

SYMPATHY HANDS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Building the Capacity of Local Biodiversity Conservation Groups in Shan State, Myanmar
Social Assessment
Pindaya Township, Southern Shan State, Myanmar
July, 2017

Grant Summary

1. Grantee organization. **SYMPATHY HANDS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**
2. Grant title. **Building the Capacity of Local Biodiversity Conservation Groups in Shan State, Myanmar**
3. Grant amount (US dollars). **19,845 USD**
4. Proposed dates of grant. **1st August 2017 to 28th February 2018**
5. Countries or territories where project will be undertaken. **Myanmar**
6. Date of preparation of this document. **15th July, 2017**

7. Indigenous People affected:

There are 15 target villages within the project area. Danu, Pa Oh and Taung Yoe are majority groups and Bamar is the minority in the area. Common language is Bamar and the communities can communicate in Bamar language, including reading and writing.

Sr	Village Name	Total Households	Majority Ethnic	Minority Ethnic
1	Kyar gone	332	Taung Yoe	Danu, Bamar
2	Lat pan pin	80	Taung Yoe	Danu, Bamar
3	Lower Tepin	99	Taung Yoe	Danu, Bamar
4	Upper Tepin	95	Taung Yoe	Danu, Bamar
5	Pin Sein Pin	45	Pa Oh	Danu
6	Paw San Thee	181	Danu	Bamar
7	Kan Daunt	60	Danu	Bamar
8	Upper Nan Kone	62	Pa Oh	Taung Yoe
9	Lower Nan Kone	106	Pa Oh	Danu
10	Nan Kone Way	68	Danu	Bamar
11	Set Kyer Kone	120	Taung Yoe	Danu, Bamar
12	Phyar Phyu	65	Pa Oh	Danu
13	War Ta Yar	112	Taung Yoe	Danu
14	Shauk Pin	147	Taung Yoe	Danu

15	Nyaung Kone	30	Pa Oh	Danu
	Total	1602		

8. **Summary of the project:**

This project aims to develop the capacity of local organizations in the conservation of biodiversity. SHCDO will facilitate to conduct trainings and workshops to strengthen local capacity for sustainable and good practices. The project will target 15 villages in Pindaya Township (Danu self-administered area) and there are four ethnic groups in the target area. They have their own languages but all are able to communicate in Bamar language. The 15 villages are familiar with environmental conservation as they participated in the “Watershed Conservation of Inle Lake” project by UNDP. All four ethnic groups have experience in attending trainings and workshops and taking part in project activities.

9. **Potential impacts:**

Conservation Knowledge, Attitude and Practices will improve within the indigenous communities. They will be able to apply conservation knowledge and technology in their area and share with other members of the community. The impact of the project will be that local communities understand how to conserve their natural resources and biodiversity systematically and in a sustainable manner. Networking with government departments and other organizations will develop and can be sustained for future activities after the project ends. Some indigenous people who are poor in education are not used to record documentation and they worry about paper work. There is no expected negative impact but trainees have to conduct follow-up activities in their area, so this will take some time from their daily tasks. However, there is no negative impact on their main livelihoods; in fact, their livelihoods can improve if community forests and natural resources recover in their area.

10. **Participatory preparation**

We had conducted Participatory Rural Appraisals in 15 target villages before we designed this project. We mobilized all households and all ethnic groups to attend. We also facilitated a discussion to identify problems and needs in their villages. Environmental degradation and biodiversity degradation were among the problems highlighted by the community. Therefore, we facilitated to get some assistance to conserve the environment and biodiversity. We designed this project and made an agreement with the community. Then the project proposal was submitted to CEPF.

11. **Mitigation strategies:**

In this project, we will train local staff to work closely with the community; in particular, we will facilitate within ethnic groups. We will facilitate Gender Equality and the rights to participation. Field staff will empower the communities to participate in trainings and workshops and to complete paper work and documentation. The communities will select the trainees themselves. We will plan the implementation of project activities in a participatory way to avoid the seasons in which they are busy with agricultural activities or cultural events.

12. **Monitoring and evaluation:**

The Project Manager, U Nyein Kyaw Kyaw Lat, will monitor the compliance with the safeguard policy on indigenous people and report to CEPF. He previously was Social Safeguard and Gender Specialist in an ADB Project. He has experience with the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Ethnic Groups Development Plan (EGDP), and he can train local staff on social safeguards. Staff members will collect baseline data to measure the project results. They will monitor monthly project implementation and safeguard issues. Field staff will report to the Project

Manager on a monthly basis. The Project Manager will prepare progress reports including the compliance of safeguard policy by the World Bank.

13. Grievance mechanism:

We will establish a Grievance Handling Committee (GHC) by Senior Management Level and Board of Directors. If there is any grievance by the community regarding the project intervention, staff members have to receive the information and immediately report to the Project Manager or the Director of SHCDO. The GHC will investigate the issue or problem, facilitate to solve the grievance and report to the RIT. If the person who raised the grievance is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be directly sent to the Managing Director of CEPF. We will raise awareness among the community on how to use the grievance mechanism, and will communicate the contact person and the phone numbers through posters and pamphlets.