



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)
Project Title	Involving Communities in Southern Tanintharyi Region in Conservation of Gurney's Pitta
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-086 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-104313 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	November 2018

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 4

Grant Amount: USD 19,138

Project Dates: 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2018 (extended to 31 October 2018)

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

With support from the CEPF grant, firstly we had to obtain permission to work on the conservation of Gurney's Pitta in Tanintharyi Region from: the Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Nay Pyi Taw; Forest Department, Tanintharyi Region, Tanintharyi Regional Government; and the Karen National Unit (KNU).

BANCA's work on Gurney's Pitta conservation focused on raising public awareness and building the capacity of Village Conservation Groups (VCGs), in collaboration with **Fauna and Flora International (FFI)**. **Village heads and Village Conservation Groups** actively participated in awareness raising activities in their villages.

BANCA hosted a stakeholder meeting in the city of Myeik on 5 October 2018. It was attended by **BANCA, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Wah Plaw (a Karen NGO working in Ngawun forest), the Forest Department, Myeik University, and VCGs. KNU/Kawtoo Lei Forest Conservation Department (KFD)** was invited and had initially accepted the invitation but eventually did not attend. **BirdLife International** (Dr. Anuj Jain) was present at the meeting.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Thanks to the positive communication with local villagers on the conservation of Gurney's Pitta, the local communities have become more interested in the conservation of this species and its habitat. The VCGs have encouraged greater participation in the long-term conservation of Gurney's Pitta and lowland forest by providing training in bird watching techniques, organising discussions with Gurney's Pitta Working Groups and arranging stakeholder meetings.

Through the bird watching programme, the VCGs:

- Developed more confidence in the identification of bird species;
- Enhanced understanding of the habitat of Gurney's Pitta;
- Enhanced networking on the conservation of Gurney's Pitta in Tanintharyi Region through the participation of BirdLife International, the Forest Department, conservation organizations and local village heads;
- Raised public awareness about Gurney's Pitta and conservation measures in Tanintharyi Region through the media.

The most notable achievement of the stakeholder meeting in Myeik City was that communities were engaged for the first time in creating an action plan for the Gurney's Pitta. It was also clear that communities wanted a long-term management plan for Lenya and Ngawun, as it ensures stable land tenure and predictable livelihoods.

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>Conservation of Gurney's pitta in Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar is strengthened, as a result of effective community participation in controlling hunting and preventing habitat loss.</p>	<p>Threats to Gurney's Pitta's habitat were identified through community participation in appropriate conservation measures.</p> <p>Awareness and pride in Gurney's Pitta, and the measures needed to protect the species, were raised at state and national level.</p> <p>Hunting and habitat loss controlled through forming and supporting the Gurney's Pitta working group. They regularly patrolled around the habitat area of the Gurney's Pitta.</p>

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

We had to wait for two months in order to receive permission from the Regional Government to implement activities in the project area. As a result, BANCA was unable to implement the project's activities on time. The field component was carried out under a no cost extension from 8th June 2018 to 31st October 2018.

In recent decades, collaborative approaches to ecosystem management have received attention from resource managers, scientists and policy researchers. However, knowledge of biodiversity values and the need for conservation remains weak in local communities. Other constraints to the project included: the unmet basic needs of communities; insufficient capacity of government staff; and low participation of local communities.

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

The Head of Manorone village had initially accepted the proposal to undertake public awareness activities in his village. However, he later changed his mind and did not allow the activities to take place. This had unexpected negative impacts on the project.

Dr Anuj Jain from BirdLife International participated in the stakeholder workshop. This was an unexpected and positive development, particularly as BirdLife International had discovered Gurney's Pitta in Tanintharyi Region in 2003 and is eager to conserve the habitat of Gurney's Pitta in Myanmar.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

Objective 1: Threats to Gurney's pitta and its habitat have been identified and understood, through community participation in appropriate conservation measures.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 1.1: Conduct a socio-economic survey in 6 villages in order to collect information about population, ethnicity, religion, households, settlement pattern, education, recreation and livelihoods.	Survey conducted and report completed.	A report on the activities completed was submitted to (1) the Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC); (2) the Forest Department, Dawei Township, Dawei Government Office; and (3) the Kawthulai Forest Department (KNU).
Activity 1.2: Conduct a threat assessment, ranking threats as "very high" (seriously degrading), "high" (having significant negative impact), "medium" (having some negative impact), and "low" (present but not seriously impacting).	Threat assessment conducted and report on threats completed	A report on the activities completed was submitted to (1) the Forest Department, MONREC; (2) the Forest Department, Dawei Township, Dawei Government Office; and (3) the Kawthulai Forest Department (KNU).

Activity 1.3: Form Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) in 6 villages chosen based on the results of the socio-economic survey and threat assessment.	LCGs/VCGs established.	Two Gurney's Pitta conservation working groups were formed and provided with field equipment such as binoculars, cameras, field guides and raincoats for patrolling.
Activity 1.4: Provide TOT (Training of Trainers) on "Conservation of Gurney's Pitta" for LCG members.	Two ToT events held.	The "Birds of Tanintharyi" brochure was distributed. Basic training in bird watching and survey techniques was provided to Local Conservation Groups in Chaung Nauk Pyan village and Yadanar Pon village.
Activity 1.5: Produce a progress report of Gurney's pitta conservation activities in Myanmar language, and share it with village leaders and leaders of partner organizations.	Report produced and shared.	A report (in Burmese) on the activities completed was submitted to (1) the Forest Department, MONREC; (2) the Forest Department, Dawei Township, Dawei Government Office; and (3) the Kawthulai Forest Department (KNU).

Objective 2: There is greater awareness and pride at the state and national level about Gurney's pitta, and the measures needed to ensure its survival.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 2.1: Conduct awareness-raising activities twice for residents of 13 target villages, and distribute awareness-raising materials (pamphlets and leaflets).	1000 pamphlets and 500 leaflets about Gurney's Pitta identification and conservation distribution to target villages.	Pamphlets were distributed at the Gurney's Pitta conservation workshop, Tanintharyi Region. 1000 pamphlets including information of Gurney's pitta status and importance at the national and global level, their distribution and the threats they are facing. 500 pamphlets with information on the identification of Gurney's Pitta and the birds that can be found in Lenya and Ngawun reserved forest. These were distributed at the workshop, communities meetings and bird watching training in the project area. The awareness talks targeted the villagers in 9 villages of the project area. These nine villages are the villages linked with the Lenya and Ngawun reserve forest where Gurney's Pitta can be found.

<p>Activity 2.2: Conduct a workshop to raise awareness among stakeholders (local government, conservation organizations, and residents of local villages) of the threats facing Gurney's pitta, involve them in developing solutions, motivate them to get involved in conservation, and help them understand and actively participate in conservation.</p>	<p>Workshop conducted with at least 50 participants.</p> <p>Education and promotional materials distributed and documentary shown.</p>	<p>The workshop was held on 5th October 2018 in Myeik Township, Tanintharyi Region. A total of 38 participants from the Forest Department, Myeik University, tour guides, NGOs, INGOs, VCGs, members of the Gurney's Pitta Working Groups and representatives from the media participated in this workshop.</p> <p>In this workshop, educational and promotional materials (pamphlets, leaflets and sport shirts) were distributed and a documentary about the behavior of Gurney's Pitta was shown.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Organize a national media campaign (including national television channels, newspapers, newsletters, and journals) about the status and global importance of Gurney's pitta and its habitat.</p>	<p>At least one article published in a regional journal about Gurney's Pitta.</p> <p>Gurney's Pitta conservation in Tanintharyi Region will be shown on at least one national television channel such as MRTV or Skynet TV.</p> <p>At least two articles published in BANCA newsletter about Gurney's Pitta.</p> <p>Gurney's Pitta conservation in Tanintharyi Region will be mentioned in at least one national journal.</p>	<p>An article was published in a regional newspaper.</p> <p>Information about Gurney's Pitta was broadcast on DVB and MRTV (national television channels).</p> <p>An article was published in Mizzima news in Burmese.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4: Monitor and evaluate the activities of the LCGs and the response of local communities to the conservation of Gurney's</p>	<p>Evaluation sheets collected after training workshops.</p> <p>Implementing organization holds a</p>	<p>The evaluation sheets were especially useful for assessing the understanding of bird identification in participants at the end of the workshop.</p> <p>A total of eight trainees and 11 observers attended the training workshop.</p>

<p>pitta by collecting evaluation feedback sheets after the training workshops and by holding feedback/update sessions after the training has been completed.</p>	<p>feedback/ update session after the training has been completed.</p>	<p>As a result, about 75 percent of trainees were interested in bird conservation after this training and 95 percent of training was considered successful.</p> <p>The impact of our activities and recommendations for the next phase were included in the reports entitled: “The Bird Watching Training in proposed Lenya National Park” and “Awareness raising for Gurney’s Pitta conservation and report on a study of the socio-economic conditions” both available as annexes to this report.</p>
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- **Annex 1** – Awareness raising for Gurney’s Pitta conservation and report on a study of the socio-economic conditions (June 2018)
- **Annex 2** – The Bird Watching Training in proposed Lenya National Park (June 2018)
- **Annex 3** - Involving of Local Communities in Conservation of Gurney’s Pitta in Tanintharyi Region Biodiversity (October 2018)

To get the result of community involving conservation of Gurney’s Pitta in Tanintharyi Region, the following effective community participatory approaches were used for controlling hunting preventing and habitat loss:

- **Awareness Programme**

Gurney’s Pitta conservation awareness raising training was conducted in nine villages. As part of this activity, 1,000 pamphlets on lowland biodiversity conservation were distributed, along with 500 leaflets on how to identify Gurney’s Pitta, in order to promote ecotourism in the target areas.
- **Socio-economic and threat assessment**

In order to obtain information on social and economic conditions, participatory rural appraisal (PRA) was used. Questionnaire surveys were also employed.
- **Local Conservation Groups (LCGs)**

The project model was based on the formation of village level Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) in six villages (selected on the results of the socio-economic survey). The LCGs were provided with TOT (Training of Trainers) on the conservation of Gurney’s Pitta, with the

aim of building the capacity of local guides to lead bird watching tours. BANCA was responsible for project implementation. However, the LCGs contributed their time to the training. The LCGs carried out patrolling with village authorities to mitigate hunting and timber cutting. They also led Gurney's Pitta tours and provided information on the status of Gurney's Pitta and its habitat to BANCA.

▪ **National and state media campaign**

To strengthen Gurney's Pitta conservation in Southern Tanintharyi region, we organized a workshop with participants from local government, conservation organizations and village representatives in Myeik. The objectives of this workshop were ***to make stakeholders aware of the threats facing the Gurney's Pitta and the surrounding villages and their effects, to involve stakeholders in developing solutions for the conservation of the Gurney's Pitta and to motivate stakeholders to get involved in conservation.*** In order to raise information about Gurney's Pitta conservation, some educational and promotional materials such as pamphlets, leaflets and sport shirts were distributed in the local language.

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.

The project's objectives were best achieved by:

- Monitoring the distribution and population of Gurney's Pitta by carrying out surveys in the breeding season and assessing the status of habitat in and around the survey area.
- Holding practical sessions specifically on bird conservation. Two Gurney's Pitta Conservation Groups were formed in Chauk nauk pyan village and Yadanar pon village, where important Gurney's Pitta areas were protected by involving local villagers.
- Publishing and distributing information on the status of bird species and biodiversity conservation through the use of pamphlets and posters, and raising awareness through interviews on DVB and Mizzima Myanmar News TV channels.
- Increasing national and local awareness on the status of Gurney's Pitta and threats to the lowland forest through the consultative workshop on Gurney's Pitta conservation in Myeik Township.

The actions that can be done to better achieve project results are:

a. Distribution monitoring and population surveys should be undertaken with the involvement of expert ornithologists as well as local authorities, regional governments, KNU, Kareen National Forest Department, Myeik University, national species experts, conservation organizations

especially Fauna & Floral International (FFI) and Wahplaw and others. The population of Gurney's Pitta should be assessed by using the line transect method. The survey period should be 20 days or longer.

b. More training sessions dealing with practical matters such as bird conservation, habitat conservation and bird identification should be organised for the Local Conservation Groups.

c. In order to support long-term conservation in the proposed Lenya National Park in southern Tanintharyi region, Gurney's Pitta Working Groups were established in two villages (Chaung Nauk Pyan and Yatanar pon). Field equipment, such as binoculars, field guides, raincoats, notebooks and cameras were provided to enable field visits and patrolling by participation of FFI.

d. In order to ***make stakeholders aware of the threats facing the Gurney's Pitta and the surrounding villages and their effects, to involve stakeholders in developing solutions for the conservation of the Gurney's Pitta and to motivate stakeholders to get involved in conservation***, we held a workshop with the participation of the Myeik Forest Department, Myeik University, Fauna and Flora International (FFI), Whaplaw (ethnic group association), the Myanmar Bird and Nature Society (MBNS), tourist guides, educational institutions, Gurney's Pitta Conservation Groups, the media and village heads. In this workshop, we first explained the activities that had been carried out under the project. We then discussed the priority activities that still need to be implemented in the proposed Lenya National Park and Ngawun Reserve Forest.

e. In order to raise awareness of Gurney's Pitta and the need for conservation measures, short talks were broadcast on Myanmar TV channels such as DVB and Mizzima Myanmar. In addition, articles were published in regional newspapers and Mizzama Media (in News Burma).

What should be avoided?

a) **Poorly designed surveys:** Distribution and population surveys during the breeding season should not be undertaken without the involvement of expert ornithologists. Reliable data cannot be obtained if only junior bird watchers are used, if the survey period is too short, and if the survey area is concentrated around the base camp.

b) **Poorly designed awareness programs:** We did not implement awareness programs that are focused solely on species conservation. There is a need to address broader environmental conservation issues and to share updated conservation information with the target audiences.

c) **Lack of stakeholder engagement:** It is important to provide support and technical assistance to the environmental conservation activities of conservation working groups and government authorities.

Record both positive (what worked best) and negative (what did not work) experiences.

As a result of this project, I developed more confidence in leading project activities, communicating, and organising training for local communities. I also learned how to support local conservation groups.

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.**

This can be achieved by -

- a. Designation of Lenya National Park; extension to include Ngawun Forest Reserve;
- b. Enforcement of the protected area by Union government/NWCD (Nature & Wildlife Conservation Division) and KNU;
- c. Community support and engagement using resource management agreements (based on lessons learned from Khao Nor Chuchi).

Political Challenges:

The KNU is opposed to a “national park”, as it implies losing their jurisdiction to the Union government. They had recent bitter experiences of being driven out of neighboring Kaeng Krachan National Park in Thailand. The KNU retains a strong on-ground presence in southern Myanmar and support by local communities (who are mainly Karen). It actively manages parts of Lenya and Ngawun forest through its dedicated forest conservation department (KFCD).

Given this reality, any solution involving protected area designation must incorporate the views of NWCD of the Union government and KNU. The deadlock between NWCD and KNU is expected to continue; a strong and neutral mediator is required who can negotiate a peace process leading to the joint management of Lenya and Ngawun.

One positive conclusion is that the proposed national parks have at least appeared to keep oil palm plantations at bay and ensured that most of the forest remains intact. A five-year government plan recognised the proposed protected areas and thus provided short-term protection.

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.**

The project triggered the Indigenous Peoples Safeguard, and as a result, a Social Assessment was prepared.

BANCA did Gurney’s Pitta conservation with the cooperation of the local communities by taking permission of Forest Department, Regional Government, Karen National Union (KNU) in Tanintharyi Region. BANCA worked with Fauna and Flora International (FFI) mainly in the bird watching training, bird surveys for Gurney’s pitta, consulting for advice on methods and sharing socio economic information. FFI’s field staff participated in awareness raising programme in the villages. Project results and implementation reports has been submitted to all of them. Results

from the project will be used to inform management planning of the protected areas FFI is supporting to establish.

The project placed particular emphasis on ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and implementing Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) activities. Pamphlets, posters and leaflets were distributed in both Burmese and Karen language, and talks and presentations were given. Training of trainers (ToT) and capacity building were provided to the Village Conservation Groups that were formed by Fauna and Flora International (FFI) in the proposed Lenya National Park and Gurney’s Pitta working group. After that, assessment of their concentration was done by using evaluation sheets. Emphasis was placed on promoting an understanding of the consequences of biodiversity loss and empowering local communities to engage in conservation and management. Gurney’s Pitta Conservation Groups were established in two different villages near the proposed Lenya National Park, to promote long-term conservation and support for the establishing of protected areas as Community Conserved Areas (CCA). The stakeholder consultation meeting on communities’ participation in Gurney’s Pitta conservation revealed that there is local support to strengthen biodiversity conservation in two priority corridors (Lenya and Ngawun) in Myanmar.

We kept local communities well informed about our activities beforehand, to attract their interest and ensure their participation. The Local Conservation Group decided which activities should be prioritized. BANCA staff helped facilitate the process and finalize reports, after we received consensus from the villagers.

The members of the Local Conservation Group provided feedback to BANCA. We provided them with contact details (including mobile phone numbers) of BANCA, MERN (the CEPF Regional Implementation Team National Coordinator *at the time*), and IUCN Myanmar.

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\$)

BANCA contributed with staff time not charged to the project budget: 484 USD*8 months = 3,872 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	Notes
BANCA	Staff time	3,872 USD	(484 USD x 8 months for two staff) Data compilation and analysis, preparation of pamphlets and leaflets for reporting
Fauna and Flora	In kind	unknown	Staff time in bird watching training, bird survey and communities patrolling. They shared the information of socio economic.

International (FFI)			
BirdLife International	In kind, travel cost	1,200 USD	Participating and discussing in preparation for the Gurney's Pitta conservation plan. Knowledge sharing about lesson learnt of Gurney's Pitta conservation in Thailand. BirdLife International supported their own travel cost. Their participation could support fund raising of future long term conservation of Gurney's Pitta in Lenya and Ngawun.

* 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.

No one solution can solve this complex issue of securing Gurney's Pitta habitat. The solutions will have to be multi-pronged and executed in a politically sensitive way.

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) may be a less contentious designation for achieving conservation.

Joint management through a peace-park arrangement – Work should be undertaken towards a peace-park arrangement which clearly demarcates areas under central government (NWCD) management and under KNU/KFCD control in Lenya and Ngawun. The written arrangement should outline a clear habitat protection and management plan that is in alignment with the Gurney's Pitta conservation plan. Dialogue between the two parties (NWCD and KNU) could potentially be facilitated by a non-political organization.

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 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
Proposed Lenya National Park	87,000	PP
Lenya Extension (Ngawun Reserve Forest)	93,000	NP

** 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).*

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*
221	99

**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 benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting from increased income*

**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*
221	99

**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 forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefitting	# of women and girls benefitting
Local communities	x	x	x									x		x	x	x		
Gurney's Pitta Working Group (Village Conservation Group)	x	x	x									x		x	x	x	273	99

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																			
2																			

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				

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		
2		

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	Village Conservation Group @ Gurney's Pitta Conservation Working Group	2018	Boke Pyin Township and Pyi Gyi Mandain Township, Myeik District, Tanintharyi Region	<p>To train and improve the capacity of local people around the proposed Lenya National Park and its extension, to work closely with conservation organizations in the area to conserve the Gurney's Pitta and other animal species.</p> <p>To encourage the local people to prepare for ecotourism (especially bird watching) and also to work in close collaboration with wildlife staff for the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>To train local people how to deal with tourists and practise sustainable ecotourism in the area, and improve their guiding and birding skills.</p>

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.

Please include your full contact details below:

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