

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Community Observer Association (COA)
Project Title	Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into policies, plans and business practices in Kayin State
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-096 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-110091 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	30 November 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 4

Grant Amount: US\$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Organization the community, forming committee, providing training to committee, advocacy targeting the local government, awareness raising with the community.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

- i. Establishment of the Cave Management Committees, training the committees, responsibilities and duties for cave management, identifying important areas in and around the caves, identifying important guidance for visitors, raising awareness signage, and distribution of brochures.
- ii. Connected with lighting technicians in collaboration with FFI, negotiated with the cave committee for proper lighting, and assisting with lighting installation.
- iii. Limestone cave local authorities learned more about the value of tourism, the value of limestone, and advocated for protection by local people.
- iv. Local people and authorities in the project area learnt about the value of limestone caves and other rare species associated with limestone. We learned about historical heritage, that local people and authorities are responsible for preserving this heritage, and that they can earn income for the state in connection with tourism.
- v. The Minister of Electricity, the Forestry Director and the Director of Hotels and Tourism will maintain the limestone hills and caves and promote tourism.

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

Description of the overall project goal	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
<p>The biodiversity of YathetPyan and Saddam caves, Kayin State, Myanmar is conserved, as a result of effective community-based cave management and sustainable pilgrimage tourism.</p>	<p>Achievements; Involved the government of Kayin State and local people They came to know the maintenance of lime-stone caves, the benefits of systematic electrical lighting, can appropriately manage cultural heritage of lime-stone caves, rare species animals and insects, and lime-stone cave tourism.</p> <p>The state government knows the importance of lime-stone caves and promoting tourism. Accordingly they got a commitment from the Minister to continue protecting the remaining caves around Hpa-an. Moreover, they promote electrical lighting for, and maintenance of, the remaining caves with cooperation from local communities.</p> <p>In terms of lessons learned, we found that collaboration with local communities provides the best chance of success in the long term.</p>

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

At first the local community and Cave Management Committee did not have a good understanding about the value of the cave. Because of the project they came to know about the maintenance of the lime-stone cave, the benefits of lighting them, how to deal with cultural heritage and rare species of animals and insects, and lime-stone cave tourism.

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

The Minister promised to continue protecting process the remaining caves around Hpa-an. Moreover, they will promote electrical lighting for, and maintenance of, the remaining caves with cooperation from local communities.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

Objective 1: Village cave management teams for YathetPyan and Saddam caves have increased capacity for sustainable cave management and tour guiding.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1: Build the capacity of</p>	<p>One training held, with at least 15</p>	<p>We conducted two trainings for village cave management teams for YathetPyan and Saddam</p>

the head and members of the cave management teams to manage the caves sustainably, by training them in cave management.

participants from 2 cave management teams. Outputs documented in training reports

caves (male 13, female 9, total 22 participants). They selected 8 persons for training and to assign duties.

Training objectives;
To formulate the management committee

Training Achievements;
1. Organized the committee with eleven people.
2. Selected 8 persons and assigned duties (cleaning, security, maintenance of temples and heritage) etc.
3. They know more about the how to the manage the cave sustainably.

YeThet Pyan Cave Management Team

No.	Name	
1	Monk U Vi Tode da	Committee Leader
2	U MunShweMun	Pagoda trustee
3	U Mun Dar Aye	Pagoda trustee
4	U Saw San Thin	Pagoda trustee
5	U Saw Chit Nyein	Pagoda trustee
6	U Ba Tan Sein	Pagoda trustee
7	U Saw PePhoe	Pagoda trustee
8	U Saw Nyund Ye	Pagoda trustee
9	U Saw Tar Yin	Pagoda trustee
10	U Saw Pan Thin	Pagoda trustee
11	U KyeinNyund	Pagoda trustee

Main eight persons assigned duties;

1. U Mun Shwe Mun
2. U Saw San Thin
3. U Saw Nay Aung
4. U Saw Ar Keyaw
5. U Saw Thin Aung Win
6. U Saw Myint Win
7. Ma Nan Phyu Ti Win
8. Daw Thein Thein

Sadan Sin Cave Management Team

No.	Name	
1	Mi Khein Yi Cho	Pagoda trustee
2	Mi San Yi	Pagoda trustee
3	Mi Khein Ten Shew	Pagoda trustee
4	Ma Coan Han	Pagoda trustee
5	Mi Ti Dar Oo	Pagoda trustee
6	Mi Chan lan	Pagoda trustee
7	Mi Myine Khine	Pagoda trustee
8	Mi Aye Sein	Pagoda trustee

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Mi San Mor</td> <td>Pagoda trustee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Min Kyaw Kyaw</td> <td>Pagoda trustee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>U Kaung Myint</td> <td>Pagoda trustee</td> </tr> </table>	9	Mi San Mor	Pagoda trustee	10	Min Kyaw Kyaw	Pagoda trustee	11	U Kaung Myint	Pagoda trustee
9	Mi San Mor	Pagoda trustee									
10	Min Kyaw Kyaw	Pagoda trustee									
11	U Kaung Myint	Pagoda trustee									
<p>Activity 1.2: Provide training of trainers (ToT) for the monks and village cave management committees to develop a sustainable zonation and management plan for YathetPyan and Saddan caves.</p>	<p>2 trainings held, with at least 6 participants each. Outputs documented in training reports.</p>	<p>Main eight persons assigned duties;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mi Khein Yi Cho 2. Mi San Yi 3. Mi Khein Ten Shew 4. Ma Coan Han 5. Mi Ti Dar Oo 6. Mi Chan Ian 7. Mi Aye Sein 8. Mi San Mor <p>See Activity 1.1 above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U Mun Shwe Mun (leader of YeThet Pyan Cave Management Team) • U Saw San Thin (leader of Saddan Sin Cave Management Team) <p>They take turns as leader of each group and allocate tasks to eight youth to do outside and inside of cave.</p> <p>Tasks to do every day outside and inside the cave;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up and burn the rubbish • Full drink water • Full water in toilet • Guide visitors • Check out and supervise for supporting <p>Designate Zone Outside and Inside of Cave;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pagoda Zone - Protection of nature Zone - Various species of biodiversity Zone - Shop Zone <p>Discussion points with visitors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Don't use a lot of candle and frankincense - Don't sing loud song and don't be noisy - Don't write signs in the cave - Don't touch stalactites and pagoda - Don't cut plants near pagoda and don't frighten the animals - Don't dig quarry <p>Further actions needed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make information sign boards both inside and 									

		<p>outside the cave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More waste baskets. - More careful management for a peaceful place, e.g. ask visitors not to be noisy and manage shops so there is not lot of unmanaged waste.
<p>Activity 1.3: Provide basic cave guides training to interested members of the village cave management committees.</p>	<p>2 trainings held, with at least 6 participants each. Outputs documented in training reports.</p>	<p>Two trainings completed</p> <p>Training 1</p> <p>Training objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management plans • To identify zones • To set the rules and regulations for the visitors to follow <p>Date: 15.12.2018 Place: YaThet Pyan Village</p> <p>8 persons attended this training.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U Mun Shwe Mun 2. U Saw San Thin 3. U Saw Nay Aung 4. U Saw Ar Keyaw 5. U Saw Thin Aung Win 6. U Saw Myint Win 7. Ma Nan Phyu Ti Win 8. Daw Thein Thein <p>Management of cave</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preserve the important values of the cave; minerals, fossils, stone inscriptions, cultural history and biodiversity. 2. Increase the number of visitors by making the cave more attractive and help visitors understand the importance of the cave. 3. Help establish local community businesses to increase their income. 4. Prepare a plan to protect and sustain the cave. <p>Maintain protection and sustainable use;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must protect easily damaged structures and rare features. 2. Maintain the nature of environment and cultural values 3. Discourage ways that damage the cave. 4. Document important features of the caves (photographs) and regularly check for

		<p>damage.</p> <p>5. If there are damages then repair and maintain.</p> <p>Allocate Zones; We allocate two zones. There is nature of environment and old hand craft zone, and various species of biodiversity zone.</p> <p>Nature of environment and the old handiwork zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical objects, fossils and old hand crafted pictures. - Stalactite, stalagmite, the wall of cave and the floor of cave. - Buddha images and pagodas <p>Various species of biodiversity zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rare bat species in the cave. Also crickets and snakes. <p>Special protection and maintenance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make walkways only suitable for two persons, 2. Provided technical supported to build iron bridge with handrail for visitor's safety and cave protection. 3. Turn on electricity supply to lights only when visitors in the cave, 4. Designated no-access areas and display on a map for visitors, 5. Emphasis that visitors should not touch structures in the cave, <p>Training 2</p> <p>The same training described above was conducted at Daranar Village on 14.2.2019.</p> <p>8 persons attended this training.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mi Khein Yi Cho 2. Mi San Yi 3. Mi Khein 4. Ma Ti Dar Oo 5. Mi Myine Khine 6. Mi Aye Sein 7. U Tun Ten 8. U Zaw Zaw Tun
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Objective 2: Members of the village cave management committees and cave visitors have increased awareness of the importance of karst biodiversity.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 2.1: Provide awareness-raising training to members of the village cave management committees	2 trainings held, with at least 15 participants each. Outputs documented in training reports.	Awareness raising training was provided to members of the cave management communities. The training was conducted on 21 and 22 March 2019 at both cave sites. Discussions were also held about the protection and sustainable management of the caves.
Activity 2.2: Educate cave visitors, through trained cave guides and information sign boards at two caves: YathetPyan and Saddam caves. Design and install 2 or 3 information signboards at YathetPyan and Saddam caves. Design and distribute information pamphlets in both English and Myanmar language at YathetPyan and Saddam caves.	10 cave guides trained. At least two information signboards installed At least 1,000 information pamphlets produced in both English and Myanmar language and distributed to visitors	8 cave guides were trained. FFI provided technical support for that training. 2 Sign-boards were designed and installed, and 3000 information pamphlets with produced in both Myanmar and English languages and distributed to all visitors to the caves.

Objective 3: A pilot cave tourism management plan has been developed by the village cave management committees.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 3.1: Organize meetings with village cave management committees to develop the cave management plan.	At least 2 meetings organized with village cave management committees.	We organized meetings with the Cave Management Committees at each cave. During the first meeting we developed the cave management plans.
Activity 3.2: Facilitate the writing of cave tourism management plans for YathetPyan and	Cave tourism management plans developed for YathetPyan and Sadan caves	With the Cave Management Committees we developed the cave tourism management plans and conducted training to implement the plans. Two persons were assigned per day to explain to

<p>Sadan caves</p> <p>Pilot best practice cave tourism management activities inside the caves together with village cave management committees.</p>	<p>Pilot activities initiated in both caves.</p>	<p>visitors about the cave and guide them about the rules and good practices while visiting the caves.</p> <p>Plea to the pagoda visitors (pilgrims);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Please do not light candle-stick or joss-stick, 2. Please avoid kerosene lamp or kerosene-soaked cloth-wrapped stick, 3. Please don't touch/handle ancient cultural handicrafts/artworks, 4. Please don't touch/handle or break or write on the "stalactite", icicle-shaped mineral deposits hangings on the ceiling of the cave or "stalagmite", upward growing mound of mineral deposits, 5. Please avoid shouting in the cave, 6. Please don't litter, spit, pass urine or defecate, or drink alcohol, or using narcotics or substances, 7. Please don't take away any materials or things from inside the cave, 8. Please avoid driving away or threatening moves against, or catching, or killing of bats by any means.
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Objective 4: Target caves have improved tourism management and visitor participation as a result of improved cave tourism infrastructure.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 4.1: Use previous cave biodiversity survey results of YathePyan and Saddan caves as a basis for mapping the caves for areas of most importance for biodiversity.</p>	<p>Biodiversity mapping conducted in the two target caves. Maps produced of priority biodiversity areas within the caves.</p>	<p>Biodiversity mapping and surveys were completed by FFI for the two target caves.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2: Conduct lighting and infrastructure development assessments in the two target caves.</p>	<p>Lighting and infrastructure assessments conducted.</p>	<p>Alexander Charpko, Cave Lighting CL GmbH & Co. KG was contracted to install lighting in the caves.</p> <p>Alexander Charpko (Cave Lighting GMBH) is one of the only consultants and companies with a specific focus on cave lighting. His company has vast experience throughout the world on natural cave lighting without harming the cave environment. Not many people have had such a long-term specific experience. He has worked in Myanmar</p>

		<p>before for FFI, on a pro-bono basis and has set up lighting before in caves. Alexander Charpko and the company have the specific cave lighting equipment that is needed. We have looked online at other providers, however they not seem to stock the lighting we need. As this is very specific, it is helpful that the installation and the equipment are all from the same place. Lighting materials provided by his company at cost are uniquely designed for the use in caves with high humidity and seasonal flooding and they specialize taking into account cave biodiversity distribution, in particular bat roosts.</p> <p>See http://www.cavelighting.com/en and the attached supporting documents on the specific equipment needs.</p>
<p>Activity 4.3: Based on all the above assessments, provide advice on re-orienting lighting in the two target caves in order to avoid or minimize negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Cave lighting re-oriented, in accordance with the assessments (Activities 4.1 and 4.2), in order to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity.</p>	<p>Cave lighting in the two target caves was completed.</p> <p>As per our aim, the lighting was done in a way to cause the least damage to the natural environment, such as without disturbance of animals who live inside the cave, maintaining natural heritage, maintaining the lime-stone cave structures and so on.</p> <p>Participants included; Ministry of Electricity and Eenergy from Government of Kayin State, Director of the Forestry Department, State Director of Hotel and Tourism, 35 groups of CSO from Mon state, 30 groups from Kayin State, 20 persons from cave management committees and 10 locals. In total three were 90 participants.</p> <p>Achievements; Involvement of the Government of Kayin State and local people, Increased knowledge about the maintenance of lime-stone cave, the benefits of lightning electric power systematically, deal with the cultural heritages of lime-stone cave and the rare species animals and insects, lime-stone cave and tourism.</p>

7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

See Annex 1

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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- *Project Design Process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community*

1. Community collaboration is vital for long term effective management of the cave.
2. Receiving support from the regional government and collaboration with them will help to extend the protection of cave in remote area and to develop the policy of cave protection.
3. It is realized that the senior monk has full authority for the cave management among the cave management committee at most of the caves in Kayin and Mon states.

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.

1. Cave management committee members are from the nearest villages and they are collaborating with Chief monk for the protection of the caves. The committee members were working together with the chief monk and the project team since at the beginning of the project and cave management plan preparation. Therefore they have already experience for the effective management of the cave.
2. During the installing of the cave lighting, the international team recruited for the installation worked together with a local electrician. He now understands the cave lighting materials and learnt how to install cave lighting safety. Therefore he can provide the required management support to the caves. Moreover, he can lead the installation team for the installing of cave lighting for the new caves in the region.
3. The project was able to get Regional government attention. Kayin state government representatives presented at the opening of ceremony of the cave lighting and promised to support cave protection and to prepare cave management plans, and suggested to prepare management plan and set up cave lighting for protection.

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.

The project applied the actions listed in the Environmental Impact Assessment and the Physical Cultural Resources Plan that was prepared at the beginning of the project.

Please see separate report in the Annex named: "Safeguards Report"

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\$): 0

b. Type of funding

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
N/A			

* 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.

Please see Annex 1.

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
N/A	

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
Yathepyan cave	273	PP

** 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**
N/A					

* If possible please provide a shapefile 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
N/A				

*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*
35	55

**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*
150	130

**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.*

The number of visitors in Kayin state increased because people appear to be more interested to visit the caves around Hpa An. Particularly Yathepyan cave received more visitors than before after the cave lighting was set up (assuming cave lighting attract more visitors). Incomes of taxi drivers and the shop keepers at the Yathepyan cave were increased. The gross profit of a shop was 300,000 kyats in the past and nowadays increased to 400,000 kyats. The gross profit of shops were increased about 30 percent.

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*
150	130

**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	# of women and girls benefiting
Yathepyan Cave management committee			x											X			18	
Sadden Sin Cave management committee			x											x			15	

Shop keepers in Yathepyan village	x		x															5	
Shop keeper in Htayanar village	x		x															4	
Taxi from Hpa An	x		x															30	

*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
1. Yathepyan Cave Management Commiittee	N16.83509	E 97.71895
2. Sadden Sin Cave Management Committee	N16.52887	E 97.71737

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	N/A																		
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	Thanlwin Power Youth for Development	2019	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	Awareness
2	Karen Environmental and Social Network (KESN)	2019	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	Awareness
3	Thanlwin Wave Civil Society Group	2019	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	Awareness
4	Local Resource Center	2018	Hpa-an, Kayin State, Myanmar	Awareness

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.

Name: Min Win Bo
Organization: Community Observer Association (COA)
Mailing address: No. (845), (9) Street, Myinetharyar ward, Mawlamyine.
Telephone number: 09-255835788
E-mail address: mawlamyineco@gmail.com