network expanded through the creation of at least 5 new protected areas using community-based models.			156,280	Project achieved 156280 ha which is proposed area since 2012. The total area mentioned in the proposal, 250000 ha is a mistake when proposal was prepared.
3	At least 25 key biodiversity areas targeted by CEPF grants have new or strengthened protection and management.			0	

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares)**	New Protected Hectares***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
Imawbum National Park		26.16468	98.21401	Myanmar	156,280	156,280	2020

*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
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Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
424	152	Organizational development training Community Forestry training Coffee harvesting and post-harvesting processing training Facilitation training Ecotourism development Training Wildlife Monitoring Training Patrolling Training

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
145	65	Increased income from coffee, additional income from ecotourism, additional income form wildlife monitoring and patrolling participation

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Pauksa community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Myanmar	600	619
Indawgyi Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Myanmar	1000	1000
Imawbum Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Myanmar	350	400

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation

C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
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Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/ Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
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Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/ Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Rhinopithecus	strykeri	Burmese Snub-nosed Monkey	CR	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Hoolock	hoolock	Hoolock Gibbon	EN	Habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Hoolock	leuconedys	Eastern Hoolock	VU	Habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Trachypithecus	shortridgei	Shortridge's Capped Langur	EN	habitat protection	Unknown
Trachypithecus	phayrei	Phayre's Langur	EN	habitat protection	Unknown
Hoolock	tianxing	Gaoligong Hoolock Gibbon	EN	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Budorcas	taxicolor	Takin	VU	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Helarctos	malayanus	Malayan Sun Bear	VU	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Ursus	thibetanus	Himalayan Black Bear	VU	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Ailurus	fulgens	Lesser Panda	EN	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking.	Unknown
Nycticebus	bengalensis	Ashy Slow Loris	EN	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Macaca	arctoides	Bear Macaque	VU	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Prionailurus	bengalensis	Visayan Leopard Cat	VU	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking,	Unknown
Manis	javanica	Malayan Pangolin	CR	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking,	Unknown
Manis	pentadactyla	Chinese Pangolin	CR	Habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Arctictis	binturong	Bearcat	VU	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking.	Unknown
Cuon	alpinus	Asiatic Wild Dog	EN	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking,	Unknown
Neofelis	nebulosa	Clouded Leopard	VU	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Neofelis	nebulosa	Clouded Leopard	VU	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Buceros	bicornis	Great Hornbill	VU	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking.	Unknown
Aceros	nipalensis	Rufous-cheeked Hornbill	VU	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Axis	porcinus	Indian Hog Deer	EN	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown
Aythya	baeri	Baer's Pochard	CR	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Decreasing
Gyps	tenuirostris	Slender-billed Vulture	CR	species habitat protection, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Decreasing

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
Grus	antigone	Sarus Crane	VU	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Stable
Leptoptilos	javanicus	Lesser Adjutant	VU	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking, and removal of invasive species.	Unknown
Gallinago	nemoricala	Wood Snipe	VU	species habitat protection, species monitoring, patrolling to halt wildlife trafficking	Unknown

LESSONS LEARNED

- o We learnt that support of the relevant government departments is essential to complete each stage of the nomination and designation of a new protected area. With the support of the forest department, the nomination of the Mann wildlife sanctuary was completed within the short period.
- o In addition with the government department, local CSOs also play an important role for the nomination and designation of a new protected area. Project activities such as meetings and trainings, engaging with local communities were able to undertake successfully due to the strong collaboration of the CSOs at the all three project sites
- o Existing practices and traditional knowledge of local communities on the natural resource's utilization is required to understand to prepare plan for management of a protected area.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

- A case study of FPIC principle on the nomination of Mann wildlife Sanctuary will assist regional, national forest department and partners to follow the principle for the consultation process of future new protected areas establishment in Myanmar.
- Community wildlife monitoring and patrolling in Pauksa showed the reduction of hunting level and distribution of threatened species. This activity can be applied at the other protected areas to increase participation of the local communities in the wildlife monitoring as well as to reduce the threats to the biodiversity.
- Project was able to support two local CSOs in Indawgyi to apply grants for the conservation projects. Local CSOs had an opportunity to implement conservation project at their places and had capacity to prepare project development in the future.
- Project was able to facilitate formation of a new local CSO in Indawgyi and supported a new CSO to carry out consultation to propose a new community protected area.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

None

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$50,000.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	50000

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

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