

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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| <b>Organization Legal Name:</b> | WahPlaw Wildlife Watch   |
| <b>Project Title:</b>           | Development of Community-based Models for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanintharyi   |
| <b>Grant Number:</b>            | CEPF-103514  |
| <b>CEPF Region:</b>             | Indo-Burma II  |
| <b>Strategic Direction:</b>     | 8 Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels |
| <b>Grant Amount:</b>            |  |
| <b>Project Dates:</b>           | April 01, 2018 - March 31, 2020  |
| <b>Date of Report:</b>          | June 16, 2020  |

### IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

- **Natural and Wildlife Conservation Department (NWCD), Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry:** Participated the workshops, travel permits to monitor the project and implement the project activities.
- **The Karen Forest Department (KFD), Karen National Union (KNU):** KFD is the main supporter of the project implementation, allowing it to travel within the project area; Participate in biodiversity field survey; Participating in education awareness programs to the community; Participating and consulting in the workshops and providing the certificates to village conservation groups VCGs.
- **Fauna and Flora International (FFI)** provides SMART Patrolling Training to implementation of project, Leasing the camera traps and vehicle needed for fieldwork in the project area; Participating in the workshops and providing necessary advice for the project.
- **Local civil society organizations; Southern Youth Development Organization (SYDO) and Candle Light Youth Group (CLYG)** involved in training which provided by CEPF project. Attending meetings; participating in education awareness programs to local people; and consulting in workshops.

### CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

- **Increasing biodiversity awareness through conservation education awareness programs and it supported to get more involved in conservation activities.**
- **Three village conservation groups (VCGs) were established in project area.**
- **Village conservation groups (VCGs), staff from Karen Forest Department (KFD) and civil society organizations (CSOs) has provided conservation training and conducted conservation activities within the project area.**
- **Inspection workshop and the knowledge sharing and lesson learn workshop were successfully held during the project period and the conservation priorities in future were also discussed in those workshop.**
- **Three Village Conservation Groups (VCGs) formed during the project were given certificate by Karen National Union (KNU).**
- **List of Birds and mammals in the project area were carried out and identified the species what are listed as globally threatened species by using International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.**
- **Carried out the main threats on Biodiversity in project area by SMART patrolling activities.**

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

| <b>Impact Description</b>  | <b>Impact Summary</b>  |
|--|--|
| Increased capacity of local village conservation groups in biodiversity monitoring   | Environmental and biodiversity conservation training courses (SMART patrolling, installation of camera traps and basic bird watching). After attending the training, the capacity of local village conservation groups had dramatically increased in biodiversity monitoring.  |
| Increased capacity of Karen civil society organizations to participate in regional stakeholder dialogues and spatial planning workshops to protect Karen customary forest areas  | Three village conservation groups, two civil society organization, two community forest and Karen Forest Department have participated in regional stakeholder dialogues and spatial planning workshops to protect Karen customary forest areas.  |
| Institutional capacity scores increased by at least 10% for three local conservation groups and by at least 5% for one local organization (Wah Plaw Wildlife Watch) within two years   | Basic Bird Watching training, GIS training, SMART patrolling training, and Camera trap installation training were successfully distributed to the three Village Conservation Groups, and four skill English language training, SMART patrolling training, and quick books financial management training to the staff of Wahplaw Wildlife Watch Society. After attending the training, the capacity of local village conservation groups had dramatically increased by at least 10% for three local conservation groups and by at least 5% for one local organization (Wah Plaw Wildlife Watch) within two years. |
| Reduced encroachment on Karen customary forest areas from oil palm and other developments, due to increased engagement of Karen civil society organizations in regional stakeholder dialogues and spatial planning processes | Three village conservation groups, two civil society organization, two community forest and Karen Forest Department have participated in regional stakeholder dialogues and spatial planning workshops. In the workshop, participated mainly discussed about the major challenges that hinder conservation such as Cross-border hunting; Illegal hunting; Wildlife trade; Illegal logging; Commercial oil palm cultivation and over-expansion of plantations.  |

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

| <b>Impact Description</b> | <b>Impact Summary</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
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Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

**The local communities did not agree to cooperate with the FFI, so FFI was unable to deliver the training to the village conservation groups (VCGs) formed by Wahplaw Wildlife Watch Society (WWWS) during the project what had promised at the time of the WWWS's proposed project. Therefore, technicians from other organization were hired to provide necessary training for conservation issue. As a result, there have been delays in project implementation. During the project, three VCGs were formed and provided necessary training on conservation activities. The KNU has also provided the certificates to the three village conservation organizations (VCGs). SMART patrolling were done by VCGs in project area.**

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

**Karen Forest Department, Civil society organizations and Village Conservation Groups have also learned that the Thein Khyun and Ngawun Extension Reserved Forest are in critical importance in conserving forests and biodiversity of Tanintharyi Region and need to be prioritized.**

**According to the data obtained from camera trapping, birds and mammals including globally threatened species in the project area have been identified. Therefore, local people have become increasingly aware of conservation activities and want to get involved in it.**

## PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

| Component |   | Deliverable |  |  |
|-----------|---|-------------|--|--|
| #         | Description   | #           | Description  | Results for Deliverable  |
| 1         | Capacity building for local conservation groups   | 1.1         | Formation of three local conservation groups (clear conservation and development targets; list of members)   | Three Village Conservation Groups (VCGs); Thae Phyu VCG, Kyein Chaung VCG and Law Plar VCG were formed in project area. Training reports, field survey reports and patrolling reports had already submitted to the CEPF in previous quarter. List of VCGs members had also reported to the CEPF. |
| 1         | Capacity building for local conservation groups   | 1.2         | Registration certificates for three local conservation groups  | Registration certificates that issued by Karen Forest Department, Karen National Union in January, 2020 had delivered to the three VCGs while celebrating the regional lesson learned workshop in Myeik, Tanintharyi Region.   |
| 2         | Increased capacity of Karen civil society organizations (eg, Southern Youth, Karen Forest Depart) | 2.1         | Karen indigenous forest management and local conservation groups are better represented in regional and national conservation dialogues ( inception workshop and regional lesson learned workshop reports and results) | Inception workshop and regional lesson learned workshop reports and results  |
| 3         | Increased capacity of Wahplaw to manage and implement community-based conservation projects       | 3.1         | Technical training to meet identified needs for project implementation and institutional   | Wahplaw staffs capacity dramatically improved after attending the training such as GIS, SMART and English Language training and they could apply their ability that learnt from training supported by project while implementation of the project.   |

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|   |   |     | growth (GIS, SMART and Pre-and post-training assessments in English language capability for at least 8 Wah Plaw staff)   |   |
| 3 | Increased capacity of Wahplaw to manage and implement community-based conservation projects | 3.2 | Administrative and management training to meet identified needs for project implementation and institutional growth (Reports exported from Quickbooks financial management system and updated financial manual for Wah Plaw) | <p>Three staff of Wahplaw had also attended Financial Management, accounting and book-keeping training provided by the software company (Asia Link Development Centre) to improve the financial management. The main topic of the course were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction Quick Book</li> <li>2. Create New Company File</li> <li>3. Introduction to Menu</li> <li>4. Preference setting for Account Code</li> <li>5. Adding Account List</li> <li>6. Bank Deposit (Received Money)</li> <li>7. Banking Write Checks (Spend Money)</li> <li>8. Banking Write Checks 2</li> <li>9. Banking Write Checks 3</li> <li>10. Banking Write Checks 4</li> <li>11. Journal Transaction</li> <li>12. Petty Cash Transaction</li> </ol> <p>Multicurrency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Create New Company</li> <li>2. Turn Multicurrency on Preference</li> <li>3. Edit Currency List and Update Exchange Rate</li> <li>4. Create New Account AR, AP List For Multicurrency</li> <li>5. Opening Balance and Cash Transaction by Multicurrency</li> <li>6. Home Currency Adjustment on Month End</li> </ol> |
| 1 | Capacity building for local conservation groups   | 1.3 | Semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports   | Semi-annual safeguard monitoring report   |
| 3 | Increased capacity of Wahplaw to manage and implement community-based                       | 3.3 | Strengthened institutional capacity of Wahplaw Wildlife Watch, as  | In terms of pre-assessment of the project, the gender tracking tool (GTT) score of Wahplaw had 3 points and the Civil Society tracking tool (CSTT) score had 32.5 points. And post-assessment of the project, the GTT score increased 4 points and the CSTT score increased 38 points. Therefore, Wahplaw Wildlife Watch Society increased GTT  |

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|  | conservation projects |  | demonstrated by comparison of civil society tracking tool and gender tracking tool scores at project start and end | score 1 point and CSTT score 7.5 points (15%) within the two years of project period. |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|

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

- **Birds and mammal survey report**
- **Biodiversity Conservation awareness pamphlet and posters**
- **A total of 23 species were observed as globally threatened and near threatened (two Critical Endangered (CR), four Endangered (EN), nine Vulnerable (VU), and eight Near threatened (NT) species)**
- **SMART patrolling forms (Myanmar Version)**
- **Three Village Conservation Groups VCGs were formed**

## LESSONS LEARNED

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)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

### Key lessons learned of the project

**Local people are lack of knowledge in environmental and biodiversity conservation due to they have been living in the civil war areas for a long time. And often unconcerned, about the vulnerable of environmental and biodiversity of their customary forest. The bad weather condition in the project area was delaying in some implementation activities such as camera trap training and basic bird watching training.**

## SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes 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.

**About 150 locals were contributed that needed for environmental and biodiversity conservation such as (GIS, GIS, SMART, Bird Watching, Camera Trap and Pre-training and post-training assessments in English language). In addition, approximately 300 local people are given the awareness and knowledge sharing of environmental and biodiversity conservation. During the project, workshops were held and got advice from local people, Civil Society Organization, NGOs and INGOs, VCGs. In addition, three village conservation group have been formed, working in cooperation with these organizations to conduct SMART patrolling in the project area, Installation of camera traps, Bird and mammal surveys were conducted. The Karen Forest Department, Karen National Union has recognized the three village conservation groups formed during the project and had provided the registration certificated on January, 2020.**

**Cross-border hunting; Illegal hunting; Wildlife trade; Illegal logging; Commercial oil palm cultivation and over-expansion of plantations are major challenges that hinder conservation.**

## **SAFEGUARDS**

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

**Due to problem between the FFI and the local people, the villages in the project area were unable to train that require for conservation. Therefore, the training provided by FFI had conducted in the Wahplaw office, Yangon. The villages in the project area had to be re-trained through the Wahplaw staff.**

## **ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**Thein Khyun and Ngawun Extension Reserved Forest are rich in biodiversity and are a major inhabit for globally threatened species and other wildlife species. During the survey period, a total of 131 fauna species were conducted in survey area. All of them, 104 bird species and 27 mammal species were respectively collected in project area. Among them, 23 species were observed as globally threatened and near threatened using with The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species Version 3.1. <[www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)>. Downloaded on 01 May 2019. In particular, two Critically Endangered (CR), four Endangered (EN), nine Vulnerable (VU), eight Near Threatened (NT) were conducted in project area during the survey period.**

**At present, the crucial area of the remaining wildlife species, the Thein Khyun and Ngawun Extension Reserved Forest, are cross-border hunting, poaching, Wildlife trade, Illegal logging, Commercial oil palm cultivation and over-expansion of**

**plantations are deforested for a short time and wildlife is endangered in the region. Therefore, conservation activities are urgently needed as priority.**

## **ADDITIONAL FUNDING**

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

**Total additional funding (US\$)**

\$12,400.00

### **Type of funding**

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

- 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)

### **Donor Type of Funding Amount (USD) Note**

**B. Camera Trapping Trainer by Fauna and Flora International (3000 USD)**

**B. Financial management training/oversight trainer by Fauna and Flora International (3000 USD)**

**B. GIS/ biodiversity data base trainer by Fauna and Flora International (4000 USD)**

**B. Office space in Mergui for 24 Month by Fauna and Flora International (2400 USD)**

## **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 website, [www.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

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