
DIR31S2\1030

Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

■■■■■ situated within ■■■■■ is home to Indigenous Naga communities and adjacent to one of Myanmar's last tiger strongholds, which is impacted by hunting and habitat loss, driven by multidimensional poverty experienced by these communities. This project supports the establishment of an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) of c.50,000ha, improving indigenous governance and empowerment, enhancing food and financial security, and changing hunting practices by incorporating beliefs-based approaches, benefiting people and wildlife.

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Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Project title

Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

Please upload a cover letter as a PDF document.

 [Cover letter St2 Darwin Main Myanmar WWF](#)

 28/11/2024

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 pdf 127.45 KB

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR31S1\1123

DIR31S1\1114

Q4. Response to Stage 1 feedback

You must explicitly set out how and where you have addressed all the comments/feedback in the application form: briefly restating the feedback point, then clearly setting out how you have responded to it in the application.

1. Explain how the project aims to engage local and national governments to support community-based activities

Local: Feedback from village administrators and township authorities informed project design. These

engagements are integral to establishing Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), related community management plans and the planning of livelihood interventions.

National: Myanmar is under a de facto military government. This imposes restrictions on INGOs (travel, banking) meaning many conservation and other INGOs exiting Myanmar. WWF-Myanmar, almost uniquely, holds a valid MOU with Myanmar's Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation (MONREC), with which we maintain administrative engagement, similar to the approaches adopted by other remaining INGOs and diplomatic missions.

Most project partners engage directly with local government, who will communicate with national government about achievements in Nagaland. RefQ22

2. The data and description indicate that tiger and prey detection is very low. Consider whether this should be more about creating a conducive environment to ensure Northern Forest Complex (NFC) is part of the tiger corridor

The ICCA will be within the larger transboundary [REDACTED] situated within the main tiger corridor that connects [REDACTED]

This project will ensure that [REDACTED] is part of this larger tiger corridor, allowing recovery of tiger numbers from dispersing individuals. Ref Outcome 0.3

The NFC landscape once had abundant tiger populations(1). With the lack of continuous monitoring, camera trap data collected through this project will provide critical information. This project aims to create a conducive environment for tiger and prey recovery in the target area through community-led conservation with replication potential for other areas of Myanmar. RefQ15

3. Rural Myanmar is a challenging environment and you have not indicated the availability of matched funding, so there is concern about the risks of funding this work and value for money.

Match of [REDACTED] is committed. RefQ10.

WWF Myanmar's Strategic Plan for the period 2025-2030 has identified NFC as a new priority landscape. Hence, fundraising efforts will continue over the next 5 years. For the project period, WWF-Myanmar has allocated match funding amounting to [REDACTED] supplemented by another [REDACTED] from the WWF Network.

4. How does an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) sit within local/national laws? Please also comment on the governance, access, usufruct rights, etc that flow from such an association and what legitimacy it will hold

National Recognition: Chapter III of Myanmar Government's Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law of 2018 recognises 'Community Conserved Areas as a protected area category(2). Myanmar government has recognised ICCA in NBSAP targets. Since formal endorsement by the national government will not be possible, the project will seek endorsement by local governance institutions. Similarly, the Karen Indigenous governance committee endorsed the Salween Peace Park as an ICCA. Thawthi Taw-Oo Indigenous Park will be recognised as an ICCA in December 2024. WWF has supported these processes through technical advice and facilitating linkages between local organisations and the international ICCA Consortium. RefQ14b

5. Be clear and realistic about the project's ability to achieve benefits from enhanced trade

Thank you for the feedback. We have further assessed the trade and market options, which remain uncertain and complex to access, and therefore adapted Output 2 to focus on household security (food, financial) through

improved food production and local marketing.

6. Provide a clear plan of how it will make evidence widely and publicly available

The project results will be shared at regional and global forums relating to Indigenous peoples (e.g. ICCA Consortium) and faith organisations (the national Christian community, Karen Baptist Theological Seminary) and WWF's Faith and Nature Hub. A policy brief on Community Conserved Areas, and case studies and stories targeting specific audiences will be developed, especially around Indigenous-based tiger recovery and nutrition-oriented agriculture. WWF will be sharing information via websites and social media. Local level knowledge dissemination will be done through awareness sessions at schools, regular village forum and Naga new year festivals. Tiger and prey numbers will be shared on a limited basis to minimise hunting threats. RefQ20

7. Include more detail of the types of "sustainable, nutritious agricultural practices and access to market opportunities" that will be promoted by the project

To promote sustainable and nutritious agriculture practices, the project will adapt the model WWF implemented with partners in Karen state. This includes selecting suitable local forest, agriculture and livestock products and practices based on understanding their impacts on biodiversity, food security, nutrition and climate-resilience. Potential for expansion and livelihood improvements will be incorporated in the selection process. These will then be piloted with 1260 people, and monitored. Market and value chain analyses will be conducted, pilots will be supported in business plan development and by a network of business mentors. Ref logframe output 2.

8. Provide further information on why GESI targets are appropriate for the context

A WWF-conducted gender assessment in the project area indicates that (a) women are active participants in crop production, horticulture and livestock rearing, with 60% involved in income-generating agricultural activities; (b) generally women face gender specific barriers due to safety concerns related to wild animals, risk of gender based violence, and difficult travel conditions; (c) women face challenges in accessing high-value natural resources, such as medicinal plants and non-timber forest products, due to security concerns; (d) although women are involved in communal and family affairs, their low representation in leadership roles suggests cultural and structural obstacles.

Women are therefore well-placed to engage in livelihood generation opportunities, but the challenge might be ensuring they are supported by the men to participate in place-based governance and decision-making. RefQ17

GESI targets are therefore c.105 women participating in developing the ICCA management plan - 4,100 women with improved freedom of choice and action around natural resource usage; c.630 women improving household food and financial security; and 350 women supporting plans for hunting sustainably, as we understand that women have influence within their households to help change men's hunting behaviours. RefQ25b

Q5. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 3

Intensive land-use systems

Conservation Action 1

Species Management

Conservation Action2

Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives

Conservation Action 3

Conservation Designation & Planning

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Biological resource use (hunting, gathering, logging, fishing)

Threat 3

Natural system modifications (fires, dams)

Q6. Summary of project

Please provide a brief non-technical summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking.

Tanshang Naga, situated within Northern Forest Complex in remote Nagaland, is home to Indigenous Naga communities and adjacent to one of Myanmar's last tiger strongholds, which is impacted by hunting and habitat loss, driven by multidimensional poverty experienced by these communities. This project supports the establishment of an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) of c.50,000ha, improving indigenous governance and empowerment, enhancing food and financial security, and changing hunting practices by incorporating beliefs-based approaches, benefiting people and wildlife.

Section 3 - Countries, Dates & Budget Summary

Q7. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in?

Country 1	Myanmar (Burma)	Country 2	<i>No Response</i>
Country 3	<i>No Response</i>	Country 4	<i>No Response</i>

Do you require more fields?

☒ No

If you are proposing to work in an Upper Middle Income Country (see Annex A), please demonstrate your case for support with reference to one or more of the criteria in Section 2.8.

N/A

Q8. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 July 2025	30 June 2029	4 years

Q9. Budget summary

Year:	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total request £
Amount:	£114,575.00	£164,038.00	£167,165.00	£173,131.00	£35,628.00	£ 654,537.00

Q10. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

☒ Yes

Please ensure you clearly outline your matched funding arrangement in the budget.

Q11. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you will deliver the project if you don't manage to secure this?

The project has confirmed match funding of [REDACTED] This comprises [REDACTED] from the WWF network, and [REDACTED] from WWF-Myanmar which will cover Staff Cost.

Q12. Have you received, applied for, or plan to apply for any other UK Government funding for your proposed project or similar project?

☒ No

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q13. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with multi-dimensional poverty.

[REDACTED] is important for biodiversity(4,5,6) and home to Indigenous Naga communities, but is impacted by deforestation, habitat fragmentation, prey depletion, and soil erosion(7). In

2022, after Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) exited from NFC, WWF instigated a situational and gender analysis in 21 target villages, within [REDACTED] meeting with communities, leaders and organisations, identifying:

Low tiger population: The NFC and connected areas are one of Myanmar's last tiger strongholds, but has a low tiger density, threatened by hunting of their prey, habitat loss and degradation. The regional tiger density declined from 0.5/100km² (2001-2004) to 0.02/100km² (2005-2010)(8) indicating likely extirpation without intervention or natural dispersal from other areas(5).

Social-economic challenges: The isolated and remote Naga communities have limited access to roads, mobile networks, schools, universities, healthcare, livelihood opportunities leaving them dependent on shifting cultivation, NTFP and hunting.(9) Shifting cultivation is associated with June-September food shortages, meaning household spending on food exceeds income by 43.5%(10). Food is supplemented with NTFPs: edible stone bugs, lingzhi fungi, konjac. Other NTFPs (rattan, bamboo, palm leaves) are used to make products for domestic use and sale. Lack of guidelines for sustainable usage and harvesting of NTFPs leads to over-exploitation.

Governance: Recent changes to Myanmar's Law on Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land (VFL) threaten Naga customary rights to land and natural resources(11). Such as shifting arable lands, (jhum or dengyo) which (categorised: VFL) making them susceptible to expropriation. Another law, on farmlands, does not recognise shifting cultivation, leaving forest-based Naga tribes at peril of losing all claims to the lands and forests that they manage rotationally(12).

Hunting. The Naga are prolific hunters of bushmeat(13) (tiger prey), engaging in traditional hunting using spears, bows, black powder guns and dogs. Wild meat is prized and although Naga festivals revolve around hunting, WWF surveys(14) reveal that hunting is primarily for their nutritional needs and to supply local markets. Tigers, considered sacred, are not hunted unless as retaliation or accidentally by snares. This sacred perspective does not extend to tiger prey(15).

Economic activities: Men support families through >2 income-generating businesses. 70+% are involved in seasonal crop production, hunting and livestock rearing. Women undertake crop and livestock farming, with 60% generating income from livestock(16). However, the income gained is less than what they spend, resulting in loans; and the income is seasonal.

Participation and Leadership: Community members and leaders are mainly Christian, while holding indigenous beliefs. Women are involved in communal and family affairs, but leadership roles remain constrained by patriarchal structures. 75% of respondents stated that there are no formal restrictions on women's leadership. However, the low representation of women in leadership positions suggests that cultural obstacles remain. Importantly, men recognised the discrimination women face, suggesting a degree of male awareness of gender inequalities, which could be leveraged to improve gender equality.

Environment and Biodiversity Training: 85% of respondents said they had never received training on biodiversity conservation. 75% said there is no community-led wildlife conservation.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q14. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q14a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported.

- ☒ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☒ Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)

- ☒ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- ☒ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- ☒ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q14b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

National Policies.

The project aligns with Chapter III of Myanmar Government's Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (CBPA) Law of 2018 recognising 'Community Conserved Areas as a protected area category(17), which lays a legal framework for the recognition of traditional resource management by Indigenous people and local communities through the establishment of an additional protected area category called "Community Conserved Areas (CCA)". The project contributes to Myanmar's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), particularly national Target 11, which aims to expand the coverage of protected areas including ICCAs by up to 10% by 2030. WWF has been involved in these processes through providing technical advice and facilitating linkages between communities and international actors such as the ICCA Consortium.

It also contributes to the implementation of Target 18.3 to document and recognise the traditional knowledge, practices and beliefs in conservation planning and awareness. The project also contributes to Myanmar's National Tiger Action Plan (NTAP) which was adopted in 2018. NTAP was guided by the Global Tiger Forum which includes a Tiger Conservation Action Plan for this landscape.

International Policies

At the global level, the project aims to contribute to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, especially on achieving 30% of protected land and sea areas by 2030 (Target 3). Using indigenous community knowledge to conserve tigers and reduce biodiversity loss also directly contributes to Targets 1, 4, 9, and 13 and indirectly to Target 5. The inclusion of Indigenous groups, women and other marginalised groups in decision making within the project contributes to Targets 22 and 23, while sharing how indigenous knowledge guides biodiversity action contributes to Target 21.

The project also contributes to the attainment of Article 26 of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), particularly on the rights of Indigenous people to their lands, territories and resources; and also to Goal 1: Enhancing global, regional, national and local commitments and actions to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration.

Section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) acknowledges the important roles and contributions of Indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use(18). The Global Registries of both ICCAs and OECMs are maintained by IUCN. WWF works with the ICCA Consortium, an entity established in Switzerland in 2010 to promote the appropriate recognition of and extend support to Indigenous Peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) to obtain recognition at local, national and international levels(19).

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, GESI & Exit Strategy

Q15. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will **manage the work** (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

Connecting with the High Altitude Ecosystems of East India, wildlife surveys indicate an urgent need for conservation efforts in NFC(4,5,6). WWF is the only conservation organisation working in Naga transboundary tiger corridor: starting here in 2022. WWF-MM has built community relationships and listened to communities' needs in designing this project. Identifying c.50,000ha within [REDACTED], the project will support the Indigenous Peoples we are working with to fulfil their plan of establishing an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA).

Across 1,419,440ha, in Myanmar's other tiger stronghold, the [REDACTED] ICCAs are strengthening and revitalising existing indigenous governance structures, and supporting marginalised groups to safeguard traditional land rights and culture. Nutrition-based agriculture and working with faith actors to promote conservation among communities are being successfully implemented. Similar approaches will be adopted and adapted for effectiveness within this project.

The Naga community in the target villages are primarily Christian mixed with traditional animist beliefs, which view tigers as sacred. There are many positive faith beliefs that will be promoted in this project to support behaviour change(20). In Bhutan and Indonesia, WWF has integrated local perspectives and stories related to sacred tigers into tiger conservation and faith leaders relay the importance of these traditional beliefs in conserving tiger prey and habitat. Also, using faith-based agriculture principles, such as the Christian approach of Farming God's Way, has demonstrated greater adoption of sustainable agricultural practices amongst communities elsewhere. This project builds on these experiences, WWF's global engagement with faiths as key partners and ICCA approaches from Myanmar's Salween Peace Park and Kserdoh Conservation Area.

Output 1: Habitat protection through community governance;

The project will document existing traditional Naga land and natural resource governance systems, gender dynamics and biodiversity data in the proposed ICCA (50,000ha of potential tiger habitat and 21 communities). Communities will continue data collection, integrating their knowledge into the visioning, zoning and principles of an area management plan and targets. The Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association will train the existing Tangshang governance committee to enable them to govern the ICCA, including exchanges/visits with other ICCA communities. Once documentation is submitted to the ICCA Consortium for registration, a management plan will be co-developed.

Output 2 Enhanced household security

Using available socio-economic data and capacity opportunities, market studies and value chain analysis on local forest and agriculture products will be conducted to identify potential for enhanced food and financial security based on nutritious, climate-resilient agricultural practices. The Naga's cultural and spiritual beliefs will be integrated into the development of more sustainable agricultural practices. The relationship between improving homestead agriculture and dependence on NTFPs will be analysed. From this, livelihood opportunities will be identified with the community, cross-checking with their current proposals of permanent arable and commercial livestock breeding and in consideration of local conditions and nutritional needs. These initiatives will be piloted across 12 villages, through provision of technical knowledge. A network of business mentors will be established to provide ongoing technical support.

Output 3: More sustainable hunting practices.

The prevalent beliefs and values of the Naga community across the target villages are Christian, integrated with traditional beliefs. We will support Christian/Indigenous faith leaders from the Naga community in co-designing behaviour change communication and training programmes for the community, that highlight the beliefs and values which underpin more sustainable hunting practices. Species surveys and discussions with hunters will lead to co-development of a list of protected species and permitted hunting practices as part of the ICCA management plan, based on the community's faith and cultural values. Finally, a community-based monitoring system (incorporating safeguards) that will maintain records on hunters and hunted species will be established. The data will inform and be integrated into an existing permit system in Tanshang Naga for offtake of some NTFP. These records will be used to test and improve the design of the faith-informed behaviour change model to enable increasingly more sustainable hunting practices.

Project Governance. WWF UK, as lead applicant will be responsible for overall project management and timely delivery of project outcome and outputs. WWF Myanmar will lead, coordinate and manage project delivery in Myanmar and provide technical advice to Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association (N-Ca) to achieve outputs. Under WWF Myanmar's guidance, N-Ca will engage with local partners, stakeholders and target communities on the ground to deliver the project. Regular meetings will be held among these partners as illustrated in the Governance Structure (Annex 5) to monitor progress, risks, assumptions and challenges.

Q16. Capability and Capacity

How will the project support the strengthening of capability and capacity of identified local and national partners, and stakeholders during its lifetime at organisational or individual levels? Please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit (noting GESI considerations), and the post-project value to the country.

Following COVID and the military coup, WWF Myanmar invested heavily in enhancing partners' capacities and in bottom-up, community centred approaches. As a result, the OD4CSO (Organisational Development for Civil Society Organisations) approach was adopted, identifying and implementing a tailored capacity building plan for each CSO.

Through this project, N-Ca will be guided to build their capacities based on their initial capacity assessment, consisting of training programmes that will include: project cycle management, organisational policies (HR, finance, procurement), monitoring and evaluation, risk management frameworks, safety and security, gender mainstreaming, conflict-sensitive programming approaches and complaints resolution mechanisms. Focal points, prioritising marginalised groups wherever possible (women, youth, Indigenous groups), will be identified within N-Ca for additional support to deliver the OD plan, retaining skills and capacities.

At the individual level, 1260 people (>50% women) will have the knowledge, skills and capabilities in nutritious and climate-resilient agriculture practices and sustainable NTFP collection; 1260 (25% women) people will have enhanced their awareness and understanding of more sustainable hunting practices, informed by knowledge, beliefs and values; 210 community members will have been directly engaged in the development of the ICCA management plan, and their capacities will be built to bring in the voices of others, who will be engaged in the management of community-held land.

To sustain project outcomes post-project, the ICCA committee, responsible for governing and sustaining the ICCA, will undergo a comprehensive capacity building process to ensure they are competent to deliver their responsibilities, including inclusive approaches with gender-balanced representation in decision-making. Post-project, it will work with the community and other stakeholders to: endorse and implement the ICCA management plan that is formulated through this project; ensure the effective implementation of the agreement on hunting practices; and provide assistance and guidance to the community to sustain and expand improvements in food and financial security.

Q17. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to promoting equality between persons of different gender and social characteristics. Please include reference to the GESI context in which your project seeks to work. Explain your understanding of how individuals may be disadvantaged or excluded from equal participation within the context of your project, and how you seek to address this. You should consider how your project will proactively contribute to ensuring individuals achieve equitable outcomes and how you will ensure meaningful participation for all those engaged.

Indigenous Naga communities are hunters, dependent on natural resources(9), with a unique culture and language. The area is isolated with limited access to socio-economic services, undeveloped infrastructure and poor connectivity. The Naga youth are vulnerable to conscription - into the junta or the militia for financial or political reasons. Naga women contribute to rural household economy, agriculture, and livestock farming, but lack decision-making power and influence over the vital natural resources. Men are primary decision-makers, leading hunting and NTFP collection(21). Traditional female groups are consulted, but 38% of 12 communities surveyed say female participation in community governance is weak(21).

To achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive outcomes, we will adopt a GESI approach, understanding and addressing the perspectives of women, youth and men by:

1. Incorporating GESI questions and analysis into studies to further understand the roles of men, women, and youth in hunting, agriculture, and decision-making.
2. Enabling meaningful participation of women within ICCA governance, decision-making structures and management planning, ensuring gender-balanced representation. This includes building female leadership capacity. Few women are involved in leadership roles, for social reasons rather than cultural. The project will ensure that ICCA planning meetings are planned to favour female participation and engagement and that men understand the importance of enabling women as decision-makers.
3. Over 65% of women are already aiming to generate income from their livelihoods, and all are growing food crops, so they will be natural partners in the design and gain benefits from improved food and financial security, and in influencing their men-folk.
4. Integrating faith principles for gender empowerment, youth involvement, and inclusion, particularly in behaviour change models. While the majority faith is Christianity, traditional songs and dances also inform approaches to agriculture and hunting.
5. Collecting GESI disaggregated data (gender, ethnicity, religion, age), to adaptively monitor equity of participation, representation and benefit sharing.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes and benefits to both biodiversity and multi-dimensional poverty reduction, and links between them, that this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who exactly will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Short-term

Enhanced community land governance & tenure: Through designation as an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA), 8200 Naga community members gain nationally and internationally recognised land tenure and management rights. Within these, selected areas will also be designated as wildlife habitats, corridors and brought under equitable hunting access arrangements.

Empowered Groups: 4100 adult women and 2175 youth (men and women) in the community will be enabled to

participate in land management planning and ICCA designation. 1,245 adult men will value the voices of women and youth as they develop the management plan together. Enabling women to plan, along with men and youth, how their lands will be managed (decisions about land use, access and involvement in governance) ensures that all members of society will benefit from freedom of choice and action.

Enhanced household security: food security, nutrition, incomes: c.1260 Tanshang Naga community members (50% women) will have improved food security and improved nutrition through the introduction of sustainable, climate-resilient agricultural practices, and sustainable NTFP collection for household use or sale.

Enhanced recognition of belief and values: Greater recognition and promotion of local cultural and faith-based knowledge and beliefs around nature and of the role of the community in protecting the tiger, its prey and habitat, will be integrated into this project.

Long-term:

Enabled participation in governance: The ICCA will ensure that 8200 people in 21 communities participate in the governance of their natural resources, following securing formal registration in the ICCA Consortium and aligning NFC with international standards. As ICCAs are established in Myanmar, they will evidence the value of local participation in resource governance, as an advocacy tool against amendments to land laws(22).

Improved habitat and wildlife protection, aiding tiger recovery: ICCAs, if managed well, will help conserve ecosystems and threatened species, maintain ecosystem functions and provide corridors and linkages for animal and gene movement(23). Through establishing an ICCA and ensuring strong management, which includes NTFP and hunting management, protection of tiger, deer, wild pig, gaur and other species will be improved within a protected tiger habitat of 50,000ha.

Reduced dependency on NTFPs and poaching: NTFPs collection and hunting will be managed more sustainably through the ICCA governance, management plan, and agreement on hunting practices, supported by beliefs and values-based behaviours. As household security is improved, others (beyond the project's 1260 participants) will learn from and build on these pilots, with support from the ICCA committee.

Scale: Biodiversity and Tiger Protection across Myanmar: To enhance biodiversity and tiger protection across NFC, we expect this project to demonstrate approaches that work for Indigenous people and nature in Myanmar. We aim to learn from this and to replicate this approach in 30 villages/1740 households, covering 300,000ha of potential tiger habitats in NFC over the next 5 years. In addition, we aim to support the establishment of two ICCAs covering 180,000ha in Myanmar's Delta Region and Shan State.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change.

NFC is becoming biodiversity poor(4). This project will address the threats to wildlife and natural resources (over-exploitation, habitat loss) and respond to the socio-economic challenges and wishes expressed by Indigenous Naga communities in the project area .

This project will establish 50,000ha ICCA and governance structure, with gender-balanced decision-making and guided by traditional customs and cultural practices; and to establish a management plan, enabling community management, designated areas for different land uses and guiding more sustainable NTFP and hunting practices.

Naga communities are known as a hunting race and are marginalised. Drivers, addressed through this project, include the lack of locally permitted forest governance, seasonal food insecurity and low household income. Strong local cultural and faith values (Christian and traditional) are opportunities to engage these communities in adopting nature-friendly behaviours that align with their deepest held beliefs and values. Hence, we will incorporate proven faith-based approaches to inform nutritious and climate-resilient agriculture practices which

improve household security, and engage faith leaders to emphasise the connection between beliefs and nature, to motivate more sustainable hunting practices, reducing snaring and prey offtake.

This ICCA, associated governance and management will improve people's wellbeing, reduce poverty and enable recovery of tigers and other wildlife.

Q20. Sustainable benefits and scaling potential

Q20a. How will the project reach a point where benefits can be sustained post-funding? How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits? How will you ensure your data and evidence will be accessible to others?

N-Ca co-designed this project and will help sustain post-project benefits locally. This project will strengthen their organisational and technical capacities, for improved sustainability post-project. Local events will be organised to embed culturally-informed approaches to biodiversity conservation into practice.

The ICCA governance committee and management plan will be established, through inclusive processes, and capacities built for sustained benefits.

The ICCA will be supported through sharing of information with other CCAs in Myanmar and by the ICCA Consortium, enabling the local leadership to continue to learn and adopt stronger practices.

WWF will develop case studies and stories for different audiences to share data, evidence and experiences from this project, for them to take further and expand on. This includes local CSOs and faith-based organisations at national and local levels, and WWF online platforms (WWF's Faith and Nature Hub). Locally-led, faith-based approaches will help to ensure interventions and outcomes are effective and sustainable.

Q20b. If your approach works, what potential is there for scaling the approach further? Refer to Scalable Approaches (Landscape, Replication, System Change, Capacitation) in the guidance. What might prevent scaling, and how could this be addressed?

This project adapts approaches from the Dawna Tenasserim Landscape (DTL). There, WWF and partners have ensured that >1.34million hectares are IP managed, with ICCA recognition. Leveraging the replication potential, and applying lessons from this Nagaland project, by 2030, WWF intends to bring another 900,000ha in Kachin and Lisu under IP governance, aiming towards 5% of Myanmar's land area being CCA designated.

This project will build organisational capacities to sustain change. Given significant political and organisational interest, recognition of IPs and need for OECMs (CBD 30x30), the ICCA process and improved agricultural practices, will be shared at regional and global forums focusing on IPs such as CBD COP and ICCA Consortia.

Scaling could be hampered by the conflict escalating. From 2020, WWF has proven mitigation approaches, operating under restrictions through utilising partner empowerment, virtual meetings, remote monitoring, meetings overseas: Adaptive management has delivered conservation impact.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below.

 [Supporting Document - WWF Myanmar Darwin](#)

[Main Stage 2](#)

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Section 7 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 7 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, two Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary (financial): funds not used for intended purposes or not accounted for (fraud, corruption, mishandling or misappropriated). Funds allocated to partners may not be fully utilised for their intended purposes, or properly accounted for due to mis-management, fraud or corruption	Likely	Unlikely	Possible	WWF has robust procurement, sub-granting, financial management processes and zero tolerance on fraud and corruption. Agreements outline fund purposes, reporting requirements, and non-compliance consequences.. Partners undergo comprehensive due diligence and capacity building around donor financial management, reporting and procedures - quarterly financial reporting evidencing transactions, with spot checks and audits.	minor
Safeguarding: risk of sexual exploitation abuse and harassment (SEAH), or unintended harm to beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff. WWF staff and partners may engage in sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment of communities within Tanshaung Naga thus leading to emergence of human rights violations, discrimination and harm to communities. This further affects project delivery and sustainability of our interventions within the project area due to reduced trust from communities	likely	unlikely	likely	All WWF and partner staff must adhere to and are trained on WWF's Social policies including Environmental and Social Safeguards, SEAH policies, risk mitigation plans and locally appropriate grievance mechanisms. Sub-grants include these. Project Management Team meetings will review progress; alongside monitoring on compliance by WWF- Myanmar's Risk Management Team.	moderate

Safeguarding: risks to health, safety and security (HSS) of beneficiaries, the public. Implementing partners, and staff.				WWF Myanmar's Security Protocols ensure safety for staff, partners, and stakeholders through ongoing risk assessments, conflict impact evaluations, and security advice. Measures include remote work for at-risk staff, case-by-case travel reviews, official IDs, support letters, and health/travel insurance. All field travels are reviewed based on local security information.	moderate
Delivery Chain: the overall risk associated with your delivery model Partnership Risk Project partners may violate conditions outlined in the sub-grant/partnership agreements. Impact on project quality and causing harm to the communities	unlikely	possible	possible	WWF partners with rights-based organisations advocating for rights recognition, ensuring FPIC is obtained. Project partners will undergo WWF's due diligence, reviewing governance, financial controls, ethics, human rights, and anti-corruption measures. Project agreements include donor clauses for grant termination if fraud, harm to communities, or environmental damage occurs.	minor
Risk 5 Maintaining contact between WWF-Myanmar and delivery partners, communities: Affect on physical access due to natural disasters Limited mobile and internet leading to communication failures with, and limited access to information for, project partners and beneficiary communities; or issues with reporting.	possible	possible	likely	Delivery through local partners: initially training face-to-face to deliver project interventions, with physical refresher training as needed. During project delivery, when the internet fails, use alternatives, e.g. accessing it from India telecoms at the Myanmar-India border. Use of planned travel to and from project area to carry documentation.	minor

Risk 6

Conflicts arising from with restricting access to natural resources - Reduced access to or physical restrictions imposed on accessing and extracting natural resources leading to loss of income or food (due to limited access to farmland, bush meat, NTFPs, timber etc.) generating resentment and negativity towards the project

Possible Possible Possible

Any potential access restrictions will be agreed through a collaborative process between partners and communities, informed by faith and value considerations; livelihood interventions will be agreed and selected to mitigate/compensate for lack of access to the forest over the short and long term

minor

Risk 7

Community Engagement: Faith and traditional cultures coming into conflict

Community members resist adopting new practices or governance systems, if they perceive a conflict with traditional customs

possible possible possible

WWF-Myanmar Naga CSO partners are long familiar with working co-operatively: seeing the opportunities of both Christian and traditional belief in supporting decision-making.

Led by these CSOs, activities will be participatorily designed with cross-sections of communities to respect local customs and create benefit for present and future generations

minor

Q22. Project sensitivities

Please indicate whether there are sensitivities associated with this project that need to be considered if details are published (detailed species location data that would increase threats, political sensitivities, prosecutions for illegal activities, security of staff etc.).

☒ Yes

Please provide brief details.

The project will operate under a sensitive and restrictive context. WWF, like other NGOs, INGOs and foreign delegations in Myanmar, adopts a non-engagement policy with the de facto authorities. While official information is shared when requested, WWF does not engage directly with de facto government representatives. This project area is a Naga self-administered zone, with whom WWF will directly engage. The Naga authorities do engage with de facto authorities to share information when needed. These separate lines of communications are essential.

Section 8 - Workplan

Q23. Workplan

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q24. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E.

Inception meetings with partners will validate or refine the project's design, including the specifics of monitoring, assigning responsibility and timelines for indicator measurement, building a thorough M&E plan owned and understood by all partners. Throughout the delivery phase, monitoring will be integrated with project partners' and participants' input for long-term capacity building, ownership of evidence, and informing adaptive management.

Outcome level monitoring to measure project effectiveness over the four-year period:

- Processes regarding ICCA agreement and ratification: including minutes and official records, ongoing community engagement data and start and end-of-project surveys documenting biodiversity changes and land use (protection vs encroachment).
- Further start and end-of-project surveys, documenting changes in attitudes, social norms, perceptions and behaviours related to management of community-held land, with all results disaggregated by gender. Semi-structured questionnaires, validated through testing, will be employed. Surveys will be administered to approximately 30-40% of households in the seven clusters. Direct questioning will be utilised in accordance with ethical guidelines.
- Start and end-of-project camera trap survey(s) monitoring tiger movement between key sites in the project area.

At the output level, diligent documentation of activities and records by all partners will ensure alignment with project plans. Regular and informal engagement with implementing partners will facilitate community feedback, inform adaptive management and validate assumptions. The verification process will encompass gender-disaggregated lists of participants, minutes of meetings, photographs and evidence specific to each output:

O1.End-of-project perceptions of the ICCA governance process; articles citing traditional and cultural land and hunting practices embedded in management plans

O2.Monitoring will include training attendance, trainees adopting practices, dietary improvements (assessed through start and end-of-project surveys), effectiveness of climate resilient crop introduction, related to a change in ability to meet household spending on food. All results will be disaggregated by gender.

O3.KAP surveys (start and end-of-project) will evidence changes in gender-disaggregated attitudes to sustainable hunting; supported by hunter interviews evidencing change in hunting practices. Triangulation through field snare surveys and prey offtake using a community based monitoring approach in the local markets .

With regular remote support from WWF-UK’s M&E Advisor, WWF-Myanmar’s M&E team (manager and an officer) will lead the project M&E (monitoring tools, data collection, GESI and reporting) working closely with N-Ca, who will support local CSOs and designated individuals with record keeping. WWF-Myanmar’s GIS officer will do the start, mid-term and end of project mapping and land-use surveys. Project partners will collaboratively review progress regularly, utilising the M&E plan (agreed at inception) as a dynamic tool to facilitate implementation adjustments. Annual and the internal mid-term reflections will guide adaptive management and a final participatory evaluation and audit will highlight valuable lessons learned.

Total project budget for M&E (£)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Total project budget for M&E (%)	
(this may include Staff and Travel and Subsistence Costs)	
Number of days planned for M&E	310

Section 10 - Logical Framework & Standard Indicators

Q25a. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their **Outputs and Outcome**. This section sets out the expected **Outputs and Outcome** of your project, how you will measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

 [Final WWF Myanmar BCF St2 and Single Stage Logical Framework 24.docx](#)

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Impact:

Tiger population recovery across Myanmar’s [redacted] through strengthened local governance, enhanced livelihoods and revitalization of indigenous beliefs and values to benefit people and nature

Outcome:

By 2029, [redacted] are under the governance and management of Indigenous Naga communities: improving their wellbeing, while extending tiger range and potential for population recovery

Project Outputs
Output 1:
Habitat protection through community governance
By project end an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) is established, guided by traditional customs and cultural practices, with community management plans proposed for ratification

Output 2:

Enhanced household security

By year 4, at least 1260 local people (> 50% women) within 12 villages have increased food and financial security through adopting nutritious, climate-resilient agricultural practices and sustainable NTFP collection

Output 3:

More sustainable hunting practices

By end of year 4, there will be a 50% reduction in numbers of prey species* hunted and snared due to the adoption of beliefs and values-based behaviour changes and adoption of more sustainable hunting practices

*prey species being: mainly sambar deer, then other deer species such as red muntjac, leaf muntjac, and also Serows, wild pig, gaur

Output 4:

No Response

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

☒ No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1

- 1.1 Baseline data collection (Situational Analysis) regarding existing traditional Naga land use and natural resource governance systems, gender dynamics and biodiversity data
- 1.2 Vision development workshop with local authorities and communities followed by zone identification with rules and regulation drafting for each zone.
- 1.3 Capacity assessment workshop and capacity building of the existing governance committee, to strengthen their capacity to govern an ICCA to benefit community and nature
- 1.4 Draft ICCA management plan with ICCA governance committee
- 1.5 Facilitate consultation of the draft management plan with communities

Output 2

- 2.1 Conduct market and value chain analyses on forest, agriculture and livestock products and review their biodiversity, food security and nutrition, expansion and climate-resilience potential
- 2.2 Identify feasible nutritious and climate-resilient livelihoods with community, based on information gathered above focusing on permanent agriculture and vegetable production /commercial level livestock breeding.
- 2.3 Pilot nutritious and climate-resilient livelihoods through provision of technical knowledge, inputs and facilitating market linkages.
 - 2.3.1 Identification of livelihood pilot sites with communities
 - 2.3.2 Conduct training based on the findings of 2.2
 - 2.3.3 Provide training on nutrient-rich crops suitable for the local environment and the cultivation of these
 - 2.3.4 Assess the benefits of diverse cropping systems to improve nutrition and productivity of stable crops
 - 2.3.5 Provide seeds, seedlings, cuttings or other planting materials for perennial and seasonal crops
 - 2.3.6 Organise animal husbandry training using modern and sustainable livestock management practices and

introduce integrated livestock-crop systems to enhance farm productivity and resource use efficiency

2.3.7 Supply livestock breeds that are well-adapted to local conditions and resilient to climate change

2.4 Value Chain Analysis and Business plan development for the identified crops/products based on 2.2

2.5 Development of remote monitoring and evaluation systems for checking the status of pilot sites

2.6 Establish a network of business mentors to provide ongoing technical support and mentorship for the community members engaged in new livelihood activities

2.7 Conduct community human wellbeing survey baseline and end of project

Output 3

3.1 Examine prevalent beliefs and values of the Tanshang Naga community (21 villages) to identify synergies with conservation

3.2 Design and deliver faith-based behaviour change communications with faith leaders (Christian, Animist), to minimise harm to tiger habitats and prey through changes in hunting practices

3.3 Produce list of protected species and permitted hunting practices based on social norms and cultural values in consultation with the governing authorities, and species surveys

3.4 Establish a community-based monitoring system where community facilitators can report records on hunters and hunted species, contributing to data collection and enhancing community engagement

Q25b. Standard Indicators

Standard Indicator Ref & Wording	Project Output or Outcome this links to	Target number by project end	Provide disaggregated targets here
DI-B03: Number of new or improved community management plans available and endorsed	Outcome, indicator 0.1	1	Country: Myanmar, Type: new plan
DI-D01c: Area newly designated as protected areas or other effective conservation measures (OECMs)	Outcome, indicator 0.1	50,000	Country: Myanmar, Biome: T1 Tropical-subtropical, Management type: Forest management
DI-D04g: Number of people with improved freedom of choice and action	Outcome, indicator 0.2	8,200	Country: Myanmar, Gender: 4,100 women, 4,100 men, IP status: 8,200 Indigenous People
DI-D07: Number of threatened species with improving conservation status	Outcome, indicator 0.3	1	Country: Myanmar, Kingdom: Animal
DI-B05: Number of people with increased participation in governance	Output 1, indicator 1.1	210	Country: Myanmar, Gender: 105 women, 105 men; IP status: 210 IP&LC; Governance structure: New

DI-D03b: Number of people with improved income	Output 2, indicator 2.3	1,260	Country: Myanmar, Gender: 630 women, 630 men, IP status: 1260 IP&LC; Sector: agriculture
DI-A04: Number of people reporting that they are applying new capabilities 6+ months after training	Output 3, indicator 3.2	500	Country: Myanmar, Gender: 500 men, IP status: 500 IP&LC
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response
No Response	No Response	No Response	No Response

If you cannot identify three Standard Indicators you can report against, please justify this here.

No Response

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q26. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application and ensure the Summary page is fully completed. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

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Q27. Alignment with other funding and activities

This question aims to help us understand how familiar you are with other work in the geographic/thematic area, and how this proposed project will build on or align with this to avoid any risks of duplicating or conflicting activities.

Q27a. Is this new work or does it build on existing/past activities (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

☒ Development of existing/past activities

Please provide details:

NFC is a new landscape for WWF. [REDACTED] lies within WWF's Far-eastern Himalayan Landscape (FeHL) and WWF Myanmar's NFC, surrounded by Myanmar's [REDACTED]

Surveys have detected low tiger and prey densities and a need for intentional landscape management to conserve tiger and prey species diversity. The connected forests in the landscape have high potential to increase tiger population. NSAZ is ideally located to spearhead this effort.

The Wildlife Conservation Society worked closely with the government in these locations previously, on tiger and prey conservation(24). Their exit in 2021 due to the coup d'etat left a gap in conservation action in this area. Following this, WWF entered this landscape in 2022. Through seed funding received from WWF Germany we have conducted stakeholder consultations and initiated a number of studies that will provide baseline data for this project. Solutions and approaches adopted elsewhere by WWF Myanmar will be replicated in this landscape for the first time.

This project will build on the existing Tangshang governance structure in order to establish the ICCA; it also builds on ICCA experience elsewhere in Myanmar.

Q27b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for work in the geographic/thematic area to the proposed project that may duplicate or cut across this proposed project?

☒ No

Q28. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Why is it the best feasible project for the amount of money to be spent?

Economy: ensured through WWF's Finance and Operations Standards, procurement policies, programme management systems, and secured match funding of [REDACTED] reflecting the importance of this work to WWF network. Benchmarking staff costs against other organisations and sourcing locally ensures competitive pricing. Regular reviews of programme spending, along with employing local staff maintains cost-competitiveness.

Using BCF funds, 8200 individuals are targeted, aiming to protect 50,000ha: representing [REDACTED] to address multidimensional well-being and [REDACTED] to conserve biodiversity.

Efficiency: integrating additionality, sustained benefits and scalability in our design (e.g. strengthening local institutions), and monitoring for adaptive management. This investment will leave a lasting legacy in this area, building local capacities and piloting innovative approaches with potential for scaling and replication.

Effectiveness: incorporating: lessons from other landscapes with similar challenges; local knowledge and learning from WWF-Myanmar's community-led conservation in other remote areas and from WCS who previously worked in this landscape; WWF senior advisors' experience and expertise; community engagement and assessments for effective output-to-outcome conversion aligned with community priorities; capacity building of local institutions to maximise project impact, legacy (e.g. ICCA governance, management plans) and broader replication. Project governance and strong relationships will enable open monitoring and adaptation discussions.

Equity: prioritising equitable benefit and IPs' empowerment. Resources and opportunities will be distributed fairly. Specific provisions (such as belief-and-value related training) will overcome barriers and enhance equity. Consensus-based decision-making and inclusive participation builds local empowerment.

The majority of funds are transferred to WWF-Myanmar and local partners, with minimal UK retention.

Q29. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Initiative funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

3% or ██████████ of the budget is expensed on capital items. Majority of capital items will be purchased for project partners, specifically N-Ca and NTLCC. WWF will purchase one laptop for WWF and the following for N-Ca and Naga Traditional Literacy and Culture Committee: 1 laptop, 1 printer, 40 camera traps, 1 projector, 3 binoculars and 3 GPS (for use in surveys). These purchases will be governed by WWF procurement policies that seek to ensure value for money. All capital items will be donated to the local partners or the community at the end of this project.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q30. Safeguarding

All projects funded under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds must ensure proactive action is taken to promote the welfare and protect all individuals involved in the project (staff, implementing partners, the public and beneficiaries) from harm. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have specific procedures and policies in operation.

Please outline how your project will ensure:

- (a) beneficiaries, the public, implementing partners, and staff are made aware of your safeguarding commitment and how they can confidentially raise a concern,**
- (b) safeguarding issues are investigated, recorded and what disciplinary procedures are in place when allegations and complaints are upheld,**
- (c) you will ensure project partners also meet these standards and policies.**

Indicate which minimum standard protocol your project follows and how you meet those minimum standards, i.e. CAPSEAH, CHS, IASC MOS-PSEA. If your approach is currently limited or in the early stages of development, please clearly set out your plans to address this.

WWF believes anyone connected to our work should be safe from harm.

1, Beneficiaries, the public, partners, and staff are informed about WWF's safeguarding commitments, how to raise concerns confidentially through our internal Complaints Resolution Mechanism, Whistle-B, guided by our code of conduct. We ensure clear communication of policies, conduct training sessions, and establish confidential reporting channels. Stakeholders receive information and training to identify/report concerns, and policies and appropriate contacts are listed publicly on our website.

2, Safeguarding issues are thoroughly investigated, recorded, and addressed. A response policy is available which ensures the maintenance of detailed records and follows impartial investigation procedures overseen by WWF's ombudsperson. Upheld allegations and complaints are dealt with through appropriate disciplinary procedures, adhering to legal and organisational guidelines. Disciplinary actions may include warnings, suspension, termination, or legal interventions, depending on the severity of misconduct.

3, Project partners uphold safeguarding policies by incorporating requirements into partnership agreements (e.g. subcontracts), with WWF-Myanmar providing guidance and training, monitoring compliance, and establishing reporting/feedback mechanisms. Non-compliance by partners can result in consequences such as funding loss or termination.

WWF-UK adopted IASC MOS-PSEA, through board-level ratification in October 2024: to meet this standard we

have reviewed and strengthened our policies and contractual obligations to be explicit about PSEAH: this will be communicated to all staff and partners at inception, and incorporated into annual training modules as needed; we have updated specific JDs to include PSEAH; we are planning a rollout of support materials for implementing partner use in the coming year. We have reviewed our complaints, recruitment, performance management, awareness and investigation processes and consider they meet the standard, but we are committed to improving them none-the-less.

Defra recommend you appoint a safeguarding focal point to ensure the project's PSEAH work is taken forward. This can be a separate member of staff or a current member of staff who spends a proportionate amount of time for safeguarding and PSEAH activities. Please name this individual here - this person should also be included in your overall staff list at Q33 and in your budget.

[REDACTED]

Q31. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

Ensure value for communities: This is shaped by engagement with the local community. Extensive consultations will be conducted to gather community feedback to improve programme design. By prioritising the integration of local perspectives, we aim to create tangible, long-lasting benefits for the community. The establishment of the ICCA and its governance committee and management plan will be guided by these principles.

Prioritising commitments to minimising harm and promoting the well-being of communities and partners: We ensure participants are fully informed about the project, the voluntary nature of involvement, and how data will be used and stored. We follow FPIC principles, ensuring that community members are aware of, negotiate and agree their participation before activities commence. We commit to share study findings.

Involving local partners: Our partner, N-Ca, and Naga CSOs are part of the target communities: embedded in traditional leadership and dynamics enabling sensitive engagement. These partners also support conflict resolution and ensure grievances are addressed through locally appropriate mechanisms.

Ethics beyond compliance: WWF approaches are rooted in ongoing engagement and mutual respect between staff, partners, and the Naga community. We recognise the invaluable contributions of local perspectives and work collaboratively to ensure community voices are heard and respected.

Section 13 - British Embassy or High Commission Engagement

Q32. British embassy or high commission engagement

It is important for UK Government representatives to understand if UK funding might be spent in the project country/ies.

Please indicate if you have contacted the relevant British embassy or high commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them. Please note that some embassies or high commissions may not be able to respond to you but your project will not be penalised for a lack of response.

☒ Yes

Please attach evidence of request or advice if received.

 [WWF Mail - Informing updates on Darwin Main P
roposal](#)
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Section 14 - Project Staff

Q33. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Rebecca May	Project Leader	10	Checked
Dr. Nay Myo Shwe,	In-country Project lead, Head of Wildlife, WWF-Myanmar	36	Checked
Sein Dayli	Executive Director, Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association	50	Checked
Khe Ching, N-Ca	Programme Coordinator, Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association	50	Checked

Do you require more fields?

☒ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Su Su Yamin	Programme Officer, Wildlife Conservation and Illegal Wildlife Trade, WWF Myanmar	24	Checked
Zin Lin Tun	Technical lead ICCA, Senior Forest Programme Officer, WWF Myanmar	20	Checked
Than Htike Win	Livelihood & Enterprise Development Officer, WWF Myanmar	20	Checked
Chantal Elkin	Beliefs and Values Advisor, WWF-UK	3	Checked
Khin Seint Seint Aye	ESSF& GESI Manager, WWF Myanmar	20	Checked
Aung Thet Paing	Conservation Strategy, M&E and Impact Manager, WWF Myanmar	20	Checked

Clare Crawford	M&E Advisor, WWF-UK	5	Checked
Mya Lay Ngon	Senior Finance Officer, WWF Myanmar	40	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

 Combined Final C.Vs - Darwin Myanmar Stage 2

 29/11/2024

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Have you attached all project staff CVs?

☒ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q34. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Organisation who will administer the grant and coordinate delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included. The order of the letters must be the same as the order they are presented in below.

Lead Organisation name:	WWF-UK
Website address:	www.wwf.org.uk

In 2019, WWF-UK made a commitment to the UK Government to lead all grant proposals from the global WWF Network, taking on responsibility for overall programme oversight, financial and quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation, and safeguarding.

WWF-UK has worked in close collaboration with WWF Myanmar to develop this proposal and will continue to work in close partnership throughout implementation to ensure effective & sustainable impact.

Why is this organisation the Lead Organisation, and what value to they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Role & Responsibilities: WWF-UK will be accountable for use of Darwin funds and will ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of funding and will provide all reporting (using input from partners). It will issue grant agreements and payments to WWF-Myanmar for onward granting, support on M&E and tools for baseline data collection, oversight of safeguarding and risk management, sharing best practice and learnings, support to external project communications and facilitating the end of project evaluation.

Capacity and capabilities: WWF-UK will provide the expertise of an experienced project manager (who is also our tiger expert); a Grants Specialist who has relevant expertise including leading on UK government grants, Faith and Beliefs technical advisor and a D&I advisor to support M&E activities

International/In-country Partner: ☒ International

Allocated budget (proportion or value):



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from the Lead Organisation? ☒ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

☒ Yes

1. Partner Name: World Wide Fund for Nature Myanmar (WWF-Myanmar)

Website address: www.wwf.org.mm

As one of the few conservation iNGOs still operating in Myanmar, established in 2014, WWF Myanmar promotes inclusive conservation, supporting IP&LCs across 1.4 million hectares, to protect and sustainably manage ecosystems and biodiversity through developing ICCA guidelines, management plans etc.

WWF-Myanmar collaborates with local CSOs to design and implement projects to realise their vision for Myanmar.

Significant donors to WWF Myanmar include BMU/IKI, BMZ, Danida, FCDO, EU, Sida, SDC, USAID, the US State Department and several foundations, corporations and individuals.

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Recognising the enormous variety of cultures in Myanmar, WWF-Myanmar initiated the Beliefs and Values Program (BVP) programme in 2022 and currently work with faith partners to promote conservation through faith approaches.

Role & responsibilities: WWF-Myanmar will be the in-country project lead responsible for coordinating and managing project partners. Furthermore, they will provide technical expertise on biodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, ICCAs and beliefs and values approaches.

Capacity: WWF-Myanmar will provide technical capacity to support the implementation of project activities, ensuring strong project delivery to achieve impact. Key roles are project lead, programme officer, and technical lead on ICCAs. Additionally, a livelihoods & enterprise development officer, GESI and Safeguards manager, finance manager and M&E lead will provide their expertise.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget:



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

2. Partner Name: Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association (N-Ca)

Website address: N/A

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Naga Biodiversity Conservation Association (N-Ca) is a local CBO based in Nanyun township since 2019. Before working with WWF in 2022, N-Ca worked on lake conservation, awareness on shifting cultivation practices, and cultural mountainous areas conservation.

Collaboratively with WWF-Myanmar, N-Ca has been working on tiger and prey species monitoring, wetland conservation, and promoting community involvement in biodiversity conservation activities.

During the initial project concept development, N-Ca has been involved in sharing insights and on ground needs. N-Ca will lead activities and collaborate with the local government under outputs 1 and 2. N-Ca is the sole subgrantee of the project, and they work closely with the local project partners and stakeholders (as per governance structure, Annex 5).

Composed of ethnic Naga people, N-Ca has established strong network, and working relationship with local government, partners and community.

Capacity: Current identified and assigned staff members are: Sein Dayli, Executive Director of N-Ca, who will be leading the implementation of field project activities: Khe Ching, the Deputy Director, who will be responsible for coordinating, facilitating with key stakeholders and their finance staff. N-Ca will allocate their staff members during the implementation of this project as needed.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget: 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

3. Partner Name: Naga Traditional Literacy and Culture Committee (NTLCC)

Website address: N/A

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

The Naga Traditional Literacy and Culture Committee is a district and regional level organisation for the development of traditional literature and culture of Naga people. The Association consists of township leaders, village heads, regional level public leaders, 15 committee members for Naga region. The NTLCC is based in Khamti township and founded in the 1960s. Working with local communities to promote awareness of religious rules, and acting as mediator between government, general administrative department (GAD) and Naga communities. The NTLCC holds the 'religious promotion and propagation licence' and identifies itself as a type of religious organisation.

NTLCC will coordinate with Faith Leaders to support the implementation of outputs 1 and 2, using indigenous traditional and cultural based mentoring to enable the community governance through ICCA approach and adoption of a motivational framework that addresses unsustainable hunting.

Capacity: NTLCC will work together with N-Ca and TNBCC in organising ICCA consultation workshops, and stakeholder meetings with local authorities and communities. NTLCC will also support the organisation of awareness raising workshops and activities. NTLCC will be taking the lead in documentation of traditional practices and development of behaviour change models to support the sustainable hunting practices, in the local Naga language.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget: 

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure) ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

4. Partner Name: Tangshang Naga Baptists Churches Council (TNBCC)

Website address: N/A

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

Tangshang Naga Baptists Christian Council (TNBCC) is a township level religious association. Their headquarters is located in Nanyun. TNBCC focuses on youth capacity building, women empowerment, early child care development (ECCD), community development, and livelihood support activities. Through N-Ca, TNBCC participated in the WWF stakeholder meeting held in January 2024. With the community embracing Christianity, TNBCC plays a central role in guiding and upholding these principles. As a faith leader, TNBCC will contribute to output 3 of this project by using traditional and faith teaching to enable adoption of belief-informed behaviour changes that addresses unsustainable hunting.

Capacity: Working together with N-Ca, TNBCC will provide the faith leadership support and awareness raising activities at religious events in this project, especially around output 3, and support output 1 such as co-leading in organising community consultations and stakeholder meetings.

International/In-country Partner: ☒ In-country

Allocated budget:



Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☒ Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☒ Yes

5. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): No Response

International/In-country Partner: ☐ International
☐ In-country

Allocated budget: No Response

Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure): ☐ Yes
☐ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner? ☐ Yes
☐ No

6. Partner Name: No Response

Website address: No Response

What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	No Response
International/In-country Partner:	☐ International ☐ In-country
Allocated budget:	No Response
Representation on the Project Board (or other management structure):	☐ Yes ☐ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this partner?	☐ Yes ☐ No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a **combined PDF** of all letters of support.

 [Final Combined letters of support - Drwin Myan mar - Stage 2](#)
 29/11/2024
 15:03:46
 pdf 1.81 MB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q35. Lead Organisation Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Biodiversity Challenge Funds (Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund) funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

☒ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
31-004	WWF-UK	Effectively tackling Human-Carnivore Conflicts through Systematic Approaches in Uganda
IWT131	WWF-UK	Countering Jaguar Conflict and IWT in the Bolivian Amazon
IWT139	WWF-UK	Towards Zero Poaching in the Greater Virunga Landscape
DARNV018	WWF-UK	Wildlife Credits: Launching a Conservation Performance Payments Scheme in Tanzania

30-017	WWF-UK	Strengthening communities' livelihood and stewardship to conserve Otters in Karnali
30-018	WWF-UK	Reviving Trans-Himalayan Rangelands: A community-led vision for people and nature

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

☒ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

If this section is incomplete the entire application will be rejected.
Please note if you do not upload the relevant materials below your application may be made ineligible.

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

WWF-UK

I apply for a grant of

£654,537.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding and associated policies, and project workplan.
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report (covering three years) are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Kate Akhtar
Position in the organisation	Director of Public Sector Partnerships WWF-UK
Signature (please upload e-signature)	 <u>Kate A - Signature</u>  02/12/2024  09:30:01  pdf 9.4 KB
Date	02 December 2024

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

 [WWF-UK-Annual-Report-and-Financial-Statements-2022-23](#)
 26/11/2024
 16:06:22
 pdf 4.94 MB

 [WWF-UK-Annual-Report-and-Financial-Statements-2021-22](#)
 26/11/2024
 16:06:20
 pdf 5.86 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct as a PDF. Optionally you can also upload your Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan here.

 [WWF-UK-Safeguarding-Code-of-Conduct-Nov24](#)
 28/11/2024
 16:50:02
 pdf 167.41 KB

 [WWF-UK Travel Safety and Security Policy V2 - Audit Committee Approved - Feb 2023](#)
 26/11/2024
 16:27:01
 pdf 216.06 KB

 [Whistleblowing Policy-1](#)
 26/11/2024
 16:05:59
 pdf 118.04 KB

 [H&S signed policy_240322-133451-b](#)
 26/11/2024
 15:49:18
 pdf 1.84 MB

 [WWF UK Safeguarding Policy September 2024](#)
 26/11/2024
 15:38:31
 pdf 159.16 KB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Standard Indicator Guidance", "Risk Guidance", and "Finance Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided the budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application: • a cover letter from the Lead Organisation	Checked

• a completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided and using “Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance” and “Standard Indicator Guidance”.	Checked
• a budget (which meets the requirements above) using the template provided.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts (covering three years) for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
• a completed workplan as a PDF using the template provided.	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Conduct (Question 30).	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Organisation's Health, Safety and/or Security policy or Security Plan (Question 30)	Checked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 33, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not, combined into a single PDF.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Organisation and partner(s) identified at Question 34, or an explanation of why not, as a single PDF.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
The additional supporting evidence is in line with the requested evidence, amounts to a maximum of 5 sides of A4, and is combined as a single PDF.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Biodiversity Challenge Funds. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our regular newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Unchecked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

Project Summary	SMART Indicators (including disaggregated targets)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Tiger population recovery across Myanmar's Northern Forest Complex through strengthened local governance, enhanced livelihoods and revitalization of indigenous beliefs and values to benefit people and nature			
Outcome: By 2029, 50,000ha of Myanmar's Northern Forest Complex are under the governance and management of Indigenous Naga communities: improving their wellbeing, while extending tiger range and potential for population recovery	Effective habitat management 0.1 a By year 3, c.50,000 hectares of land are protected and sustainably managed through the establishment of a community endorsed Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) (Baseline: 0 ha under ICCA) 0.1 b By year 4 a management plan is drafted and approved by community representatives. (Baseline: no management plan)	0.1a ICCA documentation processes (annual reports, meeting minutes, zoning plans, (management plan) 0.1b Records of community discussions and agreement, disaggregated by gender and roles 0.1c Community governance structure records; documentation of council formation and leadership roles 0.1d GIS data ref area under protection vs. encroachment 0.1e Baseline and follow-up biodiversity surveys assessing tiger signs and other wildlife presences	Voluntary management decisions and efforts by Naga communities through the establishment of an ICCA lead to the conservation of biodiversity and their habitats, and ultimately tiger recovery The amendments to Myanmar's Law on Vacant, Fallow and Virgin (VfV) Land can be managed and mitigated through ICCA management planning Establishing a tiger occupancy range will enable breeding success
	Human wellbeing 0.2 By Year 4, 8,200 people across 21 communities report an	0.2 a Human wellbeing surveys at the start and end of the	Naga Communities view the governance and management of

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

	improvement in wellbeing due to better engagement in the management of community-held land Baseline: TBD in year 1 <u>Tiger recovery</u> 0.3 Trends in numbers of tigers and prey detected moving between the Hukoung Tiger Reserve and the ICCA (Baseline in target area: 1 informal detection in 2024)	project, disaggregated by gender and roles, using one of WWF's human wellbeing tools 0.2b Records of FGDs with community representatives to discuss perceived changes in wellbeing and collect qualitative data on project impacts. 0.3 Annual tiger and prey camera trap surveys	an ICCA as essential to their own wellbeing: which leads to sustainable management Reduction of hunting tiger prey species leads to an increase in prey occupancy which ultimately benefits the tiger population
Outputs: 1. Habitat protection through community governance By project end an Indigenous Community Conserved Area (ICCA) is established, guided by traditional customs and cultural practices, with community management plans proposed for ratification	1.1 By year 3, formal ICCA arrangements established with 21 community groups (consisting of 8200 individuals) with gender balanced representation in decision-making processes. (Baseline 2024: no formal arrangements in place. Milestones: Informal arrangements agreed: regarding governance in year 1, management plan in year 2, formal arrangements by end of year 3, capacity building on governance structure in year 4	1.1a Minutes of community hall meetings; 1.1b Gender & level of participation disaggregated records of participation 1.1c Formal letters of endorsement from each community groups 1.1d Documentation of traditional practices integrated into ICCA management plan	Accessibility to community continues despite national security issues and climate change impacts Women are able to fully participate in ICCA planning, enabled by the men to take an equal role in society Communities reach consensus and agreement on a community management plan

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

	1.2 By year 4: c.210 community members are directly engaged in the development of the ICCA management plan. (30 individuals in each of 7 clusters, meeting 3 times) (Baseline: 0) 1.3 By year 4, traditional and cultural practices related to land use, NTFP collection and hunting are revitalised and incorporated into ICCA management plan (Baseline: no management plan)	1.1e Annual surveys measuring community perceptions in ICCA governance structure 1.2 a Minutes including records of the individuals attending each consultation 1.2b Annual surveys measuring community perceptions in ICCA governance structure 1.3a Locally established practices and regulations (to guide the management plan) 1.3b Records of the practices that are integrated into the plan 1.3c Community consultations reports 1.3d Management plan	Despite community consultations being time intensive, requiring formal arrangements to gain consensus across different points of view, this can be complete in around 3-4 years. Grazing land, NTFP collection areas and land for agriculture will be demarcated in the ICCA management plan and this will contribute to tiger recovery potential
2. Enhanced household security By year 4, at least 1260 local people (> 50% women) within 12 villages have increased food and	2.1 By year 2, 1260 people (>50% women) are trained in and piloting recommendations for sustainable, nutritious and climate resilient food production	2.1a Training records 2.1b Record of livelihood options selected by each participant	Weather and agricultural disease vagaries will not demotivate the trained communities

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

financial security through adopting nutritious, climate-resilient agricultural practices and sustainable NTFP collection	and NTFP collection, as participants in a pilot across 12 villages (Baseline: no pilots) 2.2 By year 3, 1260 community members (>50% women) are adopting, implementing and benefiting from nutritious and climate-resilient agricultural practices as a result of project activities, leading to improved food security by year 4 (Baseline 2024: 196 people from 15 communities face 2.41 months of food shortages on average mainly in July and August; 7 with more than 6 months of shortages food security assessment. (Project milestones: annual trends in # months of food shortages) 2.3 By year 4, 1260 people representing 1260 households are progressing towards average annual household income meeting or exceeding average annual household expenditures. (av income per h/h is $\geq$ av spend per hh) (Baseline 2024: Average income per hh is	(gender & community disaggregated) 2.1c Participatory pilot study report 2.2 WWF field reports / repeated community surveys re crop & livestock survival and food availability, including NTFPs, in year 2, year 3 and final survey in year 4 2.3a Year 2 & 4, household expenditure and income records (SLA, WWF) 2.3b Market access report and record of participation in market training session	If local communities pursue more livestock related livelihoods (dairy/cows, buffalo, goats; pigs; poultry/chickens), their nutritional/protein needs will be met, reducing the drive to hunt, over-exploit NTFPs, or to practice slash & burn The climate-resilient crops introduced are resilient to climate impacts during and beyond the life of the project. The economic context of the nation does not deteriorate further
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Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

	860,000mmk/year and spending is 1,237,262mmk/year)		The pilots of agricultural productivity improvements, enable more community members to pursue sustainable, climate and nature friendly livelihoods, with the potential to supplement their income and nutrition, reducing the need to pursue income or sustenance from hunting.
3. More sustainable hunting practices By end of year 4, there will be a 50% reduction in numbers of prey species* hunted and snared due to the adoption of beliefs and values-based behaviour changes and adoption of more sustainable hunting practices <i>*prey species being: mainly sambar deer, then other deer species such as red muntjac, leaf muntjac, and also Serows, wild pig, gaur</i>	3.1 By middle of year 2, 1260 (25% women) from Naga communities have participated in beliefs and values-based discussions and training to enhance their awareness and understanding of more sustainable hunting practices (Baseline: 0) 3.2 By end of year 3, 500 local men from Naga communities agree and adopt more sustainable hunting practices informed by beliefs and values (Baseline: 0)	3.1a Community awareness surveys (or KAP surveys) at the start and end of the project (disaggregated by gender and age) 3.1b Attendance records, minutes of meetings 3.2a List of signatures from village heads/community leaders/ hunters on agreement to modified hunting practices 3.2b Structured hunters interview at the end of year 2 and year 4. (see 3.4c) 3.2c Monitoring reports of village level facilitators	Increased understanding of traditional cultural practices integrated with beliefs and values will provide the motivation to influence the behaviour and actions of community members, reducing unsustainable hunting practices.

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

	3.3 By end of year 4, up to 70% decrease in number of snares per km patrolled is recorded, compared to and informed by a year 1 baseline (to be established; 70% decrease target is based on experience in other projects) 3.4 50% decrease in tiger prey offtake by year 4 compared to 2024 baseline of 6,639 hunted wildlife.	3.3a Annual Field surveys detailing community patrol, photo evidence of snares, detection and removal activities, snare locations and types 3.3b Annual documentations of snare at the local markets 3.4a Bi-monthly data collection on hunted species; direct and indirect observation validated by annual survey by community facilitator/ community-based monitoring system 3.4b Bi-annual market monitoring reports 3.4c Structured hunters interview at the end of year 2 and year 4.	Over a 4 year project period, the decrease in tiger prey offtake will positively impact on both prey and tiger numbers
Activities Output 1 1.1 Baseline data collection (Situational Analysis) regarding existing traditional Naga land use and natural resource governance systems, gender dynamics and biodiversity data 1.2 Vision development workshop with local authorities and communities followed by zone identification with rules and regulation drafting for each zone. 1.3 Capacity assessment workshop and capacity building of the existing governance committee, to strengthen their capacity to govern an ICCA to benefit community and nature			

Project Title: Indigenous governance and management of forests for tiger recovery

- 1.4 Draft ICCA management plan with ICCA governance committee
- 1.5 Facilitate consultation of the draft management plan with communities

Output 2

- 2.1 Conduct market and value chain analyses on forest, agriculture and livestock products and review their biodiversity, food security and nutrition, expansion and climate-resilience potential
- 2.2 Identify feasible nutritious and climate-resilient livelihoods with community, based on information gathered above focusing on permanent agriculture and vegetable production /commercial level livestock breeding.
- 2.3 Pilot nutritious and climate-resilient livelihoods through provision of technical knowledge, inputs and facilitating market linkages.
 - 2.3.1 Identification of livelihood pilot sites with communities
 - 2.3.2 Conduct training based on the findings of 2.2
 - 2.3.3 Provide training on nutrient-rich crops suitable for the local environment and the cultivation of these
 - 2.3.4 Assess the benefits of diverse cropping systems to improve nutrition and productivity of stable crops
 - 2.3.5 Provide seeds, seedlings, cuttings or other planting materials for perennial and seasonal crops
 - 2.3.6 Organise animal husbandry training using modern and sustainable livestock management practices and introduce integrated livestock-crop systems to enhance farm productivity and resource use efficiency
 - 2.3.7 Supply livestock breeds that are well-adapted to local conditions and resilient to climate change
- 2.4 Value Chain Analysis and Business plan development for the identified crops/products based on 2.2
- 2.5 Development of remote monitoring and evaluation systems for checking the status of pilot sites
- 2.6 Establish a network of business mentors to provide ongoing technical support and mentorship for the community members engaged in new livelihood activities
- 2.7 Conduct community human wellbeing survey baseline and end of project

Output 3

- 3.1 Examine prevalent beliefs and values of the Tanshang Naga community (21 villages) to identify synergies with conservation
- 3.2 Design and deliver faith-based behaviour change communications with faith leaders (Christian, Animist), to minimise harm to tiger habitats and prey through changes in hunting practices
- 3.3 Produce list of protected species and permitted hunting practices based on social norms and cultural values in consultation with the governing authorities, and species surveys
- 3.4 Establish a community-based monitoring system where community facilitators can report records on hunters and hunted species, contributing to data collection and enhancing community engagement