

Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species

**Building constituencies for site-based
conservation in Myanmar**

162/12/025

Annual Report 2004/2005

BirdLife International

**Biodiversity and Nature Conservation
Association (BANCA)**



Annual Report

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Ref. Number	162/12/025
Project Title	Building constituencies for site-based conservation in Myanmar
Country	Myanmar
UK Contractor	BirdLife International
Partner Organisation(s)	Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA)
Darwin Grant Value	GBP 157,236
Start/End dates	1 October 2003-30 September 2007
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and report number (1,2,3..)	1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005-04-05 Second annual report (but the first covering a 12 month period)
Project website	BirdLifeindochina.org
Author(s), date	Jonathan C. Eames and U Uga, 20 April 2005

2. Project Background

To conserve global biodiversity, BirdLife International has identified a global network of Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs). These landscapes contain aggregations of endemic biodiversity and, therefore support a disproportionately high percentage of life on Earth. Within EBAs, BirdLife seeks to identify networks of Important Bird Area (IBAs). Within any given EBA, the identification of IBAs is an important first-step towards developing site-based conservation. The process for identifying IBAs involves a broad local constituency in order to obtain the most accurate information available and to ensure local ownership of the process and conservation priorities that the process sets. Crucial to this is the identification of specific communities who know the site well, depend on natural resources to support their livelihoods, and are committed to the long-term conservation of the area. Such Site-support Groups (SSGs) are a form of community-based organization, which, together with good governance, can achieve the goals of sustainable development. BirdLife has demonstrated the utility of SSGs in achieving the goals of the CBD in Europe and Africa, and is now adapting this approach to the Asian context. Project outputs, including biodiversity assessments and a partial IBA network, will meet Myanmar's need to produce a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and policy to protect 5 percent of total land cover within the protected areas system. This project will tackle these issues by directly supporting the development of a pre-existing indigenous non-governmental organization called the "Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association." The geographical focus of the project will be the Eastern Himalayas (Chin and Kachin States) and the Sundaic Lowlands (Tanintharyi Division) EBAs

3. Project Purpose and Outputs

The main objectives of the project are: 1) to strengthen the institutional capacity of BANCA to prioritise, plan and undertake high quality applied research and use the results to achieve greatest benefits for conservation; and 2) to develop SSGs at 4 sites of global conservation importance, empowering communities to manage natural resources and improve their quality of life.

This project will identify a network of IBAs within the Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs of Myanmar, two remote natural landscapes about which little is currently known. The IBAs will be identified through biological surveys and strategically assessed to identify those sites where the probability of conservation success is highest. The project will facilitate the establishment of SSGs at a minimum of 4 IBAs. These initiatives will produce a significant amount of original scientific data (including newsworthy discoveries), strengthen the capacity of Burmese nationals to develop community-based conservation activities, and provide a low-cost and sustainable model for site-based conservation planning and management in Myanmar. Theological framework for this project is presented as Appendix 1.

Although we have identified a suite of IBAs in the Sundaic lowlands IBA we do not now plan to pursue the establishment of community based groups there to promote IBA conservation. This is for the following two reasons: The Ministry of Forestry, the Prime Minister and Cabinet have agreed, at BirdLife and BANCA's request, to incorporate the Ngawun Reserve Forest and the Ngawun Reserve Forest Extension within an expanded Lenya National Park, and they have also agreed to work with BirdLife to develop a new project to deliver this conservation goal. Given these developments, plus the current prevailing management of these areas by the Ministry of Forestry as logging concessions, combined with little or no human settlement in and around these areas we believe a community based approach to secure their conservation is not appropriate. Rather, in relation to the Sundaic Lowlands EBA we prefer to interpret the wording of the project document, "empowering communities to manage natural resources," in its widest context to include all relevant stakeholders. The combination of Ministry of Forestry, Local government, BANCA and BirdLife, represents a group of stakeholders that falls within BirdLife's definition of a Site Support Group. It is proposed then that resources for this activity be used to establish two new SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA. This was reported in our last half-year report and in the covering letter attached.

3. Progress

The project began at the request of the Darwin Initiative on 1 October 2003, rather than 1 April 2003 as was originally planned. Thus, this report represents the first annual report to cover a twelve month reporting period.

Within the first six months (1 October 2003 to 31 March 2004) key achievements against planned milestones included: An ornithological survey of lowland forest habitats in Southern Tanintharyi Division in the Sundaic Lowlands EBA (Undertaken in May 2003 in advance of the revised project start-date); An ornithological survey of Mount Bwe Pa in central Chin State within the Eastern Himalayas EBA; the selection of Natmataung National Park as a priority IBA suitable for establishment of SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA. In collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution Forest Cover programme, the project contributed to the evaluation and assessment of remaining lowland forest habitats in Southern Tanintharyi. The results of this work have recently appeared in Bird Conservation International published by Cambridge University Press (Eames *et al.* 2005) (Annex 2). A successful application to the Global Conservation Fund (GCF) secured US\$ 24,700 to design a project to promote and secure the long-term conservation of the Sundaic Lowland forest, and further expand on the current Darwin funded activities of this project. A project office was established in Yangon and a MOU defining the roles and responsibilities between BirdLife International and BANCA was signed.

In the following section we report project progress against baseline timetable included in the revised project document accepted by the Darwin Initiative. Project progress is also summarized against the logical framework at Annex 1. No significant difficulties have been encountered in project implementation over the last year. However, the replacement and appointment of a new Prime Minister in Myanmar, has resulted in a set-back for the proposal to establish an expanded Lenya national Park. Obtaining international donor support for conservation in Myanmar remains a great challenge. The new joint position of the European Union on provisional of overseas development assistance, and explicit mention of supporting NGO projects that address tropical deforestation in Myanmar is welcomed.

Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in Eastern Himalayas EBA undertaken and IBAs identified

Between 27 November and 16 December 2004 a joint team comprising personnel from BirdLife, BANCA and the Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust and organized by Wildbird Adventure Travels and Tours, undertook a survey of wetlands in northern Kachin. The expedition aimed to identify wetland IBAs and emphasis was placed on attempting to rediscover the Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa caryphylloidea*, which was last sighted in Myanmar in 1910. The project team, joined by staff from the Wildlife and Conservation Division of the Forest Department, surveyed Indawgi Lake, which has been proposed as a Ramsar site by the Government of Myanmar. The second part of the expedition focused on the numerous ox-bow lakes along the Tanai and Upper Chindwin Rivers. During the survey the team had a possible and unconfirmed sighting of a Pink-headed Duck and recorded eight other Globally Threatened Bird species. The expedition also recorded five Globally Near-threatened species plus two new species for Myanmar. Although Indawgi Lake is a Wildlife Sanctuary there is human settlement and agriculture along most of the southern half of the wetland and unregulated fishing throughout the lake. Along the Tanai and Chindwin Rivers the larger ox-bow lakes are fished regularly and further disturbance to wetlands results from the activities of rattan collectors and hunters. Gold mining is also causing pollution of smaller tributaries. The team propose to return for a follow-up survey of a large area of wetland and grassland in autumn 2005 to continue their search for the enigmatic Pink-headed Duck.

Between 8 February and 8 March 2005 BirdLife and BANCA completed a month-long ornithological survey of Mount Ma Jed in north-east Kachin State, the first to the region for more than 70 years. The survey aimed to determine whether the area supports endemic bird species also found in the Yunnan Mountains in China, which lies only a short distance away. This would provide an indication of whether the area might be worth considering for protected area establishment. Currently, although large protected areas have been established in northern and north-western Kachin State, no national park or wildlife sanctuary has been established in the north-east of the state. A total of 230 bird species was recorded, including eight species confined to the Eastern Himalayas EBA. The team also found two bird species which had not previously been recorded in Myanmar. However, bad weather and steep terrain made survey work above 3,000 m, where the team hoped to find bird species endemic to the Yunnan Mountains EBA, difficult. Throughout the expedition, bad weather, including frequent snowfall, heavy rainfall and high winds hampered fieldwork.

Conservation assessment of Eastern Himalayas EBA undertaken

Conservation assessment of Eastern Himalayas EBA published

In late 2004 BirdLife International published *Important Bird Areas in Asia* ISBN: 946 88854X (BirdLife International 2004). This directory comprises country-by-country accounts detailing their IBAs. Eight years in preparation the Myanmar chapter was compiled by project staff, incorporating data collated during the Darwin project (Annex 3 is provided as a cd rom). The Darwin project contributed significantly in making the chapter comprehensive, particularly in relation to content on forest IBAs in the Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBAs, which were previously very poorly known. The document was launched at the IUCN World Conference in Bangkok on November 18th by BirdLife President, Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamado of Japan.

A suitable site for the establishment of a second SSG in the Eastern Himalayas EBA identified.

During the reporting period two villages were selected by Burmese project staff for the establishment of Site Support Groups (SSGs) in the buffer-zone of Natmataung National Park, Chin State. The first site located close both close to the national park headquarters and Kampetlet township is Okpo Village (Kanpetlet Township). The second, larger and more

remote village of Hilaung is a recently re-located village in Mindat Township. These two villages were selected by U Uga (BANCA Chairman) and U Shein Gay Ngai (Warden Natmataung National Park) because both lie in the national park buffer-zone and both negatively impact on the national park. Their contrasting sizes and geographical positions were also reasons for their selection.

Conservation awareness materials developed in appropriate local languages and extended to villages in Eastern Himalayas EBA

Although this was timetabled for 2004 in the original project design, the establishment of SSGs in autumn 2004 has led to this activity being re-scheduled for 2005. Only now that the SSGs are in place and the project began receiving feedback from the villagers, including the teachers, are we in a position to jointly begin developing awareness materials.

Series of workshops result in the establishment of 2 IBA SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA and mobilized support for conservation

The Chairman and BANCA staff held an informal meeting at Mindat on 6 October 2004 with the Chairman of the Mindat District Authority, the Secretary of District Authority, the Warden of Natmataung National Park and township elders. On 7 October 2004 at Mindat Town Hall, the workshop was opened. The meeting was attended by the Chairman and members of district authority, district level officials representing various departments, township level officials from Mindat and Kanpetlet, town elders, two local NGOs from Mindat and Kanpetlet and villagers from Hilaung and Okpo Villages. The Chairman of BANCA introduced BANCA and BirdLife International to the audience and explained about the Darwin project and the SSG approach. The District Chairman urged the audience to cooperate with BirdLife and BANCA to conserve Natmataung National Park effectively. He also thanked BirdLife and BANCA for their help in promoting community development and conservation activities. The warden of Natmataung National Park explained at length about the park emphasizing issues, constraints and possible solutions to resource management issues which could form the basis of the collaboration with local villagers. The workshop continued throughout the following day.

Site Support Group I (Hilaung village) is composed of all the villagers and has seven elected executive committee members. Site Support Group II (Okpo village) is also composed of all the villagers with five elected executive committee members. According to the Chairman of the district authority, these two SSGs shall eventually become officially recognized local NGOs. Both SSGs include town elders, retired school teachers, retired agricultural officials, village authorities and villagers. During the workshop session, 12 members from Hilaung and nine members from Okpo actively participated along with BANCA members and the warden of Natmataung National Park. At the workshop following lengthy debate about their livelihoods and local resource management, a joint programme of conservation and development activities were agreed as follows. It was agreed that because of shortfalls in local rice production a monthly rice distribution scheme would be initiated for three months initially; One water storage tank (capacity 1,500 gallons) would be built at Hilaung Village and two water storage tanks at Okpo Village; One perennial tree seedling nursery growing coffee and avocado seedlings would be established at each of Hilaung and Okpo villages. The seedlings would later be available to all village households for planting in household gardens. This development assistance was provided on condition that villagers reciprocate by abstaining from hunting and extraction of forest products inside the national park and buffer zone. And that each SSG organize and undertake regular anti-poaching patrols in the national park. It was agreed that if monitoring showed this was not working the rice distribution programme would be suspended. This is the first time an international conservation NGO has initiated conservation and development initiatives of this kind.

Additional support to protected areas within the Eastern Himalayas EBA leveraged

During early July BirdLife convened a meeting of Government of Myanmar, non-government organizations, international donor agencies, and the diplomatic community (including the British Ambassador) in Yangon to discuss further, and reach consensus, on the draft conservation profile for Myanmar prepared on behalf of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, with stakeholder consultation having extended over the previous 12 months. This document sets-out a programme of priority conservation interventions and could be considered an unofficial biodiversity action plan (Annex 4). It is hoped that the interest generated will eventually lead to a greater commitment on the part of the international community to supporting conservation in Myanmar, including the Eastern Himalayas EBA. In March 2005 the United Nations Development Programme in Myanmar has confirmed its intent to publish the document by providing US\$ 30K and BirdLife and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) have now signed a memorandum of agreement. The document will be published before October 2005.

Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press

BirdLife International issued a global press release on 28 June 2004 reporting on the discovery and conservation value of the Ngawun Reserve Forest and our proposal to incorporate it within an expanded Lenya National Park. Please visit www.birdlife.org/news/pr/index.html. A front page article, with a colour photograph reporting on project work in the Sundaic Lowlands appeared in the Burmese language weekly, *7 Day News Journal*. The July 19-25 English language weekly *The Myanmar Times* published a lengthy feature, with a colour photograph, reporting on project work in the Sundaic lowlands and the BirdLife/BANCA proposal to establish an expanded Lenya National Park. *The Myanmar Times* reported on the formation of the SSGs in an article by Ba Saing on 25 October 2004 (Annex 5).

Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in Sundaic Lowlands EBA conducted and IBAs identified.

Throughout April and May 2004 a BirdLife/BANCA/Forestry Department team undertook surveys at a number of sites within the two largest remaining areas of level lowland forest in the Sundaic Lowlands. Most notable was the discovery of 50,000 ha of level lowland forest within the Ngawun Reserve Forest adjacent to the proposed Lenya National Park. As a result of the 2003 and 2004 fieldwork together with the GIS analysis undertaken in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution, a total of five IBAs have been identified within the Sundaic Lowlands EBA (Annex 2 and 3).

Conservation assessment of Sundaic Lowlands EBA published

In March 2005 a peer reviewed journal paper by project co-leaders Jonathan C. Eames and Dr Htin Hla, with Peter Leimgruber, Daniel S. Kelly, Sein Myo Aung, Saw Moses and U Saw Nyunt Tin entitled, *The rediscovery of Gurney's Pitta Pitta gurneyi in Myanmar and an estimate of its population size based on remaining forest cover* was published in the Cambridge University Press publication, Bird Conservation International (Eames *et al.* 2005). This paper includes a GIS-based evaluation of remaining lowland forest cover in southern Tanintharyi Division, and formed the guiding basis for site selection in the spring 2004 fieldwork in Tanintharyi Division (Annex 2 and 3).

Suitable sites for SSGs at 2 IBAs in Sundaic Lowlands identified

Although we have identified a suite of IBAs in the Sundaic lowlands IBA we do not now plan to pursue the establishment there of community based groups to promote their conservation. This is for the following two reasons: The Ministry of Forestry, the Prime Minister and Cabinet have agreed, at BirdLife and BANCA's request, to incorporate the Ngawun Reserve Forest and the Ngawun Reserve Forest Extension within an expanded Lenya National Park, and they have also agreed to work with BirdLife to develop a project to deliver this conservation goal. Given these developments, plus the current prevailing management of these areas by the Ministry of Forestry as logging concessions, combined with little or no human settlement in and around these areas we believe a community based approach to secure their conservation is not appropriate. Rather, in relation to the Sundaic Lowlands EBA we

prefer to interpret the wording of the project document, “empowering communities to manage natural resources,” in its widest context to include all relevant stakeholders. The combination of Ministry of Forestry, Local government, BANCA and BirdLife, represents a group of stakeholders that falls within BirdLife’s definition of a Site Support Group.

Conservation awareness materials modified and extended to villagers in Sundaic Lowlands EBA

Since we no longer propose to establish SSGs at sited in the Sundaic Lowlands, it is not then necessary to develop awareness materials to support that activity. However, during the reporting period BANCA and BirdLife produced a Burmese language report on fieldwork and advocating the establishment of an expanded protected area at Lenya National Park. This was circulated to key stakeholders in government and was important in securing government’s commitment to expand Lenya National Park. Since this was produced in Burmese, it has not been included as an Annex.

Series of workshops result in the establishment of two IBA SSGs in the Sundaic Lowlands EBA and mobilized stakeholder support for conservation

On 5 August 2004, Jonathan C. Eames (Project Manager) and U Uga (Chairman BANCA) met with the Minister of Forestry, and the Director Generals of the Forestry Department and Planning Department. At this meeting the Minister reported that the Prime Minister and cabinet had approved the incorporation of the Ngawun Reserve Forest and the Ngawun Reserve Forest within an expanded Lenya National Park and that the Ministry of Forestry would cooperate with BirdLife to develop and implement a project to promote these goals. However, since the replacement of Prime Minister Khin Nyunt, has weakened the position of the Minister of Forestry and the Tanintharyi Regional Commander has opposed the current proposal to establish Lenya National Park. The current situation remains unclear.

Additional support to existing protected areas within the Sundaic Lowlands EBA leveraged

A proposal developed by BirdLife to address the conservation of key sites in the Sundaic lowlands and the development of BANCA, was submitted to the British Bird watching Fair for consideration as the fair theme for 2005. This was subsequently approved and a full project proposal developed and submitted during September (Annex 6). Thus the 2005 British Bird watching Fair will support the establishment of an expanded Lenya National Park. The fair will be called *Helping save Gurney’s Pitta and its forest home*. It is expected to raise GBP 150K for BirdLife conservation activities in Tanintharyi Division.

On 24 September 2004 BirdLife submitted a project proposal entitled the Establishment and expansion of Lenya National Park to the GCF based at Conservation International (Annex 7). This project was designed using biodiversity data collated during 2003 and 2004 fieldwork and was designed in consultation with non-government and government stakeholders in Yangon on 6 and 7 September 2004. The project will be implemented over two years by BirdLife and the Ministry of Forestry. In December 2004 GCF confirmed its decision to support this project. The exact amount of funding to be provided by them is unconfirmed at this point but we anticipate this to be in the region of c. US \$ 500,000 plus.

In January 2005 the Swedish Bird watching club, Club300 confirmed its intent to provide SKr 50,000, donated by Nikon, in support of BirdLife’s conservation efforts to establish and expanded Lenya National Park.

During 2004 the Darwin Initiative confirmed its intent to fund the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) (BirdLife in the UK) to implement a new project focusing on the conservation of Gurney’ Pitta. On Monday 7 February 2005 BirdLife and the BANCA jointly held a workshop at *Mi Casa* in Yangon to launch a new Darwin Initiative funded project entitled, *Gurney’s Pitta conservation in Thailand and Myanmar*. Beginning in 2005, the project will seek to establish a framework for the conservation of Gurney’s Pitta and implement strategic conservation measures in Thailand and Myanmar. It will seek to increase knowledge of Gurney’s Pitta numbers, distribution and ecological needs across its range and ensure this information is provided to key stakeholders. The project will put measures to prevent the extinction of Gurney’s Pitta in Thailand in place, develop a strategy for Gurney’s

Pitta habitat restoration across the species' former range in southern Thailand and agree and propose a conservation strategy for key sites in Myanmar. Lastly the project will seek to increase the capacity of Thai and Myanmar conservationists to undertake further conservation. In Thailand the project will be implemented by the RSPB in collaboration with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand. In Myanmar the project will be implemented by BirdLife International *in Indochina* together with BANCA. The workshop heard presentations from Dr Paul Donald, Senior Research Biologist at the RSPB, Dr Htin Hla, BANCA and Jonathan C. Eames, Programme Manager BirdLife International *in Indochina*. The meeting was well attended by about 50 delegates including distinguished guests the British Ambassador, Her Excellency Vicky Bowman, Dr. Professor Daw Tin New, Dept of Zoology, University of Yangon and U Tin Tun, Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry.

SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA report conservation outcomes

BANCA and BirdLife are currently working at two villages, Okpo and Hilaung in the buffer zone of Natmatuang National Park. These villages were carefully selected by U Uga and U Shein Gay Ngai, Warden of Natmataung National Park, in part because of their poverty and the level of hunting by villagers in the national park. Last year a series of meetings were held with local villagers and the district authorities to identify the development priorities in each village. National Park staff also made the villagers aware of their obligations as stakeholders in maintaining the integrity of the national park which includes Mount Victoria, the highest peak in the Chin State. As a result the villages elected representatives to form SSGs to take the lead in promoting village development initiatives and also anti-poaching patrols around the national park. To-date the two SSGs in Myanmar, have established nurseries for coffee and avocado seedlings, introduced a higher yielding seed potato variety from Shan State, and built or repaired freshwater storage tanks in both villages. In return for these inputs the SSGs have formed anti-poaching patrols which intercept hunters around the national park and confiscate traps. The villages' anti-poaching patrols are undertaken regularly and detailed records are kept. The anti-poaching patrols report regularly and in person to a staff member from Natmataung National Park. At a meeting with the SSGs and anti-poaching units on 13 and 14 March 2005, they presented collections of snares confiscated from hunters and taken from the forest. They explained that villagers frequently challenge them and ask why they are doing this. They requested uniforms and field equipment and personnel from the national park to accompany them when on patrol. Further details were reported Babbler 13 the quarterly e newsletter of BirdLife International *in Indochina* (Annex 8).

Press releases reporting outcomes of SSGs reported in the news

On March 31 2005, BirdLife released a press release reporting SSG outcomes (Annex 9).

Small grant proposals to strengthen conservation at Eastern Himalayas SSGs developed

During March 2005 Her Excellency Vicky Bowman The British Ambassador, visited Okpo village SSG. Subsequently BirdLife wrote to her requesting feedback from her visit and inviting the British Embassy in Yangon to assist to strengthening and expanding activities at Okpo and Hilauang villages, and at other villages in the Natmataung National Park buffer-zone. We have since been invited to submit a project proposal to the British Embassy.

Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press

This is reported above. Please refer to Annex 5 and 9.

Timetable (work plan) for the next reporting period (1 April-31 September 2005)

Milestone/activities	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Conservation assessment of Eastern Himalayas EBA undertaken						
GIS analysis of forest cover in Eastern Himalayas undertaken in conjunction with Smithsonian Institution		X	X	X	X	X
Journal paper drafted						X
Permission for export of bird specimens obtained		X				
Diagnosis of bird specimens at The Natural History Museum					X	X
Journal paper drafted						X
A suitable site for the establishment of a third and fourth SSG in the Eastern Himalayas EBA identified	X	X				
Conservation awareness materials developed in appropriate local languages and extended to villagers in the Eastern Himalayas EBA		X	X	X		
A series of workshops result in the establishment of 2 further IBA SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA and mobilized stakeholder support for conservation		X	X	X		
Toolkits to expand approach to other IBAs prepared		X	X	X		
Additional support to protected areas within the Eastern Himalayas EBA leveraged						
Publication of the document <i>Myanmar: investment opportunities in biodiversity conservation</i>						X
Asia Bird Fund provides funding for Autumn IBA survey						X
Scientific information fed into national conservation strategies, plans and programmes						
Continued lobbying of Myanmar government to endorse proposals for an expanded Lenya NP	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dissemination of the document <i>Myanmar: investment opportunities in biodiversity conservation</i>						X
Darwin Initiative and British Embassy featured in national and international press			X			X
Ornithological surveys of representative habitats in the Sundaic Lowlands EBA conducted and IBAs identified						
Short survey to determine northern limits of Gurney's Pitta undertaken.		X				
Additional support to existing protected areas within the Sundaic Lowlands EBA leveraged						
British Bird watching Fair successfully held at Rutland Water Nature Reserve					X	
Global Conservation Fund obtains permit from US Dept of Treasury to support BirdLife protected areas project in Tanintharyi Division						X
SSGs in the Eastern Himalayas EBA report conservation outcomes			X			X
Press releases highlighting outcomes of SSGs reported in the news			X			X
Small grant proposals to strengthen SSGs in Eastern Himalayas EBA developed						
Funding proposals developed by BANCA/BirdLife to British Embassy, Yangon, Blue Moon Foundation, Swiss Aid	X	X	X	X	X	X
BANCA awarded membership of the BirdLife Partnership						
RSPB facilitated organizational development workshop for BANCA executive committee			X	X		X

Actions taken in response to previous reviews

Last year's review has been discussed with project collaborators. This second annual report covers all sections including monitoring (now section 11) and Annex 1 has been completed. This report has nine annexes that share specific, technical information and includes a number of draft and published technical publications and project proposals.

Nowhere in the project implementation timetable did it explicitly state that SSGs would be established in the first six months of project implementation. Indeed, it only became feasible to consider establishing SSGs once ornithological survey work was underway, since decisions relating to SSG development, such as whether the area qualified as an IBA, scale of threat, extent of local political support, ease of access depended on the outcomes of the survey work. It was for some of these reasons we chose not to work at Mount Bwe Pa, but to develop SSGs at Natmataung National Park, a site that had been identified by BirdLife during the project development phase, using BirdLife resources. It was therefore essential that in the first half of the project greater emphasis be placed on the ornithological research. Nonetheless, two SSGs have now been established, have set their own agendas and programmes and have begun to report to report impacts to us. This confirms to the timetable provided in the first half-year report. Monitoring at Mount Bwe Pa is expected to continue and BirdLife and BANCA expect to provide future support to the Warden of Natmataung National Park in his efforts to have this IBA ultimately designated a protected area.

We disagree that the use of Natmataung National Park staff "*raise[s] concerns about the institutional identity and capacity building objectives of the project.*" Furthermore, BirdLife does not consider it necessary that it "*make more explicit that it is supporting BANCA to be the facilitator (or animator) of the envisaged constituencies.*" We believe it is quite clear to all involved that the impetus for SSG formulation comes from BANCA (specifically its Chairman, U Uga). But without the active support of the gifted and visionary Warden of Natmataung National Park (U Shein Gay Ngai) it would be impossible to work at that site and undertake something as unconventional as the SSG approach. The success of the SSG approach does after all depend on a successful collaboration between all stakeholders.

A further important point relating to the legal status of BANCA its viability and the sustainability of the project is addressed below.

Project resources and expertise are efficiently being mobilized by the production of annual and half year work plan in collaboration with BANCA and through regular meetings.

5. Partnerships

We are delighted to report that during 2004 BANCA received its charter from the Government of Myanmar and that it now constitutes a legally registered NGO. As part of the registration process, the BANCA executive committee elected to register the organization as the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association (BANCA), rather than the original Bird Enthusiasts and Nature Conservation Association (BENCA).

In line with the project implementation timetable during 2004 BirdLife confirmed its intent to work towards awarding BANCA membership of the BirdLife Partnership. Asia Partnership Development Officer Cristi Nozawa visited Yangon to assess BANCA suitability. In November 2005 BANCA Chairman U Uga travelled to Taiwan to participate in the BirdLife Asia Partnership meeting, and made a presentation on the SSG activities at Natmataung National Park. On 1 March 2005 BANCA formerly applied to become an Affiliate of BirdLife International. On 30 March BirdLife Director Dr Michael Rands responded stating that *Once your application has been reviewed by the Asia Division of the Secretariat it is then passed to Council with a recommendation for approval. I would expect this to be put to Council at its meeting at the beginning of November this year.* Thus BANCA is now on its way to becoming an Affiliate. In June/July or September 2005 the RSPB will hold an organizational development workshop for BANCA executive committee members.

Given the major project development initiative currently underway for the establishment of an expanded Lenya National Park, BirdLife proposes to enter into an agreement in the form of a memorandum of understanding with the Forest Department. We hope this may be signed in the second quarter of 2005.

The new Darwin Initiative funded project entitled, *Gurney's Pitta conservation in Thailand and Myanmar* (reported on above) will seek to establish a framework for the conservation of Gurney's Pitta and implement strategic conservation measures in Thailand and Myanmar. In Thailand the project will be implemented by the RSPB in collaboration with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BirdLife in Thailand). In Myanmar the project will be implemented by BirdLife International in *Indochina* together with BANCA. We expect this project to also involve Dr. Professor Daw Tin Nwe, Dept of Zoology, University of Yangon. We hope this project will foster collaboration between BANCA and BCST staff.

Three new expatriate project consultants participated in ornithological fieldwork in 2004 and 2005. They included Dr Frank D. Steinheimer, currently at the ornithological Department of Berlin Museum and a Scientific Affiliate of The Natural History Museum. Frank was previously employed as a curator in the Department of Ornithology at The Natural History Museum. Frank provided training in bird specimen preparation and curation and assisted in collecting and preparing bird specimens during the Mount Ma Jed expedition in 2005. Tim Appleton, Vice President of the British Ornithologists Union and Reserve Manager at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, and an employee of Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. Tim participated in the 2004 Kachin wetlands survey and provided training in field survey techniques. Lastly, Karin Eberhardt a resident Burmese speaking conservation and development consultant participated in the same field excursion. The CV's of these consultants are at Annex 10.

6. Impact and Sustainability

It is difficult to determine the profile of the project within the country but the following levels of contact provide some illustration. To date we have had one ministerial meeting with the Minister of Forestry. We know that the previous Prime Minister H.E. Khin Nyunt had taken a personal interest and had encouraged other Ministers to actively support our work. The British Ambassador H. E. Vicky Bowman has attended three BirdLife workshops in Yangon and has visited our SSG at Okpo village. In the last year three press releases have drawn attention to the work of this project. These have been covered in the *Myanmar Times*. Evidence of increasing interest for biodiversity conservation in Myanmar comes from the decision of GCF and the British Bird watching Fair to support our project to establish and expand Lenya National Park, and in UNDPs decision to fund the publication of the *Myanmar: Investment opportunities in biodiversity conservation* document.

We foresee no problems relating to an exit strategy for this project since it is providing a platform for the evolution of a number of existing project objectives. BANCA is now evolving into an BirdLife Affiliate. BirdLife is strengthening its commitment to Myanmar by signing an MoU with the Forest Department and through the development of a new major project goal at Lenya National Park in Tanintharyi Division. The SSG concept is established at Natmataung National Park and there is increasing evidence of small-scale donor interest from inside Myanmar.

7. Post-Project Follow up Activities (max 300 words)

The current project has received positive reviews to-date and there are good prospects for achieving project objectives within the original project term. In particular, by project there will be four operational SSGs in the buffer-zone of Natmataung National Park and a significantly strengthened local partner NGO -BANCA.

BirdLife's project partner BANCA is already demonstrating its ability to show leadership and pioneer the SSG approach, which is novel in the context of the Myanmar conservation and development scheme. There is almost unlimited opportunity for extending the SSG approach throughout the buffer-zone of Natmataung National Park, to other IBAs and protected areas in Myanmar. The SSG approach represents a relatively cheap, cost-effective and sustainable

way to deliver development and conservation. Experience to date from Myanmar has shown that SSGs are democratic and true grass-roots based structures. Our Myanmar SSGs contain no salaried government staff and are elected by villagers themselves. They represent mechanisms for advancing democratic change and improvement in the quality of life amongst the most poor and marginalized rural communities, in and around areas of global biodiversity importance. At project closure BANCA will be a stronger NGO and though its membership of BirdLife International will be able to draw on additional resources of this organization. BANCA will therefore be in a position to lead the expansion of the SSG model. However, donor funding for conservation in Myanmar is currently very limited and without additional Darwin Initiative funding it seems unlikely that the SSG concept can prosper and expand. These activities are meet the main objective and criteria for Darwin Initiative funding and are evidently linked to the original project. The Darwin Initiative currently has a great opportunity to be at the forefront of delivering conservation at sites of global importance and in an opening frontier for the international donor community.

8. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination

We have chosen below to evaluate progress against the schedule of project outputs, rather than the project implementation timetable.

Seven technical staff of BANCA will receive over 24 months of on-the-job training in survey techniques, biological assessment, and conservation extension and project management. It is estimated that at the halfway point of project implementation, nine BANCA and two Forest Department staff have already received a total of 29 man-months of training.

Over 50 villagers at four separate sites will receive skills training in conservation planning, environmental awareness extension and monitoring techniques. It is estimated that at the halfway point of project implementation, 33 villages have received some training.

Conservation awareness toolkits (including posters brochures and notebooks with environmental messages) will be developed in appropriate local languages and modified for extension in four remote areas in Myanmar. This output has not yet been achieved because we wished to first gain insight into the lives of villagers, understand the conservation issues, establish the SSGs and receive feedback from villagers before developing conservation awareness materials. We have now established a dialogue with local teachers in target villages and this output is now timetabled for the next reporting period.

A total of 50 weeks will be spent by UK staff on project work in the host country. It is estimated that at the halfway point of project implementation, 40 weeks have already been spent by European Union staff on project work. This breaks down as Jonathan C. Eames (British) 24 weeks, Andrew Tordoff (British) 4 weeks, Tim Appleton (British) 4 weeks, Karin Eberhardt (German) 4 weeks, Frank D. Steinheimer (German) 4 weeks.

Two separate biological assessment reports for Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBA including maps identifying IBAs for these 2 areas A conservation assessment of the Eastern Himalayas EBA was undertaken and published in *Important Bird Areas in Asia* ISBN: 946 88854X (BirdLife International 2004) (Annex 3). We propose to undertake *an additional analysis*, in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institution further analysis of forest cover in the Eastern Himalayas EBA using GIS. This will involve review and revision of the boundary of the EBA using known altitudinal and range size of restricted-range species, the identification of the largest remaining forest blocks that in addition cover the broadest ecological amplitude. The results of this analysis will enable us to prioritize IBAs for future conservation action.

A minimum of 2 scientific papers will be published in peer reviewed journals. One scientific paper has already been published and it is proposed to publish a second peer reviewed journal paper presenting the results of GIS analysis of the Eastern Himalayas EBA analysis. This would be the second scientific paper as detailed as a project output. Additional papers are currently being drafted detailing further results of the 2004 Gurney's Pitta survey and

important ornithological records of Globally Threatened species from both the Eastern Himalayas and Sundaic Lowlands EBA. A further paper is planned presenting the results of the diagnosis of the bird collections already made.

The above mentioned biological assessments will include annotated lists of bird species found within the two EBAs for which little is currently known. It is anticipated that previously undescribed bird species will be identified. Any new species are more likely to result from “splits” proposed by project staff rather than new taxa collected in the field.

A minimum of 2 sets of bird collections will be established and handed over to the host country Bird skin and alcohol collections were taken from Mount Bwe Pa in the Chin State in 2004 and from Mount Ma Jed in the Kachin State in February/March 2005. These must be temporarily exported to the UK for diagnosis at The Natural History Museum. It is then proposed to publish the findings in another peer-reviewed journal paper.

A minimum of eight village-level workshops will be organized to establish and strengthen 4 SSGs and one national workshop will be organized to share lessons. We have held one large workshop on 7 October 2004 at Mindat Town Hall. In addition we presented project results to share lessons at a workshop in Yangon on 7 February 2005. At this point it is difficult to determine exactly how many SSG workshops may be required, and it may not be necessary to hold a total of seven further SSG workshops. The national workshop will be timetabled for the last six months of project implementation.

A minimum of one international conference will be attended by UK staff who will present scientific findings of the Darwin project. The California Academy of Sciences proposed to host a national conference on biodiversity in Myanmar in March 2005, at which Jonathan C. Eames had accepted to present a paper on the results of the Gurney’s Pitta research. However, the Government of Myanmar postponed the conference.

A minimum of 9 national press releases in the host country. At the halfway point of the project we have made three national press releases. Thus we have six remaining for the second half of the project.

A minimum of 9 local press releases in the host country. Since there is no local press, only national press it is not possible to achieve this output, but we could boost the number of national press releases.

A minimum of 3 national press releases in the UK. To-date we have had one press release in the UK reporting results of the Gurney’s Pitta research in 2004.

BANCA will establish a quarterly newsletter, which will produce about 10 issues before the end of the project. No progress with this output because of capacity issues at BANCA.

The project will develop a network of 4 SSGs that can share information through group exchanges and letters. As more SSGs become established, this community based conservation network will expand. Due to remoteness of the villages and the poor postal service, group exchanges will be the most feasible way to facilitate information exchange. Two additional SSGs to be established in 2005 before the network can be developed between them.

A minimum of 1 national TV feature in the host country. This remains feasible but no effort has yet been made to achieve this output.

A minimum of 4 local TV features in the host country. This may not now be possible since local TV appears poorly developed.

Approximately GBP 5,750 worth of computing and field equipment will be handed over to BANCA and local SSGs at the close of the project. Computer and field equipment has been purchased and is stored in the BANCA/BirdLife office in Yangon.

Approximately GBP 30,000 will be leveraged by BirdLife International to match Darwin project funds. In addition a minimum of two small-sized grant proposals and two medium-sized grant proposals will be developed. BirdLife has already now provided GBP 10,000

directly via the Asia Bird Fund. In addition BirdLife has developed two major project proposals and secured c. US\$ 525,000 from the GCF and GBP 150,000 from the British Bird watching Fair. BirdLife has also secured SKr 50,000 from Nikon via Sweden's Club300 and US\$ 30,000 from UNDP in Yangon. BirdLife/ BANCA plan to develop 3 small project proposals in the next reporting period.

Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)

Code No.	Quantity	Description
6A	11 Burmese	Training in bird survey techniques, site evaluation for conservation, use of mist nets, bird handling, preparation and storage of bird study skins, data analysis, drafting technical reports and scientific papers.
8	24 weeks	Jonathan C. Eames
8	4	Andrew W. Tordoff
8	4	Tim Appleton
8	4	Karin Eberhardt
8	4	Frank Steinheimer
11B	1 paper	Scientific paper published in <i>Bird Conservation International</i> March 2005
11B	1 book	<i>Important Bird Areas in Asia</i> ISBN: 946 88854X (2004).
13A	2 collections	One collection of 56 bird skins from Mount Bwe Pa, and 150 bird skins, plus c. 30 alcohol specimens from Mount Ma Jed.
23	1 proposal	US\$ 24,700 raised from the Global Conservation Fund of Conservation International for project development
23	1 proposal	US\$ 500,000 raised from the Global Conservation Fund of Conservation International for project implementation.
23	1 Proposal	GBP 150,000 raised from British Bird watching Fair
23	1 Proposal	GBP 10,000 raised from Asia Bird Fund
23	1 Proposal	SKr 50,000 raised from Nikon via Club300
23	1 Proposal	US\$ 30,000 raised from UNDP Yangon

Table 2: Publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
Journal	Jonathan C. Eames, J. C., Htin Hla, Leimgruber, P., Kelly, D. S., Sein Myo Aung, Saw Moses and U Saw Nyunt Tin (2005) <i>The rediscovery of Gurney's Pitta Pitta gurneyi in Myanmar and an estimate of its population size based on remaining forest cover</i>	Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK	
Book	(BirdLife International 2004) <i>Important Bird Areas in Asia</i> ISBN: 946 88854X	BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK	Natural History Book Service Ltd. nhbs@nhbs.co.uk , www.nhbs.com/services/birdlife.html	

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

Progress with the implementation of this project has been monitored by regularly reviewing progress against six-monthly work plans and directly against the milestones and outputs in the project document. The co-team leaders and Chairman of BANCA are in weekly email and telephone contact and we hold regular (quarterly) project review sessions. Staff performance is monitored against their work plans and terms of reference.

Without the human and financial resources provided by this project BANCA would not have otherwise achieved these conservation outcomes. Since most outcomes and outputs have been achieved, this can only be because the project purpose is being fulfilled.

The political changes that occurred in Myanmar in late 2004 make it difficult to keep conservation activities involving the Forest Department on track. It will be important to establish and cultivate personal relationships with senior officials beyond ministerial level and reach the highest levels of government if we are to be successful in achieving the gazettement of an expanded Lenya National Park.

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum)

During the reporting period the project had three outstanding achievements. These were;

1. The discovery of the world's largest population of the Critically Endangered Gurney's Pitta in Ngawun Reserve Forest adjacent to the proposed Lenya National Park in Tanintharyi Division. Although the data has not yet been analyzed it is believed that the population may number several hundred pairs.
2. The decision of the Government of Myanmar to include Ngawun Reserve Forest and Ngawun Extension in an expanded Lenya National Park.
3. The establishment of two SSGs at Okpo and Hilaung villages in the buffer-zone of Natmataung National Park. These represent the first community-based local stakeholder mechanisms yet established for the purpose of delivering conservation and sustainable development by a local and international conservation NGO in Myanmar.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2004/2005

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable Indicators</i>	<i>Progress and Achievements April 2004-Mar 2005</i>	<i>Actions required/planned for next period</i>
<p><i>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>			
<p><i>Purpose (insert original project purpose statement)</i></p> <p><i>1. To strengthen the institutional capacity of BENCA to prioritise, plan and undertake high quality applied research and use the results to achieve greatest benefits for conservation.</i></p> <p><i>2. To develop SSGs at 4 areas of global conservation importance, empowering communities to manage natural resources and improve their quality of life.</i></p>	<p><i>(insert original purpose level indicators)</i></p> <p><i>1. Sustained capacity of BENCA in conservation planning and management, including their ability to independently conduct field surveys and develop sound conservation initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>2. Effective conservation management at 4 IBAs, serving as pilots to be monitored, strengthened and replicated in other areas of global conservation importance.</i></p>	<p><i>(report impacts and achievements resulting from the project against purpose indicators – if any)</i></p> <p><i>1.1 Participation of BANCA in designing conservation and development interventions at 2 IBAs.</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Participation of BANCA in the CEPF Ecosystem profiling process, and drafting of the Myanmar: Investment opportunities in conservation document.</i></p> <p><i>1.3 Participation of BANCA in drafting major project intervention for Lenya National Park in the Sundaic Lowlands EBA to the Global Environment Fund and the British Bird watching Fair.</i></p> <p><i>1.4 Three extended periods of fieldwork undertaken in 2 EBAs, one of which with only partial Expat support.</i></p> <p><i>2.1 Two SSGs have been established by senior BANCA and national park staff at</i></p>	<p><i>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</i></p> <p><i>BANCA has demonstrated its ability to develop conservation and development interventions at site level. It will be important to incorporate village-level feedback into new activities, including at new sites.</i></p> <p><i>BANCA will lead on advocacy with government to secure support for the establishment of Lenya National Park.</i></p> <p><i>Key BANCA staff will participate in the British Bird watching Fair.</i></p> <p><i>1.4 Additional fieldwork is planned in both EBAs for spring and autumn 2005.</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Two new Headmen in participating</i></p>

		<p>two villages (Okpo and Hilaung) in the buffer-zone of Natmataung National Park. Development inputs have been provided (water storage tanks, coffee and avocado nurseries and higher yielding potato varieties) in return for supporting national park regulations and undertaking anti-poaching patrols. Headmen in participating villages will act as facilitators in extending the SSG approach to other villages in 2005..</p>	<p>villages will act as facilitators in extending the SSG approach to 2 other villages in 2005.</p>
<p><i>Outputs</i></p>			
<p>(insert original outputs – one per line)</p> <p>1.1 Published conservation assessments of 2 EBAs.</p>	<p>(insert original output level indicators)</p> <p>1.1 Minimum of 4 staff from local partner institution trained to conduct surveys, analyze data and draft assessment reports.</p>	<p>(report completed activities and outcomes that contribute toward outputs and indicators)</p> <p>1.1 A minimum of 10 staff, including 8 from BANCA comprising U Uga (BANCA), Dr Htin Hla (BANCA), Sein Myo Aung (BANCA), Daw Khin Ma Ma Thwin (BANCA), U Saw Moses (BANCA), Khin Min Min Thwin (BANCA), U Saw Nyunt Tin (Forest Dept), Maung Nu (Forest Dept) received training. During the reporting period Important Bird Areas in Asia was published. Project staff contributed to the chapter on Myanmar. In March 2005 a peer reviewed paper detailing the rediscovery of Gurney's Pitta was published in Bird Conservation International. Of the 7 authors, 5 are project staff. Dr Htin Hla and Khin Ma Ma Thwin began drafting journal papers</p>	<p>(report any lessons learned resulting from the project & highlight key actions planning for next period)</p> <p>It is proving difficult to identify suitable younger BANCA members to become involved in the project. However, 4 have now been selected.</p> <p>It was not possible to complete the GIS analysis of forest cover in the Eastern Himalayas EBA, so as to identify IBAs. This is now proposed for the next reporting period.</p> <p>Four journal papers are now in preparation variously detailing Gurney's Pitta population size, records of Globally Threatened Birds, and details of the two bird collections so-far made. The signing of the pending MoU between BirdLife and the Forest Dept is necessary before specimens can be</p>

		<i>on results of fieldwork undertaken in 2004. Khin Ma Ma Thwin attended IBA workshop in Tokyo, Japan.</i>	<i>exported for diagnosis at The National History Museum.</i>
<i>1.2 Establishment of 4 IBA SSGs within the 2 EBAs.</i>	<i>1.2 Conservation activities undertaken by 4 SSGs.</i>	<i>1.2 Conservation activities undertaken by the SSGs at Okpo and Hilaung villages have comprised regular foot patrols in Natmataung National Park. They have advised hunters of the illegality of their actions and have confiscated traps from the forest. Their activities have been documented in detail in log-books.</i>	<i>1.2 SSG activities to be extended to two further villages in the Natmataung National Park buffer-zone.</i>
<i>1.3 Strengthened capacity of BANCA staff to undertake conservation planning</i>	<i>1.3 Conservation planning activities lead by BANCA staff.</i>	<i>1.3 U Uga (BANCA Chairman) and U Shein Gay Ngai (Warden of Natmataung National Park), plus locally recruited staff, identified villages using established criteria. They then convened village-level meetings to learn more about village development and household issues, before jointly designing and agreeing development inputs to be provided by the project, in return for village-level support to reduce hunting pressure in the national park.</i>	<i>1.3 New SSG activities at two new villages will again be lead by U Uga (BANCA Chairman) and U Shein Gay Ngai (Warden of Natmataung National Park), plus locally recruited staff, and the Headmen from Okpo and Hilaung villages.</i>
<i>2.1 Conservation undertaken by SSGs at 4 priority IBAs.</i>	<i>2.1 Local stakeholders develop and implement conservation activities at 4 IBAs.</i>		<i>See 1.3 above.</i>
<i>2.2 Increased community awareness to protect birds/environment at priority IBAs.</i>	<i>2.2 Conservation awareness materials used by local villages.</i>	<i>2.2 No progress with this output during the reporting period since 2 SSGs only recently established.</i>	<i>2.2 Conservation awareness materials will be developed, produced and distributed.</i>

<p>2.3 <i>Follow-on proposals to scale-up SSG approach in other IBAs developed.</i></p>	<p>2.3 <i>Minimum of two proposals to replicate SSG approach to other IBAs and support BANCA.</i></p>	<p>2.4 <i>The document Myanmar: Investment opportunities in conservation document advocates the SSG approach. CEPF was not able to mobilize donor support during the reporting period, but BirdLife has secured US\$30k from the UNDP to publish the document.</i></p> <p><i>The proposal submitted to the British Bird watching Fair was accepted. This includes a major project component to support the institutional development of BANCA.</i></p>	<p>2.4 <i>Publication and distribution by October 2005 of the document entitled Myanmar: Investment opportunities in conservation, funded by UNDP and Darwin.</i></p> <p><i>The British Birdwatching Fair will take place in August 2005. This is expected to raise GBP 150K for the BirdLife/BANCA project.</i></p> <p><i>Develop a proposal to the British Embassy, Yangon to replicate the SSG approach.</i></p> <p><i>BANCA require guidance on proposal development to ensure that small proposals they develop independently dovetail with ongoing and planned project activities.</i></p>
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Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels.