

## Project Proposal Application Form GEF-Satoyama Project

### **SECTION A: General Information of the proposed subgrant project**

1. Title of Project (Please make it descriptive but concise)

Conservation and sustainable use of freshwater ecosystems in Myanmar

2. Project Location (*Country, State/Province/City*) and provide a map of the subgrant project site

Kachin State, Tanintharyi Region  
(maps annexed as pdf in the email)

3. Project Duration (start month, year – end month, year)

1.4.2016 – 31.7.2018

4. Summary of the Project (*Please summarize the project in 200-250 words, including the objectives, methodology, issues to be addressed, targets of the project, and the expected outputs of the proposed project. Emphasize the relevance and/or contribution to socio-ecological production landscapes or seascapes, keeping in mind the three-fold approach of the Satoyama Initiative<sup>1</sup>.*)

Currently there is very limited data available to aid the conservation of freshwater fish and to assess the threats they face in Myanmar. FFI has an ongoing commitment to building local capacity on fish taxonomy and to undertaking comprehensive surveys in the Upper Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi/Lenya watersheds to identify key biodiversity areas for fish conservation.

Several sites with outstanding fish diversity and numerous species new to science have been identified. However, even within designated Protected Areas no protection is afforded to fish and freshwater ecosystems. Outside Protected Areas the Myanmar fisheries law allows the designation of fisheries management and conservation areas, but very few have been designated and effectively managed to date. Fish are threatened by unsustainable fishing practices, open access, illegal gold mining, introduced species and hydropower development plans.

The objectives of this project are: 1) to complete the assessment of freshwater KBAs in the Upper Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi/Lenya watersheds, 2) to pilot locally managed fisheries areas including fish conservation zones (FCZ) for the protection of freshwater KBAs, 3) to integrate community-managed fisheries areas/fish conservation zones into protected area zonation and management plans and facilitate legal recognition.

The project integrates traditional ecological knowledge and modern science for the identification of key fish biodiversity areas and replaces open access with recognised locally managed fisheries areas. In Myanmar this constitutes a major shift

<sup>1</sup> <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/about/#3.2>

in the conservation paradigm from ‘fence and fine’ policies to a community based conservation approach.

5. Number of beneficiaries

a) Number of persons to whom the project will provide benefit *directly*

1400 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Based on the fishermen groups (including family members) on the upper Mali Hka (100), Indawgy lake (1000), Tanintharyi/Lenya (300)

b) Number of persons who might receive benefit from the project *indirectly*

5200 persons

Please describe how this number was estimated

Community-based fisheries regulations benefit all villagers (including those who only do supplementary fishing). Average household size is at least 4: at least 1000 households in 5 villages in Indawgyi, 100 households in 2 villages in Mali Hka, and 200 households in 4 villages in Tanintharyi/Lenya.

6. Size of the Project Area (area the project *directly* influence)

50,000 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Indawgy wetlands 46,000 hectares; potential river sections under community-based management on the Mali Hka River and Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed, app. 4,000 hectares.

7. Size of the area benefiting from the project (area that *indirectly* benefit from the activities in the project site above)

651,400 hectares

Please describe how it was determined

Through participatory zonation and management planning of Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary - 81,400 hectares, Hpongon Razi WS 270,000 hectares, and Lenya proposed National Park - 300,000 hectares

8. IUCN threatened species ([www.iucnredlist.org](http://www.iucnredlist.org)) known to occur that will benefit or impacted by the project activities (*if applicable*). If the IUCN Red List is not up to date, provide information on nationally protected species.

For fish, neither the IUCN Red List and nor the government list of protected species provide any relevant information (data deficient). Fish are an under-represented group of species and freshwater ecosystems are under-represented in the protected area network not only in Myanmar, but throughout Asia. However, from 2014-2015 as a result of CEPF-financed surveys, FFI has discovered several highly threatened new fish species (very rare, endemic and most likely endangered, due to overfishing, destructive fishing practices and illegal gold mining); Indawgyi – six species new to science; Mali Hka four-species new to science; Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed 10 species new to science. (Maurice Kottelat 2014/15)

All project sites have IUCN threatened mammals, birds, amphibians, and freshwater turtles, which will benefit from community-managed wetlands and participatory protected area zonation. In Indawgyi most fish conservation zones identified during initial stakeholder conservation are also critical for threatened water birds, freshwater turtles, and the hog deer (EN)

Threatened birds in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary include:

- slender-billed vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*), resident (CR)
- white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), resident (CR)
- sarus crane (*Grus antigone*), resident (VU)
- lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) (VU)
- wood snipe (*Gallinago nemoricola*) (VU)
- Pallas's fish eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) (VU)
- rufous-necked hornbill (*Aceros nipalensis*) (VU)
- greater spotted eagle (*Aquila clanga*), resident (VU)

Threatened turtles of Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary:

- Endangered: yellow tortoise *Indotestudo elongate*, Asian giant tortoise *Manouria emys*, Myanmar peacock softshell turtle *Nilssonina formosa*
- Vulnerable: Myanmar box turtle *Cuora amboinensis lineate*, Asiatic softshell turtle *Amyda cartilaginea*

9. If the proposed subgrant project site itself or area near it has been recognized as a site of global significance for biodiversity conservation (see the Call for Proposals for definition), please describe (name and size of the site).

Upper Mali Hka River (partly inside Hpongon Razi Wildlife Sanctuary, included the Northern Mountain Complex proposed UNESCO World Heritage Site – 460,000 ha, tentative Myanmar WHS list), Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary is designated as ASEAN Heritage Park (81.400 ha), partly submitted as RAMSAR site (46.000 ha), proposed as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve (133.715 ha); Tanintharyi Forest Corridor (including parts of Nawun, Tanintharyi/Lenya, watersheds) are proposed as WHS cluster in the national tentative WHS list (560,000 ha).

10. Implementation Capacity: Please outline the staff allocations for the proposed project in the table below.

Implementation arrangement within the organization			
Title	Name	Experience (years)	Role in the proposed project
Mr.	Zau Lunn	>20 years	Project leader/ fish conservation & wetland expert
Dr.	Maurice Kottelat	>20 years	Fish taxonomist
Mr	Frank Momberg	>20 years	Collaborative protected area management expert
Dr.	Hla Win	>20 years	National fisheries/ wetland legal expert
Dr.	Stephen Browne	>20 years	Biological monitoring expert
TBA	Zay Yar Aung	5 years	Community-based fisheries facilitator
TBA	Nyein Chan	5 years	Fish biologist
TBA	TBA	4 years	Fish biologist

11. Key project partners; organizations, experts, etc. (if relevant)

Department of Fisheries, Department of Forestry: FFI has MoUs with both departments that cover the proposed activities.  
 Friends of Wildlife (FoW), national NGO: FFI is collaborating with FoW on community based fisheries and wetland conservation in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary.

**SECTION B: Strategy of Proposed Project**

1. Background (*This may include the social/economic/environmental state and trend in the areas where the project is proposed, describe the benefits people receive from biodiversity and ecosystems in the area, identify the threats and challenges the area faces (social and environmental drivers of loss or deterioration of biodiversity and ecosystem services), and elaborate on how the proposed project can change the current situation.*) (Max. 500 words)

There is currently little useful data to aid the conservation of freshwater fishes and to assess the threats they face in Myanmar. A recent IUCN study highlighted the need for extensive new work on freshwater species in the Eastern Himalaya region which includes the Irrawaddy Basin, and 31% of assessed freshwater species are currently listed as Data Deficient (Allen *et al.* 2010<sup>2</sup>). The last comprehensive assessment of Myanmar freshwater fauna dates back to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Day, 1889). From 2014, FFI, with support from CEPF commissioned Maurice Kottelat, has built local capacity on fish taxonomy and to undertake fish surveys in the Upper Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed. These surveys significantly increased the number of known fish species in Myanmar and also discovered 20 new species: Indawgyi (6), Mali Hka (4), Tanintharyi/Lenya (10).

Threats to the Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi watershed include planned hydropower dams, unsustainable fishing practices, and pollution from small-scale gold mining. Direct use of freshwater species through unsustainable fishing practices has currently the largest impact on aquatic biodiversity, and overfishing is believed to be the main threat. FCZs offer refuges for aquatic species from exploitation, and can improve the resilience of fish populations in the face of other, broader threats. Pollution from mining, agricultural, commercial and urban sources also presents a considerable threat, and at present there is minimal monitoring of these inputs to the aquatic ecosystem, which can be improved through the baseline surveys undertaken by this project.

While some freshwater protected areas have been established [e.g. Indawgyi and Inle Lake], their coverage is patchy and their placement is sub-optimal for the protection of freshwater biodiversity. None of the protected areas have yet established fish conservation zones or fisheries management regulations. The majority of the freshwater fauna diversity of Myanmar has been found in hilly upland areas, through the identification of numerous endemic species with small to very small ranges.

Through this project we would complete the gap analysis for freshwater KBAs in the Upper Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed, establish locally-managed fisheries and fish conservation zones and seek legal recognition through protected area zonation and management planning in collaboration with the Forest Department and/ or through legal designation by the Department of Fisheries.

The project will pilot at least seven locally managed fisheries areas at the key freshwater biodiversity areas through the establishment of local fisheries committees, regulations and zonation, including fish conservation zones. The local planning process will involve all relevant stakeholders and ensure full community ownership of the process. FFI will facilitate the integration of fish conservation zones through a participatory stakeholder consultation process for the management planning of Indawgyi and Hpongon Razi Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Lenya National Park, based on the principles of free and prior informed consent. The project will develop policy briefings to inform local and national stakeholders of the benefits of locally managed fisheries areas and improved policies for their recognition.

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<sup>2</sup> Note that most of the authors were Indian who seemed to rely on knowledge from the pre-WWII literature on Myanmar and guessed and extrapolated, assuming that the names used applied to the same or a single species.

2. Objective: Please describe as clearly and specific as possible the objective of the proposed project. Please do not write more than 3 sentences.

By 2018, the fish and freshwater ecosystems in two of Myanmar's most important landscapes are better understood. Seven KBAs will be under enhanced protection from community management structures with legal recognition. The pilots for establishing locally managed fisheries areas and fish conservation zones will provide field-level conservation in a production landscape and inform policies for freshwater ecosystems conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources, while supporting the rights of local and indigenous people.

3. Please describe the intended outcomes and outputs, as well as the indicators used to monitor the progress and achievements in the template provided on the next page (See the definitions below in the template as a guide regarding the type of information to provide). Please feel free to add components as necessary.

## Subgrant Project Results Framework

Components	Key activities	Outcomes
Component 0: Project base and endline	<p>Activity 0.1 Complete project baseline using the Indicators of Resilience as agreed with the GEF-CI-Japan</p> <p>Activity 0.2: Complete project endline using the Indicators of Resilience as agreed with the GEF-CI-Japan</p> <p>Activity 0.3: Analyze the change and disseminate results.</p>	Overview of the resilience of 7 KBAs and villages included in this project
Component 1: Identification of priority sites for freshwater ecosystem and fish conservation	Activity 1.1: Complete the identification of priority sites for FCZs and threats in the Upper Irrawaddy basin (Kachin state) and Lenya/Tanintharyi watershed (Tanintharyi Region), raise awareness of the benefits of FCZs among local stakeholders, and consult and involve local stakeholders in FCZ designation	<p>Outcome 1.1: Comprehensive fish survey reports of the upper Irrawaddy basin, Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed available to local community members, policy makers and global community</p> <p>Output 1.1: Key biodiversity areas for fish conservation in the Upper Irrawaddy basin and the Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed identified. (Survey reports)</p> <p>Indicator: The fish biodiversity and knowledge associated with it is documented, stored and made available to community members (Resilience Indicator 10)</p>
Component 2: Pilot locally managed fisheries management areas and fish conservation zones in the Upper Irrawaddy basin and in the Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed.	<p>Activity 2.1: Engage local communities to pilot at least 7 FCZs and locally managed fisheries areas (LMFAs) at key conservation priority sites in the Irrawaddy basin (<i>Indawgyi</i> Lake and <i>Mali Hka</i> river) and the Tanintharyi/ Lenya basin to protect and sustainably manage freshwater ecosystems and fish resources.</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Provide small livelihood grants to local</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1: By 2018, 7 pilot FCZa/ LMFAs have generated evidence for policy development/ replication elsewhere</p> <p>Output 2.2: At least 7 FCZs/ LMFAs established with agreed local fisheries committees, regulations and zoning plans.</p>

	<p>fishing communities at the 7 LMFA/FCZ sites, especially vulnerable households to support alternative livelihoods.</p>	<p>Indicator: Stakeholder agreements, zoning plans and local fisheries regulations for 7 LMFAs/ FCZs</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: Alternative livelihoods established for fisheries dependent communities (especially women) through small grants.</p> <p>Indicator: <i>By 2018, there is an increase from the baseline in the diversity of income generating activities undertaken by beneficiary households in the project area (Resilience Indicator 18)</i></p>
<p>Component 3: Recognition of locally managed fisheries areas and fish conservation zones through protected area management plans, protected area notifications, legal decrees by the fisheries department and increased stakeholder awareness of the benefits of LMFAs and FCZs.</p>	<p>Activity 3.1: Integrate LMFAs and FCZs into Indawgyi, Hpongon Razi protected area management plans and the Lenya National Park gazette notification through a participatory local stakeholder consultation process based on the principles of free, prior and informed consent</p> <p>Activity 3.2: Prepare and disseminate policy briefings and advocacy materials for local, regional and central government on FCZs and locally managed fishery areas (LMFAs) and the benefits for including them in national PA accounting.</p> <p>Activity 3.3: Support the Department of Fisheries to provide legal recognition for the 7 pilot LMFA's/ FCZs</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1: By 2018. FCZ/ LMFAs recognized through protected area zoning and management plans</p> <p>Output 3.1.1: FCZs included in Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and RAMSAR management plan, UNESCO biosphere reserve designation</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: FCZs included in Hpongon Razi Wildlife Sanctuary management plan</p> <p>Output 3.1.3: FCZs included in Lenya National Park Designation</p> <p>Indicator 3.1: Protected Area Zoning and Management Plans, Protected area notification decree obtained.</p> <p>Outcome 3.2: <i>Relevant local stakeholders</i></p>



		<p><i>understand the benefits of locally managed fisheries and fish conservation zones</i></p> <p>Output 3.2: Policy briefings for new fisheries policies that formally acknowledge local managed fisheries areas and fish conservation zones.</p> <p>Indicators 3.2: More than 50% of all key stakeholders at local, regional and national level understand the benefits of locally managed fisheries areas.</p>
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***Guides for completing the Subgrant Project Results Framework (delete before submission)***

- **Components**: *components are sub-sections of a project. They are used to group issues within a project into smaller and manageable parts in terms of size, duration, and responsibility (e.g., systems, subsystems, components, tasks, sub-tasks, and work packages), which include all steps necessary to achieve the objective.*
- **Outcomes**: *the intended or achieved short and medium term effects of an intervention’s outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact. Outcomes respond to the question of “what are the short and medium term impacts or results of the project?” There can be several outcomes for each component.*
- **Outputs**: *the products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention. Outputs respond to the questions of “what does the project do? And who does the project reach/benefit?” There can be several outputs for each outcome. Outputs need to be quantified whenever possible (hectares, percentage of coverage, number of staff trained, number of participants, etc.).*
- **Indicators**: *measurable entities related to a specific information need, such as the status of a target, change in a pressure, or progress towards achieving an objective, outcome and/or output. By identifying indicators the project can develop a rigorous monitoring plan, evaluate the program’s responses and progress towards success, and provide for adaptive management. Indicators should be measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive.*
- ***Feel free to add more Components, Outcomes and Indicators if necessary.***

4. Please provide the schedule of key activities under each component.

### Implementation Schedule<sup>3</sup>

Year/month Components/key activities	Year 1 (2016-7)												Year 2 (2017-8)												Year 3 (2018-9)														
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3			
<i>Component 0</i> Activity 0.1 Complete project baseline																																							
Activity 0.2: Complete project end line																																							
Activity 0.3: Analyze the change and disseminate results.																																							
<i>Component 1</i> Key activity 1: Complete the identification of priority sites for FCZs and threats																																							
<i>Component 2</i> Key activity 2.1: Engage local communities to pilot at least 7 FCZs and LMFAs																																							
Key activity 2.2 : Provide small livelihood grants																																							
<i>Component 3</i> Key activity 3.1: Integrate LMFAs and FCZs into Indawgyi (1), Hpongon Razi (2) protected are management plans and the																																							

<sup>3</sup> The project does not necessarily have to run for three years. It can be shorter than three years.

Lenya National Park gazettelement notification (3)																																								
Key activity 3.2: Prepare and disseminate policy briefings and advocacy materials for local, regional and central government on FCZs and LMFAs																																								
Key activity 3.3: Support the Department of Fisheries to provide legal recognition for the 7 pilot LMFA's/ FCZs																																								

※Please indicate the activity durations by shading the boxes. Feel free to add rows for more activities, if necessary.

※In the notation of the months, 4: April, 5: May, ... 12: December, ... 3: March.

5. List up to five potential/anticipated risks/challenges in achieving the outcomes and outputs described above, and describe how you intend to mitigate the negative impact.

Risk	Level (low-medium-high)	Mitigation Strategy
Severe weather preventing field work	low	• Field work will be scheduled to avoid cyclone season.
Lack of support from relevant government departments	low	• FFI has an MoU with both relevant departments and will ensure full participation of government representatives to ensure buy-in of all stakeholders
Security risk due to armed conflicts	low	• While some parts of the river basins are located in areas controlled by armed groups, the selected project locations and surveys sites are not located within conflict zones. FFI will assess the security situation prior to field trips to ensure that avoid any risks associated with conflict zones.

6. Key Features of the Project

*Please elaborate on key features of the project with respect to the following aspects:*

- a. In what way is the proposed project aligned with the NBSAP of the country where it will be implemented, global targets such as Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs?

The NBSAP highlights the Northern Forest Complex and the Tanintharyi sundaic sub-region as conservation priority corridors, and the project sites, Indawgyi lake, Hpongong Razi, Lenya and Tanintharyi as conservation priority sites. The NBSAP also stresses legal opportunities under the fisheries law for local community fishing right in communal fisheries area to support sustainable fisheries. Strategic Direction 1.1 supports piloting alternative approaches to formal protected area management. Strategic Direction 3.4 prioritizes biodiversity surveys for freshwater taxa and applying results to conservation planning.

The project addresses all strategic goals of Aichi targets:

- [Strategic Goal A](#): Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

*Target 1: By 2020, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.* The project will contribute to this target by increasing awareness of all relevant stakeholders for freshwater and fish conservation and introduce the concept of locally managed fisheries areas (LMFAs) and community managed fish conservation zones (FCZs) which will contribute to sustainable use of aquatic resources.

*Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values will be integrated into national and*

*regional development strategies ....and incorporated into national accounting.* The project will integrate LMFAs and FCZs into protected area management plans. Lessons learned from LMFA and FCZ pilots will be shared through policy briefings to inform the development of fisheries and protected area policies

- [Strategic Goal B](#): Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

*Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, ...fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.* Through the introduction of LMFAs and FCZs this project will make a major contribution to this target in Myanmar.

- [Strategic Goal C](#): To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

The project will make a major contribution to conservation of fish biodiversity and safeguarding aquatic ecosystems.

- [Strategic Goal D](#): Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

*Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.* Healthy rivers and lakes provide significant environmental services for local communities. The project will take into account local indigenous knowledge in the designation of LMFAs and fish conservation zones, as well as take into account the needs of women and other vulnerable and poor households through a target alternative livelihood program.

- [Strategic Goal E](#): Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

*Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations.* The project will develop LMFAs and FCZs based on customary management practices and indigenous knowledge, where it still exists and seek legal recognition through protected area zonation and/ or a fisheries department decree.

- b. How can the project make contribution to mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in specific sectoral, land use and/or development policies and plans?

The project will mainstream locally managed fisheries areas and fish conservation zones into protected area management plans and facilitate the inclusion of LMFA's and FCZs into district forest and land use plans. Through policy briefings and stakeholder workshops at regional and national level the project will inform the development of regional and national fisheries policies and fisheries development plans to recognize LMFA's and FCZs.

- c. How can the long-term sustainability of the project impact be secured?

The project will ensure sustainability through supporting policy reform and enabling local communities to set up local community-based institutions to sustainably manage fisheries resources and take responsibility for the management of fish conservation zones. Since it is in the best interest of local communities to have exclusive rights to local fisheries resources the approach is very sustainable.

- d. What kind of innovativeness and/or lessons can be demonstrated by the project?

Locally managed fisheries areas and community-managed fish conservation zones are new concepts for Myanmar. The current reform government and even more so the new incoming government supports the engagement of local communities in conservation and sustainable resource news. This project has a unique historic opportunity to support policy reforms informed by local pilots to recognize local community rights in sustainable use and conservation of freshwater ecosystems.

- e. What measures will the proposed project take for effective stakeholder engagement, including particularly to mainstream gender considerations?

This project takes a bottom-up approach to develop sustainable fisheries and fish conservation zone, empowering local communities to manage fisheries resources and facilitating legal recognition of LMFA's and FCZs. The project will also ensure full engagement of relevant government agencies and other relevant stakeholders to ensure buy-in from governments to achieve legal recognition. The pilots will inform policy making through regional and national stakeholder workshops and share best practices of locally-managed sustainable fisheries. The project will encourage the full engagement of women in the stakeholder engagement process and encourage local fisheries committees to include women in the governance structure of locally managed fisheries areas and fish conservation zones. Alternative livelihood small grants will target vulnerable households. We will disaggregate data by gender at baseline to identify differing roles/ natural resource use by women and men, arrange meetings to make sure women can attend and articulate their needs, ensure that women are represented in all fisheries and community development committees, as well as seek the traditional knowledge from women as well as from men.

- f. Where applicable, how will the proposed project have indigenous and local knowledge or traditional knowledge (ILK/TK) benefit conservation

and sustainable use of biodiversity

In some key biodiversity sites in the Upper Irrawaddy and Tanintharyi/Lenya watershed local, indigenous communities (Karen, Rowang) have not only significant indigenous knowledge about fish, breeding and aggregation areas, but also prohibit un-sustainable fishing practices. The project will support these communities through official recognition as locally managed fisheries areas and share this knowledge with other fishing communities.

## **SECTION C: Budget Summary**

1. Amount of funds requested (to be between USD50,000 and 100,000)  
 USD

2. Please provide the budget summary in the table below in US Dollars. (If selected, a full budget must be provided in the template to be provided.)

Categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	(Month, Year – Month, Year)	(Month, Year – Month, Year)	(Month, Year – Month, Year)
Personnel salaries and benefits	900	23050	13800
Professional services	9000		
Travel and Accommodations	9050	11150	9150
Grants and Agreements		10500	
Equipment	340		
Indirect cost <sup>a)</sup>	2894	6705	
Total	22184	51405	26393
Grand total	99982		

<sup>a)</sup> Indirect costs can be collected by the proposed project up to 15% of the total project cost only if there are documented policies. Otherwise, miscellaneous direct expenses with receipts can be counted up to 15% of the total project cost.

3. Co-financing

*Please provide the amounts, sources and types of co-financing using the table below. (Note: if selected, commitment letters from each source must be provided to the Executing Agency—not required at the time of application)*

<u>Name of Co-Financier</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Cash/In-Kind</u>
Helmsley Charitable Trust	USD 45000	Cash
EU	USD 22000	Cash
Foundation Segre	USD 33000	Cash

Co-financing is defined as resources that are additional to the funding the GEF-Satoyama Project provides and that are provided by the subgrant project proponent itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the project financed by the GEF-Satoyama Project and the achievement of its objectives.

## **SECTION D: Safeguards**

GEF-Satoyama Project will not fund projects that cause significant impact to critical natural habitat nor results in involuntary resettlement of residents.

Does the proposed project:



1. Cause significant negative impact on critical natural habitats (including unsustainable harvesting, introduction of potentially invasive species)?  
**No**
2. Involuntary resettlement of residents? **No**

Once selected, proponents will undergo safeguard analysis to identify necessary safeguard measures. CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental and Social Management Framework covers policies for 1) environmental and social impact assessment, 2) involuntary resettlement, 3) protection of natural habitats, 4) indigenous peoples, 5) physical cultural resource, 6) pest management, 7) accountability and grievance, 8) gender mainstreaming, and 9) stakeholder engagement

(<http://www.conservation.org/about/Pages/CI-GEF-project-agency-resources.aspx>). For example, if the project involves Indigenous Peoples, the development and implementation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan might be required.

## **SECTION E: Information on the Organization**

1. Please provide the information of the applicant in the form below. Also, please provide a document that describes the foundation of the organization, such as the organization's charter, by-law, and article of incorporation.

Name of the organization	Fauna & Flora International		Representative of the organization (title and name): Svetlana Ignatieva Chief Operating Officer
Address of the main office	TEL: +44 1223 571000 FAX: +44 (0)1223 461481 Email: <a href="mailto:info@fauna-flora.org">info@fauna-flora.org</a>		
Type of organization	Civil Society Organizations		
Established:	1903. Registered as a charity in the UK 13 May 1992		
Staff	Permanent staff <u>58</u> persons held on central contracts Permanent staff: 30 persons held on local contracts in Myanmar	Temporary staff <u>64</u> persons held on central contract Temporary staff: 10 persons held on local contracts in Myanmar	
History of the organization	<p>Fauna &amp; Flora International (FFI) was founded in 1903, and today works in 40 countries worldwide. FFI is known for its ground breaking and challenging programs, including the reintroduction of the Arabian Oryx in the 1960s and '70s, protection for gorillas in Rwanda and neighbouring countries since the 1970s, and the establishment of protected areas and national parks in many developing countries. Today, FFI focuses on four core themes: To deliver effective conservation of threatened habitats and species; to share decisions within society to benefit biodiversity; to empower organizations to lead innovative conservation action; and to invest in our own effectiveness.</p> <p>FFI has been operating in Myanmar since 2006, during the period of military government focusing entirely on strengthening the capacity of local civil society in conservation. Since 2012 with the new reform government FFI has expanded the partnerships to work with relevant government agencies and is operating under a MoU with the Forest Department and the Fisheries Department. FFI is registered as INGO with the Ministry of Home Affairs. The FFI Myanmar program has focused on species conservation, protected area gazettment, collaborative protected area management, land use planning and conservation of high conservation value areas in productive landscapes, community forestry, karst conservation, marine conservation and sustainable use and protection of wetlands.</p>		
Vision/Mission or Mandate of the organization	<p>Vision: A sustainable future for the planet, where biodiversity is effectively conserved by the people who live closest to it, supported by the global community</p> <p>Mission: To act to conserve threatened species and ecosystems worldwide, choosing solutions that are sustainable, based on sound science and take into account human needs.</p>		
Legal status of the organization	Legally registered. FFI is a registered charity in the UK, charity registration number 1011102.		
<b>Financial Summary of the three most recent fiscal years</b>			
	Most recent fiscal year	Previous fiscal year	Fiscal year before
Gross revenue	USD 23,196,216	USD 25,665,257	USD 28,982,689
Gross expenditure	USD 24,274,562	USD 27,400,654	USD 27,436,940

Website of the organization	<a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">http://www.fauna-flora.org</a>
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2. Please list up to five projects relevant to the theme of the GEF-Satoyama Project which the applicant has conducted in the past 5 years or is currently conducting.

Project name	Year	Donor	Budget (USD)	Description (highlight the relevance)
Strengthening Collaborative Biodiversity Conservation in the Northern Mountains Forest Complex and Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar	2014-2018	USD 750,000	Helmsley Charitable Fund	Landscape level biodiversity assessments to identify key biodiversity areas (including fish); participatory gazettement of protected areas, collaborative protected area management, community development in buffer zones, mainstreaming high conservation value areas into land use planning
Securing long-term protection of Key Biodiversity Areas in the Sundaic Sub-region of Myanmar	2014-2018	EURO 2,000,000	EU (co-financing from Foundation Segre)	Landscape and seascape level conservation and land use planning, community-based natural resource management, protected area gazettement and collaborative management, buffer zone community development
Community-based conservation of the Myanmar Snub-nosed Monkey	2012-2014	£ 350,000	Darwin Initiative, DEFRA	Community-based species conservation, participatory protected area gazettement
Building local constituencies for site based conservation in Kachin state, Myanmar	2009-2011	EURO 1,000,000	EU (co-financing from Darwin Initiative, NORAD)	First project in Myanmar to introduce community based conservation for forest ecosystems in Myanmar.
Multi-Stakeholder Conservation of Biodiversity and Environmental Services in Post Tsunami and Post Conflict Aceh	2006-2011	USD 7,600,000	Multi-Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias (World Bank, incl. EU funding)	Landscape level conservation and land use planning; collaborative gazettement and management of protected areas

