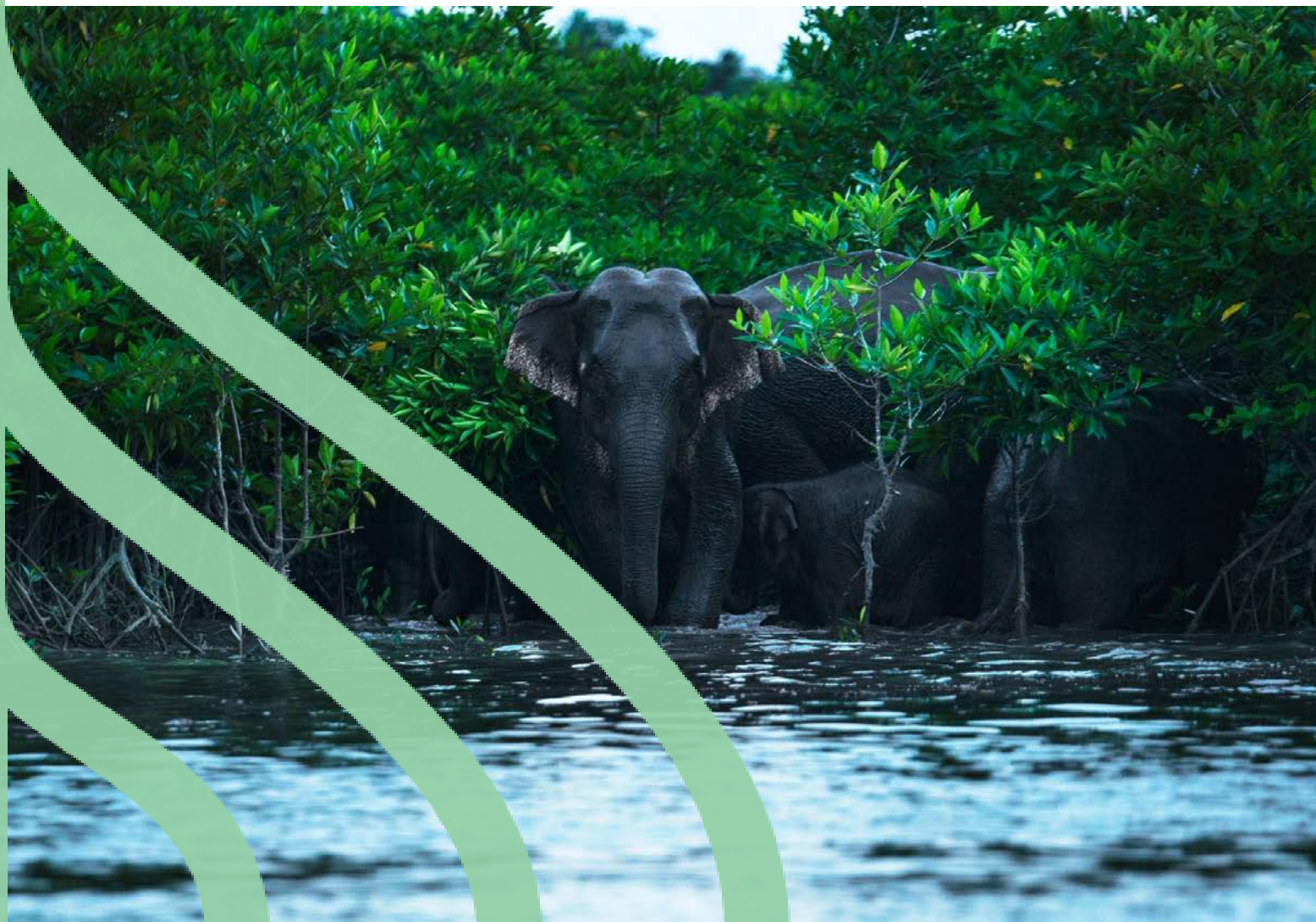
WORLDVIEW
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

Carbonable

Myanmar Project (5100 Ha) VCS#TBC

2023 Annual Investor Report



Worldview International Foundation
70 Yaw Min Gyi Street, Dagon Township, Yangon, Myanmar.
https://wif.foundation

Copyright and Non-Disclosure Notice

The contents and layout of this report are subject to copyright owned by Worldview International Foundation (WIF). To the extent that we own the copyright in this report, it may not be copied or used without our prior written agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

The methodology (if any) contained in this report is provided to you in confidence and must not be disclosed or copied to third parties without the prior written agreement of WIF. Disclosure of that information may constitute an actionable breach of confidence or may otherwise prejudice our commercial interests. Any third party who obtains access to this report by any means will, in any event, be subject to the Third-Party Disclaimer set out below.

Third-Party Disclaimer

Any disclosure of this report to a third-party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by WIF at the instruction of, and for use by, our client named on the front of the report. It does not in any way constitute advice to any third-party who is able to access it by any means. WIF excludes to the fullest extent lawfully permitted all liability whatsoever for any loss or damage however arising from reliance on the contents of this report. We do not however exclude our liability (if any) for personal injury or death resulting from our negligence, for fraud or any other matter in relation to which we cannot legally exclude liability.

Table of Contents:

1. Project Background 4
    1.1 Project Area and Communities 4
    1.2 Project Location 5
2. Project Planting Activities 11
    2.1 Summary of Initial Planting 11
        2.1.1 Site Preparation 11
        2.1.2 Propagule Collection & Storage 11
        2.1.3 Onsite Training & Labour Transportation 12
    2.2 Plantation Maintenance 16
        2.2.1 Weeding 16
        2.2.2 Patching & Field Nurseries 16
        2.2.3 Protection from Human Disturbance 18
        2.2.4 Survival Rate Counting 18
3. Carbon Asset Management & Accounting 21
    3.1 Summary of Carbon Asset Management this Year 21
    3.2 Deliveries – Updated Estimated Timeline 23
        3.2.1 Validation 23
        3.2.2 Verification 23
4. Summary of Social Activities 24
    4.1 Summary of Social Activities Created by the Project 24
    4.2 Key Performance Indicators 26
    4.3 Additional information for KPIs 27
        4.3.1 Clean Energy KPIs 27
        4.3.2 Education KPIs 27
        4.3.3 Economic KPIs 31
        4.3.4 Gender Equality KPIs 36
        4.3.5 Food Security KPIs 36
        4.3.6 Overall 37
    4.4 Awareness Raising 37

1. Project Background

1.1 Project Area and Communities

Worldview International Foundation (WIF) first started its engagement in mangrove restoration for community development in 2012. Working with the Forest Department, Pathein University, Myeik University, Regional Governments and Partner Communities, WIF now has 6 blue carbon mangrove projects in Myanmar. VCS#TBC was WIF's second major mangrove project in Myanmar to restore the areal extent of 5109 hectares in total. The project will create a healthy mangrove ecosystem in degraded lands belonging to Chaungtha, Bomie, Magyizin, Thitphyu, Kyunhlargyi, Nga Yoke Kaung, Nanthar Pu, Haing Gyi Kyun, Kyaukchaung, Ka Nyin Chaung (Thaegyine) Mae Kha Ye and Kwyaegyine village tracts. Apart from the carbon sequestration, the project will address issues including natural disaster risk reduction, biodiversity improvement and poverty reduction with sustainable livelihoods in the coastal communities. The project area contains many sparsely distributed mangrove forests which are severely degraded, primarily from anthropogenic sources such as felling for firewood and timber use by local communities. The lands belonging to the project are controlled and managed by the Regional Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation and with the approval and endorsement of the Regional Government, WIF has implemented mangrove plantation and conservation activities accordingly.

There are 7,812 households with a total of 33,007 people. Most of the people in the area are casual labour, retailers, farmers and fishermen. Some villages are located along the seaside, and their main livelihoods is fishing, and others inland area people are farmers and gardeners.This work is not guaranteed and does not come with any employment benefits. As such around 65% of the population in these village tracts are under the poverty line, showing the poorest with the lowest living conditions. Integral to the project are the sustainable development and livelihoods programs completed with the partner communities in the project area in order to improve the living standard in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. These activities drastically lower the dependence of the local community on the mangrove forests for income, and, combined with awareness raising on the importance of the forests, ensures long-term protection of the forest by the local communities.

The Livelihood Unit has offered technical assistance and advice to the Community Development Committees in charge of project execution in order to promote grassroots participation, women's empowerment, and a solid foundation for Sustainable Development in the partner communities.

1.2 Project Location

The project is implemented in twelve village tracts namely Chaungtha, Bomie, Magyizin, Thitphyu, Kyunhlargyi, Nga Yoke Kaung, Nanthar Pu, Haing Gyi Kyun, Kyaukchaung, Ka Nyin Chaung (Thaegyine) Mae Kha Ye and Kwyaegyine. This is located in the Northern part of Ayeyarwady Region of Myanmar. The project initially planned to restore 5174.30 ha of degraded mangroves up to 2024 as illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Project area of village tracts and planting areas.

Sr	Township	Village Tracts	Planting Areas (ha)
1	Bokpyin	Noet Ngwar	324.17
2		Kawt Ba Mar	787.90
3		Han Ka Pyu	1376.28
4		Ma Thay	877.50
5		Yae Ngan Gyi	1743.99
		Total	5109.83

Figure 1: Location map of project site planted by Crew 1.

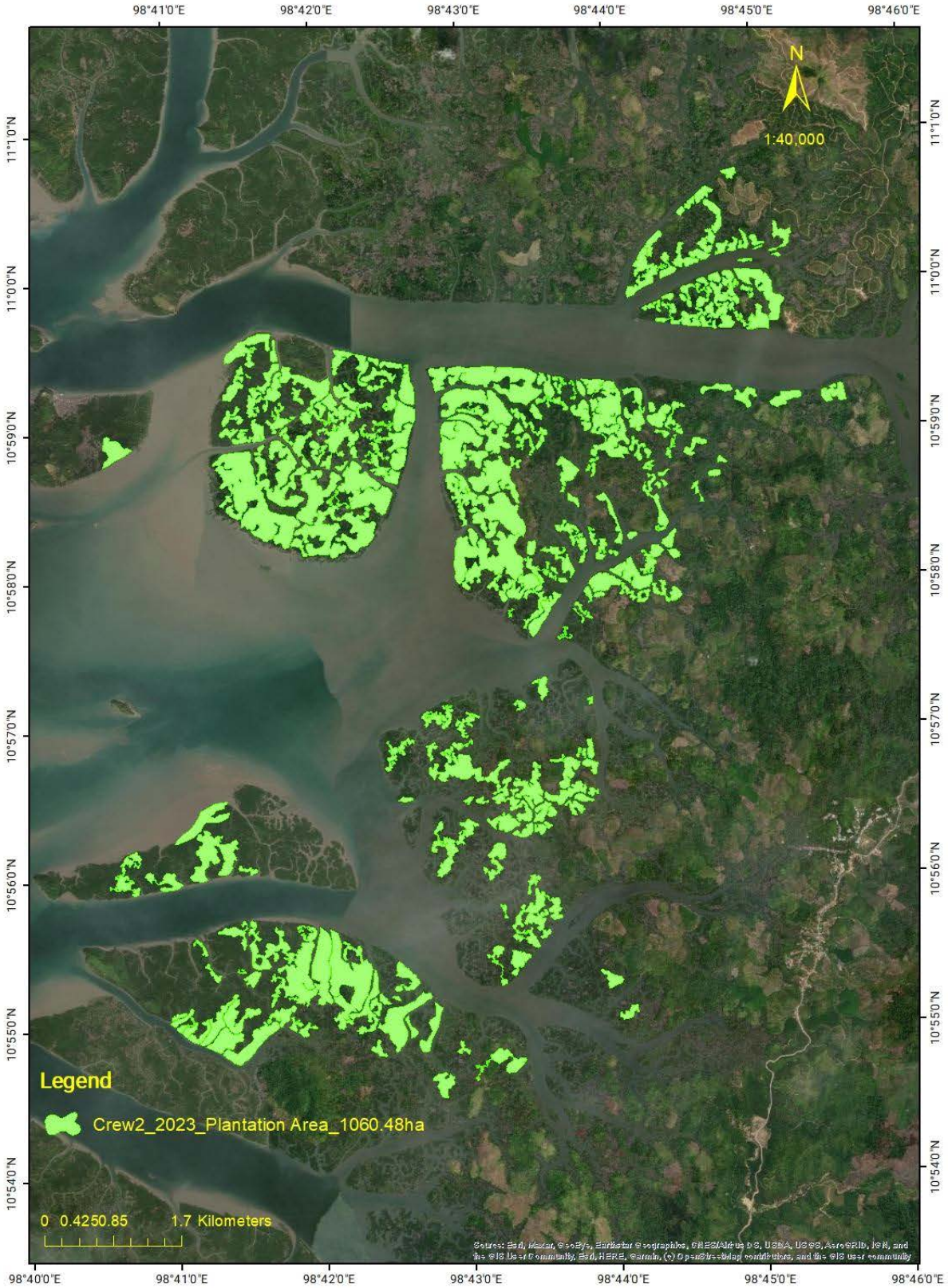


Figure 2: Location map of project site planted by Crew 2.

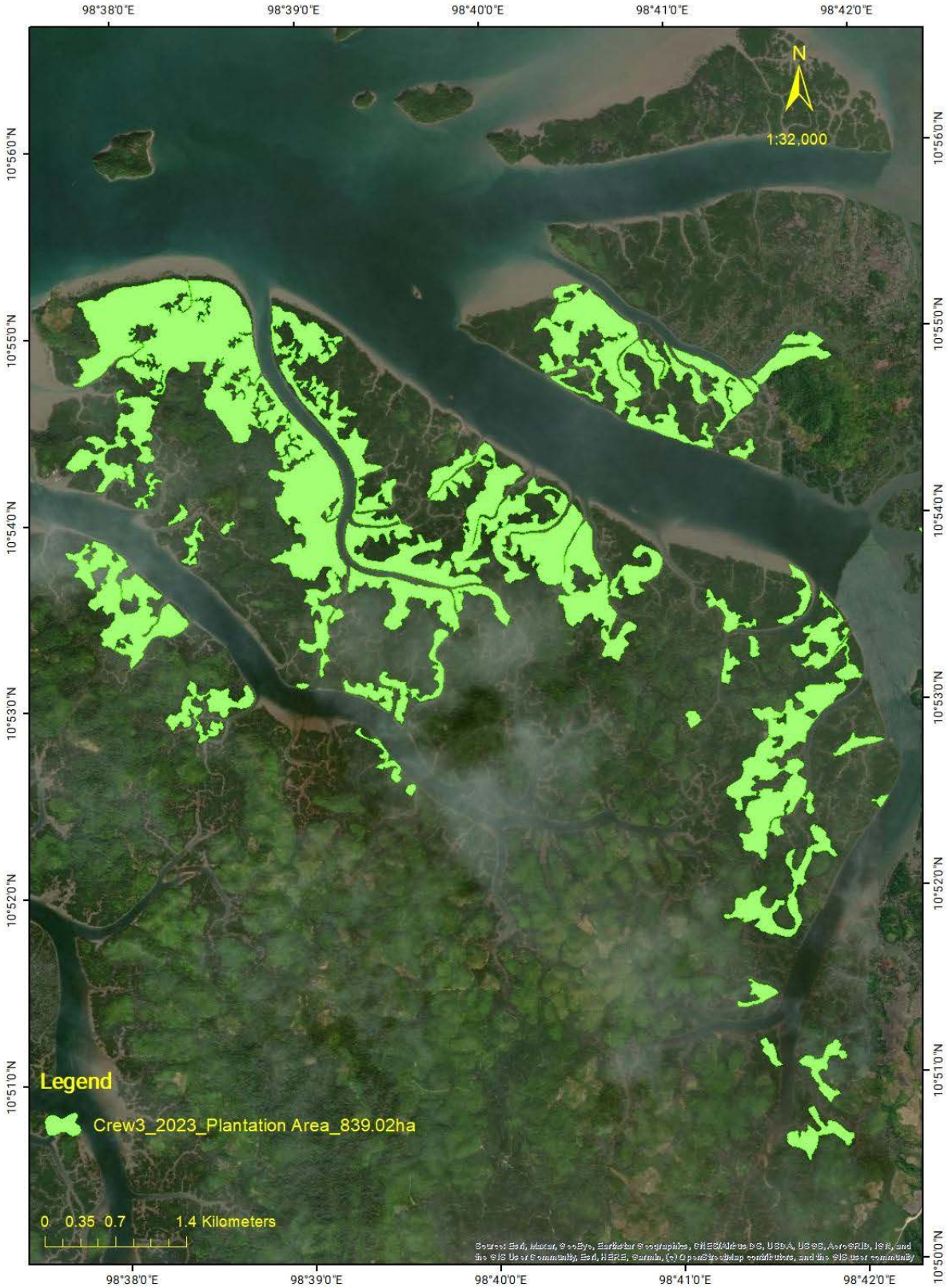


Figure 3: Location map of project site planted by Crew 3.

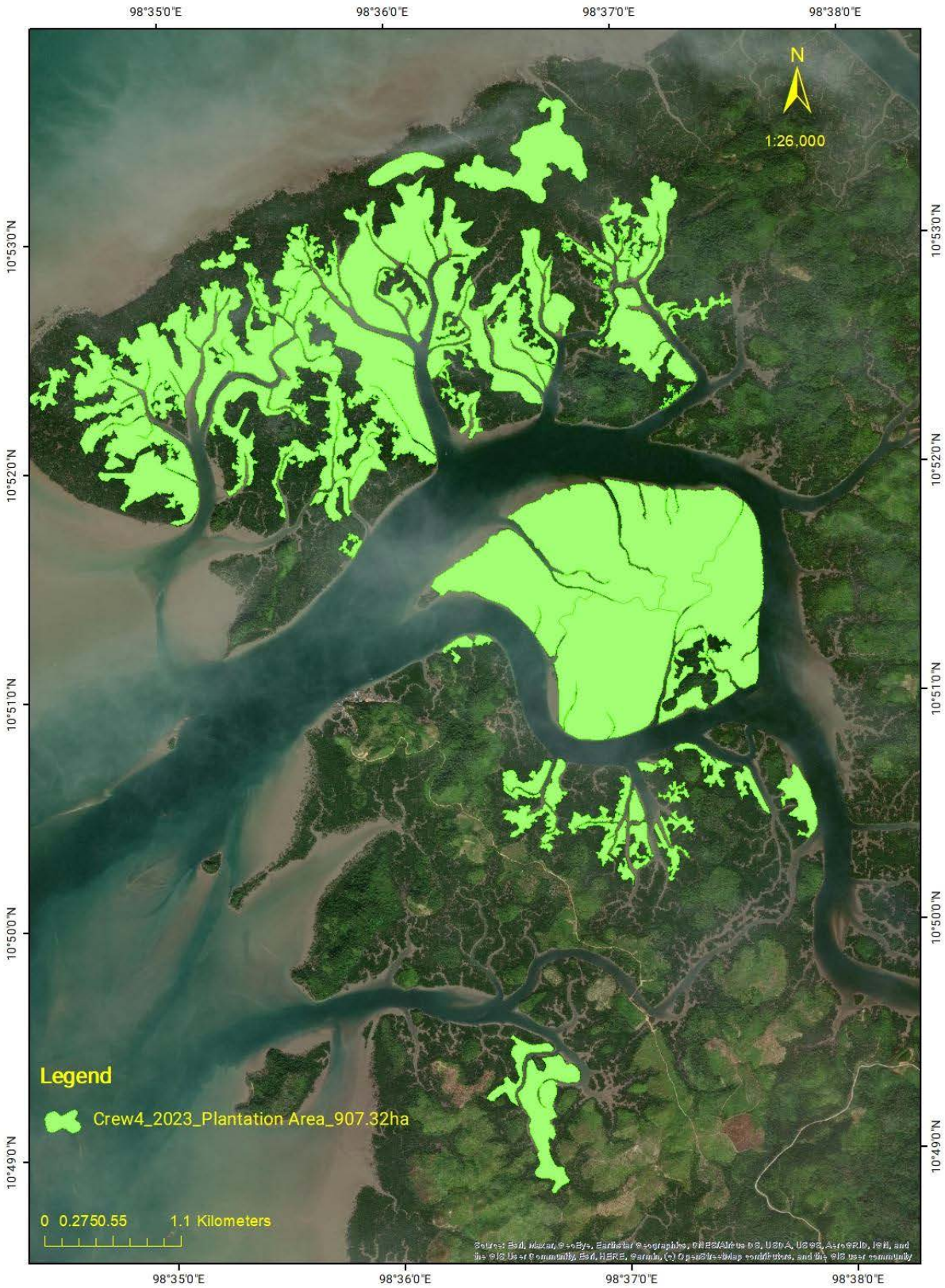


Figure 4: Location map of project site planted by Crew 4.

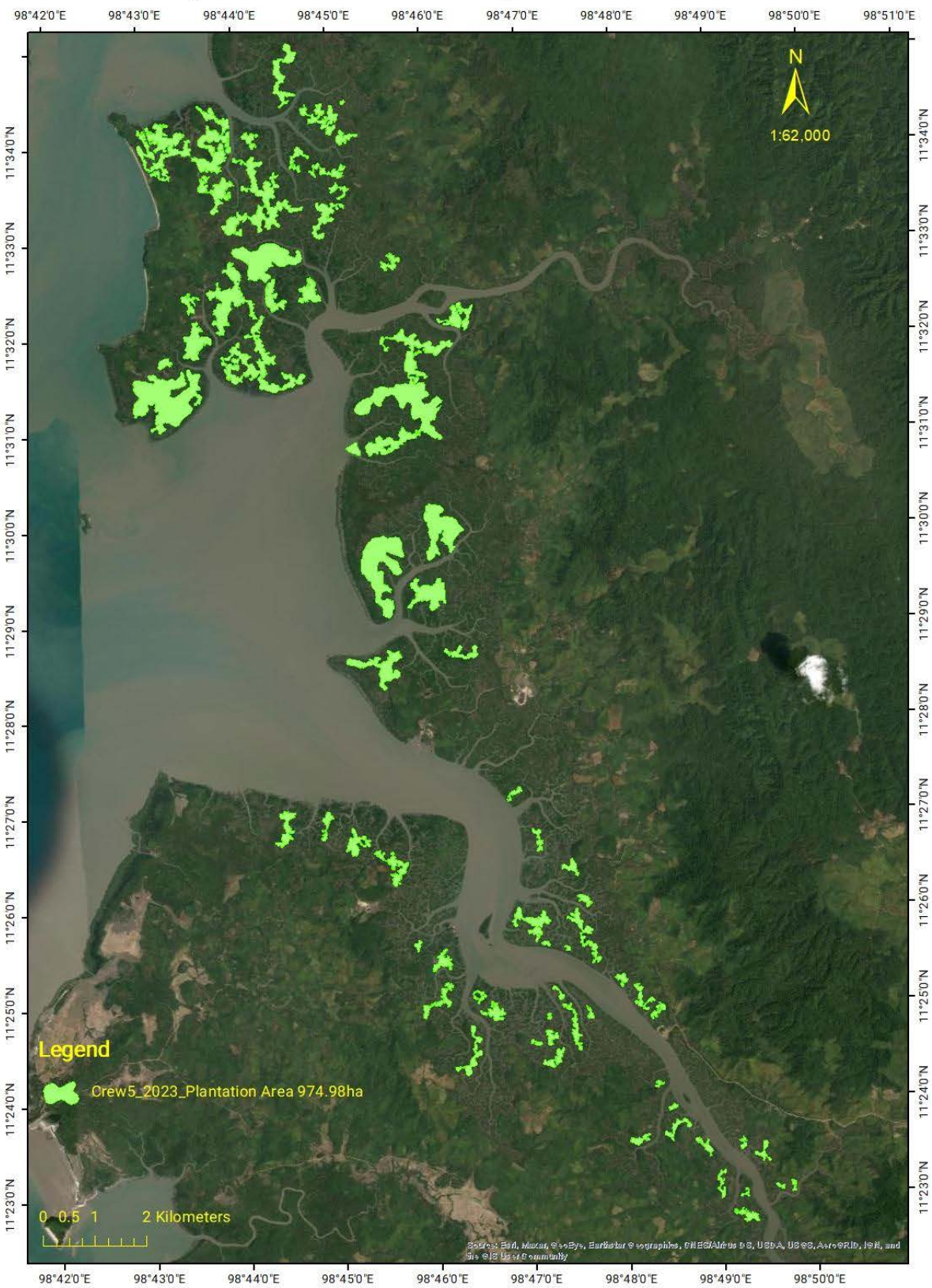


Figure 5: Location map of project site planted by Crew 5.

2. Project Planting Activities

2.1 Summary of Initial Planting

The project activities are based on community engagement and empowerment principles, recognizing that sustainable restoration requires the active participation of the affected local communities in order to ensure their long-term survival. WIF has agreed, cooperated and coordinated with local communities to implement every step of VCS#TBC. Planting activities started in May 2023 and were completed in October 2023.

2.1.1 Site Preparation

WIF started site preparation in January 2023 and instigated collections of propagules to secure planting material. Additionally, WIF began the rollout of planned livelihood projects in the project area. WIF field teams completed all land clearing and planting preparations by May 2023 ready for planting during the monsoon season.

Figures 6 & 7: Land preparation in Bokpyin area.

2.1.2 Propagule Collection & Storage

In order to roll out the mass planting of mangrove during the target season, propagules must be collected throughout the year. WIF field teams began propagule collection in the surrounding healthy mangrove areas from February 2023 and continued until July 2023. Propagules usually only survive for 2-3 weeks once removed from the mother tree, however, WIF field teams have developed special storage and washing techniques to increase this storage life for months whilst retaining excellent survival rates when planted. Once collected, propagules are sorted and stacked into crates

away from sunlight, then regularly washed for freshness at WIF regional seed storage facilities.

Figure 8: Sorting qualified propagules for planting.

Figure 9: Seed storage and washing to increase survival rate.

2.1.3 Onsite Training & Labour Transportation

Many community members participated in the planting operation and were trained in planting techniques before undertaking the planting activities. Training takes place onsite with experienced master planters so that field teams have practical planting experience prior to the target planting season. There was no discrimination on planning workers with equal payment to men and women.

Figures 10 & 11: Onsite training being delivered to planting teams by U Win Maung, WIF International Planting Director.

Field teams are transported by boat due to difficult access in many areas from thick healthy forest. Effective planning around low-tide times is required during the

monsoon season to ensure crews can successfully navigate to the planting areas and plant in the mud without tidal inundation.

Figure 12: Planting teams preparing to travel to the planting site.

Figure 13: Planting teams in transit to planting site.

2.1.4 Planting

Five 'true' mangrove species were selected for restoration: *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, and *Bruguiera cylindrica*. Direct seed/propagule sowing with planting spacing of around 2 metre x 2 metre was applied with an average planting density of 2500 trees per hectare. In some areas the planting density was adjusted to account for environmental factors. Over 13 million propagules were successfully planted by WIF field teams in the Bokpyin region from May to October 2023.

Figure 14: Teams measuring seedling spacing during planting.

Figure 15: Field teams planting propagules with direct seed sowing.

Figure 16: Field teams carrying propagules for planting.

Figure 17: Successful team planting across large areas.

Figure 18: Planting teams celebrating a successful day of planting.

2.2 Plantation Maintenance

2.2.1 Weeding

As the trees begin to grow in the plantation area, weeds and underbrush are the main competitors to the planted mangrove seedlings. Several weed species such as *Finlaysonia maritime*, *Derris trifoliate*, *Acanthus ilicifolius* and *Dalbergia spinnosa* are found in the project area. In order to ensure the healthy growth of the planted mangrove propagules and avoid out-competition of plants, weeding operations are undertaken at least two times a year, especially in the first year of the plantation. At all project sites, the weeding operations were completed as planned.

Figure 19: Weeding operation taking place by field teams.

2.2.2 Patching & Field Nurseries

Patching is an operation of planting additional propagules or seedlings where initially planted seedlings have died or not propagated. Patching is an essential operation to maintain the survival rate of the mangrove plantation, it is normally done at the time of weeding in the first and second year after planting. WIF maintains 20% of the total number of planted propagules for patching. In years subsequent to planting, seedlings are grown in nurseries close by to the project area in order to patch plants with similar aged seedlings for consistency.

Figure 20: Field teams replanting propagules that did not survive with seedlings from the field nursery.

Figure 21: Bokpyin region field nursery filled with growing seedlings.

Figure 22: Field teams packing seedlings for transport to the field.

2.2.3 Protection from Human Disturbance

Minimising and mitigating anthropogenic disturbances like encroachment and illegal activities in the project area are key to ensuring long-term survival of the forests. Therefore, WIF appoints local community members as forest guards and works closely with the local Mangrove Conservation Committees from the initial stage of the project to protect the planted mangroves. WIF has arranged a communication and information mechanism for the project area for practical protection activities as has been done in other project areas.

2.2.4 Survival Rate Counting

Every December, WIF conducts survival counting at each plantation to monitor development status of planted mangroves and plan for additional tending activities, particularly for parching in the first and second years.

Throughout the project area, the permanent sample plots with 100 m^2 were systematically allocated at 250 m interval. The geo-coordinates of the sample plots are recorded with respective plot numbers for further counting in successive years. In each sample plot, 25 trees were initially planted with an average 2 m spacing. At the time of operation, the number of surviving trees in the sample plots are counted, and the survival rate of the whole project area is estimated based on the average survival rates in each plot. The counting in 2023 at the project sites of VCS#TBC revealed an average survival percentage of more than 90%.

Figure 23: Survival counting and monitoring.

Figure 24: Seedling growth.

Figure 25: Field teams measuring seedling height and collar girth at a permanent sample plot.

Figure 26: Well established plantation.

Figure 27: Well established plantation.

3. Carbon Asset Management & Accounting

3.1 Summary of Carbon Asset Management this Year

2023 has been a challenging year for carbon asset management. The turbulent market has seen integrity challenges which, whilst not directly related to blue carbon mangroves, has had an impact on all projects and stakeholders across the VCM. Criticism of cookstove and REDD+ projects in particular has raised concerns over the quality of VCM projects, leading to more cautious and measured action from all stakeholders.

It should be noted that WIF's blue carbon mangrove projects are not subject to the scrutiny that many cookstove and REDD+ projects have received. Despite this, all VCM projects have been affected by the slowing down of registry processes and increased assessment criteria in response to the broader criticism of the VCM. The overall result of this has been delays to expected issuance of almost all VCM projects. Previously our projects have taken less than 2 years to progress from project start to first issuance, and it is now estimated to take 3 or more years, with some stakeholders predicting closer to 4 years. This is a critical issue for all stakeholders involved, including our partner communities whose engagement in our projects is of vital importance to their success. We are also aware of the unique position this puts our financial partners in, and we are working closely to identify key ways in which we can help ease this financial burden, including sharing a higher percentage of initial credit issuances to investors.

One of the primary issues slowing down VCS progress this year has been the updated blue carbon mangrove methodology change with updated standards and rules in the transition period from the older CDM methodology AR-AM0014 to the updated VCS methodology VM0033. This brought about a wide variety of changes to required documentation relating specifically to wetland ecosystems such as sea level rise, soil erosion assessments and hydrological connectivity analysis, all of which required project proponents, VVBs and VERRA staff to upskill and apply to ongoing projects. In our experience it is clear that as these new changes are pushed through, VVB and VERRA staff take longer to reply and give feedback on documentation whilst they upskill their teams on the new requirements, a task our teams have also had to undertake.

Meanwhile, criticism in the VCM brought about the Integrity Council for the Voluntary Carbon Market (ICVCM)'s framework on core carbon principles (CCPs) that registries should follow to uphold the highest standards for integrity and quality in VCM projects. As a result, additional requirements were added for all VCS projects in an update to the

VCS standard in Q3, further compounding the impacts outlined above. Whilst we praise VERRA's swift onboarding of these standards with the intention for bettering the integrity of its VCUs, changing the rules at halftime did not give project proponents and VVBs sufficient time to understand the required changes before implementation, leading to further delays in progress.

We do praise VERRA for their efforts to take action to eliminate the low-integrity projects highlighted by this year's criticism, as we believe that this will only result in further trust-building in the market overall as well as greater value being placed on high-quality projects like ours. We remain confident that WIF projects are still of the highest quality and this was recently asserted by BeZero Ratings Agency 'reaffirming' VCS#1764's AA rating - this is the highest rating to be awarded to a carbon project to date by BeZero. Furthermore, VCS#1764 has faced the same increased scrutiny due to changes in the VERRA requirements in its recent successful verification, and the learnings gleaned by our carbon team are already being applied to effectively move through the required validation and verification steps for our other projects. WIF views the latest fifth issuance of VCS#1764 as testament to its high-quality, high-integrity project design and implementation, applied to all of our VCS projects. This was further demonstrated by the recent successful validation of both VCS#2088 and VCS#2792 in February 2023. The integrity improvements added to Verra's methodology have come at the cost of delaying PDD completion, and start of Validation, however, our projects will see issuance, and their quality continues to see high market value with VCS#1764's latest issuance being sold for up to USD50.

Our world class team remains steadfast in their commitment to ensure WIFs high quality projects see issuance for investors and partner communities. During this time we have continued to strengthen our internal carbon asset management and accounting team and further developed our standard operating procedures to meet these additional requirements. We would like to thank our investor partners for their support during this year and showing their confidence in WIF to execute high-quality projects for climate action whilst supporting partner communities in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

3.2 Deliveries – Updated Estimated Timeline

The following outlines the latest updated estimates for validation and issuance timelines based on the factors affecting carbon management timelines as outlined in 3.1.

3.2.1 Validation

The draft PD has been developed and is being finalised with the final planting boundary. The draft PD will be submitted to VERRA for pipeline listing and registration with the standard by March where VERRA will complete their PD checks and upload it to the registry, with VCS# number assigned within a few week (estimate by April). Meanwhile, the full PD is being further developed to include the lessons learned from our experience successfully completing Validation for #2088 and #2792. The auditor will be finalised in Q2 2024, based on availability to meet our Validation timeline. One of WIF's 2 preferred auditors will be selected for this project given our successful experience with them in VCS#2088, VCS#2792 and VCS#1764. The auditor is not able to start work until the pipeline listing is complete and the full PD is finalised in Q2 2024. The latest conservative estimated timeline for validation and registration is Q4 2025.

3.2.2 Verification

The sample plots for the first monitoring period have been identified and marked for future monitoring once significant growth has occurred. Following this, monitoring documents will be prepared in parallel with the validation process to ensure that verification can proceed as soon as validation is complete. The latest conservative estimated timeline for first verification is Q4 2026. These timelines are conservative estimates based on the recent delays many developers have seen with VERRA reply times. WIF remains confident to get ahead of these estimates and speed up VERRA based on our wealth of experience from our other projects and the learnings from nearby VCS#3730 which is significantly further ahead in the process.

4. Summary of Social Activities

4.1 Summary of Social Activities Created by the Project

At the core of WIF's projects are the sustainable development and livelihood programs. Without this, our projects would not be possible as the support and protection that partner communities provide for our projects ensures their survival for the entirety of the project duration. Many of the project areas that we work to restore were degraded from anthropogenic use for fuel wood or timber use, therefore it is essential to support and engage the local communities in a mutual partnership for protection of the forests and livelihoods support in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

According to the World Bank's economic monitoring report 2023, the economy of Myanmar is encountering difficulties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, alterations in policies, and a frail labour market. The nation's gross domestic product (GDP) remains approximately 10% below the level recorded in 2019. The labour market exhibits a state of feebleness, characterised by a decrease in employment rates, particularly in states and regions impacted by conflict. It is expected that inflation will decrease to 14% by the end of 2023. However, due to supply constraints and greater dependence on central bank funding for budget deficits, inflation is likely to remain elevated in the long run. The labour market's decline and substantial inflation surge have exerted considerable strain on household incomes, resulting in nearly half of Myanmar households experiencing a decline in their real earnings over the past year. During the first half of 2023, food security and nutrition deteriorated significantly due to elevated food inflation and decreased revenues. Consequently, Myanmar's efforts to combat malnutrition appear to have come to a standstill or even regressed.

Bokpyin Township is located in the Bokpyin District of the Tanintharyi Region in Myanmar. Bokpyin Township is a littoral region located in the southern (lower) region of Myanmar, and it also shares a border with Thailand. The primary sources of income for the inhabitants of Bokpyin Township are marine fishing and agriculture, including betel nut cultivation, crop/rice farming, and horticulture. Out of the households residing in rural areas, 60% are engaged in the Marine & Aquaculture industry for their livelihoods, while 40% are employed in Agriculture, Trade, odd jobs, and other sectors. As per the General Administrative Department, over 50% of homes in the township have family members who lack a stable source of income.

Myeik, Yangon Markets, and Ya Noung City in Thailand are the destinations for the export of aqua products. Mangroves are plentiful and the majority of Bokpyin Township's rural regions are situated on the archipelago. But because of certain local uses and livelihoods (such as small-scale home logging, firewood production, charcoal

manufacture, and logging), some of these mangrove regions are disappearing. Thus, we are putting WIF's mangrove reforestation, sustainable livelihoods, and community development project into practice in certain parts of Bokpyin Township. The proposed project aims to enhance the living conditions of the most impoverished individuals residing in the project areas within the initial five-year period.

Since 2012, WIF has been actively involved in the restoration of mangroves in Myanmar. The sustainable livelihood projects aim to execute project activities using a community participatory planning strategy suggested by the Village Development Committees (VDC) and approved by WIF standard criteria and selection procedure. This approach prioritises projects with the greatest impact. The Livelihood Unit of WIF offers technical support and guidance to the Village Community Development Committees responsible for implementing projects. This ensures that the local population actively participates in expressing their development goals and programme priorities, promoting ownership, equal participation of women, and establishing a solid foundation for community intervention.

In the beginning, the project was presented to the stakeholders located in the project villages followed by a socioeconomic survey on the villages' profiles from the project villages in order to benchmark the socioeconomic status of the . For the purpose of developing village development action plans, village development committees are established, and community development program planning is carried out, targeting those who are in most need of support as priority based on the outputs of the socioeconomic survey. After that, village development committees, in conjunction with the community, provide assistance for activities that contribute to the establishment of sustainable livelihoods and communal development supporting all 17 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

There are a total of 3,472 households with a 16,868 population residing in Bokpyin areas, Tanintharyi Region. The majority of individuals in the region are fishermen and casual labourers, and the rest of the population are retailers, gardeners, and farmers. Certain villages are situated along the coastline, where the primary source of income is fishing. In contrast, communities located inland are predominantly occupied by farmers and gardeners.

4.2 Key Performance Indicators

Table 2: Social Activity KPIs for Project VCS#TBA in 2023.

Area	KPI	2023	Units	Related SDG
Clean Energy	Solar Lamps Distributed	-	# of lamps	SDG-7
	Village Electricity Supply Project	1190	# of power systems implemented	SDG-7
Education	School Items distributed	-	# of students	SDG-4
	Scholarships Awarded	-	# of scholarships	SDG-4
	Volunteer Teacher Salaries supported	3	# of teachers with salaries supported by project activities	SDG-4
	Multimedia equipment and training provision	4	# of schools	SDG-4
	Mangrove Conservation Awareness session	473	# of participants concerned	SDG-13
Economic	Village Revolving Fund allocated to communities	-	# of villages concerned	SDG-8
	Seasonal employment created	21	# of people employed by project activities	SDG-8
	Vocational Skill Training	-	# of people trained in an income generating activity	SDG-8
	Financial Revolving Fund Training	-	# of participants	SDG-8
	Business Created through village revolving fund	-	# of beneficiaries created business by village revolving fund project	SDG-8
Water Sanitation and Hygiene Activity (WASH)	Safe drinking water (Pond fencing, pond renovation/ construction, well, etc.)	-	# of ponds/wells renovated/built	SDG-6
	Improved basic infrastructure constructed/renovated	1	# of basic infrastructure constructed/ renovated	SDG-9
	Trash Campaign Activities	-	# of villages concerned	SDG-13

Area	KPI	2023	Units	Related SDG
Gender Equality	Female participation in leading role	39	% of female leadership in Village Development Committees	SDG-5
Food Security	Food items distributed to vulnerable family	-	# of people who received food items	SDG-2
Overall	Project beneficiaries	16,868	Total # of participants in project	SDG-10

4.3 Additional information for KPIs

4.3.1 Clean Energy KPIs

Solar Lamps Distributed

Solar lamps are given to households without lighting or electricity, enabling work, household chores or education to continue into the evenings where there would otherwise not be sufficient light to continue. These additional hours of productivity can significantly contribute towards increased income, improved education and greater quality of life. Solar lamps were distributed, resulting in the provision of affordable and environmentally friendly energy sources, hence expanding access to clean energy. This KPI refers to the number of solar-powered lamps that are provided to households within the project area.

Key SDG: 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

4.3.2 Education KPIs

School items Distributed

This KPI indicates the number of items distributed to schools and school children in the project area. Items provided to schools include books, stationary, computers and other essential items for use in learning environments. Beyond individual benefits, providing school items also contributes to building a more equitable education system. It bridges the gap for students from disadvantaged backgrounds who might otherwise struggle to afford essential materials. This, in turn, promotes inclusive learning opportunities and ensures that every child has a fair chance to reach their full potential.

Key SDG: 4 - Quality Education

Figures 28 & 29: Supporting School Items (Books and Umbrellas) at Bar Hin Schools, Bokpyin area.

Figures 30 & 31: Supporting School Items (Books & Umbrella) at KNT BaKa and Kaw Ye Gyi Schools, Bokpyin Area.

Figures 32 & 33: Supporting School Items at B.E.P.S Kaw Ye Gyi School, Bokpyin area

Scholarships Awarded

The provision of scholarships to children from disadvantaged families within the WIF project represents a crucial step towards fostering positive societal change. This goal also ensures that all targeted women have access and complete their continued education. WIF has continually supported the financial needs of students ranging from Grade-1 to university level. By offering educational scholarships, the project aims to bridge the gap in educational opportunities and address the root causes of social inequality, aligning with the broader goal of empowering women and promoting inclusivity. The impact of these scholarships is multi-faceted, with long-term indirect effects, however immediate benefits are evident in increased access to education for children facing economic hardships.

Key SDG: 4 - Quality Education

Volunteer Teacher Salaries Supported

Where funding does not provide a sufficient salary for school teachers, some WIF funds can be used to support the pay of teachers that operate in schools serving communities within the project area. This KPI indicates the number of teacher salaries supported in a given period, meaning that the KPI number may not change over time whilst the salary is continually being supported by WIF.

Key SDG: 4 - Quality Education

Figures 34 & 35: Supporting Monthly Teacher Salary at Primary Level in Kaw Ye Gyi and Bar Hin Schools.

Figures 36 & 37: Children are studying their Lesson at Bar Hin and Kyein Ni Taung Schools.

Provision of Multimedia Equipment to Schools

The WIF project's initiative to provide multimedia equipment and training to schools serving disadvantaged families addresses the multifaceted challenges faced by children in marginalised communities, aligning with the broader objective of promoting inclusive education. Furthermore, the provision of multimedia resources fosters digital literacy skills, preparing students for the demands of the modern workforce. Beyond the classroom, the impact extends to the community, as an empowered and well-educated youth population becomes a catalyst for social and economic development. The WIF project's commitment to providing multimedia equipment underscores its dedication to breaking down barriers, empowering disadvantaged children, and creating a more equitable educational landscape.

Key SDG: 4 - Quality Education

Mangrove and Environmental Conservation Awareness

WIF initiative to provide mangrove and environmental conservation educational programs on mangrove conservation, the project not only promotes ecological awareness but also aligns with the broader goal of fostering community engagement and environmental stewardship. Students and community members become equipped with the knowledge and understanding of the crucial role mangroves play in maintaining biodiversity, protecting coastlines, and mitigating climate change impacts. Additionally, the project contributes to building a sense of collective responsibility and ecological consciousness, fostering a community that values and actively participates in the preservation of natural resources, including the forests directly supported by

this project. Ultimately, this lays the foundation for long term protection of the forests in the project area by the local community.

Key SDG: 13 – Climate Action

Figures 38 & 39: Environmental Conservation and Mangrove Awareness Section at Kyein Ni Taung BaKa School, Bokpyin area.

4.3.3 Economic KPIs

Village Revolving Fund Allocated to Communities

The Revolving Fund is established by linking income generation and vocational/ life skill training. The village revolving fund will support cash as capital to the selected beneficiaries through the Village Development Committee and local authorities. This program is essential to improve economic progress and support start-up capital in building micro-enterprises and home industries. Families in need can utilise the revolving fund to start or expand small businesses, fostering entrepreneurship and creating opportunities for income generation. As a result, the project not only alleviates immediate financial constraints but also contributes to long-term economic stability within the community. Additionally, the revolving nature of the fund ensures that its benefits continue to circulate within the community, creating a positive economic ripple effect. This approach not only empowers individual households but also strengthens the overall economic fabric of the community.

Key SDG: 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Seasonal Employment Created

The WIF project's creation of seasonal employment opportunities for disadvantaged households is a strategic initiative designed to address economic vulnerabilities and promote family income through participating in rehabilitation and building of community assets. The impact of this activity is substantial, as it offers temporary employment to individuals facing economic hardships, contributing to their livelihoods and easing financial burdens during specific seasons. This approach not only provides immediate relief but also empowers individuals with valuable skills and work experience. Moreover, the creation of seasonal employment contributes to community resilience by offering a sustainable means of income generation. As individuals gain access to temporary employment opportunities, the financial well-being of disadvantaged households improves, leading to a more stable and secure living environment.

Key SDG: 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Vocational Skill Training

The WIF project's provision of vocational skill training through coconut value-added products making is a transformative initiative aimed at fostering economic independence and skill diversification among disadvantaged households. By offering training in coconut value-added production, it equips individuals with practical skills in value addition to coconut products, creating opportunities for income generation and entrepreneurship. Through this vocational training, participants, especially women, gain expertise in producing a range of coconut-based goods, from coconut oil to crafts. This not only enhances their employability but also enables them to establish small-scale enterprises, contributing to community economic development. Moreover, this promotes sustainable practices, utilising local resources effectively and fostering local self-reliance.

Key SDG: 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Financial Revolving Fund Training

WIF's project providing technical and financial knowledge on revolving funds, grievance writing, and proposal writing empower village development committees with crucial tools for self-improvement and community development. This is a strategic initiative geared towards building the financial literacy and advocacy skills of disadvantaged households. By imparting technical financial knowledge, the project aligns with its overarching goal of empowering women and fostering inclusive

development. The impact of this activity is substantial, as it equips participants with the tools to effectively manage and leverage revolving funds for community development. Moreover, the training in grievance and proposal writing enhances their capacity to advocate for their rights and needs, ensuring that their voices are heard in decision-making processes.

Key SDG: 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Business Created through Village Revolving Fund

WIF's project supported disadvantaged households by offering a comprehensive approach to poverty alleviation. It empowers them through the creation of sustainable businesses in various sectors like agriculture, aquaculture, livestock, and small ventures, all fueled by a unique village revolving fund system. Businesses created through the revolving fund contribute to local economic development, create employment opportunities, and stimulate entrepreneurship. Moreover, the diversification of economic activities, including agriculture, aquaculture, and livestock, promotes resilience against economic uncertainties. Some businesses created through these initiatives include: sustainable crab farming, seaweed cultivation and retail businesses.

Key SDG: 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

Safe Drinking Water

This initiative aims at ensuring access to safe drinking water for communities by implementing well-digging projects. By tapping into local water sources through well construction, WIF not only addresses a fundamental human need but also brings about a myriad of positive impacts on the communities it serves. Firstly, the provision of safe drinking water significantly improves public health by reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases. Secondly, the well-digging activities promote community development by fostering a sense of ownership and collaboration. The involvement of local residents in the construction and maintenance of the wells enhances community cohesion and empowers individuals to actively contribute to the betterment of their own living conditions. Additionally, the availability of reliable water sources positively impacts education, as children, particularly girls, are often burdened with the task of fetching water. With access to clean water nearby, school attendance improves, offering children better opportunities for learning and personal development.

Key SDG: 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation

Improved Basic Infrastructure

This programme helps meet the immediate basic needs for families whilst building assets helping them strengthen their livelihoods, reduce the risks from natural disasters, and make them and their communities more resilient to shocks. Projects such as upgraded roads facilitate easier transportation, connecting remote areas to vital services and markets, thereby boosting economic opportunities for residents. Furthermore, such infrastructure projects like schools, bridges, buildings, etc.) generate employment opportunities, stimulating local economies and fostering community development.

Key SDG: 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Figures 40 & 41: Road Construction Project in Bar Hin Village, Noet Ngar Village Tracts, Bokpyin area.

Trash Campaign Activities

WIF has organised and started a trash campaign activity in order to minimise waste in the targeted villages in close coordination with the village volunteer grousp and the village development committees. During the course of the project, activities for the no-waste campaign are being carried out, and community trash collection is being carried out on a weekly basis. The community will learn how to dispose of rubbish in an appropriate manner and how to destroy things in a methodical manner if this is done. The village volunteer organisation, which was primarily composed of young people, was in charge of organising activities for the no-trash campaign. These activities included collecting garbage and cleaning the environment on every Sunday.

Key SDG: 13 - Climate Action

Figures 42 & 43: Trash Awareness and Trash Management Session at Kyein Ni Taung B.E.M.S School, Bokpyin area.

Figures 44 & 45: Figures 51 & 52: Trash Awareness and Trash Management Session at Kyein Ni Taung B.E.M.S School, Bokpyin area.

Figures 46 & 47: Figures 51 & 52: Trash Awareness and Trash Management Session at Kyein Ni Taung B.E.M.S School, Bokpyin area..

4.3.4 Gender Equality KPIs

Female Participation in Leading Roles

The WIF project empowering and facilitating women's participation in leading roles within community development committees. Recognizing the pivotal role that women play in shaping the social fabric of communities, the project aims to break down traditional gender barriers and ensure equal representation in decision-making processes. By actively involving women in leadership roles within community development committees, the WIF project promotes gender equality and provides a platform for women to voice their perspectives and contribute meaningfully to community initiatives. Having more equal gender representation in village leadership often results in more holistic and well-rounded community development strategies. As a result, the WIF project's emphasis on empowering and facilitating women in community leadership not only improves the effectiveness of development initiatives but also contributes to broader social transformation by challenging gender inequalities and promoting a more inclusive and equitable society. This KPI indicated the female participation in these committees as a key indicator of gender equality in the leadership of the communities we are working with. As with planting activities, WIF aims for a minimum 50% female participation.

Key SDG: 5 - Gender Equality

4.3.5 Food Security KPIs

Food Items Distribution to Vulnerable Households

WIF focuses on vital Food Items Distribution (primarily rice and oil) to Vulnerable Households, especially during times of political instability and economic crisis. The project aims to alleviate hunger and address food insecurity by providing essential food items to households facing economic hardship. This initiative not only meets the immediate nutritional needs of individuals and families but also has profound impacts on the community at large. During political instability, where social structures may be disrupted, and economic crises can exacerbate poverty, the WIF project acts as a crucial safety net for those who face hardship.

Key SDG: 2 - Zero Hunger

4.3.6 Overall

Project Beneficiaries

This is the total number of project populations within the project boundary. The project aims to benefit a diverse range of stakeholders, encompassing individuals, communities, and organisations across various sectors. Please note that the total number may be the same as the yearly total based on the number of participants remaining the same between years.

Key SDG: 10 - Reduced Inequalities

4.4 Awareness Raising

Beyond project activities in project areas, WIF has developed public education and advocacy messages with newsletters and pamphlets for improving education and awareness on environmental protection and sustainable development. These materials are shared within project villages but also more broadly to engage a wider stakeholder network on WIFs work for mangrove restoration and sustainable development.

Figure 48 & 49: Information sheets on WIF and its activities in Myanmar.

These materials are produced in both Burmese and English, then made available in print at community shared areas, as well as digitised and made available online. Success stories of social business creation and biodiversity improvements in project areas are regularly shared to inspire community engagement in project activities as well as to celebrate the incredible work being done by partner communities.

Worldview International Foundation
NEWSLETTER
December | 2023
WIF for sustainable development
Issue 31

The bird in the Mangrove; Copper-throated Sunbird

November | 2023
Issue 30

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with charcoal producers

Embracing solar energy can unlock numerous advantages for households

Figure 50: December 2023 Newsletter

Figure 51: November 2023 Newsletter

WIF is also setting up Grievance mechanisms in the targeted villages to reach information clearly and respond to their concerns actively. Therefore, WIF is planning to provide the information board and suggestion box at project villages to share the information within the village and to know the feedback/suggestion letter from the village about the project.

Figures 52 & 53: WIF Monthly Newsletter and Project Information Board at Project Villages.

Figures 54 & 55: WIF Monthly Newsletter and Project Information Board at Project Villages.

WIF follows a practical, pragmatic method in climate change mitigation, documenting all mangrove trees restored and conserved. Each mangrove tree is mitigating five times more CO2 than the terrestrial tree species, in addition to life-bearing ecosystem services. Providing communities in the forest areas with incentives to plant and take care of the trees, together with our investment partners, secure the most cost-effective climate impact with human dignity.