

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Project Title	Community-based Fish Conservation in the Upper Ayeyarwady Basin
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-085 / CEPF-104312
Date of Report	01 February 2019

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 4

Grant Amount: 20,000 USD

Project Dates: 1 November 2017 to 31 December 2018 (14 months)

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Forest Department, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division: The Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD) of the Forest Department (FD) is a key partner and is responsible for the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and the Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary. The FD makes the overall decisions and manages the wildlife sanctuaries. FFI has been working alongside the FD to build their capacity and support them with the management of these key areas. They have been responsible for issuing permissions to allow the fish surveys and the community meetings in the project sites. A few of the FD staff have also been involved in carrying out the surveys and meetings during the implementation of the project.

Department of Fisheries: The Department of Fisheries (DoF) is responsible for the official notification of all Fish Conservation Zones (FCZ). All FCZs have to be submitted to the DoF for approval before they are legally designated. The DoF have supported the project by issuing travel permissions, fish survey permissions and helping FFI to work with the local authorities to organize community meetings in Putao District. Local and State level staff were involved in the community meetings in the villages. The DoF also led a workshop, titled: “Workshop on the Law Enforcement and Community Participatory Patrolling along the Fish Conservation Zones’ on February 15 2018.

Village Fishermen Committee (VFC): This consisted of a few members in the communities around the FCZs. Each FCZ would select a few people to form the VFC, who would then represent the community's voices and support the management of the FCZ. As this is the start of the FCZ process, the members were selected. Once the communities are familiar with the roles they play, we are hoping that the next VFC would then be chosen by a voting system. VFC members took part in the participatory patrolling activities in Indawgyi. VFCs from the communities in Putao District started pilot community patrolling and law enforcement activities in their Fish Conservation Zones as a result of the law enforcement workshop that was organized in February 2018. They have confiscated some illegal fishing gear and handed these to the district level Department of Fisheries.

Friends of Wildlife (FoW): FoW are a local conservation NGO who we have partnered with on this project. They have been supporting the community consultations around the establishment of the FCZs. They have been involved in conducting stakeholder consultation meetings, awareness raising talks on the importance of fish conservation, fish landing surveys, FCZ mapping exercise and demarcation activities that were implemented in the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The project has enabled the continuation of the establishment of community-based FCZs that were set up during the first FFI CEPF freshwater project. Two FCZs were agreed by the local communities in Mali Rein and Pannandin villages, and three new FCZs have been proposed and are under discussion with local communities: Htonla, Kasan Khu and Ghat Htu villages in Putao District. Maps to show these FCZs are attached.

There has been awareness raising efforts and meetings on the benefits of FCZs in the communities around the project sites. A district workshop was organized in February 2018 to discuss law enforcement and patrolling in the FCZs. This was attended by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries, Putao District authorities, local ethnic groups and FCZ communities.

District meetings were held in Putao in December 2018 to evaluate the law enforcement situation in the FCZs and were attended by the Kachin State Department of Fisheries and FCZ communities.

The project also supported the communities with subsistence and livelihood options in order to reduce their dependence on forest products. This was done by providing the communities with a selection of home gardening plants and seeds, so that they can grow food and have access to nutrition at home.

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 aquatic biodiversity of the Upper Ayeyarwady Basin is effectively conserved, as a result of the active engagement of local communities in sustainable natural resources management.</p>	<p>The foundation for protecting the aquatic biodiversity of the Upper Ayeyarwady has been set. FFI has actively engaged with local communities to support them to manage their natural resources by setting up community-based FCZs.</p> <p>There has been active community participation and we have officially designated two FCZs and three are currently underway. Communities have observed and noted that fish are more abundant in and around the FCZ areas compared to previous times and that they are already noticing changes and benefits.</p> <p>There have been outreach and awareness raising efforts throughout the project duration. Communities have responded positively to these and have requested support to set up FCZs in their surrounding areas. FFI has also been supporting communities with livelihood options by providing resources and training on how to grow gardens for subsistence to support sustainable use of natural resources.</p>

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

The active participation of the local communities during the project course has been a great success towards achieving the overall goal. FFI has built a trusting and positive relationship with the communities, by engaging with them from the start and making sure they have been represented. As a result, this has made it much easier to work with the communities and set up fish conservation zones.

The DoF have also been very supportive of the FCZs and have been keen to see these used as a tool for communities to help manage their fisheries. They have been present at local and district level during the process and have been actively engaging with the communities on the project.

Some of the challenges surrounding this project have been that it has been difficult to access the project site in Putao during the monsoon season, which did cause some delays. In addition to that, our Project Manager left Myanmar in September to begin his PhD in Canada, which caused some delays during the transition; however, we were able to get a no-cost extension to be able to then finalize the activities.

Another challenge is finding sufficient funding in order to scale up the project and continue the work we have done. The communities we work with are poor and solely dependent on natural resources for their daily nutrition and income. We would need longer term funding to continue the work to keep supporting them and the local authorities until this project could reach a self-sustaining programme.

As the number of fish in and around the FCZs has increased, the communities are concerned that a lot of outsiders are coming in to fish in their waters. They will need support from the authorities and work together to try and address this challenge.

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

During the course of the project, Lake Indawgyi was nominated as a Man and Biosphere Reserve. This will continue to positively support conservation efforts in the area and support the communities who have been involved in the project.

Some communities came to FFI to request more FCZs after hearing about the success of the initial FCZs that were set up, as they were keen to use them as a tool to manage their fisheries. This also showed that the awareness raising was having a positive impact.

An unexpected negative impact in Putao District was a conflict between local ethnic groups, a conservation NGO and the Forest Department that happened in 2018 during the designation of Khakaborazi National Park southern extension. As a result, during that period, local ethnic groups did not allow any conservation activities to take place in the Putao District, and were reluctant to work with the FD and conservation NGOs. This had a big impact on the area and slowed things down. However, as FFI has built a good relationship with the communities in the Putao project site, we were eventually able to continue with the work.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

Objective 1: 8 target fishing communities in the Upper Mali Hka/N'Mai Hka basin have increased awareness about sustainable fisheries and the benefits of community-managed FCZs.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 1.1 <i>Organize presentations in 8 villages about sustainable fisheries and the benefits of community-managed FCZs</i>	<i>At least 8 presentations given.</i>	<i>-Presentations were given in 16 villages in Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary and Khakaborazi National Park (the names of the villages : Ziyar Dam, Khalam, Awat Dam, Wanlai Dam, Lonena Dam, Warsan Dam, Sawlawdi, Namro, Namro Htu, Mali Rein, Gat Htu, Kasan Khu, Hton Lar, Babbot, Rabbot, Pannandin). There were discussions that came about from the meetings, the communities showed a keen interest in FCZs and were keen to use this as a tool to manage their fisheries.</i> <i>-Meeting photos are attached.</i>
Activity 1.2 <i>Launch a radio broadcast and film in local languages about FCZs and the benefits they can have for the communities. This</i>		<i>-Two films were produced: one about FCZs for Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary and Hkakaborazi National Park and one for Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary. Both of these were uploaded on the FFI-Myanmar Programme Facebook page. Here are the links to the videos :</i> https://www.facebook.com/ffimyanmar/videos/1080642112091159/

<p>will be aired once a week on local radio stations.</p>		<p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvpKUAgS2DU&fbclid=IwAR20vMu_ZCVGHWuk3EUmZmZri1GEILVz4p58dqqiVlicFIZWQWUB6mRAEhA&app=desktop</p> <p>-The films have been shown to the communities and wider public during the workshops, and have also been shown at local festivals such as LISU ethnic festival that is celebrated in the Putao District. We are still in discussion with the local Myanmar National Television broadcasters to see if they can air this on national TV.</p> <p>-A radio script has been produced. We have been unable to air the radio broadcast as yet; however, we are currently in discussions with the local Kachin radio which would be aired around all the project areas and northern part of the country. Due to the unexpected conflict that arose between local ethnic groups and an NGO on the Khakaborazi southern extension, it might take time for the broadcast to be aired, until the political situation calms.</p> <p>- There was also one documentary video that was produced by Myanmar National Television and broadcast on their channels: https://www.facebook.com/116640721687780/videos/1971007676251066/</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Erect awareness raising sign-boards to explain FCZs and their benefits, including a map of existing FCZs.</p>	<p>At least 40 sign boards erected</p>	<p>-We have erected more than 60 sign boards that are directed at raising awareness on FCZs and fisheries management in the Putao District. These do include maps of the FCZs. Photos are attached.</p>

Objective 2: 15 community-managed FCZs have been established, demarcated, legally notified, and are fully functioning.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 2.1 Organize FCZ consultation meetings in each village.</p>	<p>8 consultation meetings organized</p>	<p>-More than 30 stakeholder consultation meetings were organized in the Putao District in collaboration with the Putao District Department of Fisheries. Discussions and consultations focused on fisheries and their threats and tools to help manage fisheries. Consultations around the establishment of FCZs were conducted, including a mapping exercise on natural resource use around the villages and working with the communities to discuss what areas were needed to be zoned and what boundaries to have within the FCZs.</p> <p>The stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted in the villages, schools and churches in and around Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary and Khakaborazi National Park.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2 Organize a collaborative stakeholder meeting in</p>	<p>8 stakeholder workshops organized, and signatures secured from all fishermen.</p>	<p>-More than 30 stakeholder meetings were conducted in the villages. Participants included staff from the Department of Fisheries, the Agriculture Department, the General</p>

<p><i>each village, to secure signatures from all fishermen, based on FPIC principles.</i></p>	<p><i>12 community-managed FCZs established.</i></p>	<p><i>Administration Department, Hponganrazi National Park and Khakaborazi National Park.</i></p> <p><i>-One district level workshop was organized and the Deputy Director General of the Union Department of Fisheries and district level government departments attended. The purpose of the workshop was so that they could consult all stakeholders on the community based FCZ, community based patrolling and any further future developments that concerned fisheries resources in the Putao Region.</i></p> <p><i>-Seven FCZs have been agreed by nine communities (Ziyar Dam, Khalan, Awat Dam, Wanlai Dan, Lonena Dam, Warsan Dam, Sawlawdi, Namro, Namro Htu) in and around the Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary. These have been submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries and have been agreed by the relevant government departments of Putao District for official notification by the Kachin State parliament.</i></p> <p><i>-Two new FCZs agreed and three new FCZs under discussion by local communities (Mali Rein, Gat Htu, Pannandin, Kasan Khu Htonla) in and around the Khakaborazi National Park are currently being processed and will be submitted to the Putao District Department of Fisheries.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.3 <i>Facilitate the demarcation of FCZs in the field using landmarks, buoys, and by erecting information boards showing the FCZs a river access trails.</i></p>	<p><i>15 FCZs demarcated and 15 information boards erected.</i></p>	<p><i>-FCZ sign boards were erected in the seven FCZs that have been submitted to the Kachin State Department of Fisheries for official notification by the Kachin State Parliament.</i></p> <p><i>- The four additional community-agreed FCZs have also had signboards erected, following approval that was given by the District Department of Fisheries.</i></p> <p><i>-Photos of FCZ sign boards are attached.</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.4 <i>Facilitate the legal designation/notification of FCZs by the Kachin State Fisheries Department, by working with the community to produce provisions for community-based patrolling and preventing outsiders from fishing illegally.</i></p>	<p><i>Ordinance/set of rules produced, and submitted to Fisheries Department for legal designation.</i></p>	<p><i>-The communities have agreed on dos and don'ts (rules and regulations) for each of the FCZs that were developed and shown on the FCZ signboards.</i></p> <p><i>-The rules and regulations have been submitted and have been agreed by the District Department of Fisheries, other relevant government departments and the stakeholders in the Putao District level workshop.</i></p> <p><i>-The communities have started patrolling the FCZs based on the developed rules and regulations. With support from the Putao District Department of Fisheries and the Police Department, they have been taking action when they see someone falling short of the rules and regulations. For example, they have confiscated illegal fishing gear.</i></p>

		-Photos showing the confiscated illegal fishing gear and an award provided to the villager are attached. This award was provided by the DoF.
Activity 2.5 Facilitate the establishment of community-based patrolling and protection for all FCZs by producing information and instructions on how to patrol FCZs, organizing a training session in Putao, and organizing a workshop with the General Administrative Department to present the police with examples of effectiveness of law enforcement in collaboration with the communities	Set of rules, information, and instructions produced. Training session held, with at least 20 participants. Outputs recorded in short report. Workshop with General Administrative Department held, with at least 70 participants. Outputs recorded in short report.	-A set of rules and regulations, with instructions for each FCZ, has been drafted. Please see the workshop outcome notes from 15 February 2018. There were about 55 participants in this workshop. There were discussions on community-based patrolling during the Puato District level workshop, with participation from the Union level Department of Fisheries, Wildlife Sanctuary, Police Department, General Administrative Department, local ethnic leaders, hotel and tourism associations, concerned stakeholders and the FCZ communities. - A workshop was organized (15 Feb 2018 – same as above) by the General Administrative Department and this was attended by about 70 participants. The official notification of the rules and regulations will need to be worked on beyond the project period, as it has taken some time to be officially signed off by the DoF.

Objective 3: Sustainable livelihood options for communities have been identified.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 3.1 Organize a workshop on fly-fishing eco-tourism to link local communities to tourism operators, and local government departments.	Workshop organized, with about 70 participants. Outputs recorded in workshop report.	-Discussions on potential livelihood opportunities including fly-fishing tourism and home gardening options were organized during the Puato District level workshop (15 Feb 2018). Participants included the Union level Department of Fisheries, Wildlife Sanctuary, Police Department, General Administrative Department, local ethnic leaders, hotel and tourism associations, concerned stakeholders and FCZ communities. (Please note this is the same workshop mentioned in Activity 2.5 above)
Activity 3.2 Conduct an analysis of livelihoods and market demand, in order to identify the best opportunities for livelihood interventions.	Analysis conducted. Results published in livelihood assessment report.	-Small grants regarding livelihood opportunities such as home gardening and new commodity perennial crops have been provided to the project communities and we are currently assessing the progress. -The analysis was conducted on 30 December 2018 in Putao together with the project evaluation workshop in collaboration with the Kachin State fisheries department Director in Putao. Meeting report is attached. -Photos are attached.
Activity 3.3 Provide training to communities on planting and other livelihood options (e.g organic	Training workshop held for representatives of 12 target communities.	-Several training sessions with the communities have been conducted to go over: home gardening; introduction of sustainable paddy plantation; tilling machine maintenance; and livestock raising. Products included long bean, eggplant, rice, garlic, onions, lettuce, cabbage, celery, mustard leaf etc. These

<i>farming, livestock raising and eco-tourism development)</i>		<i>were done in collaboration with the Putao District Agriculture Department and the Veterinary Department. -Training photos are attached.</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.

Please see some of the meeting notes from February 2018 that outline the rules and regulations.

Photos and maps of the sign boards have been attached. These have been useful in notifying communities about the FCZs and the benefits they can bring.

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.

- It is always best to involve the communities and all relevant stakeholders right from the start. Full disclosure to all stakeholders proved to be very useful in building trust from the communities which allowed them to be more open to conservation efforts.
- Starting with simple dialogue such as comparing livelihood conditions and the surrounding environment over the years and observing changes made it easier to explain why setting up FCZs could be beneficial.

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.

- Having Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary designated as a Man and Biosphere Reserve will have a positive impact on the longevity of this project. It creates a management system that will allow the FCZs to be sustained and could even be replicated in different areas of the lake and expanded.
- FFI and the DoF will aim to continue trying to progress with the FCZ work and awareness raising in the Indawgyi and Putao project sites, subject to funding resources. Funding resources will impact on the sustainability of the FCZs.
- Local ethnic groups, such as Rawan and Lisu, are aware of the importance of the establishment of FCZs having been involved in the project and they have agreed to establish more FCZs in their surrounding water bodies, which will happen beyond this project. They have agreed to commit their support for the establishment of these FCZs across their

regions around Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary and Khakaborazi National Park in Putao District.

10. Safeguards

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.

- Phone numbers and contact details of the Department of Fisheries, Forest Department, FFI offices and CEPF and IUCN contact details for any complaints or grievances have been included in the FCZ signboards and have been made clear to stakeholders. Local communities can also access or contact the Putao District Department of Fisheries as they have given their contact details and have offered support through the process during workshops and meetings.
- Prior to the project implementation FFI interviewed local community members to determine what the negative impacts on livelihoods would be. As a result sites were selected together with the local communities to ensure that these would be less damaging to local livelihoods and would benefit the communities and not put any restrictions that would negatively impact them. Communities that were most vulnerable were prioritized for targeted livelihood assistance through FFIs small grants programme.
- Discussions were held with village representative to conduct wealth ranking of the village households, and poor and poorest categories were identified based on asset and social criteria that is appropriate for each village context. The households that should be exempted from some of the access rules were then selected through discussions among their peer groups but also with the identified “most vulnerable” community members individually to confirm their agreement. Those selected households included those with a widow as household head, with many children, living near the fish conservation zones and have no access to alternative fishing ground (e.g. does not own a boat) nor any other livelihood options.
- All FCZ zonations were led by communities and FFI conducted participatory mapping for the gazettment of these. Zonation and restrictions were designed with the communities therefore there were no restrictions in place that the communities disagreed with.

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\$) 187,000

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Helmsley	A	100,000	Upper Ayeyarwady Basin
GEF-Satoyama	A	87,000	Upper Ayeyarwady Basin

* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A *Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B *Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)*
- C *Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)*

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

- This project has been important to address freshwater conservation in Myanmar. The electricity requirement of the country is significantly high and there are a lot of hydro power projects being planned. The construction of dams can negatively impact the environment and the people around them. The project allowed us to fill some gaps in identifying freshwater KBAs and conducting scientific surveys with academic institutions and scientists. The project results can be useful in future EIA assessments for development projects in the upper Ayeyarwady basin and help support biodiversity and community values.
- Another important milestone of this project was recognizing the roles and responsibilities of communities in freshwater conservation. The project combined indigenous knowledge and scientific results for the establishment of FCZs and the government has recognized community managed FCZs to manage water bodies. This is one of the first projects to implement community based freshwater conservation in Myanmar.

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
Indawgyi Grassland and Indaw Chaung Wetland (MMR31)	336.29	FP
Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary	301.20	FP

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

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

The project has not increased or expanded a PA; however, the following FCZs have been zoned or proposed and are under community-based conservation management.

No.	Fish Conservation Zone (FCZ) Name		River		Length(mi)	Area(ac)	GPS		
	English	Myanmar	English	Myanmar			Start	Lat	long
1	Pannandin	ပန်နန်ဒင်ကျေးရွာ	Nan Tami	နန်တမီချောင်း	13.49	538.26	Start	27.7308	97.8368
							End	27.6877	98.0244
2	Ma li rang	မလိရိန်ကျေးရွာ	Ma li Kha	မလိခမြစ်	3.32	134.08	Start	97.3738	27.5905
							End	97.3905	27.5479
3	Hton lar	ထုံလာ ကျေးရွာ	Kasankhu	ကဆန်ချောင်း	1	42.12	Start	97.6881	27.603
							End	97.7013	27.6072
4	Kasankhu	ကဆန်းခူးကျေးရွာ	Kasankhu	ကဆန်ချောင်း	0.87	36.76	Start	27.5908	97.7568
							End	27.5817	97.7642
5	Gard hut	ဂတ်ထုကျေးရွာ	Tan Zim Li	တန်ဇင်လီချောင်း	0.39	17.74	Start	27.4753	97.9458
							End	27.4702	97.9451

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
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* 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
FCZs in Indawgyi lake water surface area	336.29	N 25° 10' 39.99"	E 96° 21' 55.03"	Developed community rules and regulations in collaboration with local fishers, Wildlife Sanctuary and the Department of Fisheries for Fish Conservation Zone management for sustainability of fisheries resources and fishing livelihood.
FCZS in Hponganrazi Wildlife Sanctuary, Putao District	301.20	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Locations are shown in FCZ map.	Developed community rules and regulations in collaboration with local community and the Department of Fisheries for Fish Conservation Zone management for fish biodiversity conservation.

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

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

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

17. Beneficiaries

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

handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

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

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
About 300	About 150

**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 benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
760	770

**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*

**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 (Households)	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples (Total ethnic household members)	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security (Total household members)	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 (Total households)	# of men and boys benefiting (Total male)
<i>Indawgyi community (Shan, Janephaw, Bamar) in Moe Nhyin District</i>	500		2000					2500							500	1200	1300
<i>Rawan community in Hponganzazi, Putao</i>	120		520					520							120	260	260

<i>Township, Putao District</i>																		
<i>Rawan community in Khakaborazi, Naungmung Township, Putao District</i>	130		500						500							130	250	250

*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
<i>Indawgyi community in Moe Nhyin District</i>	<i>N 25° 10' 39.99"</i>	<i>E 96° 21' 55.03"</i>
<i>Rawan community in Malirein village, Putao District</i>	<i>N 27° 34' 12.09"</i>	<i>E 97° 22' 21.21"</i>
<i>Rawan community in Panandin village, Naungmung Township, Putao District</i>	<i>N 27° 43' 47.04"</i>	<i>E 97° 52' 47.61"</i>

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	<i>Kachin State Freshwater Fisheries Law</i>	X								X									
2																			

Although the CEPF project is not directly responsible for the new legislation, the demonstration role of the community co-management role for fisheries conservation influenced the decision to include the possibility of communities being responsible for fish conservation that was included in the new State Freshwater Fisheries Law.

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

N/A

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

20. Best Management Practices

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

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Transparency	All project activities were made clear to all relevant stakeholders before implementation. The objectives of each activity and implications of each activity were discussed in detail during consultation meetings and were translated to all local languages. This was a collaborative process with the government and the communities and everyone was able to voice any comments or concerns. Creating spaces for open dialogue was fundamental to implementing this project.
2	Collaboration	There was collaboration with all the relevant government departments and all relevant stakeholders in the communities. We worked closely with the FD and DoF, who supported the project activities and communities when discussing the establishment of community-based FCZs.
3	Community representation	In the community meetings, it was important to pay attention and listen to the voices of the communities and to ensure that everyone had a chance to voice their thoughts. This was done by encouraging some of the quieter participants to talk and engage.
4	Reporting to government	After finishing a field trip, a brief report was submitted in Burmese to the relevant government department to maintain collaboration and ensure they were kept in the loop at all times.

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.

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