

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	The Northern Green Lights
Project Title:	Piloting Community-based Initiatives for Conservation of Hoolock Gibbon in the Indawgyi Watershed
Grant Number:	66323
CEPF Region:	Indo-Burma II
Strategic Direction:	4 Empower local communities to engage in conservation and management of priority key biodiversity areas
Grant Amount:	\$55,970.00
Project Dates:	February 01, 2017 - December 31, 2018
Date of Report:	February 27, 2019

Implementation Partners

List each partner and explain how they were involved in the project

Since, the TNGL itself is a working group and all of the member organizations involved in the project.

Another involved implementation partners are the Forest Department, Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and the village administration committees. Prior to this project, we, TNGL, have already been in closed relationship with the Forest Department regarding the natural resources conservation in general and community forestry establishment in particular. In this project, we informed the head of Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary under the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department and the village administration committee about the community-based biodiversity conservation and patrolling initiative which will be carried out by the community forest users' groups.

In the awareness campaigns and meetings, we invited those authorities to share their knowledge and experiences and provide guidance and technical know-how on the conservation activities.

They willingly involved in these events and provided technical supports in the project.

The key implementation partners are the local communities, especially (4) Community Forest Users' Groups (CFUGs), who were directly involved in the project implementation. We discussed and consulted with the CFUGs and non-CFUGs members about the project activities. Moreover, expert from WCS also gave the technical trainings to the patrolling groups.

Conservation Impacts

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

Overall the project has met its planned short-term and long-term impacts.

Relevant authorities and project communities involved together in the project and in biodiversity conservation alongside the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary. Local communities, both from project villages and nearby villages, become aware the biodiversity and gibbon conservation areas through boundary demarcations and awareness campaigns and IEC materials.

Four community conservation groups have successfully been established and relevant trainings were provided to them, thus they are equipped with necessary skills and knowledge on biodiversity conservation.

Gibbons are currently well protected within (3291) acres by the patrolling groups as well as illegal poaching activities are also effectively monitored within the project areas. As a result, the number of hunters decreased. Moreover, the four project villages have already got 30 years land tenure CF certificate and so they could now well patrol and conserve their areas and gibbon legally. The sounds of the gibbons could sometimes be heard from the village which they could not hear before. The incidents of fire are now reduced in the project areas. On the other hand, the challenges and results of community-led conservation could be raised in the advocacy involving local authority, legislators, General Administration Department, political party and other key stakeholders as well as in the regional and national level consultation workshop of biodiversity and protected areas rules.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
A society that acknowledges and values the role of biodiversity conservation in materializing sustainable development of Myanmar in general and the conservation of the globally threatened hoolook gibbon in particular is nurtured	Other villagers of the project village and non-project villages are now regarding the activities of patrolling members and become aware the importance of biodiversity in their areas. Frequency of hunting in the patrolling areas also decline in number. Project patrolling groups continues their patrolling activities and maintains their relationship with the local authorities though the project ends. Moreover, the other villagers, if they happen to see illegal logging or poaching in CF area, inform the patrolling group members.


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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
1. The communities in the target CF villages are empowered by having equipped them with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation in Kachin State.	36 community leaders from project villages and nearby villages have already received environmental and gibbon conservation and patrolling trainings. The villagers (CFUG members) from four project villages have already organized patrolling groups in their areas and are now applying the knowledge and skills obtained from the trainings in the field. Moreover, local authorities such as forest department and wildlife

	sanctuary formally regard the patrolling groups and the other villagers as well. FD also granted CF certificates for those CFUGs and as a result, patrolling groups could be able to lawfully patrol and protect their CF areas including the designated gibbon conservation areas.
2. Gibbons are protected at least in the forest areas which have been granted to the communities for CF establishment in Indawgyi Watershed through community patrolling and community based biodiversity conservation.	Gibbons are now being protected in the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary by four different patrolling groups in four CF areas, approximately 3291 acres in total areas for which 30 years tenure right of CF certificate have been transferred to local FUGs. Moreover, gibbon food trees are also conserved in the areas. Habitat area management guidelines and plan as well as rules and regulations have already been developed and been practicing by the patrolling groups. The other non-project members have also been informed about the conservation activities.
3. Legislatures and authorities become aware of the challenges and opportunities of community-led biodiversity conservation and grant their supportive actions.	Challenge and issues paper for each project village were developed in consultation with the patrolling groups, partner organizations and authorities. Legislature and authorities become actively involved in consultation meetings and biodiversity advocacy. Moreover, those challenges and opportunities were also submitted at the regional and national level biodiversity and protected areas rules consultation workshops and those issues were taken into account in the development of those rules. Local authorities are now supporting the activities of patrolling groups actively.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives

The project has achieved all project level impacts. In terms of short-term impacts, the project met its expected target as follows. The project could advocate and enhance the awareness of the local authorities such as Indawgyi wildlife sanctuary staff and forest department to encourage and support the community-based biodiversity/gibbon conservation and patrolling groups. Four gibbon conservation groups have already been set up in four CF villages with the formal recognition of these authorities. Required technical trainings for gibbon conservation and patrolling have been provided to the patrolling groups and their capacity in gibbon conservation and patrolling could be enhanced. On the other hand, they have already developed their patrolling and conservation plan as well as have been patrolling and practicing other conserving measures such as fire prevention road construction in their respective gibbon conservation areas using the knowledge and skills got from technical trainings. Gibbons are now being protected along the range of Indawgyi wildlife sanctuary, in total (3291) acres in their CF areas. Out of four project villages, two have already had CF certificates in hand prior to the project. During the project, the other two CF groups of project villages, Zee Kone and Kankonegyi CFUGs were awarded the CF certificate by FD. This means they could conserve their forests and biodiversity including gibbon legally and this is also a chance to incorporate their biodiversity conservation plan and measures into their existing CF management plans. Another success is that the challenges and importance of community-led biodiversity conservation could be raised and discussed



in the national and regional-level Biodiversity and Protected Areas Rules Consultation Workshops. The experts and key stakeholders involved in the workshops took into account those experiences and challenges, and regarded the role of community in conservation. This will be a basis for the community involvement not only in the biodiversity conservation but also in the environmental governance in Myanmar. This is also an achievement for the project long-term impact.

In achieving its long-term impact, another success of the project is that we could advocate concerned authorities and legislators through advocacy workshop successfully. They have participated in the trainings and awareness campaigns as well as shared their knowledge and expertise. They formally recognized the community patrolling groups and encouraged their works.

Apart from the successes, there are many challenges in the project implementation. The first most challenge is illegal logging and gold mining in the gibbon conservation areas. Small scale gold mining activities could be found in two project villages, Kankone Gyi and Maw Han. The patrolling groups have already reported the issues to the concerned authorities but those issues could still not be handled effectively. In the case of hunters, as they are also part of the villagers, they now only shoot the wild animals only if accidentally met. Another major challenge is forest fire. For this, the patrolling groups and other CF members have already developed fire prevention and control road along the CF areas including biodiversity conservation areas. Moreover, poisonous snakes are also the major challenge during the patrolling. In the former period, government organizations such as forest department and wildlife sanctuary were reluctant to provide formal permission to the local community for biodiversity conservation and patrolling. This was a challenge for the project. But now, closed and frequent contact with those authorities through invitation to awareness campaigns and on-ground trainings, they believe the local community's ability and effectiveness to some extent. So, this is also a success of the project.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

In fact, the project expected that it would be difficult and require time to achieve CF certificates during the project implementation. But constant communication and closed relationship with FD during the project have been supportive for CF certificate. The two target CFUGs who did not have CF certificates in hand before the project could formally and legally conduct their biodiversity conservation activities in the project areas. Moreover, the experiences and challenges from this project could be discussed as a priority in the regional and national level biodiversity and protected areas rules consultation workshops. This is also the unexpected positive impacts in the project. Moreover, the project thought that the local hunters may be the barriers in gibbon conservation. But in reality, they became understand the project activities through formal awareness campaigns as well as informal consultation by their villagers, and as a result, they reduced their frequency of hunting and avoid hunting gibbon particularly.

Project Components and Products/Deliverables

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation.	1.1	At least 1500 information materials regarding biodiversity conservation, patrolling guidelines, monitoring protocols, etc., published and distributed.	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>a) Approximately 3000 IEC materials /pamphlets regarding biodiversity/gibbon conservation were developed and distributed to 20 villages (four project villages and other nearby 16 villages- 300 pamphlets per village)</p> <p>(b) 40 patrolling guidelines and monitoring protocols were developed and distributed to project villages (10 guidelines and one protocol for each village)</p> <p>Action</p> <p>In consultation with the biodiversity expert, IEC expert and with the support of ALARM during the start-up phase of the project, we, the organization’s project staff, discussed the information and ideas to be included in IEC materials. Moreover we also discussed with the CF group members to reflect the local context in our IEC materials. Then these IEC materials were developed and tested with the village leaders during the habitat area management trainings. Then we finalized our IEC materials and distributed at the biodiversity awareness campaigns which were conducted in 14 villages including target project villages. Moreover, those IEC materials were also distributed to other nearby 6 villages where awareness campaigns were not conducted. So, in total, for 20 villages we distributed approximately 3000 IEC materials, 300 sets per village.</p>
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon	1.2	Increased knowledge of 20 village leaders in basic environmental and biodiversity conservation concepts, as demonstrated by pre- and post-training	<p>16 village leaders received gibbon conservation training and 20 villagers (CFUG members) received environmental and habitat area management training. Thus, in total, 36 village leaders received technical trainings.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Curriculum and design of the basic biodiversity/gibbon conservation training and environmental and habitat area management training were prepared with the support of the trainer from WCS. Two-day gibbon conservation training was conducted in Myitkyina. The participants were from both target villages and nearby villages, 10 participants from target villages and 6 from non-project villages.</p>

	conservation.		surveys	The environmental and habitat area management training was conducted in Zee Kone village, one of the project villages. 20 trainees participated in the training, from both target villages and other three villages. The training focused on the technical aspect of habitat area management and included practical field work.
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation.	1.3	Improved awareness of environmental and biodiversity conservation issues among the inhabitants of at least 10 villages, as demonstrated by pre- and post-campaign surveys	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>The Environmental and Biodiversity Conservation Aware raising campaigns were conducted in (14) villages (including project villages).</p> <p>Action</p> <p>The trained village leaders together with the project staff and Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary staff conducted the awareness campaigns in 14 villages, including project villages. In all of the 14 villages, 920 persons (Male-455, Female-465) attended the awareness campaigns. Firstly, trained leaders planned and organized the awareness campaigns in their respective villages. Then, the project staff invited the wildlife sanctuary staff and FFI staff to participate and share their knowledge in these campaigns. We also used the Biodiversity related IEC materials in the campaigns to visualize our messages. In the awareness campaigns, their understanding on conveyed message was assessed and compared with their prior existing knowledge on biodiversity conservation. Generally, about 70 % of the attendees said that they now became understand the importance of biodiversity conservation.</p>
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation.	1.4	Increased skills of 40 members of community patrolling groups in habitat area management, community patrolling and other technical capabilities, as demonstrated by pre- and post-training surveys	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>In total, 81 patrolling members received on-ground trainings coached by wildlife sanctuary staff and project staff.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>On-ground trainings were delivered by the wildlife staff and project staff for each patrolling group in each project village. The patrolling sub-groups were formed in each project village. There were 3 groups in Kardu (5 members per group), 4 groups in Mawhan (6 members per group), 5 in Zee kone (6 members per group) and 2 groups in Kankonegyi (6 members per group). So, in total, 81 members participated in the patrolling groups and received on-ground training thereby enhanced their skills and knowledge in habitat area management, community patrolling and other technical capabilities. After the trainings, those members have been practicing the skills and knowledge obtained from the trainings in their field</p>

				implementation.
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation.	1.5	Increase in organizational capacity of TNGL, as evidenced by comparison between CEPF civil society tracking tool scores at project beginning and end	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>TNGL organizational capacity was increased in compared with the start and end of the project. TNGL also became aware of the CEPF capacity tracking tool and would replicate in other projects.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Discuss the capacity tracking tool among the members of TNGL and filled by consensus.</p>
1	Empowered communities, who have been equipped with specific knowledge and skills —habitat area management, conservation & patrolling, etc.— necessary for gibbon conservation.	1.6	Compliance with CEPF Social Safeguard Policies monitored and reported to CEPF	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>Safeguard checklist report (attachment) monitored during the project</p> <p>Action</p> <p>TNGL developed social and environmental safeguard checklist in consultation with wildlife sanctuary staff and other partners as well as based on the CEPF social safeguard policies and existing CF safeguard developed by organization. Those checklists were used in field implementation by TNGL project staff in coordination with the villagers to avoid any adverse impact.</p>
2	Extended gibbon-protected areas	2.1	CF certificates officially recognizing the rights of four project villages towards CFs covering a combined area of 3000 acres	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>Prior to the project, Mawhan (517 Acres) and Kardu (1417 Acres) villages have already got the CF certificate. During the project, the other two project villages: Zee Kone (619 Acre and Kankonegyi (738 Acres) have got the 30 years land tenure right CF certificates. In total (3291) acres have received CF certificate for total four villages.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>During the project, we, the project staff, and the villagers built and maintained the closed relationship with the FD and advocated for official recognition of CF areas. By this way, we could receive the official CF certificates. Proposed biodiversity area of each project village is identified by consensus among the CFUG members and by informing and consultation with other villagers.</p>
2	Extended	2.2	Rules and	Summary of results

	gibbon-protected areas		regulations for illegal pouching and logging set up in community patrolling groups of these certified CF for community patrolling.	<p>Patrolling rules and regulations have already been set up, tested and finalized in each biodiversity hotspot by each patrolling group of CFUGs. (Attachments)</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Firstly, a draft set of rules and regulations for patrolling was developed by the TNGI staffs. Then these rules and regulations were discussed in the villages by conducting CF mass meeting and project patrolling team meeting in each project village. The project staff facilitated the meetings in order to come out the realistic and applicable rules and regulations. Based on the respective local context, these rules and regulations were tested and finalized by consensus.</p>
2	Extended gibbon-protected areas	2.3	Improved community forestry management plans to which gibbon conservation measures are well integrated, are developed in those four CF villages.	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>Draft CF management plans together with biodiversity conservation measures for project villages were developed but FD's approval process is still on going.</p> <p>Action</p> <p>The project villages have already discussed and incorporated draft biodiversity conservation measures in their respective CF management plan. But it still needs approval from FD. The project villages have already discussed with FD and we have facilitated FD & villagers about the process. Although FD has already agreed to incorporate biodiversity conservation measures into CF management plan, the CF villages haven't yet got the formal approval.</p>
2	Extended gibbon-protected areas	2.4	Habitat area management guidelines and monitoring protocol are developed for the effective patrolling of gibbon in CFs.	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>Four habitat area management guidelines and monitoring protocols were drafted for all four villages. (Attachment)</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Inventory has already been undertaken by the respective patrolling groups in each project village and habitat areas, their food trees etc. were already identified with the help of the biodiversity expert. Based on the inventory result, habitat area management guidelines in terms of checklist were already developed and monitoring protocols (in terms of work-plan, procedures, reporting and measures) were also developed in consultation with wildlife staffs, project staff and expert.</p>
2	Extended gibbon-protected areas	2.5	Gibbon conservation measures (Habitat area management	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>The 4 project villages have been practicing these gibbon conservation measures in their gibbon conservation areas (shown above).</p> <p>Action</p>

			guidelines and monitoring protocol) are practised by the communities in those 3000 acres of forest lands in Indawgyi Watershed.	Using those guidelines and checklist (measures), they have been practicing in their gibbon conservation areas of 3291 acres. Boundaries were already demarcated; signboards were posted and declared as the gibbon conservation areas. Moreover, gibbon food trees and plants are also being conserved now. Currently, each village's groups regularly patrols once in 2 months in the rainy season and once in a month in the other seasons in a rotate system in accordance with the patrolling guidelines and checklist (measures).
3	Identified challenges and opportunities for gibbon conservation for policy discussions	3.1	A discussion paper for challenges and opportunities for effective gibbon conservation is developed and discussed in regional parliament of Kachin State.	<p>Summary of results</p> <p>The discussion papers for challenges and opportunities for effective gibbon conservation are developed by consultation with the patrolling group members, local authorities, partner organizations and FD. Advocacy workshop involving local authorities, parliament members, CSOs and communities was also organized. (Attachment- Advocacy report).</p> <p>Action</p> <p>Challenges and opportunities for effective gibbon conservation have already been discussed among the villagers, TNGL and project partners such as wildlife sanctuary and FD. These discussion papers were submitted to the authorities for policy advocacy. And these challenges have already been discussed in the national and regional level biodiversity and protected area rules development by key stakeholders and experts as well as in the advocacy with regional legislators, General Administration Department, political parties, Environmental Conservation Department and FD.</p>

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

The followings will be attached to our report.

- 1. IEC materials regarding biodiversity conservation developed and used in the project**
- 2. Locally adapted biodiversity patrolling and monitoring groups formation and plan for four project villages including their maps**
- 3. Rules and regulations guidelines**
- 4. Draft biodiversity management plan incorporated into existing CF management plan**
- 5. Awareness report, biodiversity conservation training report**
- 6. Revolving fund operational plan and updated information**
- 7. Discussion paper for challenges and opportunities**
- 8. Copy of two CF certificates**

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*)
- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

We learned strongly that without community participation, not only biodiversity conservation but also any other development projects would not achieve their goals and sustain their activities. As we trained village leaders and let them in village awareness, conservation and monitoring activities, this approach is very effective and communicative rather than the outsider initiative. Villagers-to-villagers awareness raising and monitoring is very communicative and can build trust to the project by other stakeholders more easily. But on the other hand, without legal certificate or recognition, it will be difficult for effective patrolling to prevent illegal poaching and logging in the conservation areas. So, legal recognition is very crucial for effective biodiversity. Based on the nature of project, we learnt that women's participation can vary. They could not involve in patrolling activities because they could not round the forests like the men. The other lesson learned is that we should keep closed and constant contact with local authority and regional parliament so that they could find time to involve more in the project and in biodiversity related issues. As they are the policy makers, we should make them realized the importance of biodiversity and the role of local people participation.

Other than the above lessons, the lessons we learned in the design and implementation of the project are that as we could share and transfer our knowledge and techniques among the partner organizations through on-ground implementation, we could gain and enhance our knowledge and expertise in biodiversity related field. Moreover, we learned that if we could demonstrate the ability of local community to the authority through inputs of some kinds of knowledge and expertise, trust among them could be built and improved and as a result, local people would have more chance to be empowered not only in biodiversity but also in other resources management. So, we also should build closed and regular relationship with the local authority for better performance and development of other projects. So, we learned that this relationship should be maintained for our further projects. Our organization also become aware CEPF self-assessment and will use it in the future. Another lesson learned is that sustainable financing mechanisms (revolving funds) should be improved before the end of the project so that the project activities would be maintained for a long term. Moreover, more communities should be involved in the future projects so that their voices are represented effectively in the policy consultations.

Sustainability / Replication

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.

To ensure the project to be sustainable or replicable, we have already raised their awareness concerning biodiversity intensively. Moreover, to conserve and patrol their conservation area, revolving funds for each project village have already been established and this will help to fund and support the project activities to ensure its sustainability in the future. They have already gained the capacity in place but still needs to be improved technically. One the other hand, as this model is based on the CF management plan and they have already got the CF certificate, it is no doubt that these activities will be continued in their CFs. TNGL will keep facilitating and supporting their patrolling model along with the CF activities and will replicate such kind of model into other our CF villages with suitable modifications. We will also keep in touch with other stakeholders such as local authority and other partner organizations so that such kind of model could be introduced in other projects. But the main challenge is that we have no fund to support to other CF villages for their revolving fund or for their capacity development.

One significant unplanned activity that is likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability of the project is that we could raise the importance and challenges of community led biodiversity conservation activities in the biodiversity and protected areas consultation workshops. Moreover, the other CF villages become interested in the biodiversity conservation and patrolling activities of the project villages. This is a chance for replicability of our project.

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

The project activities have no impacts on environment and social conditions. Throughout the project activities, we used the safeguard checklists we have already developed in CF. (Attached- Environment and Social Safeguard Checklist). We have obtained the Free, Prior and Informed Consent before the project implementation. FPIC is the central in all resources based projects. Local communities have the right to agree or disagree to implement the project. So, we conducted awareness campaigns and consultation meeting before and during the project activities. We also took into account the relevant stakeholders such as hunters for their livelihood and awareness. Moreover, we also took into account not to disturb the habitat of gibbon and other animals due to project activities and due to ignorance of the project implementers. We used the following checklist for environment and social safeguard by adapting the checklist of CF which we developed for our CF projects.

No.	Checklist	Yes	No
1	Project activities and purpose are explained to the target project villagers and non-project villagers		
2	FPIC has been done prior to the project		
3	Equal opportunities are provided to women, poor, marginalized groups, young, elders and vulnerable persons to involve in the project		
4	Patrolling group has formed with the interested persons by providing equal		

	opportunity		
5	Group rules and regulations and guidelines are prepared by inputs of all members and in consultation with the external experts and FD staff		
6	All members know well and agree their rules and regulations		
7	Appropriate conservation activities has been developed and agreed		
8	All the members fully understand and agree the conservation management plan, guidelines and protocol		
9	Patrolling plan has been well formulated by the patrolling groups with the assistance of FD staff and external expert		
10	The area has been patrolling according to the plan		
11	Necessary technical and financial management trainings (biodiversity conservation and financial management/revolving fund) are provided to the selected patrolling group members and these members well understand and could apply these techniques and skills in the field.		
12	Forest fire are well controlled		
13	Inventory on forest species and biodiversity has been done		
14	Wildlife hot spot areas have been identified and managed properly		
15	Patrolling group members are implementing gibbon conservation activities in line with their conservation plan		

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

If CFPF could support more on other CF villages which covers the biodiversity hotspot areas or around the biodiversity hotspot areas in Myanmar, it would be more effective for policy advocacy and the collective voices could be raised in the consultations of biodiversity related rules and laws which will widely empower the community for biodiversity conservation initiatives.

Additional Funding

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

Total additional funding (US\$)

\$29,600.00

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:

- 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)*

Type of funding

Counterpart Funding by Oxfam

Project Coordinator (25% for 9 months) - USD 2250 (USD 250/month*9months)

Mobilization Officer (50% for 9 months) -USD 3600 (USD 400/month*9months)

In-Kind Contributions by TNGL

Office Place & Furniture -USD 5400 (USD 300/month*18months)

Office Equipment -USD 650

Equipment for field operation (GPS) - USD 600 (USD 300/piece*2pieces)

Stationary -USD 900 (USD 50/month*18months)

Project Coordinator (100% for 9 months) - USD 9000 (USD 1000/month*9months)

Mobilization Officer (100% for 9 months) -USD 7200 (USD 800/month*9months)

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.

1. Please include your full contact details (Name, Organization, Mailing address, Telephone number, E-mail address) below

Name- Mr. Zau Bauk, Organization- The Northern Green Lights (TNGL), Mailing address-MD.9, Sitapu quarter, Myitkyina, Kachin State. Telephone number- +95(0)9257431819 Email address- zaubawk.kcwg@gmail.com