

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Friends of Wildlife (FOW)
<b>Project Title</b>	Training for Myanmar conservation society organizations
<b>CEPF GEM No.</b>	CEPF-047-2015
<b>Date of Report</b>	21 November 2016

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo-Burma Hotspot

### **Strategic Direction:**

Strategic Direction 8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels.

Investment Priority 8.2: Provide core support for the organizational development of domestic civil society organizations.

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 19,971

**Project Dates:** 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016

### **1. Implementation Partners for this Project**

*(1) Kachin Conservation Working Group*

Kachin Conservation Working Group organized its member organizations to select suitable participants for the training. Their members also participated in the Training Needs Assessment. They also assisted us in selecting the training venue and accommodation for trainees.

*(2) Faculty members of Zoology and Botany Departments, Myitkyina University*

The faculty members assisted in selecting students who were interesting in environmental and biodiversity conservation and sent them to the training. They also assisted in organizing the workshops at Myitkyina University.

*(3) Faculty members of Zoology and Botany Departments, Moenhyin University*

The faculty members of Moenhyin University also assisted in selecting students who were interesting in environmental and biodiversity conservation and sent them to the training.

*(4) Moenhyin Township Environmental Conservation Committee (TECC)*

The committee permitted us to conduct two trainings (Moenhyin and Indawgyi Lake). They also assisted us in contacting civil society organizations that were interested in environmental conservation.

*(5) Loneton Village authorities*

Loneton village authorities helped us to arrange the training venue and accommodation for trainees.

## Conservation Impacts

### **2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy set out in the ecosystem profile**

This project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF investment strategy by:

- 1) Organizing three training courses on natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, including some field techniques, for representatives from 27 domestic civil society organizations (CSOs);
- 2) Conducting two workshops in collaboration with 18 faculty members of Myitkyina University for 145 university students from the Zoology, Botany and Geography Departments.

### **3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

A total of three training courses were conducted by Friends of Wildlife (FOW) during the project period. Through these courses, FOW trained 60 people, representing 27 CSOs based in Kachin State, on 18 different topics related to environmental/biodiversity conservation and organizational development. In addition, two workshops were organized in collaboration with Myitkyina University. The workshops were attended by international resource persons, 2 FOW officers, 18 university faculty members and 145 students from Zoology, Botany and Geography Departments. The outputs of this project are: 1) awareness on conservation has been increased among the CSOs in Kachin State, 2) a Facebook network has been established among the trainees and regular communication is taking place, and 3) four graduate students have worked for FOW as field assistants and one has become a member of Inchtthu, a local CSO.

### **4. Planned Goal (as stated in the approved proposal)**

The goal of this project was to train selected staff in frontier CSOs as well as key community leaders in techniques and knowledge of local environmental importance and to engage students at local universities to encourage interest and understanding in conservation and the role of working in conservation CSOs to foster future staff recruitment. The project site was focused on Kachin State because of its diverse biodiversity and many threats and challenges in conservation.

### **5. Actual progress toward Goal at completion**

The project achieved the outputs/outcomes as expected and stated in the project plan.

### **6. Planned Objectives (as stated in the approved proposal)**

**Objective 1:** The capacity of at least 7 Kachin State-based CSOs to implement conservation work is strengthened.

**Objective 2:** Interest in conservation among university students in Kachin State is increased.

## 7. Actual progress toward Objectives at completion

Regarding objective 1, FOW was able to build up the capacity of 27 Kachin State-based CSOs to implement conservation work, while the project initially had targeted about 7 Kachin State-based CSOs.

In terms of objective 2, the awareness and knowledge of university students at Myitkyina and Moenhyin Universities have been increased and 21 students are now actively communicating in a conservation network on Facebook. 5 students have joined conservation NGOs, of which 4 joined FOW, and 1 In-Chit-Thu.

All planned activities were completed during the project period. However, most trainees needed more practice and field exercises such as for using GPS, line transect sampling, etc.

## 8. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its goal and objectives

- Instead of a 7-day training in Myitkyina, FOW successfully implemented 3 training courses as follows: A 5-day training in Myitkyina and two 3-day trainings in Moenhyin and Indawgyi Lake.
- A total of 60 young leaders from 27 Kachin State-based CSOs were trained by this project.
- Two conservation workshops were held at Myitkyina University with 18 faculty members and 145 students.
- Good relationships were established with faculty members from two universities, Myitkyina and Moenhyin University, and with the Moenhyin Township Environmental Conservation Committee (TECC) consisting of officials from line departments.
- A Facebook network was established and regular communication among the members is taking place.
- Four trainees joined FOW and one trainee joined Inchitthu, a local civil society for environmental conservation.
- Based on the international consultant's training, FOW translated the lectures and documents into Burmese. These documents are now used in FOW's other project activities.

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

The project had no negative impacts. We received the support of Moenhyin Township Environmental Conservation Committee (TECC), which was not in our initial plan. This collaboration was beneficial to the project and resulted in an improved relationship between FOW and TECC.

### Project Activities and Deliverables

## 10. Objective 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

**Objective 1:** The capacity of at least 7 Kachin State-based CSOs to implement conservation work is strengthened.

## 11. Describe the activities implemented and deliverables met under Objective 1

**Activity 1.1:** Conduct a training needs assessment of local CSOs and university students.

A training needs assessment was conducted in December 2015. Two separate standard forms were developed, one for CSOs and one for students. Using the data forms, we surveyed a total of 14 representatives from 7 CSOs and 20 students from Myitkyina University. The survey included questions on what kind of training, experience, and field work the CSOs had with regards to environmental and biodiversity conservation. For university students, we focused on subjects they had learnt at university and field work experience. The survey data was then analyzed in order to identify the topics to be included in the training and workshops in consultation with the international consultant and other speakers.

**Activity 1.2:** Organize initial engagement meetings with local CSOs

Four meetings were organized. The first meeting was with representatives from Kachin State-based local CSOs of the Kachin Conservation Working Group (KCWG). The second one was at Myitkyina University, and the third at Moenhyin University with faculty members from the Zoology and Botany Departments. The fourth meeting was with the Moenhyin Township Environmental Conservation Committee (TECC). We explained the objectives, the training activities and expected outputs of our training programs to them. We received their suggestions and they assured that their organizations would send the selected candidates to the trainings.

**Activity 1.3:** Use the results of the needs assessment to develop a training syllabus and timetable, with input from international and national consultants

A training syllabus and a timetable were prepared by the international and national consultants, under the supervision of FOW. Our international consultant, Mr. Greg Martin, focused his lecture on Natural Resource Management (NRM). The national resource persons prepared lectures on field survey techniques and field equipment use, organizational development, etc. The lectures and training timetable were formulated as 5-day and 3-day training courses.

**Activity 1.4:** Implement training course in important techniques and knowledge for local conservation CSOs.

Instead of one 7-day training course planned in the proposal, a total of three trainings courses of 3-5 days were carried out during the project period in different locations, as mentioned in the following table.

No.	Location	Duration	No. participants	Remarks
1	Myitkyina	5 days: (2-6 Feb 2016)	24	18 participants from 11 CSOs and 6 from university
2	Moenhyin	3 days (28-30 Mar 2016)	21	20 participants from 12 CSOs and 1 from university
3	Indawgyi Lake	3 days (12-14 May 2016)	15	12 participants from 4 village youth organizations and 3 from university

We decided to conduct three training courses based on interest from the CSOs and universities, and as the funds were sufficient to do so. A total of 60 participants attended. In all trainings, we used notes, slide presentations, field exercises and questions and answers between the trainees and the resource persons.

The NRM training led by the international consultant was built on two themes: Balancing the environment and productivity for sustainability (in rural communities in poor countries, environment has to be balanced with livelihoods) and what is happening in nature that we can learn and copy in managing our farms and communities.

Based on this, the training was built on two interlinked sections: 1) How nature works as per the four ecosystem cycles (energy cycle, nutrient cycle, water cycle and succession), and 2) soil health and management.

From the training, the participants gained a practical understanding of how nature works, what is happening that may be disrupting its healthy functioning, as well as the consequences. This empowered them to be able to make sensible and practical decisions on how to manage their natural resources.

This is particularly important for members of CSOs, local NGOs and community leaders who are regularly called upon to make important decisions that may have significant impacts on future sustainability and productivity. Such decisions include managing community forests, water catchment and management, design and implementation of local projects and topical issues and advocacy, such as hydropower dam construction and land conversion for agri-businesses.

In addition to the key focus on NRM, other topics discussed in depth included:

- climate change,
- water catchment and management,
- sustainable agriculture,
- home and community vegetable growing,
- water saving agriculture techniques,
- integrated pest management,
- inland fishing resources,
- forest management,
- species management,
- community management techniques for natural resources such as water catchments.

The training workshop also took the opportunity to include support in topics that were relevant and sought after by the participants and their organizations, which normally they do not have access to because of their remoteness. These included:

- The organizational development and life cycle of an organization,
- Leadership in the community,
- Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools & techniques,
- CITES,
- Equity & community,
- Drivers of deforestation,
- REDD+,

- Biodiversity surveys.

**Activity 1.5:** Hold a post-training evaluation of course participants, to assess what they have learned.

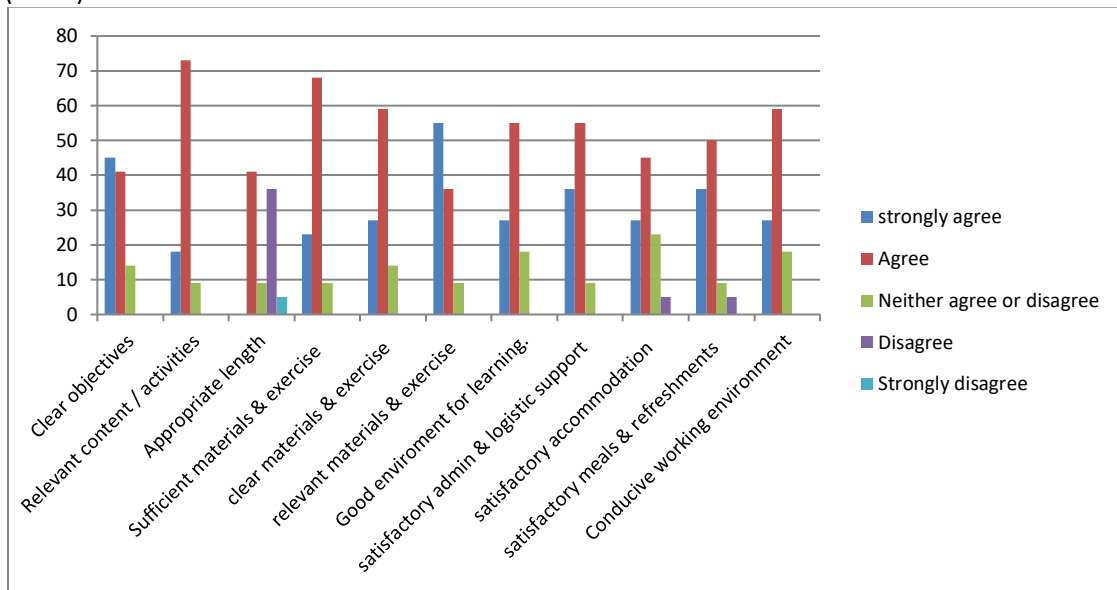
We conducted training evaluation surveys with the course participants, to assess what their opinions are on: 1) the training; and 2) on the course content such as the topics, lectures, exercises, video show, etc.

**Evaluation of the Myitkyina training (No. 1)**

A total of 24 participants attended this training. At the end of training, we collected feedback from the participants on the training event. Figure 1 below shows a summary of the results.

Some trainees (about 25%) mentioned that the training period should be at least 7 days and include more field exercises. About 5% of the trainees did not like the training hall. They said that the area of the training hall is not sufficient. Overall, most of the trainees (over 80%) liked the training program.

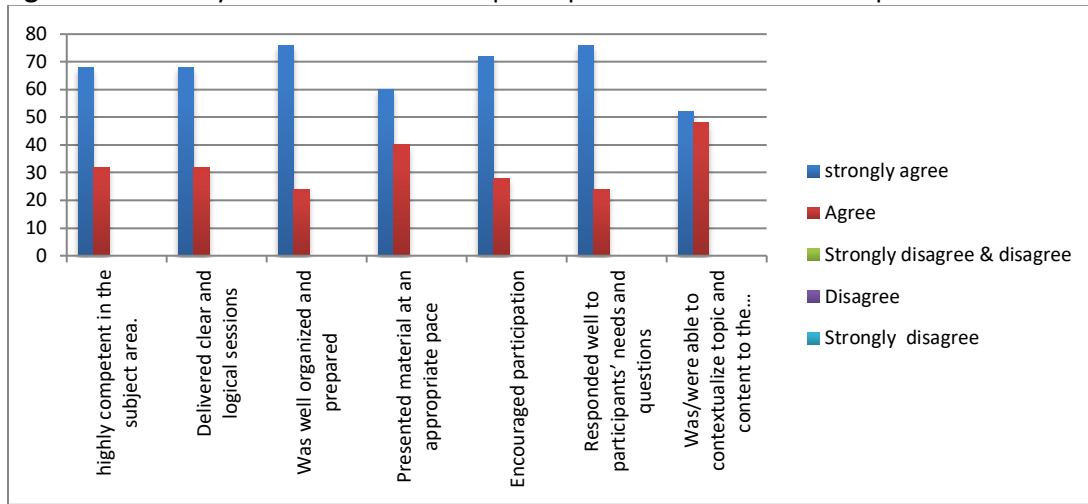
**Figure 1:** Feedback by participants on Myitkyina training. The data is shown as percentage (N=24).



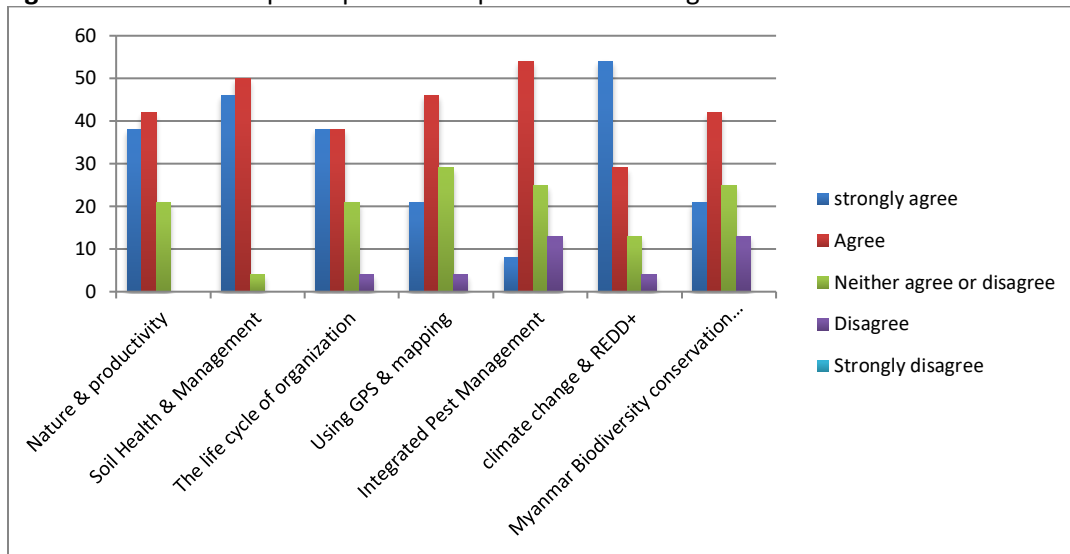
Figures 2 and 3 show the summary results of the feedback from the participants about the resource persons and their lectures. The results indicate that all participants were clear about the training content.

12 participants stated that they were happy to learn about NRM because it is important for everybody. Figures 2 and 3 clearly show that the participants liked the training program.

**Figure 2:** Summary of feedback from the participants about the resource persons.



**Figure 3:** Feedback of participants on topics of the training

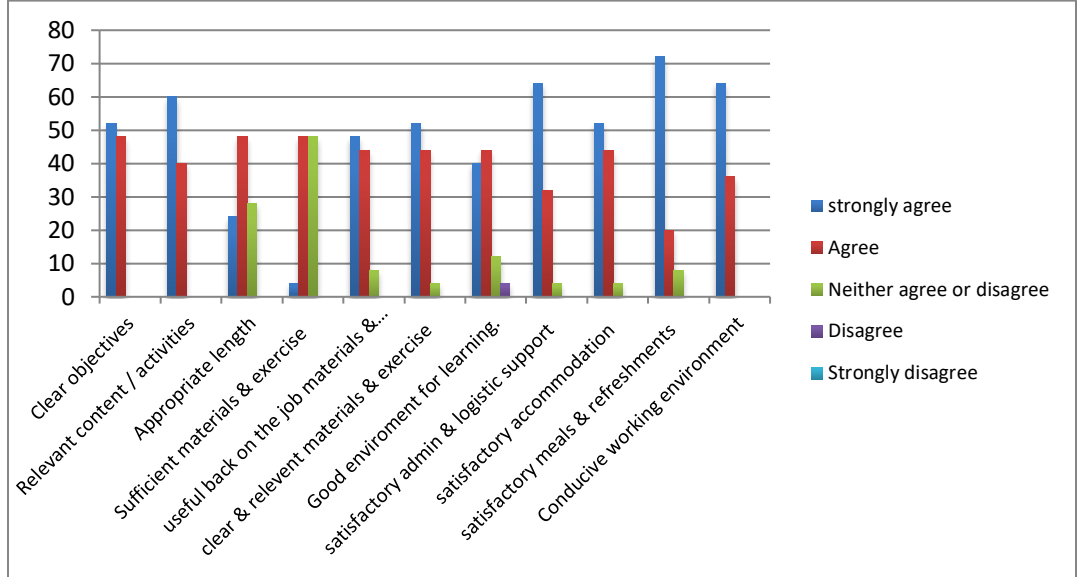


**Evaluation of the Moenhyin training (No. 2)**

A total of 21 participants attended this training. At the end of the training, we collected feedback from the participants on the training event. Figure 1 below shows a summary of the results.

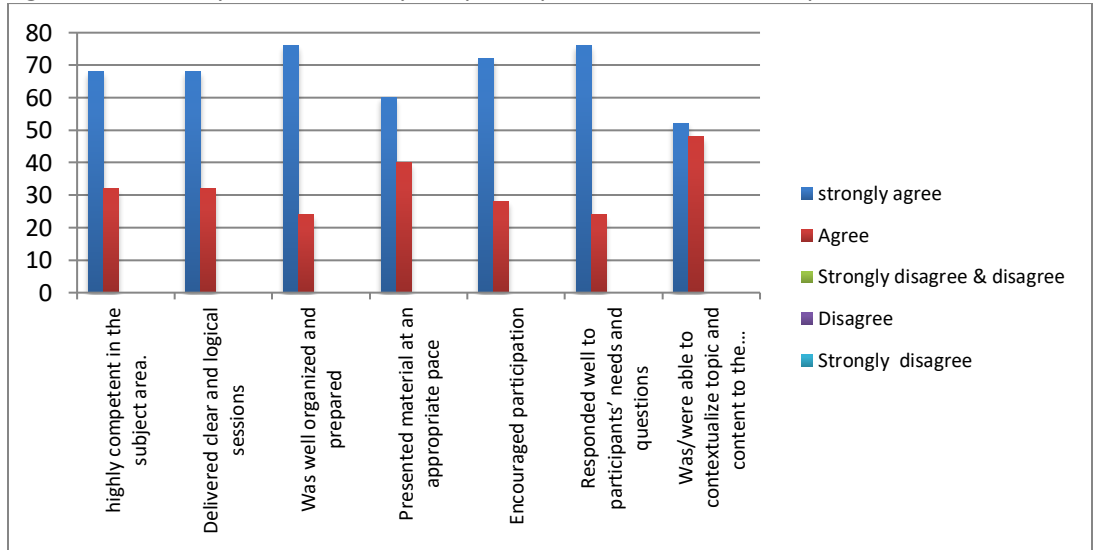
Some trainees (about 10%) mentioned that the training period should be at least 7 days, including the site visit and field exercises. About 5% of trainees did not like the training venue. They said that the area of training hall was not quiet. Overall, most trainees (over 80%) liked the training program.

**Figure 4:** Feedback by participants on Moenhyin training. The data is shown as percentage (N=21).



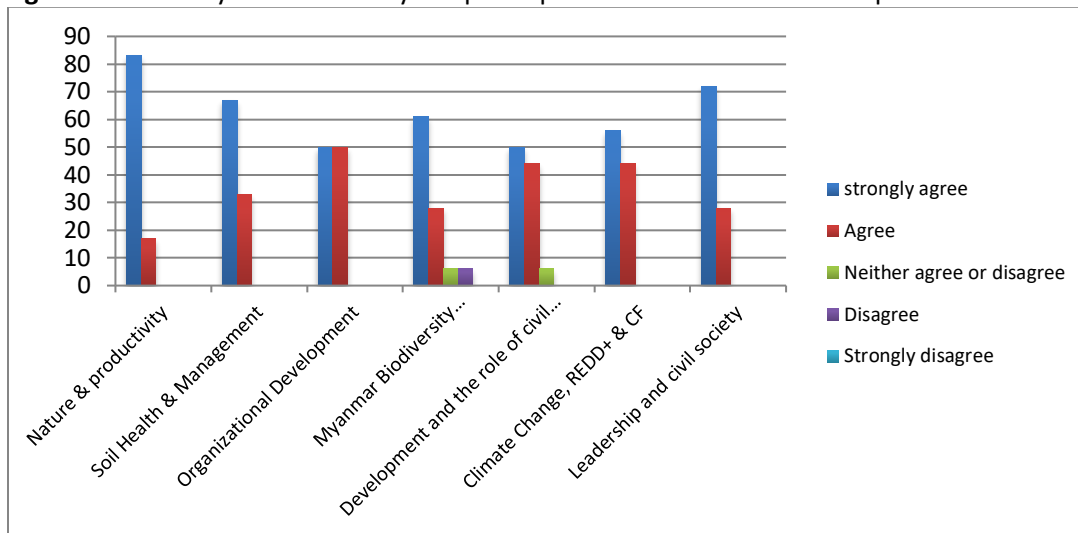
Figures 5 and 6 show the summary results of the feedback from the participants about the resource persons and their lectures. The results indicate that all participants were clear about the training content. 15 participants stated that they were happy to learn about NRM because it is important for effective conservation. Figures 5 and 6 show clearly that the participants liked the training program.

**Figure 5:** Summary of feedback by the participants on the resource persons.





**Figure 6:** Summary of feedback by the participants on the lectures and topics.



### Evaluation of the Loneton – Indawgyi training (No. 3)

The following table shows a summary of the training evaluation survey.

Comments for U Myint Aung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feel happy when we met with U Myint Aung</li> <li>- Lecture is very valuable for us</li> <li>- His teaching style is very flexible and interesting, gained more knowledge</li> <li>- Very good and if possible want to meet again</li> <li>- All presentations were brilliant, excellent for me and will affect not only me but the entire community</li> <li>- If possible to contribute not only CSOs but also authority, army, and university</li> <li>- Very active; gets 80%</li> </ul>
Comment for Khine Khine Swe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks for the presentation about CC &amp; REDD+, we will share it</li> <li>- Very patient on participants' questions</li> <li>- Thanks for sharing knowledge and some thoughtful insights for life</li> <li>- Thanks for sharing knowledge about El Nino</li> <li>- Organizational development lecture is very good and good teaching</li> <li>- Management &amp; leadership is the most liked and need to understand on climate change process</li> </ul>
Comment for Win Ko Ko Naing Tun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks for explaining how to use GPS, this is very useful for students</li> <li>- Thanks for teaching field survey techniques because it will be useful for thesis next year</li> <li>- Thanks for explaining how to use camera trap</li> <li>- Need to understand about camera trapping</li> <li>- Need to know area calculation</li> </ul>
Comments for training venue (meals, training room, environment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanks to the person who prepared the food, it was very clean</li> <li>- Should arrange options for participants who do not eat certain types of meat, such as without pork, beef meat</li> <li>- Pole in the training room covers view</li> <li>- Electricity during training not satisfactory</li> <li>- Training space should be changed to U shape or circle</li> <li>- Smell of cooking inside training room, should be away from cooking place</li> <li>- Need to arrange for generator in case of power cut</li> </ul>
Future needs for training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental conservation training, conservation in Myanmar and ethics</li> <li>- Agriculture training, insect management, land tenure or rights</li> <li>- Future plan on Climate Change and deforestation, and public awareness</li> <li>- Soil conservation, how to make natural fertilizer, GPS and how to draw a map</li> <li>- Leadership, organizational development</li> <li>- Wildlife conservation training, water, land and ecosystem protection</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural Resource Management</li> <li>- Disaster risk management, Training of Trainers (TOT) for public awareness</li> <li>- Program development training, Human Resources Management (HRM) training, financial management training</li> <li>- Proposal writing, computer training, GIS training, media training</li> </ul>
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## 12. Objective 2 (as stated in the approved proposal)

**Objective 2:** Interest in conservation among university students in Kachin State is increased.

## 13. Describe the activities implemented and deliverables met under Objective 2

**Activity 2.1:** Conduct introductory engagement meetings with university students, including participation by CSOs

FOW organized two meetings with university faculty members. We did not get the permission to discuss with students. The first meeting was at Myitkyina University, and the second at Moenhyin University with faculty members from the Zoology and Botany Departments. We explained to them the objectives, the training activities and expected outputs of our training programs. We received their valuable suggestions and support. The professor head of the Zoology Department at Myitkyina University became the focal person for us. She was very active and arranged the necessary preparations for the events. They agreed to organize an awareness raising event for students at their respective universities. However, Moenhyin University failed to organize the awareness raising event because of final exams, although we had organized the international resource persons.

**Activity 2.2:** Hold a 1-day workshop at Myitkyina University, aimed at increasing interest in conservation among university students

Although the project had aimed to conduct only one workshop at Myitkyina University, we successfully organized two workshops. After the first workshop, the faculty members of Myitkyina University requested us to arrange more workshops as possible. Therefore, FOW looked for opportunities to invite other resource persons from the Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE) Kachin project and conducted a second workshop at Myitkyina University.

W/S No.	Date	Resource persons	Organization	Topic discussed
1	18 Jan 2016	Dr. Teri Allendorf	University of Wisconsin, USA	Comparison on attitudes of local people towards protected area management in Nepal, China and Myanmar
		Dr. Jodi Brandt	Boise State University, USA	Biodiversity differences between monk managed forests and community protected forests
		U Myint Aung	Friends of Wildlife	Ecology of Eld's deer
2	5 Feb 2016	Dr. Oliver Springate	University of East Anglia, England	Working together for better Kachin Landscape: Current situation of Kachin Landscape and natural resources
		Ms. Julia Fogerite	IUCN	How to love a "degraded forest"

		Mr. Greg Martin	MERN – program management consultant	Environment and Livelihoods: Importance of natural resource management
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At the first workshop, a total of 185 students from the Botany, Zoology and Geography Departments and 19 faculty members participated. Three resource persons (two international and one national experts) gave presentations and led the discussion. The international experts had been invited by FOW. They are now still in contact with faculty members of Myitkyina University and have arranged other capacity building events.

For the second workshop, FOW organized three international resource persons including our project consultant, Greg Martin. They all faced many questions and discussion points raised by faculty members and students. A total of 145 students from the Botany, Zoology and Geography Departments and 18 faculty members participated in this workshop.

The project did not organize a workshop at Moenhyin University for the reasons mentioned above (under Activity 2.1). However, this was replaced by a second workshop at Myitkyina University.

**Activity 2.3:** Establish a network to connect university students with job opportunities and training opportunities with conservation CSOs in Myanmar.

A network was established on Facebook and by collecting mobile phone numbers. The university students who attended the training have regularly contacted FOW members. Four university students have already joined FOW and In-chit-thu, a village CSO working on conservation of Indawgyi Lake.

**Activity 2.4:** Document the project achievements, lessons learnt, evaluation and future priorities.

The lectures were translated into Burmese. Three Zoology graduates joined FOW through professors of the Zoology Departments of Myitkyina and Moenhyin Universities. We also managed to add / arrange more field exercises in subsequent trainings. The training should be 7 days including field visits and exercises. We believe that this project gave us good experiences for capacity building and better relations with authorities, CSOs and universities.

**14. If you did not complete any activity or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?**

We were able to complete all planned activities.

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

FOW received the video shows, slide presentations, documents, manuals on natural resource management, organizational development, wildlife field survey techniques, etc. from the international consultant and the national resource persons. FOW was able to translate them into Burmese.

**Benefits to Communities**

**16. Please describe the communities that have benefited from CEPF support**

*Please report on the size and characteristics of communities and the benefits that they have received, as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited **from project start to project completion**.*

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit													
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Size of Community				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	
								50-250 people	251-500 people	501-1,000 people	Over 1,001 people										

\*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

## Lessons Learned

### **17. Describe any lessons learned related to organizational development and capacity building.**

It is certain that grassroots community members and field staff of government departments in Myanmar need to build up their capacity.

### **18. Describe any lessons learned related to project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**

The Myanmar Government instructed local authorities to set up a “Township Level Environmental Conservation Supportive Committee (TECC)” consisting of officials from concerned line departments. The future project design should include contacting TECC to ask for their support and facilitation among multiple stakeholders. In order to increase the success of projects, the media should also be included.

### **19. Describe any lesson learned related to project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)**

We should arrange for more international resource persons.

### **20. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**

It is certain that local conservation communities lack knowledge and experience on basic concepts, rules of thumb for NRM, and ability to implement the project activities.

## Sustainability / Replication

### **21. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated**

NRM should be shared with dedicated persons who are working at other CSOs and local NGOs (LNGOs) through field demonstration activities and trainings. Networking process should be encouraged.

### **22. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability**

Better communication and relations with TECC should be formulated and continued.

## Safeguards

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

N/A

### Additional Funding

24. 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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Friends of Wildlife	In-kind (A)	\$455	Accommodations and transportation by motorbikes / boats during 4 <sup>th</sup> training course in Indawgyi lake.

\* 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

25. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

It is certain that not only leaders of grassroots level communities but also young CSO/NGO leaders need a lot of knowledge and experience in environmental and biodiversity conservation in Myanmar.

FOW strongly recommends that: "Training of Trainers (TOT) on NRM, biodiversity surveys, etc., should be supported by CEPF to all LCSOs and LNGOs in all 14 States and Regions".

### Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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- 29. Telephone number: +95 1 558091
- 30. E-mail address: [friendsofwildlife.mm@gmail.com](mailto:friendsofwildlife.mm@gmail.com)