

**The Project for “Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the  
Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing  
Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)”**

**Report on End of Project Evaluation**

**Submitted**

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**October 12, 2015**

**Yangon, Myanmar**

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## **(ii) Glossary/Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AD	Agriculture Department
ALARM	Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland
BDS	Benefit Sharing System
CBNA	Capacity Building Needs Assessment
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CF	Community Forestry
CFMC	Community Forestry Management Committee
CFMP	Community Forestry Management Plan
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
3 D	Three Dimension
DALMS	Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics
EOP	End of Project Evaluation
FD	Forest Department
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior, Informed & Consent
GAD	General Administrative Department
IP	Implementing Partner
KII	Key Informant Interview
Logframe	Logical Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFA	Myanmar Forest Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PRC	Professional Research and Consultancy
RECOFTC	The Center for People and Forests

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SLRD	Settlement and Land Record Department
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People
UNREDD+	United Nation Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Program
VGYG	Village Green Development Youth Group
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

## End of Project Evaluation for Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)

### 1. Background and purpose of the project

The Pillar II Programme: Environmental Governance and Disaster Resilience Unit of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Myanmar had implemented the project called “Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)” with the duration of 2 years (September, 2013 to August 2015). The project had been implemented in three townships in Sagaing Region: Khamti, Layshi and Lahe with the expected outcome of increased youth participation in REDD+ and enhanced ethnic minority youth rights and measures to reduce the risk of corruption.

The purpose of this project is to

- a) enhance participation of CSOs in the right- based approach in REDD+ mechanism
- b) be able to perform on the climate change mitigation
- c) be able to tackle the measures against the corruption from benefit of carbon trade.

The project is focused to reach on three main outputs: 1) strengthened the network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with enhanced roles for youths, advocating a right based approach for REDD+; 2) enhanced awareness of ethnic minority youths on Climate Change, REDD+, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), and implications for right based development; and 3) trained youth representatives and enhanced awareness on anti-corruption measures, and approaches to promote transparency and equity in benefit distribution.

The three local NGOs: Advancing Life and Regenerating Mother Land (ALARM), Professional Research and Consultancy (PRC) and Myanmar Forest Association (MFA) are the project implementing partners working in closed collaboration with UNDP.

## 2. Methodology

The EOP was conducted by an independent national consultant in Myanmar. Firstly, the national consultant reviewed the provided necessary documents and details about the project (i.e. project proposal, reports, etc.). Throughout the evaluation period, the consultant worked closely with the national project manager of UNDP REDD+ in order to organize the review, planning for field visits, arranging logistics for conducting FGD and Key Informant Interviews (KII) with grassroots stakeholders in the selected villages from all project sites. Prior to conduct the EOP, UNDP suggested a brief of proposed methodology describing key target respondents to be interacted with/interviewed during EOP, sample size, key guiding questions, sources of additional information etc. Subsequently, in consultation with national project manager, the consultant agreed on the proposed methodology according to locally appropriateness with the current country context.

To interact with UNDP and its three implementing partner IP organizations, three KII sessions were separately held with responsible persons from Myanmar Forest Association (MFA), Advancing Life and Regenerating Motherland (ALARM) and Professional Research and Consultancy (PRC) at their head offices in Yangon respectively. Apart from that, as the project is working with Forest Department (FD) for technical and advisory support, additional one KII session was conducted (i.e. one with staff officer from Forest Department (FD) of Khamti and to understand their perceptions on current project and receive comments and suggestions. In addition, three more KIIs were also conducted with ex-trainees from Women Affairs Youth and Union Solidarity Development Party to understand their perceptions on REDD+ and the role of women in formulation of the project and receive comments and suggestions.

The consultant then visited all project sites where one project village in Khamti and one project village in Lashi were selected as sample villages except project village of Lahe township due to unfavorable weather condition and road access during evaluation trip. During the field visits, 3 FGD sessions and 3 KII sessions were held with a total of 29 participants (i.e. 13 females and 16 males) from three sample sites. The majority of participants are ToT graduates and Community Forestry User Group (CFUG) members and who attended either township or community level ToT trainings or who joined the village awareness raising campaign events.

Lastly, the findings from the desk review as well as the results of FGDs and 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 challenges and lesson learnt encountered during the project implementation based on the key dimensions of evaluation guide provided by the UNDP.

## 2.1. Limitations of the EOP

The evaluation process in the field had to be completed within a very tight timeframe to provide key findings to UNDP. In addition, during the field assessment, the consultant also faced a common issue in conducting FGDs with visited communities (i.e. targeted participants were not available as they are being engaged in various casual works outside their villages to earn incomes). Most Community Forest User Group (CFUG) members were also not available in Aung Myin Tha village of Layshi township as they were busy with road construction works in the village. In addition, heavy rain and difficult access to targeted villages of Lahe township were also major limitation to accomplish the field works in accordance with the planned schedule. So these limitations have, to some extent, affected the validation of field findings as well as quality of analysis and reporting.

## 3. Key Findings

### 3.1. Relevancy

Based on the desk reviews on completion reports of implementing partners, mid-term review of the project and findings from the field observations, the project achievements against planned indicator and targets of “Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)” have been described in the table 3.1

Description	Target	Achievement %
<b>Output: 1) strengthened the network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)/Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with enhanced roles for youths, advocating a right based approach for REDD+;</b>		
# of CSOs participating in network	30 CSOs	> 100 % (45 CSOs participated in network)
# of youth participating in network	300 youths	> 100 % (450 youths participated in network)
# of youth participating in central Executive committee	60 youth	11.6 % (7 youth participated in 3TWG of REDD+ network)
<b>Output: 2) enhanced awareness of ethnic minority youths on Climate Change, REDD+, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), and implications for right based development;</b>		
# of IEC materials on Climate Change and REDD+ and UNDRIP	15000 pamphlet/posters	100 %

# of participants (girls and boys) in various types of trainings, workshops and advocacy events	300 youths	100 % (450 youths participated in network)
# of workshops, trainings and advocacy events	8 times	> 100 % (9 times )
# of sound seedlings	40,000 seedlings	97 % (38923 seedlings)
# area of community conservation forests	200 acre	> 100 % (630 acre of CF)
<b>Output: 3) trained youth representatives and enhanced awareness on anti-corruption measures, and approaches to promote transparency and equity in benefit distribution.</b>		
# of IEC materials	15,000 pamphlets	100 %
# of participants (girls and boys) in various types of trainings, workshops and advocacy events	300 youths	>100% ( 775 youth)
# of workshops, trainings and advocacy events	6 times	100 % (6 times)
# of management plan on benefit distribution system	2 systems	100 % (3 CF management plan identified benefit distribution system)

Generally, the project had successfully accomplished almost the activities for achieving expected outputs mentioned in the project logframe. Even some outputs are more than the targeted numbers (i.e. area of community conservation forests (630 acre) and number of CSOs participating in network (45 CSOs)). In this regard, overall objectives of the project has been achieved to a certain extent within a very short time frame 2013 September -2015 August especially in strengthening established CSOs (youth representatives) on REDD+ mechanism and their performance on climate change mitigation measures in a right based approach such as starting establishment of 3 community forests (CF) in Khamti, Layshi and Lahe township and land approval from Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics (DALMS) has been received for establishing these three CFs.

45 Village Green Development Youth Groups (VGYG) for performing the required tasks of REDD+ process in Naga land for the present and future have been set up through the project support. Each VGYG had also developed their own internal rules and regulations for carrying out required activities in their village in future with close supervision and facilitation of project support. Since local CSOs/CBOs involvement in REDD+ readiness process is a crucial point, a total of 7 youth representatives elected from the project townships has also participated in the national level REDD+



stakeholder network workshop as members in 3 different technical working groups namely Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguard Technical Working Group, Legal Technical Working Group and REDD+ project. They had presented and shared their own experiences and opinions on indigenous people involvement in REDD+ roadmap and implementation process in Naga land with other participants of the workshop. But, they could not stand at the network meeting with their own role since they have not officially registered their VGYGs yet. In addition, township level advocacy workshops had also been held in 3 project townships for sharing REDD+ implementation and advocating local authorities for customary land tenure of project villages and receiving local governments' agreement/comment on local tenure system and indigenous rights project village developed by project staffs, youth activists and village youth facilitators. All of project villages in khamti, Layshi and Lahe Township had identified customs of resources sharing and usage and landuse types based on the ownership categories existing in the villages. All project villages had also developed draft village development plans based on their individual land use 3D map. A complete sets of IEC materials totally 15000 pamphlets/posters on climate change and REDD+ and UNDRIP had also been distributed to targeted beneficiaries. Even though comprising of 12 youth members in average in VGYG, only 3 or 4 youth members actively participated in trainings, workshops and village campaigns regarding REDD+ implementation process.

Furthermore, a total of 2609 households in three township of project area had been received posters and pamphlets on REDD+, anti-corruption and benefit distribution system (BDS) and 97 representatives from various government departments had also received those posters and pamphlets. Three township level training for youth representatives regarding BDS and anti-corruption awareness and regional review workshop on sustainable financial mechanism and potential partnership and donor mapping development had also been successfully held in Khamti, Layshi and Lahe township and Yangon. Similarly the project has also trained 579 youth for acquiring awareness on BDS and anti-corruption in all project townships. But only two third of the youths were quite aware of these due to language barrier and technical terms. A website named [www.myanmar-redd.org](http://www.myanmar-redd.org) had also been developed for sharing information on REDD+ preparation in Myanmar with the others.

Based on the findings from desk reviews on project reports and field observations, almost the expected outputs (100%) were achieved and only a few of project output 1 such as 60 youth involvement in central executive committee was not fully achieved as over- ambitious to accomplish with the existing situation of local and national level REDD+ process. Regarding the expected outcomes of the project activities, some project activities such as community forest establishments and networking with others for accelerating the REDD+ readiness process presumably continue the required tasks to be carried out as mentioned in their management and workplan if stakeholders concerned are supportive enough to carry on those activities. National level stakeholders engagement in REDD+ readiness process through regular meetings, workshops and follow up trainings can upgrade the capacity of established youth representatives of CSOs from Nagaland for ensuring full performance of all trained youths in future REDD+ and its related activities.

Results of 3 key informant interview KII sessions in all three project townships described that most of the interviewees were not able to respond to the questions regarding the meaning of REDD + and the concept of CF very well. Only interviewees who are also youth mobilizers are well aware of REDD+ and CF concept. But, all of the interviewees were well aware on the importance of forest conservation for their sustainable livelihoods. Youth mobilizers and youth groups representatives had worked together for accomplishing the planned activities in a timely manner only during the period of project implementation with support of project staffs concerned. They were not able to initiate their own plans and carry on required activities such as organizing and facilitating VGYGs and CFUGs for continuation of follow up activities in the villages. Even during the project implementation period, some youth group leaders could not supervise and monitor the village level awareness campaigns due to limited time frame and facility and language barriers. Although, VGYG had been established well with support of trained youth mobilizers and village facilitators in all project villages, they haven't developed any plan regarding REDD+ to carry out required activities in future.

The inputs such as transferring of awareness and knowledge of REDD+ and its associated subjects and technical matters to targeted Naga people were quite realistic and appropriate at this time and under current political climate of national and regional context. Only through trained youth mobilizers, establishment of VGYG and CFUGs in the project villages, project's expected results (outcomes) could not be achievable. Sense of ownership and potential benefits from REDD+ and legal support for securing the customary rights on resources use in Nagaland are crucial for ensuring the expected results (outcomes) of the project. Hence the UNDP's strategy focused on the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation into local participatory planning process, currently proposed CFs in 3 Project Township is underway for assuring participatory forest management which could be one of climate change mitigation measures. Involvement of 7 youth representatives at the national level stakeholder engagement in REDD+ mechanism would be the first stepping stone for democratic resource governance. In this regards, the project components for "Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)" is generally relevant to the identified needs.

Currently the climate change impacts have been seriously threatening grassroots communities in Asia including Myanmar and other neighboring countries. The current project is highly relevant with pressing needs of several countries within the region in terms of right timing, design and approach. Forest Department has also launched its small scale REDD+ programs in some locations to increase knowledge of local people on climate change and REDD+, to ensure social safeguards of the local grassroots and to make readiness for implementing nationwide REDD+ program (i.e. carbon trade) from 2020 onwards.

Hence, it is important for key stakeholders like technicians, policy makers and civil society organizations including grassroots facilitators to complement each other for effectiveness of REDD+ program in Myanmar. In this case, FD is most willing to take responsibility for strengthening

technical capacity of all stakeholders while UNDP is taking supporting roles for strengthening institutions of democratic and local governance, the environment and disaster risk management and government efforts for poverty reduction with the emphasis on right based, gender sensitive, inclusive and equity.

Prior to the grassroots project, REDD+ Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) conducted within Asian region has clearly indicated that the level of awareness and knowledge of stakeholders on climate change and REDD+ was considerably low due to lack of accessible and contextualized information. The CDNA in Myanmar also revealed the similar findings with other project countries. With current changing contexts, the project is designed to empower and hand over its deliverable process and facilitation roles to the grassroots stakeholders of Naga youths to roll out the field level trainings and village campaigns to outreach more grassroots communities across the Nagaland. It is assumed that participation of trained youth mobilizers and youth leaders at the township level trainings will contribute to attain awareness and knowledge of local communities on REDD+, climate change, BDS and anti-corruption measures later change their mindset on minimizing climate change impacts in terms of their individual efforts on environmental conservation.

The grassroots stakeholders (i.e. forest dependent households, local communities and indigenous peoples, community based organizations, community forest user groups) are the main target groups to lead the community-level events to receive rapid response of their community members on the project activities and to address different climate change issues according to specific local contexts. Specific measures are also taken in the project design to include other key stakeholders such as government staff, local authority, NGOs and CSOs to influence and integrating aspirations and concerns of grassroots stakeholders in the policy making process. In terms of positive perspectives on cross cutting issues, women, youth, children and other ethnic minority groups are highly encouraged to participate in the REDD+ capacity development programs. Consequently, the project delivered simple and locally relevant information on climate change and REDD+ through its program.

Moreover, as the country still lacks coordinated and targeted approaches to influencing REDD+ policy implication process, UNDP intends to provide a common platform to all key stakeholders through a series of reflection workshops to share their experiences of REDD+ implementation status in Nagaland. Networks are intended to be strengthened among national organizations as well as between project countries to be able to learn each and exchange ideas on effectiveness of REDD+ capacity building across the region.

In the past, it has also been difficult to communicate the aspirations and concerns of the grassroots to national governments in a coordinated and strategic manner due to limited capacity and lack of awareness on REDD+. Planning processes and communication among the stakeholders at different levels was also lacking. Hence, the project has made considerable efforts on increasing awareness and improving knowledge on linkages between climate change and forest degradation and

deforestation, understanding basic concept of REDD+, and identifying basic framework of REDD+ through its implementations with the aims of effectively contributing to the REDD+ planning and policy process, communicate their perspective to policy makers, and thus are well positioned to potentially benefit from REDD+ for local socio-economic development.

In concise, the project design, strategy and approach used are highly relevant to the country's current changing contexts (i.e. environmental, socio-political and economic) as well as capacity and knowledge gaps of grassroots stakeholders of youth in Nagaland on climate change and REDD+.

### **3.2. Effectiveness**

The project titled Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is designed to achieve three expected Outcomes with 3 Outputs from its project implementations. It is stated that through its different capacity building programs for the targeted youths of Nagaland the project aims to achieve community driven development institutions that support local governance in service deliver ; inclusive growth, including agricultural development and enhancement of employment opportunities, reduced vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, improved environmental and natural resource management and promotion of energy conservation through access to affordable and renewable energy, particularly in off-grid local communities; and promotion of democratic governance and rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human rights.

Since the beginning, the project has conducted regional level consultation process in Khamti, Lahe and Layshi township (i.e. project orientation and inception workshops) with key stakeholders (i.e. , Office of Chairman of the Naga Self Administrated Committee (Lahe), District and Township Administrative Committees, General Administrative Departments, Members of Parliament, FD, SLRD, AD, Livestock and Fishery Department, Mining Department, Local CSOs and Ethic community groups and partner organizations) to make sure that they all remain same page with common understanding on the approach, concept and activities of Improvement of the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region in Myanmar through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) project. At the same time, the project has conducted consultation and regular coordination meetings, which has built good coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders such as local authority and FD. Close coordination with those stakeholders has resulted in easy and increased access to communities through their channels (i.e. township FD staff in Khamti and local authority in Lahe and Layshi) to carry out the trainings, workshops and awareness campaigns at village level.

Prior to the capacity building programs for the targeted youth of Nagaland, the packages of training and all relevant IEC materials were developed and/or modified in consultation with implementing partners, staff from forest department and national project team to be more user friendly and locally or culturally appropriate for target communities.

At the time of reporting, the project has demonstrated certain level of effectiveness due to the TOT trainings at township levels, which are quite effective in terms of availability and participation of youth mobilizers in the follow-up cascading trainings and awareness campaigns in the target villages. It is quite common that most visited local respondents could absorb only a few information and knowledge about impacts of climate change, REDD+ and CF from only one-stop service (i.e. cascading event). However, owing to the allocated timeframe and amount of budget, the project could not provide further supports to the target groups to respond to their arising needs such as sufficient facilitation skills and confidence of ToT trainees/youth mobilizers access to technical back-ups and/or follow-ups from the project to disseminate knowledge and information through community awareness raising events.

Reviewing their current perspectives on the training programs, in the past almost all visited communities in the Naga uplands were not fully understood of underlying causes of climate change impacts although they all aware of emerging environmental issues and associated impacts on their livelihoods. Though the concept of REDD+ is still very new to them, the youth of Nagaland came to realize that deforestation and forest degradation has been one of the key drivers to climate change and its associated impacts, which are threatening their livelihoods and social status after engaging in different capacity building programs regarding climate change, REDD+ and CF. The visited communities from Khamti are much interested in CF application and now three CFUGs have already applied for establishing CFs in their respective villages of Khamti, Layshi and Lahe township and also completed the CF management plans and submitted them to the FDs. In addition, the CFUGs were informally formed with some interested villagers in one village of Khamti township even though it is out of project area (i.e. Aung Myay village, neighboring with Kaung Hmu, project village). Aung Myay families wanted to protect encroachment of gold mines into their land through establishment of CFs and now this CFUG had already submitted their CF application to the FD of Khamti and also 400 seedlings had been planted in their proposed CF area of 5 acre. And so, this is one of the prominent unexpected outputs and results of UNDP REDD+ project in Nagaland. Similarly, other project villages of Khamti are also really interested to establish CFs in order to effectively conserve their remained natural forests while maximizing multiple products and benefits for the local residents.

Nonetheless, in terms of applications of the transferred knowledge through youth mobilizers volunteers, it is still hard to capture the evidences from quick observations and lack of information about feedback and comments of local respondents on their changed attitudes and/or acquired competences regarding the project's intended outcomes. For the time being, there are only a few concrete evidences with regards to changes of target communities in attitude and practices towards sustainable natural resources and forest conservation and management indicated by the EOP findings. Youth mobilizers and ex-trainees of youth groups participated in project activities only during the implementation period such as at the time of preparation and conducting trainings and organizing village campaigns together with project staffs. CBOs members were not able to contribute time and efforts especially in the rainy season as they had to stay at their taungya during cultivation season. In

addition, the trained youths are young enough for facilitation; they rarely receive the respect from others when organizing trainings and campaigns in their village. Village facilitators of all project villages were actively participated in developing land use and land cover with three dimensions models together with project team. All project villages had completed their land use mapping and identified potential village development plan draft and shared it with other stakeholders including local authority concerned at the township level advocacy workshops.

During the FGD with CFUGs at Nahin Paung Sai village in Khamti, only a few participants are aware of REDD + and importance of conserving remained natural forests even though they did not understand well all the concept of CF. Similarly the trainee who already received CF and its associated subjects such as forest nursery and carbon measurement practice was not able to transfer his learning to the others of the village due to limited time.

However, there was no follow-up visits to those interested communities to monitor their changes in perceptions, attitudes and interests after the events. Regarding CF application, the communities from all project townships still need to have sound knowledge and sufficient information on CFI to be fully understood on the nature of CF long-term process and key responsibilities of forest user groups. Therefore, as a very first step, the UNDP needs to fully understand their changed perceptions and attitudes on minimizing climate change impacts as well as their strategic interests, potentials and constraints to participate in the future REDD+ programs.

Regarding Outcome 2, UNDP has made some efforts in making good relationship with all key players (i.e. FD, partner organizations and CSOs) through its partnership and networking approach. On the ground UNDP has been working closely with potential stakeholders for policy advocacy matters different training programs. However, to achieve the expected Outcome 2 (i.e. synthesis and documentation of aspiration and concerns of targeted communities), the project still needs to demonstrate its strenuous efforts in terms of longer-term supports to the grassroots stakeholders of Nagaland to improve their institutional capacity, documentation skills and M&E system in the future of project. Moreover, a closed coordination mechanism should be built among UNDP and Naga Self Administrative Committee and GAD to minimize some communication gaps (e.g. selection of beneficiaries and identifying issues and priority solutions for future program that ensure strengthening the capacity of local CBOs in REDD+ readiness process) as much as possible to be able to stay on the same page while influencing the policy makers and REDD+ key stakeholders in country.

Benefit distribution systems BDS from future REDD+ implementation process had been identified for all project townships through provisions of a series of awareness raising trainings including IEC materials on REDD+, BDS and anti-corruption measures to the targeted villages of the project and holding the regional review workshops in each township of the project. However, it is too difficult to assess the capacity of youth representative in BDS and anti-corruption due to lack of sufficient information from the visited villages even though the targeted numbers of beneficiaries have been received knowledge and awareness on these subjects according to the project reports. The workshop

on sustainable financing mechanism and potential donor mapping for future REDD+ readiness process had also been conducted and identified an appropriate financing mechanism for village level namely Self Reliance Group SRG or block grant to support income generation of targeted beneficiaries in the villages. The workshop had also identified the potential donors for continuation of REDD+ readiness process in Myanmar; they are the governmental agencies, international and bi-lateral agencies and private ones. Since, RECOFTC Myanmar is also striving for REDD+ and social safeguards across the country, it would be the most appropriate partner in continuation of UNDP REDD+ readiness development process in future.

### **3.3 Efficiency**

Synthesis of findings has been resulted from KII and FGD with 37 participants (i.e. 14 females and 23 males), who were involved staff officer from FD of project township, staff of UNDP and partner organizations, youth mobilizers and CFUG members including village facilitators and the villagers participated in the village campaigns.

Generally the process of achieving expected outputs are quite efficient especially in strengthening of established CBOs for ensuring understanding on basic concepts of REDD+ , climate change, CF, BDS and anti-corruption in all project townships and even though some outputs are a little bit delayed in accomplishing the tasks of activities in a timely manner such as seedlings distributions could not had been reached to all targeted villages in Lahe due to very difficult road access to those villages and unfavorable weather. Similarly, land approval for establishment of proposed CFs in all project townships had been received very lately due to misunderstanding on CFI by the departmental staffs concerned and they have no experience in dealing with such kind of issuing land approval for CF establishment.

Through delivery of a series of capacity building trainings and awareness campaigns on REDD+, and climate change, youth mobilizer and facilitation skills to the target youths in all project townships, the project had completed almost expected outputs mentioned in the project logframe in a timely manner except a few expected outputs could not have been reached to the target (eg. facilitation training 97% achieved) and all targeted youths and beneficiaries have attained knowledge of basic concept on REDD +, climate change and mobilizing and facilitation for continuation of setting up their future community development and resources management plan in the respective villages in future.

Through the capacity building needs assessment (CBNA), project has identified lack of awareness and knowledge gaps of grassroots stakeholders on climate change and REDD+. Using partnership approach, the project is designed to meet their knowledge gap and capacity needs on climate change and its impacts with emphasis on REDD+ readiness process implementation. The project was able to respond positively to the pressing needs of local youth groups and communities in Nagaland by means

of different capacity building programs (i.e. trainings at township and village level and other participatory tools like Participatory Action Research PAR for developing village landuse map with three dimensions models, etc.) to increase awareness of stakeholders and also improve their knowledge on climate change and its impacts as well as on REDD+.

RECOFT is also striving for capacity building of local CBOs for ensuring attainment of knowledge on REDD+ and climate change in different villages of Layshi township through delivery of a package of trainings and campaigns, the approaches are similar to UNDP REDD+ project to some extent especially in consultation with stakeholders concerned and the contents of message on REDD + and climate change. Given it's similar approach, UNDP had also coordinated with RECOFTC especially in national level REDD+ network by sharing project experiences and policy matters to be addressed together with other stakeholders concerned working in the same field.

Management of the project from the beginning to end for achieving the expected outputs and results in targeted time frame, it seems to be quite satisfactory as the project had been accomplished almost targets in time. But only a few things on monitoring of existing activities could not be emphasized due to poor or lack of coordination and monitoring structure and practice between established CSOs and project team. Accountability for carrying out the tasks mentioned in the project results and resources framework are clear enough for all stakeholders concerned and UNDP and its implementing partners well performed the tasks mentioned in their individual TOR for achieving the expected outputs based on their own management and accountability structure. In the last 6 months of project time frame, MFA had to replace its three field staffs with two new staffs for completing its activities on a timely basis. Anyhow, management and accountability structure set up for the project implementation is quite efficient for achieving the expected outputs.

The project had been implemented in accordance with the UNDP's financial management processes and procedures. As the project approach was delivery of service with partnership of well experienced national NGOs/CSOs, the UNDP called for EOI from the interested organizations and review, assess and selected the qualified service providers. Individuals IP (ALARM and PRC) had used their own financial management process and procedures for accomplishing the outputs mentioned in the TOR of micro capital grant and UNDP managed the overall project implementations based on the quarterly progressive activity report together with financial report submitted by the IPs concerned. IPs had to submit external licensed auditor's report on their activities and finance matter to the UNDP. UNDP had to pay the charges for service delivery of MFA based on the satisfactory completion of all tasks of component activities with installments/payments according to TOR of UNDP's Professional Service Agreement-PSA. There are no prominently serious effects of delayed payment on service delivery of IP for carrying out their required activities and consequently it had not affected the project implementation.



**Strengths:** It is documented that a national level REDD+ networking and sustainable financing mechanism and potential donor mapping workshops were held with key stakeholders and government policymakers (NGOs, CSOs, UN agencies, FD, General Administrative, SLRD, Rural Development, etc.) to ensure their active participation in REDD+ policy and planning process at national level. 7 youth representatives of CBOs of Naga Self Administrative Zone involvement in national level REDD+ network is a potentiality for ensuring continuation of REDD+ readiness implementation in near future. Through, this activating network, communities of Nagaland can have more opportunities for learning new things suited to their specific needs of Naga communities and sharing of practical experiences in REDD+ to the others. In Addition, UNDP has now close collaboration with FD, Ministry Of Environmental Conservation and Forestry MOECF, focal ministry for REDD+ road map and readiness process in Myanmar. This close coordination with FD would be a major platform for accelerating REDD+ readiness implementation and developing more concrete policy matters and addressing communication gaps and arising issues on the ground. Similarly, as UNDP is also working together with RECOFTC in the same township of Layshi, Nagaland, it would be a great advantage for sharing experiences and approaches to REDD+ implementation in future.

**Weakness:** Even though the project strategy and focus was strengthening of the capacity of existing CSOs/CBOs for succeeding REDD+ readiness development process by building the capacity of Naga youths in the project area, the project could not fully strengthen the youths' capacity as expected within a two year project time frame as Naga youths are unfamiliar with such kind of project activities and almost the activities and delivered subjects and messages are very new to them and some could not catch all the concept of project idea and strategies especially for those who are in low level of education attainment. The project could not efficiently monitor and supervise for ensuring genuinely gainful participation and performance of youth groups and CFUGs within the limited time frame, staffs and budget allocation and this would lead to minimizing beneficiaries' interests and attitudes for continuation of future REDD+ readiness development activities in their region. VGYGs and CFUGs could not initiate their own work plans and tentative schedules for ongoing activities such as CF application, management plan formulation and distribution of seedlings to the beneficiaries concerned and this resulted in delayed seedlings distribution and incorrect planting in proposed CF area (eg. in planting under the bushes of fallow land with improper spacing in Aung Myay Tha village of Layshi township). Mode of transferring village forest nursery management techniques to the targeted beneficiaries was not so quite efficient in established village forest nurseries in all project townships due to poor or lack of knowledge on importance of transferring techniques in a participatory manner among the project staffs concerned. They had to work together with project staffs concerned only during the implementation of specific activities (i.e. at the time of village trainings and awareness campaigns) and they rarely had regular meetings or discussions on current project activities and future plans due to poor or lack of sufficient leadership and facilitation skills among the village facilitators and trained youths. On the one hand, the project had not prepared clear

exit strategy for keeping the established CBOs' capacity and their ongoing activities such as CF implementation process in all project townships.

**Opportunities:** Since VGYGs were actively involved during project implementation period, there are still opportunities for continuation of similar REDD+ or its related projects in Nagaland. Especially village facilitators of project villages of three townships were active to develop their land use and village development plan based on the established three dimension landuse and land cover map. Now all project villages have developed their landuse map and village development plan draft and this could be catalyst for initiating follow up REDD+ based development activities in the villages in future. In addition, established CFUGs in all project townships could be starting implementation of their operational works mentioned in the CF management plan with additional support of FD or external funding agencies or NGO for attaining CF certificate from the FD sooner or later and this would make REDD+ readiness process faster and lead to achieving the expected results of long term REDD+ development initiatives. Naga Self Administrative Committee and local line departments concerned had also demonstrated their willingness and legal support for the REDD+ project initiatives in Nagaland and their gainful involvement in REDD+ and climate change adaptation and mitigation program also help improve the institutional capacity of established CSOs striving for REDD+ and environmental governance in the region of Nagaland.

**Challenges:** The project had also encountered a lot of challenges from the very beginning to the end of implementation with an emphasis on accomplishing the expected outputs on a timely basis. Commonly found challenges in all project townships were unfavorable weather conditions, unfamiliar with project concept and organizational works, landslides in rainy season, remoteness and poor communication access, influence of mining companies on local communities and language barrier. In addition, weak communication, misunderstanding and coordination among the IPs, beneficiaries' availability in project implementation in time, low level of education of some targeted beneficiaries are also deterring some of the project outputs and outcomes from achieving the results.

### **3.4. Sustainability**

With the overall findings from the evaluation process, that the UNDP, with its project goal and objectives, was able to appropriately address most of the unmet needs of the grassroots stakeholders according to changing contexts of climate and emerging livelihood issues. At the national and sub-national level, the project has, to large extent, contributed to awareness of key stakeholders (i.e. government, NGOs and CSOs) on REDD+, climate change issues, and social safeguards of the grassroots communities in Nagaland and their involvement in the policy implications on REDD+ through a series of consultation meetings, trainings and workshops. Moreover, the project has also reproduced a number of trained youth mobilizers, village facilitators and CBOs by conducting a full package of trainings covering all relevant subjects on REDD+ readiness development process through which the trainees have received sound technical knowledge and sufficient facilitation skills to

cascade knowledge of forest dependent communities by community level trainings and awareness raising campaigns within the target areas.

It is proven that the target communities have certain awareness on climate change and its negative impacts, deforestation, the scarcity of forest resources and difficult livelihoods. However, at the time of reporting, the likelihood of sustainability is uncertain as they are not ready yet to take any further actions to impose positive responses on climate change impacts due to certain limitations. They may even impose negative responses on REDD+ if their attitudes are not much changed towards sustainable forest management practices and/or proper utilization of forest resources. Most of the visited CFUG members in Nahin Paung Saing feel insecure that their current livelihoods mainly rely on shifting cultivation and they haven't seen any opportunities or chance to improve their living condition within this current social political climate. The visited communities in Layshi are also worried about current land use practice of (i.e. shifting cultivation) since their livelihoods still highly rely on this practice. They still lack or have limited access to knowledge and information regarding better land use practice (i.e. permanent farming with sustainable agricultural practices such as integrated land use or agroforestry practices suited to upland ecosystem of Nagaland. )

To ensure sustainability and desired impacts, the project may need not only to increase their awareness on climate change, REDD+, BDS and anti-corruption 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 grassroots to have self-confidence and self-esteem spirits in managing environment and forests by enhancing mobilization of established CBOs and equipping them with necessary capacity.

There is no clearly specified and intended plan relevant to REDD+ readiness development process among the visited communities of the project villages due to lack of communication and monitoring mechanism between the project team and established CBOs since the project implementation completed. But, CFUGs of Nahin Paung Sai in Khamti has a weekly or monthly regular meeting for carrying on the application of CF certificate at the FD. 55 households of VGYGs of Padone Mu, a project village of Khamti had established a woodlot in their taungya by planting seedlings provided by the project and 4 other villages of Khamti had also draft plan to establish such kind of woodlots in their villages in coming years as they had to abandon the opportunity for establishing CFs in their villages due to land confiscation of the government for identifying jewellery land.

In order to strengthen the capacity and knowledge of established CBOs in Nagaland and enable them to initiate their own work plan and strategy for future activities, intensively inclusive follow up support relevant to REDD+ readiness development process and monitoring and evaluation mechanism for performance of CBOs, 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 institutional capacity of established CBOs ( eg, CFUGs in Nahin

Paung Saing of Khamti, Sanpya of Lahe and Aung Myay Tha of Layshi) are weak in practicing operational works during period of project implementation due to poor or lack of sufficient time frame and this project is the first experience for them and almost subject matters of the project contents are relatively new to them and consequently members could not absorb all message of the project idea especially the members who are in low education level and not able to understand Myanmar well. Trained youth mobilizers were actively participated in implementation of project activities especially in the trainings and villages campaigns from the beginning to the end of project. Almost all of them (Khamti and Layshi ) were good at basic knowledge on climate change, REDD+ , FPIC , UNDRIP, Land use and Land Management and CF and facilitation skill attainment from the project.

The project had accomplished all expected outputs mentioned in the results and resources framework in time. In order to accomplish expected outputs 1, 2, and 3 the project had started local stakeholders consultation in all three project townships through orientation and inception workshop for identifying potential partner CBOs to join the project team. The project had organized awareness campaign on project, REDD+, Green House Gas Emission, Ecosystem, FPIC, UNDRIP, CF and upgraded the management and social dealing skill to local CSOs/CBOs youths in all 45 target villages. In addition, capacity building trainings such as youth mobilization training, village facilitation training, ex-training and land use and land management trainings had been conducted in order to enhance local youth awareness particularly on Climate Change, REDD+, FPIC, UNDRIP and PAR. Similarly, the project had also completed delivering of trainings on anti-corruption measures and right based approaches, transparency and equitable benefit distribution systems to all 45 target villages in all project townships. The project had also accomplished township level advocacy workshop on promoting transparency and equitable benefit sharing systems in each project township and also completed the national level REDD+ network meeting and sustainable financing mechanism and potential donor mapping workshop in Yangon. Involvement of 7 youth representatives from Nagaland at the national level REDD+ networking meeting was a remarkable achievement within the very short time frame of the project. Due to lack of sufficient time frame, difficulty in collecting targeted interviewees and unavailability of sufficient numbers of respondents at the time of field visits to targeted project villages, the findings of capacity assessment for individual and organizational level might be somewhat deviated from the real situation. Networking and communication channel, education level, interest and willingness, facilitation and social dealing with other stakeholders are some of the major contributing factors to strengthening the capacity of individual and organizational level. Lack of sufficient willingness, poor education level and social dealing skill and secure fund and facility for carrying out planned activities are also major constraints to strengthening the capacity of individual and organizational level.

The results and findings from field assessment clearly indicate that the most visited communities are able to address climate change impacts and their livelihood issues due to capacity strengthening program implemented by the project.

Participation of women is a little bit low in the most FGDs held in project villages. The evidences from the interviews indicate that most women, who attended the awareness raising events at their villages, found difficulties in expressing their understanding on REDD+ and CF.

Most of the participants at the KIIs and FGDs with CFUG members said that it is very hard to recall the messages since there are several topics and contents delivered by the events within a short timeframe. Therefore, it is important to note that only one time training is not realistic especially for the rural poor communities in Myanmar to be perceived all key messages and/or entire information.

In general, Carbon Trade is one of the topics that the visited communities could not fully capture due to its new concept and generalized explanation by the facilitators.

There was no follow-up visit made by the partners to provide technical mentorship to village facilitators to meet the expected outcomes (i.e. retention and/or application of knowledge of trainees received from the training and awareness events).

The most youth mobilizer's trainees suggested that they still need technical supports (i.e. mentoring and coaching to improve their facilitation skills and technical knowledge) from the partner organizations to ensure that the ex-trainings being delivered are efficient and effective.

Limited budget and human resources did not allow the partner staff to visit the target villages for monitoring or follow ups as necessary.

The main lessons learnt from the project implementation were mentioned below:

- Strong support from local authority , collaboration of local line departments and local CSOs
- Some of the target villages in Khamti township are under influence of mining companies since most of them are employed by these companies
- Language barrier in Lahe and Layshi townships and local people use only Nagamese and English
- Unfavorable weather condition especially in the rainy season and poor road access to the target villages retarding the project activities
- Most of the local people are unfamiliar with development concepts, organizations and project activities
- Subject matter of carbon measuring and three dimension land use mapping are difficult for most of the villagers participants and CFUGs have no sufficient capacity to develop their own CF management plan

- Designing draft BDS and identifying percentage of BDS was for difficult for the villagers as policy on sharing carbon benefit with other stakeholders concerned has not been identified.
- Some villagers were worried about participating in REDD+ project as they didn't have any experience in dealing with NGOs
- Most of the mining works were taken near the project villages of Khamti
- Monitoring and close supervision is needed for all project villages from the beginning to the end of the project
- Even though , customary law regarding resources use in the villages is existed, it could not be applied
- Although, local Naga people are well aware on the importance of remained natural forests, they were not able to practice in reality due to poverty and economic hardship
- Youth mobilizers had to involve as the lead instead of facilitator in carrying out activities in villages of Khamti in a participatory manner
- The 5 day training period is too short to absorb and understand all the contents of curriculums very well for the youth mobilizers
- The term of Environmental conservation in Myanmar and English will be difficult for local Naga people and also very new to them and they do not speak Myanmar language with strangers
- No doubt in participation of youths in REDD+ in each project village since the youths were interested to develop their indigenous region except in busy time for their survival works
- Some villages outside the project area were also interested to restore their remaining natural forests through establishment of CFs ( eg. Aung Myay village and other neighboring villages of Khamti project villages and now a CFUG from Aung Myay has applied for establishing 5 acre CF at the FD of Khamti )
- Alternative income generation opportunities should be created by the project so the local people can fully participate in the project implementation
- Women participants who completed training on role of women in climate change, REDD+ awareness, forest carbon measuring are really interested to learn gender equity in participation

of all project activities and they also want to receive other capacity building trainings such as computer and English speaking

- Village development plan should be done within the manageable scope of the villagers.
- Sustainable land use practices such as integrated land use or agroforestry practices suited to upland ecosystem of Naga land are needed
- Government line department should fully support for the local communities in implementation of REDD+ project and meaningful coordination among the department and with project team is also necessary

## **4. Lessons Learned**

### **Capacity Building**

- The further follow up programme is needed to revisit the project villages to strengthen or improve established CBOs' awareness on climate change and REDD+. Firstly, a refresher training workshop should be provided to the village facilitators to enable them multiply awareness raising sessions at their respective villages. The preparation of hands-on practice or rehearsal prior to community training events is highly recommended to make this program more effective.
- A participatory action planning process should be applied to be able to identify community action plans with potential activities regarding climate change adaptation/mitigation measures by respective communities.
- The further follow up programme is needed to ensure the confidence and capacity of facilitators at different levels with required facilitation skills by providing refresher trainings and/or hands-on and hands-off process to them. In addition, the selected village facilitators should be respectable for all villagers.

### **Ex-trainings**

The following are the recommendations to take on board for the future programming:

- ✓ During the planning stage, the contents of ex- training should be carefully determined not only based on what are most needed to achieve the aimed objectives but also the general/basis education level of local community members and their keen interests.
- ✓ In delivering ex-trainings, it is also important to clearly understand about the goal and objectives of the project to reach the target audiences.

- ✓ The contexts and outlines of training materials are generally met with knowledge gap of the communities but the layout of each poster is full of several messages and illustrations. It will be better for the rural community if there are only a few contents or key message described in each poster to attract their interests at the first sight.
- ✓ More attention needs to be paid on evaluation of the ex-trainings to measure whether their outcomes are worthwhile and sustainable for the future. The technical inputs and training materials should be highly satisfied by the stakeholders to reflect their real interests and strategic needs.

### **Communication and Coordination**

- As the findings indicate a need for increased communication UNDP should be more exposed through different communication channels (i.e. national, sub-national and community) to translate aspirations and concerns of grassroots stakeholders into government's mandates and policies to achieve the intended impacts of the current project.
- Make regular communications with established CBOs to ensure that whether they are able to deliver key messages regarding climate change impacts and REDD+ to their community members and continue developing follow up plan and taking actions based on their individual specific needs
- The partners should have more consultation and coordination while implementing project activities among them for ensuring expected results of target beneficiaries
- Documenting the cases issued by the community, evidence-based information should inform the policy making process of REDD+ through regular communication channels.

### **Program Design and Strategy**

- To meet the expected outcomes, the project communities should be clearly informed about objectives of their participation in the project activities
- Accessibility of project locations should be carefully considered to ensure achieving intended results and impacts. The project might have more visible outcomes if the activities are implemented in an easy accessible area because the partner staff can frequently monitor the progress, changes as well as issues and problem encountered by the project communities.
- To achieve positive impacts from the current project, the project should also pay attention on local issues (e.g. land tenure security issue regarding CF implementation addressed by some visited communities in Layshi and technical advice and forestry and landuse based livelihood development support needed by Naga communities to reduce taungya cutting and improve ecosystem of remained natural forests and resources in Nagaland)



- UNDP should also make an effort to strengthen the established CBOs (VGYGs and CFUGs) network across the regions so that they can learn and share each other how they can play a key role in promoting knowledge of climate change and REDD+ readiness development process and initiate their own action plans for continuation of follow up activities required
- UNDP should develop action plans for coaching and mentoring or for the oversight of the follow-up actions implemented by local communities themselves.
- The project design and strategy should be improved to be able to address both of positive and negative consequences regarding all training programs and awareness events to ensure awareness and strong commitment of local community.
- On the other hand, UNDP might need to extend its project cycle to ensure that the extent and quality of activities are highly satisfied by the targeted beneficiaries of Nagaland, which in turn contribute to visible impacts and sustainability.
- In addition, with a much wider perspective UNDP should bring commitments of different key stakeholders to capacity development program and policy implication process. In this case, UNDP can carry out more advocacy/policy forum on climate change and REDD+ at the regional and local level to convince local respondents, who are at stake to conserve the existing natural forests within their areas.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

- Apart from gathering pre-and post-assessment of training, the project should periodically assess the progress and changes related to outcome indicators set up in the project results and resource framework through the existing M&E system.

To make the project much stronger, the partners should collect evidence-based information using locally appropriate monitoring tools, which should be selected together with UNDP to ensure quality of data and information.

Moreover, the trainers' (Youth mobilizers) level monitoring system should be in place to ensure their capacity and commitment to current capacity building programs.

### **Cross-cutting Issues**

- In terms of gender, the project should set up the indicators not only to meet the percentage of women participating in the project activities but also to ensure that the project interventions are met with their interests and capacity needs. Some vocational and technical trainings supporting REDD+ readiness development process should be delivered to woman groups of the project beneficiaries.
- In addition, using a positive gender perspective, potential more female trainers should be

provided with necessary supports to ensure their leadership and contribution of knowledge on climate change and REDD+ to their peers and community.

- The UNDP should also carefully learn the cultural perspectives and livelihood needs of different ethnics to pursue their strategic interests and stronger commitments while their capacity needs are addressed through this program.

## **5. Conclusion and Recommendations**

Based on this theory of change, the project had successfully contributed to improving the quality of life of ethnic minorities in the Naga Hill Region through youth participation in Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), which are being implemented through partner organizations, local CBOs and grassroots communities to achieve the expected results and impacts from the project. As it's over, the project has already reached all number of target beneficiaries and different stakeholders (i.e. government line departments, local authorities, CSOs, local communities) through its implementations in three targeted townships within a two year timeframe. The project has also met the targets of the intended outputs.

It is true that the potential partners with keen interests can be a force for delivering key messages on climate change impacts and REDD+ to all concerned local stakeholders through current and future REDD+ programs. Subsequently, the local CSOs and grassroots communities will later become a key driver in making changes towards sustainable forest conservation if the partners or potential donors can facilitate and effectively assist them to receive enough capacity and strong commitments. Therefore, the upcoming project of UNDP needs to improve its program strategies to provide all the target groups with revisits and necessary back-up services through the partner organizations or other communication channels to ensure their technical skills, institutional capacity and confidence so as to meet the intended outcomes and impacts. Moreover, the implementation strategy that will support growth and sustainability of local CBOs' network should be considered to reach key messages to both of target and non-target communities as much as possible within a project timeframe.

## 6. ANNEXES

### Annex A. Lists of KII Participants with IPs

Sr.	Name	Sex	Organization	Position	Date of Meeting
1	U Tin Aye	Male	MFA, Yangon	Secretary	28 Sep. 2015
2	Daw Phyu Phyu San	Female	ALARM, Yangon	Program Officer	28 Sep. 2015
3	U Thiha Tun	Male	ALARM, Yangon	Training Specialist	28 Sep. 2015
4	U Zin Ko Ko Aung	Male	ALARM, Yangon	Project Officer	28 Sep. 2015
5	U Sithu Tun	Male	ALARM, Yangon	Project Officer	28 Sep. 2015
6	U Soe Naing	Male	PRC, Yangon	Township Manager	29 Sep. 2015
7	U Kyaw Win	Male	MFA, Khamti, Layshi	Township Incharge	19 Sep. 2015
8	U Soe Myint	Male	MFA, Lahe	Township Incharge	19 Sep. 2015
9	U Sai Aung Htwe	Male	FD, Khamti	Township Officer	23 Sep. 2015

### Annex B. Lists of FGD Participants in Khamti Township

Sr.	Name	Sex	Ward/Village	Social Status	Date of Meeting
1	U Go Shin Le	Male	Ziphyukone	Youth Mobilizer	19 Sep. 2015
2	Wyne	Female	Pawmai	Youth mobilizer	19 Sep. 2015
3	Lar Sai	Male	Ziphyukone	Youth mobilizer	19 Sep. 2015
4	Shan Maw	Male	Ziphyukone	Youth mobilizer	19 Sep. 2015
5	U San Min	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Chairman, CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
6	U San Min Gyi	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Honorable person	20 Sep. 2015
7	U Moe Kaung	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CF committee	20 Sep. 2015
8	U San Hein	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Village Elder	20 Sep. 2015
9	Moe Hnin	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
10	Daw Mi York	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
11	Daw He Naung	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
12	Ko Pan Hle	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
13	Ma Min Taung	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
14	Ma Nan Kham Oo	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Treasure CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
15	Daw Kyu Kyu	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
16	Ma Htu Naung	Female	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015
17	U Ban Lay (2)	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Member CFUG	20 Sep. 2015

**Annex C. list of FGD Participants in Lashi Township**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Township/Village</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Meeting Date</b>
1	U Soe Naing	Male	Aung MyinTha	Secretary CFUG	22. Sep.2015
2	U Yaung Chin Htau	Male	Aung MyinTha	Member CFUG	22. Sep.2015
3	U Sei Khan Hlaing	Male	Sone Kin	Ex-trainee	22. Sep.2015
4	Ma Shan Sit Shi	Female	New Htaminthi	Youth Mobilizer	22. Sep.2015
5	Ma Kyi Shan Si	Female	Aung Myay Tha	Member CFUG	22. Sep.2015

**Annex D. List of FGD Participants in Lahe Township**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Township/Village</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Meeting Date</b>
1	U Kasan Hlaunghi	Male	San Pya	Secretary CFUG	23. Sep.2015
2	U Yan Hi	Male	San Pya	Member CFUG	23. Sep.2015

**Annex E. List of KII Participants in Khamti Township**

<b>Sr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Township/Village</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Meeting Date</b>
1	Ma Sandi Moe Myint	Female	Khamti	Youth Woman Affair	24. Sep.2015
2	Ma Zin Thu	Female	Khamti	Youth Woman Affair	24. Sep.2015
3	Ma Ei Thon	Female	Khamti	Clerk USDP	24. Sep.2015
4	Ma Wyne	Female	Khamti	Youth Woman Affair	24. Sep.2015
5	Ko San Min	Male	Nahin Paung Sai	Chairman of CFUG	20. Sep.2015