

**Final Evaluation Report on Taninthayi Nature  
Reserve Project  
(3<sup>rd</sup> Phase 2013-2017)**

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## **1. Background**

Taninthayi Nature Reserve Project (TNRP) is a cooperative project between the Forest Department of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and three private partner companies: the Mottama Gas Transportation Company Limited (MGTC), Taninthayi Pipeline Company LLC (TPC) and Andaman Transportation Limited (ATL). To conserve tropical rainforest and their constituent biodiversities in Taninthayi Region of southern Myanmar, Taninthayi Nature Reserve (TNR) was established and legally notified by the Ministry of Forestry on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 2005 as a protected area under prevailing policies and laws. Taninthayi Nature Reserve Project (TNRP) has been implementing for sustainably conservation of tropical rainforests and constituent biodiversities of Taninthayi Nature Reserve through the participation and livelihood development of local communities in the project area since 2005.

The project is implemented based on project phase (each phase is four years) and third phase of the project 2013-14 to 2016-17) will be ended by the end of March 2017. In order to manage Taninthayi Nature Reserve in a sustainable basis and to support the development of effective management plan for fourth phase 2017-18 to 2020-21) of TNRP, it is essential to have baseline information concerning about success and challenges for project implementation and management. In order to provide baseline information for development of fourth phase operational management plan, the consultant has done final project evaluation of the TNRP in accordance with the tasks mentioned in the TOR and methodologies approved by the consultant screening team of Forest Department in Naypyitaw.

## **2. Aim of evaluation**

The main objectives of the evaluation are to provide an independent review of project activities and parties involved as well as to highlight the success and challenges of project implementation and management of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase in order to support further planning, establishing and managing processes of Taninthayi Nature Reserve to fit with international best practices of protected area management.

## **3. Methodology**

In order to evaluate the progress achieved in meeting the Project's objectives and outcomes and to identify lessons learned, key documents (Mid Term Review MTR and Project Quarterly Progress Report POPR, log-frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP) were reviewed and 19 key informant interviews KII, 6 focus group discussions with most significant change MSC exercise and site visits were conducted in selected project villages of Yayphyu township in Taninthayi Region from March 11 to March 24 , 2017. The final evaluation was guided by: the key questions outlined in the TOR and methodology; responses to specific questions developed for key informant interview and focus group discussions with most significant change exercise, direct observation; and professional judgment. Lastly, the findings from the desk review as well as the

results of FGDs, KIIs and direct observations from the field visits were synthesized and analyzed to interpret the project's overall achievements and measurable results as well as lesson learnt encountered during the project implementation based on the key dimensions of evaluation guide. Additionally, for the overall assessment of the project, a simplified rating system was applied to screen key activities and project achievements based on the following criteria:

1. Highly Satisfactory
2. Satisfactory
3. Unsatisfactory
4. Highly unsatisfactory

To the extent possible, quantitative data available in Project documents (supplemented with information obtained during interviews and focus group discussions) was used to provide evidence to support the ranking applied. In cases where supporting data were lacking, professional judgment and experience of the Project team was used to determine the ranking.

#### **4. Key Findings**

##### **(a) Relevancy- Achieving Project Purpose : Satisfactory**

Based on the desk reviews on completion reports of TNRP project team, mid-term evaluation of the project and findings from the field observations, the project achievements against planned indicator and targets of “3rd phase Taninthayi Nature Reserve Project in Yayphyu Township, Taninthayi Region” have been described in the table 3.1. Thus, the project had accomplished its purpose, it is highly satisfactory. Overall intended results from the project were achieved in terms of improved environmental governance for Taninthayi Nature Reserve conservation, and significant progress was made towards this end. Much work remains to be done in the coming years to create a functioning Reserve Authority which is financially sustainable, can manage conservation activities, monitor change over time, and improve overall environmental conditions in the Reserve.

The Project was highly relevant to the identified need for improved conservation and management of TNR. There are dramatic transitions taking place in Myanmar, including political and economic changes which are transforming the country. It is essential to merge conflicting interests together in something that unites the country. Support from the highest levels of the Union Government, especially Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation MONREC, is essential to make progress on this issue, and the project was successful in creating linkages between environmental and socio-political issues in Myanmar even though some minor issues and conflicts over the use of resources in the TNR among the stakeholders were still needed to address at the state level consultation and discussion.

However, the project had already reached to complete 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of 4 year duration by 2017, it is still necessary to speed up all established activities for ensuring achievement of conservation

efforts while improving livelihood condition of local communities through sustainable investment in resources of TNR.

Description	Target	Achievement %
<b>Output: 1) Control Hunting for Trade</b>		
By the year 2017 % of illegal wildlife trade reduced in peak theft season.	25 %	50% (> 100%)
% restaurants will be found to be free from bush meat.	75%	50% (< 100 %)
<b>Output: 2) Control Commercial Logging/NTFPs Harvest</b>		
By the year 2017 - % of illegal logging reduced in peak theft season.	25 %	10% (< 100 %)
% of NTFP harvest reduced	25 %	25% (100 %)
<b>Output: 3) Control Shifting Cultivation</b>		
By the year 2017 % of the shifting cultivators has established agro-forestry plantation.	50 %	25 % (< 100 %)
% of User's Groups has been certified.	8	12 (> 100%)
<b>Output: 4) Monitoring Law Enforcement</b>		
Monthly monitoring program organized using SMART system		100 %
<b>Output: 5) Conduct Biodiversity Research</b>		
By the year 2017 at least % of biological surveys has been conducted.	5	7 (> 100%)
Presence of wildlife in % of TNR recorded	50%	50% (100 %)
<b>Output: 6) Implement Education and Awareness Raising Program</b>		
By the year 2017, % of educational talks have been conducted in villages and schools	96	136 (> 100%)
% of Extension program extended to the northernmost and southernmost communities of TNR		75 %
% of Pamphlets in local ethnic languages distributed		50 % (Kayin)
% of CF Users' Group has been certified.	8	12 (> 100%)
% of Village use zones has been formed.	5	6 (> 100%)
% of planting campaigns has been launched.	8	18 (> 100%)
% of trainings has been conducted.	10	10 (100%)
% of residents has been participated in meeting.	60 %	75% (> 100%)

Description	Target	Achievement %
<b>Output: 7) Engage Stakeholders Involvement in Effective Conservation</b>		
By the year 2017	12	12 (100%)
% of CF users' groups has been formed		
% of CF user's groups has been certified.	8	12 (>100%)
% of planting campaigns organized	8	18 (>100%)
Home gardens of villages has been upgraded	8	3 (< 100%)
% of workshops has been conducted	2	2 (100%)
% of village use zones has been formed.	5	6 (>100%)
<b>Output: 8) Strengthen Capacity Building for Reserve Management Team (RMT)</b>		
% of in-house trainings has been conducted	16	16 (100%)
% of technical trainings has been conducted	6	6 (100%)
% of study tours has been conducted	4	4 (100%)
<b>Output: 9) Control Subsistence Hunting</b>		
By the year 2017, controlled use of local-made guns used for hunting initiated in new villages around TNR.	4	> 4 (>100%)
<b>Output : 10 ) Control Forest Fire</b>		
By the year 2017	50	>50 ( > 100%)
% of villages in and around TNR has been informed the danger of fire and its impact.		
Community Based Fire Management (CBFiM) established in villages.	8	8 (100%)
<b>Output: 11 ) Control Subsistence logging/NTFPs Harvest</b>		
By the year 2017 legal extraction of timber from Village Use Zone has been exercised at villages.	5	0
<b>Output : 12 ) Conduct Boundary Demarcation (Northern/VUZ /TC )</b>		
By the year 2017	12 mile	12 mile (100%)
% of miles of reserve boundary demarcated at the northern part		
% of miles of transportation corridor demarcated	66 mile	22.5 mile ( 34 %)
% of miles of buffer zone demarcated.	120 mile	112 mile (93 %)
<b>Output: 13 ) Upgrade Infrastructure Development</b>		
By the year 2017	4, 8, 1, 12	4, 8, 1, 12, and 1
RMT has been equipped with more LOUs and family quarters, more unit of car, more units of motorbikes and motorboat	and 1	(100%)
Environmental Education Centre has been furnished with extension materials/displays (small lab & meeting room)	2	2 (100 %)
<b>Output: 14 ) Mitigate Impacts of Infrastructure Development</b>		
Closely monitor pipe laying operations and reinstatement		(75%)

Description	Target	Achievement %
activities in line with Environmental Management Plan (EMP)		
<b>Output: 15) Control Village Encroachment</b>		
By the year 2017 % of village encroachment identified and initiate buffer zone areas for the development of CF.	80	40 %
<b>Output: 16 ) Control Commercial Fishing</b>		
No more commercial fishing incidences		100 %
<b>Output: 17 ) Monitoring and Evaluation, Workshops, Meetings</b>		
Project Coordinating Committee Meeting	4	4 (100%)
Technical Committee Meeting	8	8 (100%)
Project Evaluation	2	2 (100%)

Generally, the project had satisfactorily accomplished the outputs of interventions mentioned in the log-frame of 2013-2014 to 2016-2017 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of TNRP. Even though a few of collected data and information are not completely available, most outputs of planned activities were achieved against the target set up in the log-frame. When looking at the outcome level, some significant results have been demonstrated especially in conservation of remained natural forests and biodiversity through community forestry establishments and awareness raising, training and talks on conservation in 3 studied project villages (e.g. more water resources preserved by the community forestry user groups CFUGs) including revolving fund for livelihood activities of CFUG members. The most significant change happened in the studied project villages were described in the table below:

**Most Significant Change in the project village Thetke Kwet during time frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2014) to (2016-2017)**

Sr.	Changes	Causes of the Change/Project Activity	Beneficiaries
1	Land tenure and use of forest resources for 30 years	Establishment of Community Forestry CF (150 ac)	36 CFUG members
2	Established 150 Acres of CF and 4 acres of CF plantation	Establishment of Community Forestry	36 CFUG members
3	Improved water resources	Through conserved natural forest in CF area	36 CFUG members + All Non CFUG members
4	Seen more wildlife animals	Awareness raising on biodiversity conservation in the village	All villagers (CFUG + Non CFUG)
5	Reduced wild fires in the forest	Training of Fire Management and Fire break	All



<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
6	Improved basic needs (food) for the families	Through revolving fund of the project	36 CFUG members
7	Increased dog-fruit, phalar, elephant foot yam and NTFPs	Establishment of CF	36 CFUG members
8	Right for practicing agroforestry	Establishment of CF	36 CFUG members
9	Attained knowledge of CF establishment	CF establishment Training	36 CFUG members
10	Produced bamboo handicrafts	Rattan and bamboo craft making training	2 CFUG members only
11	Forests became more green	Conservation of natural forest through CF	All

In general, the scope and design of the project was relevant to the identified needs and the inputs and strategies identified were also realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results even though some long lasting obstacles still remained to be resolved in the field activities especially in control of logging in TNR.

**(b) Effectiveness – Management Process and Appropriateness: Satisfactory**

The nature of management process and appropriateness for implementation of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project activities was satisfactory. Management system and process for achieving expected outputs of the project was generally fine although some delays in receiving allotted budget for specific project activities and in procurement process for starting planned activities such as construction works in the field. Reserve Management Team (RMT- FD + locals) was the key player in carrying out planned activities and it was able to manage to accomplish the activities and outputs mentioned in the log frame with support of technical committee (TC) and with a regular monthly and bi-monthly meeting. Even though RMT was composed of all required staffs for implementing all planned activities within the budget allowance, the missing link to ensure accomplishing expected outputs and result of the project is lack of assigning the monitoring and evaluation staff who can oversee the tasks and outputs of all activities throughout the project. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (M&E) had not also been set up for the project. No systematic data base system for recorded items in the past had been found in the field office of the project that made difficulties in monitoring and supervision for all planned activities.

But, many advantages for Taninthayi Nature Reserve TNR conservation and management resulted from this project, including awareness raising of local communities and capacity building of project staffs. Many local communities (Community Forest User Group-CFUGs and Non-CFUGs) participated in project activities, however capacity of CFUGs still need to be strengthened and to sustainably manage the resources with more meaningful participation and sense of ownership in the long term. Overall allotted salary for local trained staffs (patrol staffs) were relatively small for carrying out planned activities of the project, which limited the extent of their performance. As a result of Focus Group Discuss FGDs and Key Informant Interviews, and field observations to villages, communities concerned presented the most significant change occurred in their communities, household level and natural resources (forests, water resources and biodiversity) from 2013 beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project implementation up to reporting period March 2017. This includes results of intervened project activities including difficulties encountered and the ways to manage them. Not only CFUGs but also all other Non-CFUG members had seen many advantages of establishing CFs and conserving the forests such as attainment of more water, NTFPs and enrichment of wildlife.

In addition, during the field trip of evaluation no local restaurants were selling wild animals curries which resulted from provision of awareness raisings on importance of wildlife conservation for the local communities by the TNRP staffs.

### **(c) Efficiency – Satisfactory**

The Forest Department played an essential role to achieve the expected results of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP project while serving as project manager and staff established good relationship with relevant stakeholders striving for improving biodiversity of nature reserves as well as contributing to livelihoods of local communities in the long term. Forest Department staffs had strong drive to implement the activities and were committed to helping improve conservation efforts on TNR. Collaboration between Forest Department including NGOs allowed activities to be conducted successfully. Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) had also been working together with TNRP in some specific area of the project such as SMART training of WCS.

Management process for accomplishing the targets set up in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase at the field and administrative level are in line with operational management plan even though delays of cash for carrying out activities in the field happened in the first two year 2013-2014 to 2014-2015. Management system for effective conservation of TNR was set up with multi stakeholders' involvement in various stages covering inputs of Reserve Management Team RMT (FD + local staffs), allocation of funds by MGTC, TPC and ATL, infrastructure development and technical support by Forest Department. The overall process for managing the planned activities was satisfactory to achieve the targeted outputs even though challenges and difficulties were still needed to overcome such as poor or lack of guarantee for security to conduct activities in ethnic armed group controlled area of TNR. Activities for controlling of hunting and illegal logging in ethnic armed groups were not been fully able to operate by the RMT up to now. Delay of budget

transfer and procurement process for infrastructure development works had been huge burdens to 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project implementers. Establishment of boundary demarcation post and checking ways (route of patrolling) were completed and the quality is sufficient enough for long lasting operational works. Though established CFs (12 CFUGs) were certified, CFMCs still need to revise their CF management plan based on their interests and availability of inputs as well as vegetation cover in their CFs area. Most Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) cannot survive well in the CFs due to root attackers. Home garden was quite difficult to manage effectively as it was quite far away from the houses of the village. CFUGs had not yet practiced agroforestry systematically even though they had planned for growing crops and fruit trees (cashew nut, lemon and betel nuts, etc.) together with tree seedlings in their CFs. But, on the one hand, 4 CFUGs were harvesting NTFPs such as dog fruit, elephant foot yam and phalar for their home use.

More wild animals were found in the CFs and conserved forest area according to the results of FGDs with CFUGs after receiving a series of awareness talks and trainings on forest and biodiversity conservation by the CFUGs and other villagers. At the same time, numbers of hunters in the villages were also reduced as compared to last 4 years ago in most studied villages. Revolving fund for support to livelihoods of (home shop, breeding of chicken, pig and goat) CFUGs was quite efficient to some extent as it helped to address the difficulties of food for families at difficult time of the year. Two CFUG members of Thetke Kwet had also been getting extra-income from the sale of bamboo hand crafts (bamboo sleeping bed and tables) at the local market. But most of other CFUGs were not able to start their production up to now due to poor or lack of patience in making those crafts, and limited capital and market demand.

CFUGs and other non-CFUGs villages were able to manage wild fires very well compared to the last 4 or 5 years after receiving training on fire management and establishing fire break along the boundary line of each individual CF plots and the whole CF area. According to FGDs with CFUGs and Non-CFUGs, numbers of wild fires had also been decreased in the villages around TNR area.

Regarding control of illegal logging and harvest of aquatic resources, logging and harvest of fishing and aquatic resources were still found in area of 9 sub-stations of RMT during the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase implementation period especially in third year (2015 April-2016 March) according to observation records of logging and fishing (2013 April- 2017 February). In patrolling activities, local Forest Department staffs could not fully involve especially in illegal logging inside the TNR due to lack of sufficient staffs. Local police force was not also able to fully support in operation of controlling illegal logging in the project area.

#### **(d) Sustainability: Satisfactory**

Most project benefits are sustainable in the long-term, and help set the stage for improved biodiversity complex of TNR while providing more options for socio economic and livelihood

benefit to local communities. With multi-stakeholders involvement in conservation effort for TNR is crucial for achieving the expected goals of each phase for project. Community interests in maintaining remained natural forest and resources with established CF and revolving fund can continue activities required for accomplishing the outputs and results. With the overall findings from the evaluation process, that the TNRP, with its project goal and objectives, was able to appropriately address most of the needs of the grassroots stakeholders according to changing contexts of climate and emerging livelihood issues. The project sustainability for improving living condition of ethnic minorities in TNR is satisfactory and beneficiaries had been participating in long term process for their benefits (eg, CF establishment and wildlife conservation).

Moreover, the project has also reproduced a number of trained local staffs and community members by conducting a series of trainings covering all relevant subjects on forest and biodiversity conservation including livelihood support trainings through which the trainees have received sound technical knowledge and skills to cascade knowledge of forest dependent communities by community level trainings, awareness raising campaigns and talks within the target areas. It is proven that the target communities have certain awareness on importance of conserving remained natural forests and wildlife for their livelihood sustainability. CFUGs from all studied villages had also realized importance of conserving water resources and controlling wild fire in the forests linked to their practicing livelihoods.

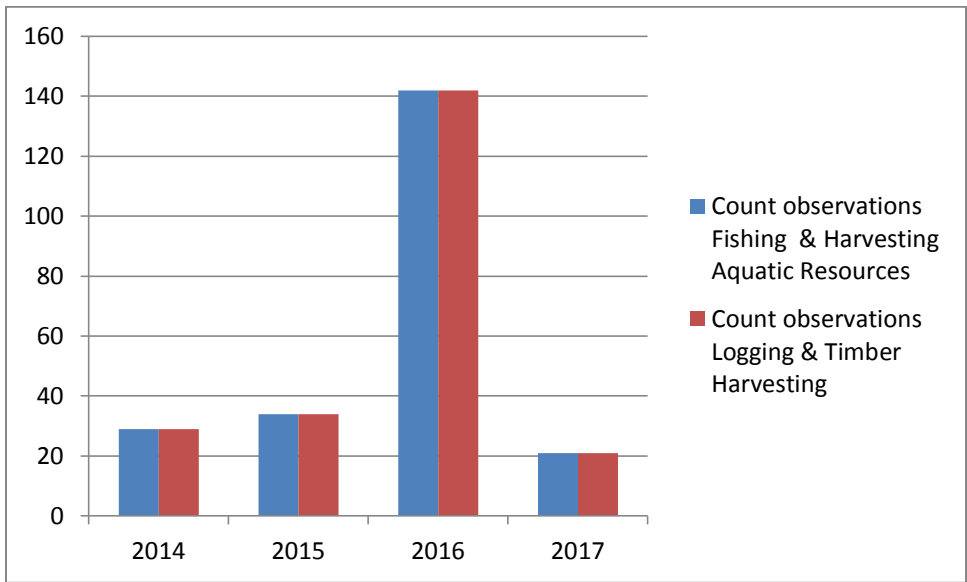
To ensure sustainability and desired impacts, the project may need not only to increase communities' awareness on conservation of biodiversity but also improve technical and institutional capacity to meet their demands for better livelihood options without much impacting on environment. Moreover, the project might need to facilitate more the communities to have self-confidence and self-esteem spirits in managing environment and forests by enhancing mobilization of established Local Operating Units and equipping them with necessary facility.

In order to strengthen the capacity and knowledge of established LOUs in TNR and enable them to initiate their own work plan and strategy for future activities, intensively inclusive follow up support relevant to biodiversity conservation and development process and monitoring and evaluation mechanism for performance of CFUGs, networking with other relevant stakeholders concerned, policy dialogue on addressing emerged issues on the ground while initiating the project are some of key contributing factors to be considered to sustain the expected outcomes and replication of the approach in other parts of the country.

The results and findings from field assessment clearly indicate that the most visited communities were able to address issues of wild fire in their gardens and villages by making firebreaks and also controlled hunting in their villages. Even though some vocational training ( rattan and bamboo crafts making) had been received by the CFUGs members, only very few members were applying it in practice due to poor or lack of sufficient market demand and lack of self-initiatives or efforts among the beneficiaries. Revolving fund for CFUGs members had been one of the benefits and it could help support for day to day food requirements of CFUGs members to some

extent even though the amount received by the members did not fully cover for all year round needs. Numbers of hunters had also been reduced in project villages as the CFUGs members were much aware of wildlife conservation and importance of sustainability for wildlife habitat and biodiversity after receiving a series of awareness raising and talks over 4 year.

Day to day management of RMT patrolling, awareness raising and extension activities were found to be quite satisfactory and sustainable enough for continuation of future projects according to the findings of the MSC exercises of FGDs with field level project staffs. However there were much of hindering things to effectively manage the reserve as insufficient staffs, equipment, vehicles, emergency support and facilities. Patrolling and law enforcement for logging could have been done under limited allowable area of ethnic armed groups. The number of count observations on fishing and harvesting of aquatic resources, logging and timber had been shown in the table below.



The total counts observation on all those products had been at the highest in 2016 which demonstrated that illegal harvest for those products were still remained in the project area due to poor or lack of effective law enforcement in the project especially in ethnic armed groups controlled area. The livelihood of continuation and sustainability of Project outcomes and benefits after completion of the Project is high, given the importance of TNR conservation to the Union Government and local stakeholders. However, this is contingent upon future project funding from both the government and international donors.

The Union Government needs to take the lead on coordination of TNR conservation efforts. A coordination mechanism has not been established yet, so which can bring all stakeholders together to help formulate policies and priorities for future conservation efforts. The mechanism can also help support governance of TNR activities at the national and local level, and ensure effective coordination mechanisms are in place between the government and ethnic armed groups.

An implementing agency is essential to oversee and review all future project proposals, and ensure that proposed conservation activities meet the needs as identified in the Action Plans. At present, there is limited capacity or awareness of the overall broad framework highlighted in the Action Plans within the government to do this. The future TNR Authority will play an essential role in this, but it will require time, capacity development and sufficient funding before it will be able to oversee management or TNR conservation activities.

TNR conservation and preservation is a long-term process, which will require assistance from all levels of government and the international donor community in order to be successful. Throughout the Project implementation period, TNRP project team worked closely with as well as with local communities, to explore longer-term support following Project completion.. The operational management plan provides a roadmap for FD to follow in future, but requires funding commitments from the government and international donors. Coordination of future TNR conservation efforts between government agencies at the Union, State and local level is essential to avoid overlap and duplication.

## 5. Unexpected Results

After 4 year project intervention of TNRP, some of unintended results were also found in non CFs project villages such as reduction of wild fires events in their area due to attainment of knowledge on fire control and fire management through awareness raising of TNRP project staffs. In addition, reduced floods and number of very rare wild animals such as Myauk Lwe Kyaw (*Hylobates lar*) in the forests near the villages were found more often. Communities of Non CF project villages were interested to establish CFs in their villages for ensuring livelihood development through sustainable conservation of remained natural forests in the long term.

Similarly, number of hunters in the non CF villages had also been reduced compared to the past (10 years ago). According to the findings of FGDs with community members of non CF villages, most significant changes happened in their villages had been described in the table below:

Villages	Changes	Causes	Beneficiaries
Mayan chaung, Hein Ze, Mi chaung laung, Kawt Hlaing , Kyay Zuu Taw, Mile 60	Reduced number of hunting in the villages	Awareness raising on conservation of forest and biodiversity by TNRP project	All villages
	Communities are more aware on the importance of conservation bio-diversity	Awareness raising talks and trainings on conservation of forest and biodiversity by TNRP project	Almost villages
	Reduced number of wild fires and communities are	Awareness raising talks on fire management by the	All villages

Villages	Changes	Causes	Beneficiaries
	more aware on wild fire management	TNRP project	
	Communities are now more eager to establish CFs	Awareness raising talks on CF by the TNRP project	Almost villages
	Local communities including school children and students are more aware on environmental conservation	Awareness raising talks and training on environmental conservation by the TNRP project	All villages
	Control of illegal logging in the villages and communities were more aware of biodiversity	Awareness raising talks on importance of forest and biodiversity conservation by the TNRP	All villages
	Reduced numbers of floods in the villages	Conservation of remained natural forests through CF establishments	Almost villages
	Communities pay more attention to conservation of trees and forests and number of forest trees increased in the villages	Awareness raising talks and training on conservation of forests by the TNRP	All villages
	Communities now established CFs in their villages	Awareness raising on CF establishment by the TNRP	A few villages
	Water resources and forest were being conserved and reduced logging and forest become more green	Awareness raising on CF establishment and conservation of biodiversity by the TNRP project	Almost villages
	Rare wild animals had been found such as pangolin ( <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> ) and Myauk Laypway ( <i>Nycticebus coucany</i> )	Awareness raising talks and training on biodiversity conservation by the TNRP project	Almost villages
	Communities were aware on conservation of forest can prevent from the disaster risks	Awareness raising talks and events on forest conservation by the project	All villages
	Communities feel happy and pleasant with conserved forests and staffs working hard than in the past	Establishment of CFs and conserved forests supported by the TNRP	All villages
	Farmers practiced agro-forestry in their Taungya	Establishment of CFs supported by the TNRPs	A few villages

Villages	Changes	Causes	Beneficiaries
	and gardens		
	Sub-station of forest conservation established	Establishment of sub-station of forest conservation	9 villages

## 6. Lesson learnt and Recommendation for next phase project

Many things appeared from the implementation of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2017) as lesson learnt for the project staffs and beneficiaries which should be considered in the next 4 phase (2017-2021).

### (a) Difficulties & lesson learnt by the project staffs

- (1) Delay of allotted budget transfer to project field activities appeared due to lengthy procurement system and lack of full accountability among the project field level and well prepared work plans for each project field staffs.
- (2) Documentation for each completed project activities and outputs were not properly done by the project team and baseline indicator had not well been developed at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase project.
- (3) Change of project staffs (senior level) in every 2 or less than 2 years had caused change of approach in implementing planned project activities based on individual interests in specific activities/subject.
- (4) Patrolling staffs adopted alternative approaches in convincing communities in the armed group controlled area for the forest and biodiversity conservation in TNR.
- (5) Workload for each target activity exceeded the allotted number of staffs assigned for overall activities of the project.
- (6) Project staffs found difficulties in communication among the team members in operation of patrolling.
- (7) Cameras used in recording of activities in patrolling were not able to make the evidence clear
- (8) Yay Phyu Forest Department wasn't fully able to support TNRP and control of illegal logging activities due to limited number of staffs assigned.
- (9) Coordination of other relevant departments and authorities were weak in control of logging.
- (10) The project staffs had to incur certain amount of money for accomplishing planned activities from their own salary before receiving allotted budget for the activity specified.
- (11) Patrolling operation was not convenient for field staffs in the rainy season due to floods and heavy rains in the project area.



- (12) Vehicles and equipment for the staffs of patrolling operation were not sufficient enough for accomplishing the target activities.
- (13) No specific duty and responsibilities for project field staffs especially for finance staffs.
- (14) The project staffs were not able to perform fully and efficiently during operation due to lack of law enforcement in the armed groups controlled area.

**(b) Difficulties & lesson learnt by the beneficiaries**

- (1) Fishing ponds made of concrete and water was not appropriate for the fish provided by the project.
- (2) Some members of CFUGs were not able to attend the awareness raising, talks and trainings due to limited time and busy with other day to day daily works for their living, and their interest in project activities were weak.
- (3) Some members of CFUGs were not able to attend the meetings.
- (4) The attainment of revolving fund for CFUG members were small and could not cover for all the needs of families.
- (5) Non CFUGs members entered the CFs and harvested dog fruit, phalar and elephant foot yam for their food.
- (6) CFUG members found difficulties in transporting seedlings to the proposed CF plantation site in the rainy season.
- (7) CFUGs found lack of sufficient water for home garden in the summer.
- (8) Training on rattan/bamboo handy-crafts was too short and not sufficient enough for better understanding of the techniques.
- (9) All CFUGs members were not able to participate in weed operation of established CFs.
- (10) Some internal issues were not able to address by the CFUGs members themselves.
- (11) CFUGs members found difficulties in reaching to trainings conducted in Michauung Laung.
- (12) Established CFs of Yar Phoo had been destroyed by the neighboring village.
- (13) Organizing meetings and operation of CF activities are quite difficult for the CFUGs and CF management committee.
- (14) Forest Department staffs and local staffs were not sufficient enough for effective implementation of project activities.

## **7. Recommendations for the next phase**

### **(a) For the project team**

- (1) Transferring allotted budget for each planned activity should be in time for accomplishing the targeted outputs mentioned in the log-frame of the project.
- (2) Specific terms of reference TOR for each field project staff should be identified for efficiently use of FD and local staffs' capacities based on their work plan developed.
- (3) Monitoring and Evaluation Staff should be specifically assigned for ensuring to accomplish expected outputs and results of the project at the field office and regular monitoring on specific project activities should be done with development of monitoring and evaluation framework and indicators.
- (4) Better database system (Baseline plus updated) and recording system should also be in place at the field level and Yangon TNRP office.
- (5) Patrolling staffs should be intensified for ensuring justification of workload activity and manpower available while giving priority to well experience and young staffs with age of less than 40.
- (6) For safety and better communication among the patrolling staffs, more appropriate transmitting system (radio) should be set up in the field office. Better quality cameras should also be provided for recording of activities and items found in the operation (especially in field operation).
- (7) In control of logging in the TNR, TNRP project team should more closely work with the Forest Department especially in case of illegal logging around TNR area.
- (8) Coordination with relevant departments (eg, Agricultural Department, Rural Development Department, General Administration Department, Police Station, etc.) should also be strengthened in carrying out planned activities at the township, district and regional level for ensuring more transparency and accountability among the stakeholders concerned.
- (9) Number of Patrolling activity should be reduced in rainy season and shifted to open season instead of rainy season and patrol staffs also should be fully equipped including vehicles during operation and staffs can learn more about other conservation and development subjects at town during this period.
- (10) Coordination with ethnic armed groups (KNU and Mon Pyi Thit Party) in carrying out project activities in the TNR should also be enhanced at the field level as well as regional and national level for achieving expected goals of the project in the long term.

### **(b) Recommendations for Communities/Beneficiaries**

- (1) More supportive revolving fund system for the communities should be introduced such as establishment of forest products and NTFPs based value added products (eg.,

fresh/fermented bamboo shoots, mushroom, fruit jams, elephant foot yam EFY production and processing etc.,) based on the interest of individual CFUGs and market demand.

- (2) Capacity and performance of CFUGs and CFMCs still needed to strengthen by mobilizing and follow up supporting for the established CFs where some planting scheme should also be revised based on the ground vegetation. Instead of planting new seedlings as plantation in well remained natural forest, Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) should be considered for more improvement of forest ecosystem and sustainability in the long term.
- (3) CFUGs should establish nurseries and produce seedlings very near the CFs and home gardens/multi-layer gardens should also be established at the farms where water is available even in the summer.
- (4) Awareness raising, talks, training and extension on biodiversity conservation for communities are still needed for ensuring effective conservation measures in the project villages.
- (5) CFs should also be established in the non-CF project villages based on the interest of individual village and budget availability for more effective conservation of remained natural forests and wildlife around those villages.
- (6) Marketing information and networking with all others stakeholders concerned (business firms and enterprise based NGOs) doing in the same field should be set up for ensuring promotion of Forest products.
- (7) Community based ecotourism should also be initiated in the CFs villages where tourism services (waterfalls, trekking along the streams in the CFs, bird watching and fishing) are available throughout the year.

## 8. Activities requested by the CFUGs and Non-CFUGs

### (a) CFUGs

Village	Continue Activities of Phase 3	Proposed New Activities for Phase 4
<b>Thetkekwt</b>	More support in revolving fund for CFUGs	Establishing watershed conservation area
	Continue support in regular operational activities of CF	Community based ecotourism initiative
		Preservative technique for fresh bamboo shoot and fermented bamboo-shoot making training
		Mushroom cultivation training
		Installation of solar power for household use
<b>Yaypone</b>	Continue fish farming	Ensuring Individual land ownership in CFs

<b>Village</b>	<b>Continue Activities of Phase 3</b>	<b>Proposed New Activities for Phase 4</b>
	Continue support in revolving fund for CFUGs	Renovation of road access to CFs
	Continue extension programs, talks and training on CFs and biodiversity conservation	Animal husbandry training
	Continue support for seedlings	Permission for harvesting of wood and bamboos systematically in line with CF management plan
		Handy-craft training should be extended up to understanding of the participants
		Trainings should be delivered in the village
<b>Yay Phoo</b>	Continue support for fruit tree seedlings	To reform CF systematically
	Continue support for revolving fund with low interest rate	Support for livestock by providing chicken and piglets
	Continue support for trainings, talks and awareness raising on forest and wildlife conservation	Trainings provided by the project should be placed in the nearest place of the village
		Forest nursery establishment near the village
<b>Zinbar</b>	Awareness raising, talks, training and extensions on natural forest and wildlife conservation	Community based ecotourism initiative
	More support for revolving fund of CFUGs	Preservative methods for fresh bamboo shoots
	Support for implements used in CF establishment	Jam making training (mango, lemon, durian, pumpkin, etc.,)
	Forest nursery establishment training	Wheat bakery making training
		Marketing information sharing on local products
		Development of small irrigation facility along the stream in CF for village use

### Non-CFUGs

<b>Village</b>	<b>Continued Activities of Phase 3</b>	<b>Proposed New Activities for Phase 4</b>
Mayan chaung, Hein Ze, Mi chaung laung, Kawt Hlaing , Kyay Zuu Taw, Mile 60	Continue extension programs (awareness raising, talks, training on forest and biodiversity conservation )	Establish CFs in the non-CF project villages
		Marketable NTFPs based value added products making

Village	Continued Activities of Phase 3	Proposed New Activities for Phase 4
		Networking with all other stakeholders NGOs
		Elephant Food Yam production/processing training
		Fresh Bamboo-shoot production annually

**(b). Activities recommended by field level project staffs at the Focus Group Discussion**

Sr.	Continued Activities of Phase 3	Proposed New Activities for Phase 4
1	Capacity building of the project staffs (English language proficiency) including local staffs	Initiative of small scale enterprise
		Community based ecotourism at potential sites/villages only
		Exploring marketing network
		Women Income Generation
		Improving coordination with ethnic armed groups
		Construction of basecamp for effective patrolling at an appropriate places (Yay pone, Thetkekwet and Kyaukchet)
		Communication (icom) for effective operation
		Emergency support for all staffs during the operation
		Selection of criteria for local staffs
		Support team should be set up for patrolling and effective team work is needed
		Social mobilization skills (Use of PRA tools) should be provided for the field staffs,
		Vehicles, 10 motor cycles + (3 DT) and 9 generators for LOUs and 1 boat suited to local.
		Staffs should be fully equipped in the field operation

Sr.	Continued Activities of Phase 3	Proposed New Activities for Phase 4
		Incentives (Salary and bonus) should be increased based on the individual performance of local staffs.

## 9. Strategy/Action plan for implementation of Fourth Phase project (2017-2018 to 2020-2021)

During Focus Group Discussion with project field staffs at Mi Chaung Laung Sub-Office, attended participants also had explored some possible approaches to more effective implementation of Phase 4 TNRP project activities and the strategy/action plans were suggested based on practical experience of field staffs from the past to date.

Step 1	Inception workshop on 4 <sup>th</sup> phase TNRP project with multi-stakeholder involvement at Dawei (Taninthayi Region Government, General Administration Departments, District and township level departments concerned, (Forest Department, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Environmental Conservation Department, Agricultural Department, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Rural Development Department, etc.), Ethnic Armed Groups/Organizations (KNU, Mon Pyi Thit Party), NGOs/CSOs, 3 private partner companies (the Mottama Gas Transportation Company Limited –MGTC, Taninthayi Pipeline Company LLC (TPC) and Andaman Transportation Limited (APL) ), relevant press and media groups
Step 2	Develop action plan for year 1 of 4 <sup>th</sup> phase TNRP
Step 3	Informing action plan for year 1 of 4 <sup>th</sup> phase TNRP to multi-stakeholders concerned at Dawei
Step 4	Implement action plan for year 1 of 4 <sup>th</sup> phase TNRP
Step 5	Reviewing completed outputs of year 1 and redesign action plan of year 2

## 10. Conclusions

In general, the expected goals of TNRP in the long term can be achieved through multi-stakeholders involvement in each process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of the 4 year phase based project. Given the current social and political climate of Myanmar, efforts for conservation and development are underway to move forward all over the country. Upcoming TNRP project can set up more realistic approach or alternatives to address issues encountered in the past and all relevant stakeholders concerned should cooperate in striving for effective conservation of remained natural forests and biodiversity through innovative management. Cooperation with other relevant multi-stakeholders including Government Army and ethnic armed organizations should also be enhanced. Forest Department is likely to continue

its efforts for conservation of TNR while ensuring support for livelihoods of local communities residing in the TNR. In addition, alternatively TNRP also has the opportunity to coordinate with other similar nature and biodiversity conservation based projects across the TNR region such as World Wildlife Fund –WWF striving for conservation and development of ethnic communities.

**Appendix (A):**

**Most Significant Change in the project village Zinba during time frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2014) to (2016-2017)**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
1	Reduced numbers of wild fires in the village and forest	Establishment of Community Forestry CF (4794 acre) supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members with 3 CFUGs
2	30 year land tenure right + forest products use	Establishment of Community Forest supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
3	Established CF area for the village and boundary identified	Establishment of Community Forest supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
4	Land tenure right attainment for Individual member	Establishment of Community Forest supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
5	Extra-income support for basic needs of the families	Support of revolving fund to CFUGs by the TNRP	137 CFUG members
6	Extra-income support for basic needs of the families	Through the sales of NTFPs from established CFs supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
7	Growing of perennial fruit trees (cashew nut, lemon and betel nut, etc., )	Establishment of CF supported by TNRP	Mostly in CFUG-1 and 2, a few in CFUG-3
8	Established natural forest conservation area in CF	Establishment of CF supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
9	Families were more aware on importance of forest conservation	Awareness raising talks and training on CF establishment supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members + non CFUG members
10	Harvested forest products systematically in line with CFMP	Through establishment of CF supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members
11	Improved natural forests	Through establishment of CF supported by TNRP	137 CFUG members+ non CFUG members



**Most Significant Change in the project village Yay Pone during time frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2014) to (2016-2017)**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
1	Attainment of right for growing crops and perennial fruit trees as agroforestry	Establishment of Community Forestry CF (936 acre) supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members
2	Teamwork and coordination improved among the CFUG	Establishment of Community Forest supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members
3	Reduced risk of wild fire in the village and forests	Establishment of fire break and implements supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
4	No unsystematic harvesting of forest products in the village	Awareness raising talks on conservation of forest and CF establishment support by TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
5	Attainment of knowledge on systematic growing of crops, trees, livestock (fish, chicken, pig)	Systematic agriculture and livestock training provided by the TNRP	56 CFUG members
6	Communities were aware of environmental conservation	Awareness raising talks on forest and biodiversity conservation supported by the TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
7	Increase number of wild animals in the forest (especially many fishes )	Conservation of natural forests and streams through CF establishment supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
8	Increased water resources compared to the past	Conservation of spring catchment through establishment of CF supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
9	Families basic needs improved	Revolving fund for households through home shops, goat, chicken and pig rearing , supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members
10	Reduced natural disasters such as floods and strong winds	Conservation of remained natural forests through CF establishment supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members + Non CFUG members

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
11	Improved natural forests	Through establishment of CF supported by TNRP	56 CFUG members+ Non CFUG members

**Most Significant Change in the project village Yar Phoo during time frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2014) to (2016-2017)**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
1	Attainment of right for harvesting wood and bamboos	Establishment of Community Forestry CF (591 acre) supported by TNRP	> 60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
2	Reduced risk of wild fire in the village	Awareness raising on fire management and establishment of fire break in CF supported by TNRP	> 60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
3	Increased water resources for the village due to reduced number of Taungya cuttings	Conservation of forests thorough establishment of CF supported by TNRP	>60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
4	Reduced number of unsystematic harvesting wood and bamboos	Awareness raising talks on conservation of forest and CF establishment support by TNRP	>60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
5	Attainment of little capital and extra-income support for basic needs of families	Revolving fund for households basic needs supported by TNRP	.> 60 CFUG members
6	Fruit trees improved and survived as increase water resources in the forest	Conservation of remained natural forest through CF establishment supported by TNRP	>60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members
7	Natural forests become more green and pleasant	Conservation of remained natural forest through CF establishment supported by TNRP	>60 CFUG members + Non CFUG members

**Most Significant Change in the project villages and project staffs of TNRP during time frame of 3<sup>rd</sup> phase TNRP (2013-2014) to (2016-2017)**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Changes</b>	<b>Causes of the Change/Project Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
1	Participation and coordination of local communities improved	Extension, meetings, trainings and events of forest and biodiversity conservation and livelihood support by the TNRP	All target villages
2	More support for revolving fund of CFUG members	Establishment of Community Forest supported by TNRP	All CFUG members
3	Boundary demarcation post established in the Core Zone and identified boundary of gas pipeline	Boundary demarcation	
4	Know more about biodiversity as extend patrolled area where project staffs had never been there before	Research on biodiversity	
5	Attainment of knowledge on making of rattan and bamboo handicraft by the communities	Rattan and bamboo craft making training supported by TNRP (Through CF establishment)	Targeted villages
6	Enhanced capacity of project staffs ( attained knowledge of application of GPS/GIS)	GPS/GIS training (Staff capacity building)	Targeted staffs
7	Established more CFs in the project area	Establishment of CFs supported by TNRP	12 CFUGs
8	Reduced numbers of wild fires significantly	Awareness raising talks and establishment of fire breaks in the CF supported by TNRP ( Control of wild fire)	Targeted villages
9	Villagers were more aware of the TNRP	Extensions, awareness raising talks, trainings and events provided by TNRP	Targeted villages
10	Communities were aware on importance of wildlife conservation	Awareness raising talks on biodiversity conservation provided by TNRP	Target villages

Sr.	Changes	Causes of the Change/Project Activity	Beneficiaries
11	New extension approaches applied in ethnic armed groups controlled area		
12	More instruments and equipment provided for field operation and office use		

**Annex: (B)****List of Participants at the FGDs in CF villages**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	U Nay Lin Htike	Ya Phu	Chairman (CFMC)	15.3.2017
2	U Kyi Thein	Ya Phu	Secretary (CFMC)	15.3.2017
3	U San Yi	Ya Phu	Treasurer (CFMC)	15.3.2017
4	U Khant Wai Phyoo	Ya Phu	Member (CFMC)	15.3.2017
5	U Than Tun	Ya Phu	Member (CFMC)	15.3.2017
6	Daw Aye Aye Win	Ya Phu	Member (CFMC)	15.3.2017
7	Daw Cho Cho Win	Ya Phu	Member (CFMC)	15.3.2017
8	U Saw Nge Nge	Zinbar	Secretary (CFMC) CFUG1	12.3.2017
9	U Tun Myat	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
10	Naw Kabya Htoo	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
11	U Saw Aung Tun	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
12	U Naw Do Kaw	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
13	U Maung Naing	Zinbar	Chairman (CFMC) CFUG 3	12.3.2017
14	U Lwun	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
15	Daw San Aung	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
16	Daw Khin May	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
17	U Saw Heryson	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
18	U Than Tun Aye	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
19	U Khway Ni	Zinbar	Member (CFMC)	12.3.2017
20	U Saw Wah Me Say	Yay Pone	Chairman (CFMC)	14.3.2017
21	U Pho The	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
22	U Than Tun Oo	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
23	U Ohn Ngwe	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
24	U Than Zaw Hein	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
25	U Zaw Myo	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
26	Naw Ar Phaw	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
27	U Min Aung	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
28	Daw Naw May Soe	Yay Pone	Member (CFUG)	14.3.2017
29	U San Htoo	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
30	Daw Kyin Yi	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
31	Daw Tin Tin Thaung	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
32	U Kyaw Than	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
33	Daw Htoo May	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
34	Daw Aung Than	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
35	Daw Htay Htay	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG1)	13.3.2017
36	U Kyaw Khaing	Thetke Kwet	Village Administrator	13.3.2017
37	U Tun Win	Thetke Kwet	Chairman (CFMC)	13.3.2017
38	U Than Naing	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017
39	U Kyaw Htay	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017
40	Daw May Sein	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
41	Daw Khin Win	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017
42	Daw Saw	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017
43	U Saw Myint	Thetke Kwet	Member (CFUG 2)	13.3.2017
44	U Aung Min Thu	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
45	U Kyaw Hein	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
46	Ma Aye Thu Zar	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
47	Ma Win Mar Aye	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
48	Ma Zin Mar Cho	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
49	Ma Yamin Phyu Zin	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
50	Ma Ni Thant Sin	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
51	Ma Thazin Oo	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF village	18.3.2017
52	U Aung Soe Moe	Hein Ze	Village Administrator	18.3.2017
53	U Tin Tun Lwin	Mi Chaung Laung	Village Honorable Person	18.3.2017
54	U Myint Lwin	Mi Chaung Laung	Village Honorable Person	18.3.2017
55	U Min Sein	Kaw Hlaing	Village Administrator	18.3.2017
56	U Saw Naing Phaw	Kaw Hlaing	Chairman (CFMC)	18.3.2017
57	U Win Zaw Tun	Mayan Chaung		18.3.2017
58	U Saw Chi Win Htoo	Kyay Zuu Taw	Village Administrator	18.3.2017
59	U Win Naing	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF Village	18.3.2017
60	U Saw Kan Bwe	Kyay Zuu Taw	Non-CF Village	18.3.2017
61	U Win Kyaw	Mayan Chaung	Non-CF Village	18.3.2017
62	U Yar Zar Win	Mile 60	Non-CF Village	18.3.2017
63	U Si Thu Hein	Mile 60	Non-CF Village	18.3.2017

#### **List of Participants at the KII with CFUG members**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Position/occupation</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	U Saw Tin Myint	Zinba	Chair (CFUG2)/Garden	12.3.2017
2	U Saw Nge Nge	Zinba	Secretary (CFUG 1)/Gardern	12.3.2017
3	U Swan	Zinba	Member (CFMC), CFUG 2/Garden	12.3.2017
4	U San Htoo	Thetke Kwet	Tresurer (CFMC)/Garden	13.3.2017
5	Mya Thet Hmu	Thetke Kwet	Member CFUG/shopkeeper	13.3.2017
6.	U San Ngwe	Thetke Kwet	Secretary (CFMC)/ casual labor	13.3.2017
7	U Kyi Thein	Ya Phoo	Secretary (CFMC)/Garden	15.3.2017
8	U Nay Lin Htike	Ya Phoo	Chairman (CFMC)/Garden	15.3.2017
9	U San Yi	Ya Phoo	Accountant (CFMC)/Garden	15.3.2017
10	Naw Ah Phaw	Yay Pone	Treasurer (CFMC)/Ex-teacher	14.3.2017
11	U Chit The Aung	Yay Pone	Member (CFMC)/Garden	14.3.2017
12	Saw Wah Me Say	Yay Pone	Chairman(CFMC)/Garden	14.3.2017

**List of participants at the FGDs with TNRP field staffs**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Station</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	U Hlaing Myo Tun	Hein Ze	Deputy RO	16.3.2017
2	U Zaw Myo Naing	Mi Chaung Laung	Deputy RO	16.3.2017
3	U The Ko Ko	Mi Chaung Laung	Range Officer (Lead Extension)	16.3.2017
4	U Sein Win	Mayan Chaung	Deputy RO	16.3.2017
5	U Kyaw Thuya	Yay Pone	Forester	16.3.2017
6	U Sai Thiha Aung	Mayan Chaung	Patrolling	16.3.2017
7	U Saw Rona Sar	Hein Ze	Patrolling	16.3.2017
8	U Win Zaw Aye	Mi Chaung Laung	Patrolling	16.3.2017

**List of participants at meetings with governmental departments**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	U Zaw Ya	Forest Department, Kalein Aung	RO	17.3.2017
2	U Saw Min Naing	Agriculture Department, Kalein Aung	Township Officer	17.3.2017
3		General Administration Department, Kalein Aung	Township Officer	17.3.2017
4	U Tha Lin Aung	Fire brigade Department, Kalein Aung	Township Officer	17.3.2017
5	U Thein Ko	Forest Department, Yay Phyu	Township Officer	17.3.2017
6	U Kyaw Wunna	TNRP, Forest Department	Project Staff Officer	17.3.2017
7	U Win Maung Aye	TNRP, Forest Department	Project Admin Officer	

Photo Record for Field Work



Focus Group Discussion with MSC exercise



Focus Group Discussion with Non CFUGs



## Photo Records for Field Work



Fish culture of a CFUG member

Group photo with Non CFUGs



Rattan and bamboo crafts at Michaung Laung Office

## Photo Records for Field Work

Boundary demarcation post of TNRP



Boundary demarcation post and checking route



CF plantation of Thetke Kwet

**List of acronyms**

ATL	Andaman Transportation Limited
CF	Community Forestry
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CFMC	Community Forest Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FD	Forest Department
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAD	General Administration Department
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNU	Karen National Union
MGTC	Mottama Gas Transportation Company Limited
MSC	Most Significant Change
MTR	Mid Term Review
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMSP	New Mon State Party
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
LOU	Local Operating Unit
TNR	Taninthayi Nature Reserve
TNRP	Taninthayi Nature Reserve Project
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PQPR	Project Quarterly Progress Report
RMT	Reserve Management Team
TPC	Taninthayi Pipeline Company LLC

**References:**

1. Mid Term Evaluation Report, TNRP, E Guard Environmental Services, January 2016
2. Project Quarterly Progress Reports (2013-2017)
3. Log-frame of TNRP Phase 3 (2013-2017)
4. The 'Most Significant Change' (MSC) Technique, Rick Davies and Jess Dart, version 1.0, April 2005