

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Inn Chit Thu (Innchitthu Social Development and Ecotourism Group)
Project Title	Building Capacity for Community-Based Tourism and Environmental Awareness-Raising at Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-074 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-104309 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	13 February 2020

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 8

Grant Amount: US\$ 17,722

Project Dates: 1 September 2017 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Fauna and Flora International (FFI)

Inn Chit Thu was supported by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) throughout the project’s implementation, especially during the preparation of reports and the organisation of the various trainings (*Hospitality training, Ecotourism guide training, Environmental awareness training*). A foreign FFI staff further supported the project by providing English classes even after the official end of the English training.

Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary

The Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary supported the organization of trainings, such as the ecotourism guide training and the environmental awareness training, with their expertise on the region. The Wildlife Sanctuary also supported the implementation of the waste management system for the 2018 Shwe Myintzu pagoda festival.

Indawgyi Nature Conservation and Development Association (INCDA)

Inn Chit Thu collaborated with the Indawgyi Nature Conservation and Development Association (INCDA), a local CSO from Lonsant village that is especially committed to promoting community forestry. INCDA is based in the villages along the north-eastern banks of Indawgyi Lake, and thus was an ideal partner for the implementation of various plastic awareness campaigns around the lake.

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) & Myanmar Birds and Nature Society (MBNS)

Inn Chit Thu collaborated with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Myanmar Birds and Nature Society (MBNS) to organise the ecotourism guide training. In total, three experienced ecotourism trainers from the two organisations travelled to Indawgyi in order to train the local communities. The trainers did not charge their regular fee; Inn Chit Thu only had to cover travel-related expenses.

Friends of Wildlife (FOW)

Friends of Wildlife (FOW) provided technical support and contributed to the environmental awareness training. In particular, one of their staff gave a presentation about the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, biodiversity conservation and protected areas in Myanmar.

Indawgyi CSO Network

The Indawgyi CSO Network is a local coalition of various CSOs that aim to combine their expertise and experience to contribute to sustainable development in the region. As an active member of the network, Inn Chit Thu was able to interact with other CSOs on a regular basis and to engage them in the plastic awareness campaign in their respective villages.

Chu Chu

Inn Chit Thu collaborated with the Chu Chu recycling group, a social enterprise from Yangon, to organise the first recycling training in Indawgyi. Chu Chu also gave important advice on a small Training of Trainers programme to further empower local communities.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

2.1 Awareness raising

The awareness campaigns created a better understanding of the threat of pollution among various villages around the lake. Local communities started to provide dustbins along the roads and to re-use rice bags for the collection of plastic in their villages. The cooperation with plastic collection groups was essential to ensure that regular waste collection took place once a week (or once a month in smaller villages).

The villagers' increased awareness has already led to the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste. As a result, the ecosystems of the Wildlife Sanctuary - especially the critical wetlands – have become somewhat less polluted.

2.2 Community-based tourism

The organisation of basic tourism trainings and regular English classes helped the participating Inn Chit Thu members, guesthouse operators and restaurant owners to improve their English language skills. Better and more confident communication with international tourists is now possible. The trainings also helped to prepare participants for the emerging domestic tourism market. Over the course of the project, domestic tourism became more significant in the region. The trainings enabled the participants to open or improve their food shops (and in two villages, even guesthouses), while still practising ecotourism standards.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
<p>The Indawgyi wetland ecosystem remains intact and functional, as a result of reduced threats associated with tourism development and waste disposal.</p>	<p>The Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) survey helped us to develop a better understanding of the extent to which local communities were aware of the increasing threats posed by waste and pollution in the Indawgyi Biosphere Reserve. It also helped us to develop our environmental awareness programme, as we used the results of the survey to design the awareness programme in accordance with local needs.</p> <p>The recycling training was essential to empower local women through the development of their own livelihoods. The processing of recycled materials helps to create an income for local women, while simultaneously encouraging the communities to recycle their waste as a demand is created.</p> <p>The environmental awareness training helped the local people to learn about the importance of, and threats to, Indawgyi's ecosystems.</p> <p>Annual religious festivals are an important part of Indawgyi's culture that regularly cause pollution and damage to the ecosystems. Inn Chit Thu had several meetings with the Shan Association and their New Year's committee in order to develop and implement a waste management system for the Shan New Year festival. Even though the festival location changes annually, the system is still in use as it can be easily transferred.</p> <p>The annual Shwe Myintzu Pagoda festival is an economic driver but also an environmental threat. Before the CEPF project started, cleansing of the festival site took place only after the event. Inn Chit Thu facilitated the implementation of a solid waste management system throughout the entire festival. The grant was also important to cover various costs for necessary infrastructure and awareness materials. The system and infrastructure were designed to be re-used over the coming years as part of a regular festival waste management system.</p>

	<p>The immediate improvement in local ecosystems was also positively noted by the communities.</p> <p>The hospitality training provided important information about the tourism industry and its various services to restaurant owners, guesthouse operators and local guides. Increased service standards as well as improved hygiene standards were noticeable after the training. Over the past year, more people have started to participate in tourism by opening food shops to improve their livelihoods.</p> <p>The ecotourism guide training helped local people and boatmen to develop a better understanding of the needs of tourists. After the training, most participants understood ecotourism as a sustainable livelihood opportunity and were interested in becoming guides rather than working in environmentally damaging industries such as mining.</p> <p>In 2019, Inn Chit Thu collaborated with school children and villagers to run the waste collection programmes and campaigns. This helped to reduce the amount of waste and pollution entering the ecosystem.</p>
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

The successes and challenges of the project were as follows:

Successes

- Continued use of the waste management system developed for religious festivals;
- Staff and tourism service providers speak better English;
- More people are involved in tourism, and services have been improved;
- Better accounting and increased revenue.

Challenges

- Engagement of less experienced staff and committee members;
- Low experience in project implementation;
- Recording and reporting of project activities.

Inn Chit Thu facilitated the implementation of a local boat association that relies on a rotating system in order to share tourism revenues and avoid competition and price fights. However, this only applies to international tourists.

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

Even though Inn Chit Thu’s awareness raising program was focused on local people, it also had an impact on day visitors and domestic tourists who traveled to Indawgyi. Because they saw our awareness signboards, awareness stickers and campaigns, they took their new awareness back home to their villages (many of which were close to Indawgyi) and started to set up their own waste management infrastructure such as bins, and started practising waste reduction, re-use, and recycling.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)

Objective 1: Inn Chit Thu has the capacity to support the development of sustainable community-based tourism in Indawgyi		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1: Improve the sustainable financing of Inn Chit Thu through the provision of ecotourism services (bicycle rental, sale of merchandise/souvenirs)</p>	<p>At least 2 bicycles hired per day to tourists (on average).</p> <p>At least 6 items of merchandise and souvenirs sold to tourists per day (on average).</p>	<p><i>In total, 459 bicycles were hired out over the 25-month period of the project. This equates to an average of 0.6 bicycle hires per day. .</i></p> <p><i>Inn Chit Thu sold a total of 1,053 items in 25 months. This equates to 1.4 items per day.</i></p>
<p>Activity 1.2: Improve the English language skills of Inn Chit Thu staff and homestay owners by organizing 3 months of language training for at least 10 people.</p>	<p>At least 10 people complete 3 months of English language training.</p>	<p><i>Inn Chit Thu organized a basic English class for Inn Chit Thu members and participants from other villages, rangers from the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, hospital staff and local homestay owners.</i></p> <p><i>The first weekly English class was joined by 11 Inn Chit Thu members and 32 participants from other villages, rangers from the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, some hospital staff and homestay owners. It took place at the Inn Chit</i></p>

		<p><i>Thu office. The focus was on English grammar and practising basic conversations.</i></p> <p><i>The second English class was organized for three months from February 2018 with ten students from Inn Chit Thu and 12 students from Nantmon village.</i></p> <p><i>The last basic English class was organized from May 2018 for two months, with 19 participants from two villages.</i></p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Organize a 5-day training event in hospitality and small-scale enterprise business planning.</p>	<p>Training held, with 27 participants from 7 villages.</p>	<p><i>From 15 to 19 August 2018, Inn Chit Thu organized a five-day hospitality training for 27 participants from seven villages. The objectives of the training were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To develop sustainable, community-based tourism in Indawgyi;</i> • <i>To improve the tourism services of Inn Chit Thu, guesthouse owners and restaurant owners in Indawgyi.</i> <p><i>The training was designed and implemented by three trainers from GIZ, who are part of the Taunggyi-based Tourism ToT programme.</i></p> <p><i>U Khun Aung San focused on service quality (2 days). U Khun Min Aung focused on hospitality, e.g. bedding (2 days). U Khun Ba Oo focused on food preparation and hygiene (1 day).</i></p> <p><i>In total, 27 participants (19 women and 8 men) from nine villages (Hepa, Nant Mon, Mine Naung, Loton, Lwe Mon, Nyaungpin, Ton San Hka, Shwe lat Pan and Leponlay villages) joined the training.</i></p>
<p>Activity 1.4: Organize a 5-day training event in</p>	<p>Training held, with at least 29 participants from 10 villages.</p>	<p><i>From 18 to 22 May 2018, Inn Chit Thu organized a five-day ecotourism guide training with 29</i></p>

<p>ecotourism guiding training.</p>		<p>participants from ten villages. The objectives of the training were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the development of sustainable, community-based tourism in Indawgyi region; • To increase the number of local ecotourism guides in Indawgyi. <p><i>U Moe Aung (MBNS) presented the rules of guiding, while U Lay Win (MBNS) gave a presentation about bird watching. Inn Chit Thu organized a forest trek, during which participants had an opportunity to learn about birds, wildlife and the design of a tour itinerary.</i></p> <p><i>The training ended with a boat trip for all participants and trainers. This provided an opportunity for bird watching, trekking and sightseeing around Indawgyi Lake.</i></p> <p><i>On the last day of the training, the trainers and all participants went to the markets and learned about the culture of Indawgyi Lake, including weaving.</i></p>																								
<p>Activity 1.5: Increase the membership of Inn Chit Thu, by inviting new members during the awareness-raising events and training events.</p>	<p>ICT increase 17 new members from 6 different villages.</p>	<p><i>Altogether, 17 new members from six different villages joined Inn Chit Thu during the awareness-raising and training events.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="899 1423 1476 1858"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Villages</th> <th>Gender</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Daw Shwe Yee Win</td> <td>Nantmon</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Daw Khin Hnin Htwe</td> <td>Nantmon</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Daw Yu Yu San</td> <td>Nantmon</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Daw Pyone Su Aung</td> <td>Mamone Kaing</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Daw Phyu Thwe Phyo</td> <td>La Ponlay</td> <td>Female</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Name	Villages	Gender	1	Daw Shwe Yee Win	Nantmon	Female	2	Daw Khin Hnin Htwe	Nantmon	Female	3	Daw Yu Yu San	Nantmon	Female	4	Daw Pyone Su Aung	Mamone Kaing	Female	5	Daw Phyu Thwe Phyo	La Ponlay	Female
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5	Daw Phyu Thwe Phyo	La Ponlay	Female																							

		6	<i>Daw Nyein Su Aye</i>	<i>Mai Naung</i>	<i>Female</i>	
		7	<i>U Zin Myo Tun</i>	<i>Hepa</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		8	<i>U Kyaw Zay Yar Myo</i>	<i>Shwe Lat Pan</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		9	<i>U Sai Nyint Soe</i>	<i>Hepa</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		10	<i>U Nyein Chan</i>	<i>Mawla Myaing</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		11	<i>U Yae Aung</i>	<i>Hepa</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		12	<i>Daw Wah Wah Aung</i>	<i>Mai Naung</i>	<i>Female</i>	
		13	<i>Daw Shwe Yee Myint</i>	<i>Nantmon</i>	<i>Female</i>	
		14	<i>Daw Chit Lae Lae San</i>	<i>Nantmon</i>	<i>Female</i>	
		15	<i>Daw Khin San Myaing</i>	<i>Hepu</i>	<i>Female</i>	
		16	<i>U Arkar Aung</i>	<i>Hepu</i>	<i>Male</i>	
		17	<i>U Zarni Aung</i>	<i>Hepu</i>	<i>Male</i>	
Activity 1.6: Organize a study tour to other community-based tourism projects (such as Myaing or Bagan), for ICT project staff, homestay owners, restaurant owners, ICT members, and FFI staff.	Study tour held, with at least 20 participants. Results documented in study tour report.	<i>Unfortunately, the study tour had to be postponed because of a failed cash advance request.</i>				

Objective 2: Inn Chit Thu has the capacity to implement environmental awareness-raising programs that focus on waste management.								
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity						
Activity 2.1: Organize a training event (trainers U Myint Shwe and Thazin Saw from FFI) on implementing	Training conducted, with 10 participants (Inn Chit Thu members) and 11 other participants.	<i>Inn Chit Thu provided an environmental awareness training for ten Inn Chit Thu members and 11 participants from other CSOs.</i>						
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1	<i>Ma Thi Thi San</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>						

awareness-raising programs.	2	<i>Mg Myo Myint Oo</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	3	<i>Ma Khin Myo Myint</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	4	<i>Ma Eain Soe May</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	5	<i>Ma May Thazin Soe</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	6	<i>Mg Tun Tun Oo</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	7	<i>Mg Thadu Aung</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	8	<i>Ma May Mee San</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	9	<i>Ma Phyu Mar Khaing</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	10	<i>Ma Thin Zar Oo</i>	<i>Inn Chit Thu</i>
	11	<i>Mg Thiha Aung</i>	
	12	<i>Ma Sung Thazin Aye</i>	
	13	<i>Ma Nyo Nyo Win</i>	
	14	<i>Ma May Zin Phyo</i>	
	15	<i>Ma Su Myint Myat Aung</i>	
	16	<i>Ma Pan Ei Phyu</i>	
	17	<i>Mg Wai Hlaing Bwar</i>	
	18	<i>Mg Ye Pyae Aung</i>	
	19	<i>Ma Ommar Khaing</i>	
	20	<i>U Soe Oo</i>	
	21	<i>U Zayyar Kyaw</i>	

Inn Chit Thu organized the environmental awareness training at the ICT office on 19 and 20 December 2017, with three trainers from Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and Friends of Wildlife (FOW).

U Myint Shwe (FFI) gave presentations and led discussions about environmental values, environmental issues, environmental ethics, and environmental storytelling for two days.

Daw Thizin Saw gave presentations and led discussions about waste management and the

		<p><i>design of a KAB survey (Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior) for two days.</i></p> <p><i>U Htay Win (FOW) gave presentations on the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Myanmar's biodiversity conservation efforts, and the special role of protected areas.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Project staff and ICT members conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior (KAB) baseline survey of the local community (including local farmers, shopkeepers, students, and teachers), in order to inform the design of the awareness-raising work, and collect baseline data.</p>	<p>KAB survey was conducted in Aug 2018.</p>	<p><i>See KAB survey report.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Organize a 4-day training event for Innchitthu members and women from the villages, in recycling and the production of souvenirs made from waste materials with Chu Chu waste recycling group in Yangon</p>	<p>Training conducted, with at least 10 participants. Outputs documented in training report</p>	<p><i>Inn Chit Thu implemented two trainings on recycling. The objectives of the trainings were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To produce recycled products;</i> • <i>To sell the recycled products as souvenirs from Indawgyi Lake;</i> • <i>To generate income from plastic and old tyres for Inn Chit Thu members and women;</i> • <i>To conserve Indawgyi Lake.</i> <p><i>We organized a recycling training in Lonton village with five Inn Chit Thu members in September 2017. The trainer was Mr. Friedor from Chu Chu, who taught two different approaches to recycling, working with: a) plastics and b) old car/bicycle tubes.</i></p>

		<p><i>Inn Chit Thu organized another recycling training in June 2018 in order to respond to the increasing demand. Ma Maira, who was also from Chu Chu, focused on processing recycled materials in order to increase product quality. Four Inn Chit Thu members and four local women participated. Inn Chit Thu sold the recycled products at the Indawgyi Wetland Education Centre in order to support the development of livelihoods through recycled products.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.4: Implement an awareness-raising campaign (including conservation talks, posters, leaflets, plastic waste collection, and a signboard) in at least 6 priority villages (Lonton, Nanpate, Nyaung pin, Nan Mon, and Lonsant, Leponlay villages)</p>	<p>Awareness-raising campaign implemented in 7 villages: Lonton village; Lwe Mon village; Nyaungbin village; Nantpade village (Shwe Myintzu Pagoda); Lonsant village; Leponelay village; and Hepu village.</p>	<p><i>In Q1, Inn Chit Thu implemented plastic collections in and around Lonton village, and engaged children to support the collection.</i></p> <p><i>In Q1, Inn Chit Thu implemented plastic awareness campaigns in Hepu village as part of the Shan New Year festival and in cooperation with the Shan festival committee for three days. In particular, ICT sought to implement a waste management system for restaurant owners and people around Indawgyi Lake. Inn Chit Thu provided dustbins and rice bags to the restaurants at the festival area, and further supported the collection of plastic waste from the dustbins and bags.</i></p> <p><i>In Q2, Inn Chit Thu implemented a plastic awareness campaign in Lon Sant village at the pagoda festival.</i></p> <p><i>Inn Chit Thu provided dustbins and rice bags to the restaurants at the festival area, and further supported the collection of plastic waste from the dustbins and bags.</i></p> <p><i>In Q2, Inn Chit Thu implemented a second plastic awareness campaign with six CSOs at Shwe Myintzu Pagoda festival near Nanpate village for 15 days. The festival attracted more than</i></p>

		<p><i>100,000 visitors in only seven days, creating high pressure on the ecosystem. The objectives were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To reduce the amount of pollution entering the ecosystem;</i> • <i>To develop a simple but efficient waste management system that could be implemented and improved every year.</i> <p><i>We provided 100 dustbins, 300 bags (as temporary bins) and six awareness signboards; set up a local dump site; and showed plastic awareness movies at night time. Waste collection took place twice a day, with the support of three big trucks. Our continuing efforts convinced the Pagoda festival committee to build on our waste management system for the next festivals. Altogether, 65 tons of waste were collected and disposed during the festival.</i></p> <p><i>In Q2, Inn Chit Thu implemented weekly plastic awareness campaigns in Lonton village.</i></p> <p><i>In Q3, Inn Chit Thu implemented plastic awareness campaigns in Leponlay village, with 11 Inn Chit Thu members, 26 children and ten Leponlay villagers. The objectives were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To improve awareness regarding waste management;</i> • <i>To provide basic infrastructure.</i> <p><i>We provided 74 bags, 25 dustbins and two awareness signboards, and helped to set up a dump site. Inn Chit Thu also gave a presentation about plastic waste issues at the local school.</i></p> <p><i>In Q3, Inn Chit Thu implemented plastic awareness campaigns in Lonton village. In total, 120 leaflets were prepared and provided to the local households. Inn Chit Thu also produced 20</i></p>
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		<p><i>bamboo dustbins and installed them at the Lonton market, tea shops, guesthouses, and along the main road of Lonton village. We also installed 12 dustbins at the Lonton village festival.</i></p> <p><i>In Q4, Inn Chit Thu implemented a plastic awareness campaign in Nyaungbin village as part of World Environment Day 2018. Our members and some of the Nyaung pin villagers joined the festivities. The main objective was to improve awareness regarding waste management.</i></p> <p><i>We collected plastic waste along the main road of Nyaungbin village, and provided plastic awareness leaflets to the households.</i></p> <p><i>In Q4, we hired a person to remove plastic waste from the dustbins in Lonton village on a daily basis.</i></p> <p><i>In Q8, Inn Chit Thu implemented a plastic awareness campaign in Lwe Mon village. The objectives were:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• To improve awareness regarding waste management;</i> <i>• To provide basic infrastructure.</i> <p><i>We organised a round table discussion with the village head and village committee about waste management in their village. Following the discussion, Inn Chit Thu provided four awareness signboards and collected plastic waste with the villagers. The village head made a commitment to implement a basic solid waste management system.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.5: Work with local women's groups to</p>	<p>Recycled souvenirs produced by local women</p>	<p><i>Local women from Lonton, Mai Naung and Nantmon village have been producing souvenirs</i></p>

produce souvenirs made from recycled waste (plastic waste and old car tyres).	started since Sept 2017 at Indawgyi Lake.	<i>from recycled materials since September 2017. They have already produced 25 wallets, 27 files, 24 pencil bags, and ten card holders. These were successfully sold by the end of the project and new orders were received. .</i>
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- Public announcements about waste collection in public areas;
- Awareness posters and signboards at strategic points across the Indawgyi basin;
- Regular stakeholder meetings, including village heads and villagers, to discuss and evaluate the waste management systems.

PART III: 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.

We should have accorded more attention to project management and reporting, and consulted with our external partners in time. In the future, we will prepare reports on a daily basis, record activities as soon as they have finished, and follow the project workplan more closely.

If the waste campaigns have regular activities, more people will participate in the waste awareness programmes in their respective villages. This, in turn, will positively affect the long-term results of the project.

The ecotourism guide training focused too heavily on international tourism and underrated the importance of domestic tourism, even though domestic tourism is an emerging market that can be served more easily by local guides.

We should have chosen our project staff better. We had to replace a number of staff who were not performing to the expected standard, and this led to delays in the implementation process. In the future, Inn Chit Thu will not only choose staff from its members but also consider others from outside.

The project helped to strengthen ICT’s partnerships with other CSOs. This exchange of information and resources is important if we are to develop the entire Indawgyi region, and helps to easily generate manpower for waste collections and awareness activities.

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.

There were a number of project successes which should contribute to sustainability, including:

- The implementation of a waste management system in several villages around Indawgyi Lake;
- The establishment of a dump site at the Shwe Myintzu Pagoda festival;
- The development and implementation of a solid waste management system for the annual Shwe Myitzu Pagoda Festival;
- Increased sales of locally produced souvenirs;
- Increased recognition for Inn Chit Thu around the lake;
- Better accounting practices, which have enabled us to understand and analyse the revenues and expenses of Inn Chit Thu, and to define annual budgets;
- Strengthened networking and engagement with CSOs and NGOs;
- The growth in Inn Chit Thu's membership, which increased from 54 to 71 members. This has meant that there are now more volunteers available to assist with activities;
- The increased number of households that are benefiting from tourism;
- The majority of local people now dispose of their rubbish systematically and use the solid waste management system introduced by the project.

Challenges included:

- An influx of domestic tourists, with mass tourism tendencies. This has a negative impact on ecotourism development and the ecosystems themselves;
- Low participation and collaboration of some village heads.

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

No safeguards were triggered by the project. However, the following actions were taken:

- *Equality:* All trainings were made available to the local communities, who were actively invited regardless of their origin, gender, religion, or ethnicity. Key stakeholders were reimbursed for petrol whenever necessary to assure their participation;
- *Participation:* We conducted a KAB survey in various villages around Indawgyi in order to assure comprehensive participation of the local communities.

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

** 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.

CEPF provided good support to the grantee, and always offered assistance in addressing questions that arose, especially regarding reporting. However, some questions/issues took several weeks to clarify.

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
None	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 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
Shwe Myintzu Pagoda	57.9	PP/FP
Leponlay Village	9.6	NP
Lonton village	57.8	NP
Lwe Mun village	12.2	NP

Nyaungbin village	15.4	NP
Lonsant village	12.1	NP
Nun Mon village	3.1	NP

* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled “KBA Management” may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

***Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.*

**** Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the site, to the extent possible, or send a map or shapefile to CEPF. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).*

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
52	90

**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*
9	14

**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*
61	104

**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/structure	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Lonton village	X				X			X		X		X				X	5	15
Nyaungbin village	X				X			X		X		X				X		3
Nantmon village	X							X		X		X				X	2	10
Leponelay village	X				X			X		X		X				X	3	2
Mamone kaing village	X				X			X		X		X				X	2	4
Nantpate village	X							X		X		X				X		2

Lwe Mon village																			1	5	
Nantmeelaung village																				1	2
Kone Ma Na village																				2	2
Hepa village																				1	
Hepu village																				1	
Tonsanhka village																				1	1

*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
Lonton village	25.092796	96.287608
Nyaungbin village	25.259879	96.351552
Nantmon village	25.002673	96.370950
Leponelay village	25.044187	96.336261
Lonesant village	25.202036	96.370950
Shwe Myintzu Pagoda festival area	25.153429	96.310230
Lwe Mun village	25.185048	96.312100
Hepu village	25.107642	96.364770

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
1																			
2																			
3																			

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		
2		

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1				
2				

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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