CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	*Fauna & Flora International (FFI)*
Project Title	**Mainstreaming Karst Biodiversity Conservation into Policies, Plans and Business Practices in Myanmar**
Grant or GEM Number	64591
Date of Report	9 May 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 4.4

Grant Amount: 149,973 USD

Project Dates: 1 October 2014 to 31 December 2016

PART I: Overview

1. **Implementation Partners for this Project *(list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)***
   - Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division (NWCD), Myanmar Forest Department (FD): Supported the implementation of project activities, by providing travel permission, facilitating and participating in meetings, consultations and policy workshops.
   - The local CSO partners, Southern Shan Natural Conservation Association (SSNA) and the Community Observer Association (COA) participated in the biodiversity surveys and were instrumental in the Karst conservation awareness program, facilitation of community meetings and stakeholder consultation processes to establish community-based karst and cave management
   - Harrison Institute: Provided class room and on-the job training for bat survey methods and bat identification, and conducted bat surveys
   - Chulalongkorn University: provided training for snail surveys and conducted snail surveys

2. **Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**
   - Eight priority sites were identified for karst biodiversity conservation
   - Guidelines for best practice approaches to limestone quarrying were developed and disseminated through a national workshop with mining and environment departments and all Myanmar cement companies.

- Guidelines for tourist cave management were developed and disseminated through a sustainable show cave regional workshop in Karen state
- The project collaborated with a cement company (Apache Cement) to initiate best practice limestone biodiversity assessments and limestone quarry management
- Three tourist caves' management plans were developed together with cave management committees
- Local guano harvesters and users of 3 caves received training for sustainable guano production
- Karst conservation leaflets were distributed among local, regional and national stakeholders. Karst conservation awareness signboards were erected at the 8 priority sites (Shan state: 2 sites; Mon state: 1; Karen State: 5)

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)
List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	**Impact Summary**
The conservation of key biodiversity is mainstreamed into policies, plans and business practices in Myanmar with consequent improvements in its protection and appreciation.	• The First National Workshop on Karst Ecosystem Conservation was organized in May 2016 together with MOECAF (now MONREC), cement companies, civil society, tourism operators, the ADB and consultants, in order to develop guidelines for EIA for limestone quarrying, best practice for limestone quarrying, and to identify key karst conservation areas. • This led to positive press coverage, a new enthusiasm and understanding from MONREC, a small network of interested parties, a significant Burmese cement company seeking a biodiversity assessment of their site, which in turn led to assistance to the IFC related to a possible expansion of the cement plant. • Note: due to years of awareness building in IFC by FFI, and the trust put in our project work by the cement company and the IFC, this is the very first time that the IFC has required an appropriate biodiversity survey for a cement plant financing which was welcomed and facilitated by the company. • Prepared practical management plans for three show caves in Kayin State as pilot sites in Myanmar.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Priority sites for karst biodiversity conservation identified in Shan state and Tanintharyi Region.	• Eight priority sites were identified for karst biodiversity conservation
Recommendations, guidelines and policies brief for mainstreaming karst biodiversity conservation in cements and tourism industries and spatial plans adopted by relevant government departments, Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry (MoECAF), Ministry of Handicraft and Tourism (MoHT), Department of Ceramic industries, Department of Tourism, regional governments of Shan state and Tanintharyi Region.	• Discussed and produced guidelines for the best practice in limestone quarrying • Discussed and developed guidelines for tourist cave management with the unexpected assistance of the International Union of Speleology, which heard of our work and actively supported it. • These guidelines were well supported by government offices but not formally adopted within the timeframe of this project.
Piloting of best practices for two limestone quarries in collaboration with at least one leading Cement industry partners.	• Project collaborated with one significant Burmese cement company (Apache) for developing best practices in limestone quarrying, and had positive initial discussions with and visit to another Burmese company's cement plant.
Community based cave management and biodiversity protection with local guano users and local monks/ monasteries in at least two sites	• Developed three tourist caves management plans together with cave management committees • Provided training to the local guano harvesters and users on sustainable guano production at 3 caves
Increased awareness of the importance of karst conservation among two relevant government departments, two cement companies, two cave tourism companies, two local communities and two civil society group as measured using KAP (Knowledge-Attitude-Practice) surveys at the project start and end.	• The first workshop started a radical change in awareness of limestone-related biodiversity among private and state-owned cement companies, relevant government departments, and civil society. • Project produced and distributed leaflets and erected attractive karst conservation awareness signboards at the priority sites • Conducted KAP repeat survey among the communities who lived near the priority sites, documenting the following results: 1. Knowledge: Increase knowledge on the cave biodiversity (e.g. endemic and rare cave species) and historical/ archaeological values of caves. 2. Attitude: Cave managers changed their attitude and realised the need for cave

	protection, the establishment of management institutions, systems and plans. Cave managers need to collaborate with the surrounding villages. 3. Behaviour: Increased participation in cave protection: a) Eight cave management committees were formed, b) The cave management committee and villagers collaborated in the preparation of cave management plans for 3 caves and posted karst conservation awareness signboards at 8 caves.

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts

- The main time consuming challenges of the project were to sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with government for project implementation, and to recruit the karst biologists.
- Because the project built trust with local (Buddhist) cave management committees through our awareness and training programs, the project team was able to prepare practical and acceptable cave management plans.
- Moreover, with the support of leading international karst conservation expert, the project was able to prepare guidelines for the best practice for limestone quarrying, show cave management, and sustainable guano harvesting.

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

1. The project raised the interest of the Forest Department to protect karst ecosystems. To date, there is no protected area for the protection of karst ecosystems in Myanmar except for Pyadar Lin wildlife sanctuary in which two caves with archeological remains and ancient cave paintings are located. The Forest Department has asked FFI for recommendation of additional sites for designating karst protected areas.
2. Since the biodiversity survey teams discovered several dozen species new to science, karst biodiversity has received attention as a research area from universities and it raises the awareness of karst conservation in Myanmar too.
3. Our partners at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, have generously offered training and higher degree scholarships to our staff and to students and staff at our partner universities.

PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables

6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)

List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer

6. Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable	
#	**Description**	**Deliverable**	**Results for Deliverable**
1	Karst biodiversity assessment completed in at least seven sites in Shan, Mon, Karen state and Tanintharyi region	1.1	Summary report with species list and maps
		1.2	Mainstreaming karst biodiversity conservation into policies, plans, and business practices in Myanmar, Harrison Institute (2015)
		1.3	• Mainstreaming karst biodiversity conservation into policies, plans, and business practices in Myanmar, Harrison Institute (2015) • Cave invertebrate survey in Southern Myanmar, Cahyo Rahmadi (2015) • The land snails of Myanmar, Somsak Panha (2016) • Rapid Cave Bat Surveys in the Mon, Kayin, Shan and Tanintharyi States, Neil M. Furey (2015) • Cave Fauna Survey – Invertebrates in Tanintharyi Region – Kayin and Mon States – Shan State, Franck Brehier
		1.4	• One new species of *Shanphusa* Yeo & Ng, 2007 (Brachyura, Potamoidea, Potamidae), from a cave in central Myanmar, Peter Ng and Tony Whitten, , *Crustaceana* 90 (2) 235-245 • 12 new species of *Cyrtodactylus* Gray (Squamata: Gekkonidae) from isolated limestone habitats in east-central and southern Myanmar demonstrate high localized diversity and unprecedented microendemism, Lee Grismer (ZOJ-01-2017-2862) for the Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society) • *Field Guide to the Snails of Myanmar*, Somsak Panha et al., in prep.
		1.5	Report on the CEPF civil society tracking tool scores
2	Development of draft government policies and plans for mainstreaming karst biodiversity conservation	2.1	Draft EIA guideline for limestone quarries
		2.2	Report on karst conservation priorities for protected area gazettement (Myanmar version) submitted to government
		2.3	Limestone quarry best practice guidelines developed and disseminated: 'Extraction and Biodiversity in Limestone area'. (English and Burmese)
		2.4	Best Practice Guidelines for Show cave management developed (Myanmar version). These guidelines were disseminated at our Cave Tourism workshop in July 2016.

Component		Deliverable	
#	**Description**	**Deliverable**	**Results for Deliverable**
3	Development of best practice guidance for biodiversity conservation in the cement industry supported in Southern Shan state and Tanintharyi Region, selected after consultation	3.1	Project collaborated with one cement company (Apache Cement, Shwe Taung Group) for piloting best practice guidelines for biodiversity conservation. 1. Dr. Tony Whitten conducted the site visit and reviewed their first EIA report. 2. Snail survey was conducted at Apache by Prof Somsak from Chulalongkorn Universtiy. 3. Herpetological survey was conducted at Apache by Dr. Lee Grismer.
4	Four community-based karst conservation sites established in collaboration with local communities and/or monasteries in southern Shan and Tanintharyi Region, selected after consultations	4.1	Project provided training to the guano users for sustainable guano harvesting and cave management.
		4.2	Project prepared management plans for 3 show caves together with local monks and management committees in Kayin state. (Myanmar version)
5	Public awareness (Knowledge, attitude and practices KAP) towards karst biodiversity conservation increased	5.1	The KAB survey at the end of the project in comparison to the initial KAB baseline survey documented the following results: 1. Knowledge: Increase knowledge on the cave biodiversity (e.g. endemic and rare cave species) and historical/ archaeological values of caves. 2. Attitude: Cave managers changed their attitude and realised the need for cave protection, the establishment of management institutions, systems and plans. Cave managers need to collaborate with the surrounding villages. 3. Behavior: Increased participation in cave protection a) Eight cave management committees were formed, b) The cave management committee and villagers collaborated in the preparation of cave management plans for 3 caves and posted karst conservation awareness signboards at 8 caves.
		5.2	Project produced karst conservation leaflets to distribute to the target groups.
		5.3	• A national news journal (7 Day News) wrote an article on FFI karst conservation activities. • The news on the first National Karst Conservation workshop was published in numerous Burmese and English language print and online media • Press articles on the cave tourism workshop were published in several print and online media.

Component		Deliverable	
#	Description	Deliverable	Results for Deliverable
6	Karst Biodiversity assessment implemented under two sub-grants awarded to project partners, DRA and SSCA.	6.1	FFI received monthly activity reports from SSCA and COA. We have reported that FFI provided sub-grant to Community Observer Association (COA) instead of the Dawei Research Association (DRA).
		6.2	Monthly activity reports.
		6.3	Monthly activity reports.

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

- KAB surveys pre- and post- conservation awareness interventions to measure the effectiveness of awareness campaigns
- Karst conservation leaflets
- Draft EIA guidelines for limestone quarrying
- Best practice quarry guidelines: 'Extraction and Biodiversity in Limestone areas' (English and Myanmar Version)
- Biodiversity survey reports (bat, snail, invertebrates)
- Scientific description of one new cave crab species, 21 new geckos species and an unknown number of Mollusca and cave invertebrates still under description
- Guidelines for the show cave management (Myanmar version)
- Guidelines for sustainable guano harvesting (Myanmar version)
- Workshop proceeding of the National Level Stakeholders workshop on Karst Biodiversity Conservation (Myanmar version)
- Workshop proceeding on the Cave Tourism Management Workshop (Myanmar version)

PART IV: 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

- Changes to the political situation need to be taken into consideration, since they can affect the project implementation. During the project period, due to the election and government changes, some of the activities were delayed.
- The biodiversity surveys documented that endemism and often new taxa exist in all isolated karst areas, just gazetting a few protected areas or protected caves will not be sufficient to save the overall biodiversity of karst ecosystems. Karst biodiversity and ecosystems need to be mainstreamed into spatial and regional development planning as swell as into limestone quarry site selection and practices.

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.**
    - The guidelines for the best practice of limestone quarrying will assist cement companies and relevant governments to mitigate environmental impacts through best quarrying practice, safeguard biodiversity from quarrying operations or identify adequate off-sets. The guidelines for the cave tourism management will provides guidance to manage the tourist caves sustainable to maintain the beauty of the cave as a tourist attraction, while safeguarding the biodiversity of caves.
    - The show cave management plans for three caves are the first show cave management plans in Myanmar. The will set an example for replication in other show caves in Myanmar.

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.**

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$)
    Minimum 8420 USD

    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 (USD)	Notes
Helmsley Charitable trust	A	4080	Salary for Project manager (5%)
Helmsley Charitable Trust	A	940	Travel cost for survey trip
Helmsley Charitable Trust	A	2383	Accommodation and perdiem
Helmsley Charitable Trust	A	1017	Workshops
Chulalongkorn University	B	Unknown	Travel/time/subsistence of about a dozen students and staff to join the snail surveys

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount (USD)	Notes
LaSierra University	B	Unknown	Time/subsistence of Dr Grismer and other staff to conduct herp surveys
International Finance Corporation, through ERM	B	Unknown	Full biodiversity assessment and offrset strategy as part of Apache Cement expansion plans and financing request

** 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 investm*ent 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 enabled FFI's civil society partner COA to submit a small grant proposal to CEPF to establish model tourism show caves which benefit local communities and safeguards the cave biodiversity.

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

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 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
Hpa-an	About 20 *(Four caves in the KBA; estimated area)*	NP
Please note that in the area of karst biodiversity conservation, as emphasized by FFI in sessions at the World Parks Congress, the traditional conservation indicator of 'hectares' is misleading. A single hectare of limestone hill can hold the entire world population of several species.		

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

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

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

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

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

Within the two years project period, the project did not have enough time to create new protected areas. However, in 2016, the project submitted proposals for potential new protected areas to the forest department as follows:

Name	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Longitude**	Latitude**
Ywarngan	Myanmar	800	21.22763	96.55631
Kyauk taung	Myanmar	24	12.31687	99.05227
Zwekapin	Myanmar	1700	16.82111	97.66667

16. Production landscape

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

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

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

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

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

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

17. Beneficiaries

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

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

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
267	207

**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.*

Training participants in show cave and guano cave management

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*
Please see below	

**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.*

While we had no impact yet communities will ultimately benefit economically in the long-term from sustainable guano management/ show cave management practices, that the project introduced.

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*
267	207

**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	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Eight cave management committees			x												x		48	
Improved management in 3 tourist caves			X			X									X		8000	
Improved guano cave management			X				X										24	12

*If you marked “Other” to describe the community characteristic, please explain: sustainable natural resource management (guano harvesting)

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
Bayinnyi cave management committee	16.96993	97.49159
Taung Ka Lay (Tharyar Shwe Gu) cave management committee	17.19440	97.62941
Kywe Min cave management committee	16.82171	97.58315
Linno cave management committee	16.84857	97.61120
Yathetpyan cave management committee	16.83509	97.57102
Saddan cave management committee	16.73923	97.71895
Sadan Sin cave management committee	16.52887	97.71737
Damathat cave management committee	16.50558	97.81771

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.		Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	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	Draft EIA regulation for limestone quarrying		X									X							
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	Sustainable Guano Harvesting	• Provided sustainable guano harvesting training to three groups of guano cave managers • They started follow the guideline
2	Tourist Cave Management	• Provided sustainable tourist cave/showcave management training to three tourist caves management groups • Together with the project team, the management teams started implementation of the sustainable cave management guidelines.
3	Best Practice for Limestone Quarrying	• Project organized the karst ecosystem conservation workshop with all relevant government departments and cement companies • During the workshop, best practice for limestone quarrying were discussed and guidelines developed • Pilot project initiated with Apache Cement to implement best practice guidelines for limestone quarrying

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	Mandalay University, Mandalay	2015	Myanmar	Coordination and cooperation in species surveys
2	Myeik University	2015	Myanmar	Coordination and cooperation in species surveys
3	Yangon University	2015	Myanmar	Coordination and cooperation in species surveys
4	Apache Cement	2016	Myanmar	For the study cement quarrying site and to follow best practice

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
5	Bayinnyi cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize cave management training and Karst conservation awareness activities, and to develop cave management plan
6	Taung Ka Lay (Tharyar Shwe Gu) cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize karst conservation awareness activities and sustainable guano harvesting training
7	Kywe Min cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize cave management training and to conduct karst conservation awareness
8	Linno cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize karst conservation awareness activities and sustainable guano harvesting training
9	Yathetpyan cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize cave management training and Karst conservation awareness activities, and to develop cave management plan
10	Saddan cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize cave management training and Karst conservation awareness activities, and to develop cave management plan
11	Sadan Sin cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize cave management training and to conduct karst conservation awareness
12	Damathat cave management committee	2016	Myanmar	To organize karst conservation awareness activities and sustainable guano harvesting training

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.

17. **Name: Ngwe Lwin**
18. **Organization: Fauna & Flora International (FFI)**
19. **Mailing address: No. 99 (B), Room 706, Myay Nu Condo, Mayay Nu Street, Saungchaung T/s, Yangon, Myanmar**
20. **Telephone number: +95 9 73194749**
21. **E-mail address: ngwe.lwin@fauna-flora.org**