



**Submit by Monday 5 December 2016**

**DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 23: STAGE 2**

Please read the [Guidance](#) before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required.

Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue. Blank cells may render your application ineligible

**ELIGIBILITY**

**1. Name and address of organisation**

(NB: Notification of results will be by email to the Project Leader in Question 6)

<b>Applicant Organisation Name:</b>	<b>Elephant Family</b>
<b>Address:</b>	<b>17-18 Hayward's Place</b>
<b>City and Postcode:</b>	<b>London, EC1R 0EQ</b>
<b>Country:</b>	<b>UK</b>
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>Phone:</b>	

**2. Stage 1 reference and Project title**

<b>Stage 1 Ref:</b>	<b>Title (max 10 words):</b> Integrating Biodiversity and Elephants into Peace and Development in Myanmar
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**3. Project description (not exceeding 50 words)**

**(max 50 words) 49 words**

This project will protect Myanmar's biodiversity, support ethnic peace and prevent human-elephant conflict (HEC) due to current and predicted land-use changes from expanding commercial exploitation, agrarian livelihoods and resettlement of vulnerable refugees lacking knowledge of wildlife. Local participatory land management and HEC mitigation will reach at least 12,300 families.

**4. Country(ies)**

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more than four countries.

<b>Country 1:</b> Myanmar	<b>Country 2:</b>
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**5. Project dates, and budget summary**

<b>Start date: April 1, 2017</b>	<b>End date: March 31, 2020</b>			<b>Duration: 3 years</b>	
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr – Mar)</b>	<b>2017/18</b> £ 137,266	<b>2018/19</b> £1 16,996	<b>2019/20</b> £ 91,626	<b>2020/2021</b> £0	<b>Total</b> £ 345,888
<b>Proposed (confirmed &amp; unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total Project cost</b>					<b>38%</b>

**6. Partners in project. Please provide details of the partners in this project and provide a CV for the individuals listed. You may copy and paste this table if necessary.**

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Wrobel	Diment	Aung Myo
Forename (s)	Monica	Alex	Chit
Post held	Head of Conservation & Campaigns	Senior Technical Advisor	Project Manager
Organisation (if different to above)	Elephant Family	WCS	Grow Back for Posterity
Department	Conservation	Myanmar	Conservation
Telephone			
Email			

Details	Project Partner 3		
Surname	Reisinger		
Forename (s)	Klaus		
Post held	Project Manager		
Organisation (if different to above)	Compass Films		
Department	Production		
Telephone			
Email			

**7. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

**No**

**8a. If you answered 'NO' to Question 7 please complete Question 8a, b and c.**

**If you answered 'YES', please go to Question 9 (and delete the boxes for Q8a, 8b and 8c)**

What year was your organisation established/ incorporated/ registered?	<b>2002</b>
What is the legal status of your organisation?	NGO <b>Yes</b> Government <b>No</b> University <b>No</b> Other (explain)
How is your organisation currently funded?	(Max 100 words) <b>Private funding (Major Donors), Trusts &amp; Foundation grants, Large High-Profile Fundraising events, regular donations.</b>
Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?	<b>Yes</b>

**8b. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.**

**Provide detail of 3 contracts/awards held by your organisation that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed. These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your Darwin application.**

1. Title	Travels to My Elephant: The Assam Corridors Project and Conservation Support
Value	£1,180,982
Duration	26 March 2015 to January 2018
Role of organisation in project	Concept and delivery of fundraising installation and travelling events in partnership with Quintessentially Foundation in London and in Madya Pradesh, India and in solicitation and management of grant dispersal
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	Travels to My Elephant aimed to raise a net minimum of £512,000 for the Elephant Family/Wildlife Trust of India Assam Corridors Project through two main public fundraising events encompassing art installations in London and a donor travel event in India. Exceeding the net target by 100%, the contract raised double the funds for conservation, allowing the delivery of a total of 10 grants and 2 multi-year grants to 11 partner organisations.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Mr. Ben Elliot, Quintessentially Foundation Fundraising and Delivery Partner Address : Quintessentially, 10 Carlisle Street, London, UK, W1D 3BR

2. Title	Elephant smuggling exposed and preventing elephant poaching
Value	£80,000
Duration	February 2015 to present
Role of organisation in project	Applicant and contractor
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract/award.	To source and plan for the covert investigation and reporting of illicit trade in live elephants into tourism from Myanmar into Thailand and of an emerging, increasing trade in elephant parts into China. A successful delivery of the results to a wide public audience and to CITES delegates raised the profile of the issue and illuminated next steps for bigger grant applications and next steps.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	Lars and Ragnhild Jacobsson, Perfect World Foundation Address : The Perfect World Foundation, Kungsgatan 48a, Gothenburg, 41115, Sweden

3. Title	The Odisha Elephant Landscape Project
Value	£38,837
Duration	June 2014 – June 2016
Role of organisation in project	Applicant and Project Lead for three-partner project
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the	This project undertook interventions at a landscape scale for a nationally important population of 1,900 elephants of Odisha State, Eastern India, including: monitoring evolving threats, supporting local

contract/award.	community's and the state government's efforts to protect elephants and habitat; supporting elephant conservation groups and engaging more local communities in conservation; collating and providing information to support the State Government in fulfilling its commitments and for industry to meet their legal obligations through instruments such as crop loss compensation; reducing poaching; developing a long term elephant conservation strategy; reducing the levels and impacts of HEC (including reducing crop damage and loss of life to people and elephants). Successful outputs have enabled the development of a bigger project and expansion into other districts in the state.
Client/ <b>independent</b> reference contact details	Cory Brown, Fund Manager US Fish & Wildlife Service Address : 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA, Falls Church, Virginia, 22041-3803, USA

**8c. DO NOT COMPLETE IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 7.**

**Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department)**

**Aims (50 words) 36 words**

Elephant Family exists to save the endangered Asian elephant from extinction in the wild. Our work protects habitat and delivers long lasting benefits to elephants, other Asian wildlife and the people who share the same space.

**Activities (50 words) 49 words**

We make the plight of the Asian elephant known to the public and generate support through mass public art events. We encourage companies and governments to recognise their responsibility for the Asian elephant and its habitat. We carry out strategic on-the-ground conservation interventions in partnership with proven local organisations.

**Achievements (50 words) 49 Words**

Elephant Corridors have been secured in India and in Thailand. Several schemes in India are supporting 15,000 wild elephants, including a successful early-warning system piloted and replicated out in 3 conflict-prone landscapes in Southern India. EF successfully exposed the emerging illegal elephant skin trade at CITES CoP17 in 2016.

**9. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.**

<p><b>Lead institution and website:</b></p> <p><b>Elephant Family</b>  <a href="http://elephant-family.org">http://elephant-family.org</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to lead the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>Elephant Family’s role in executing projects facilitates trans-regional knowledge sharing in HEC mitigation and to assist in up-scaling current projects by local partners with proven track-records of success in Myanmar and beyond. Elephant Family has the capacity to manage the grant in line with other large scale and medium-sized projects it has delivered during its 14-year history. Elephant Family is uniquely positioned in the UK in raising large amounts of unrestricted funding for Asian elephant conservation and bringing awareness to the British and American public, and increasingly in range states through art installations and events, auctions and other private donor outreach. Under the Darwin Initiative, Elephant Family conceived the partnership that brings together the land-use planning and biodiversity monitoring expert organisation, WCS, with a tested model for HEC awareness and media outreach developed by Compass Films and Grow Back for Posterity since 2014. Elephant Family, through the Darwin project will also facilitate learning with NGO representatives in Karen National Union governed Karen State, Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative and KESAN. Elephant Family will oversee the M&amp;E delivery of the project and dissemination of lessons outside of Myanmar to supplement the efforts of the partners doing so in-country and within their own NGO networks.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>WCS Myanmar</b>  <a href="https://programs.wcs.org/myanmar/">https://programs.wcs.org/myanmar/</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>WCS is a US-based non-profit conservation organization that works with governments and communities in more than 60 countries and across four oceans. WCS has been instrumental in the development of conservation in Myanmar, with a continuous official presence in the country since 1993. WCS has developed strong partnerships with national and regional governments, civil society organisations, academic and training centres, and local communities in biodiversity landscapes across Myanmar. Following peace-negotiations in 2012, WCS has worked closely with communities, government, the KNU, and civil-society in southern Myanmar’s Tanintharyi area, focusing on Dawei district. WCS has an active office in Dawei, and has been working there on biodiversity and land-policy issues since 2013.</p> <p>WCS employs methods which support local and regional governments to incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services into development objectives and economic decision-making. By facilitating community and civil society participation through a bottom-up and fully consultative approach, WCS ensures the integration of local knowledge that all ethnic and vulnerable groups are empowered who live off the land in Myanmar. WCS is also working closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, with the Agriculture and Livestock Department, and is able to coordinate with local government throughout the target region.</p>	
<p>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</p>		<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Grow Back for Posterity (GBP) - Myanmar</b>  <a href="http://www.growbackposterity.com">www.growbackposterity.com</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p>“<b>Grow Back for Posterity</b>” develops, coordinates and implements community projects with local authorities, community leaders, local villagers, and Buddhist monks. Recent projects include the re-forestation at Sheinmaka’s Tawyagyi Wildlife Sanctuary, and the USFWS funded H.EL.P. project-Myanmar, a countrywide Elephant Awareness campaign. Grow Back for Posterity was founded by U Aung Myo Chit, an internationally trained environmental specialist with 20 years of field experience in 2008. Aung Myo Chit is also <b>Country Coordinator</b> of <b>Smithsonian Institution’s</b> Myanmar programs on Elephants, Marine and PREDICT.</p> <p>GBP will be responsible for the proposed continuation of school outreach conferences. Tasks include duplication of the H.EL.P. educational kits, setting up and overseeing the outreach teams, coordinating with partner NGOs to help set up their own outreach teams for their own project regions, help with duplication of the NGOs H.EL.P. kits, hold workshops for school headmasters, organise 50 school conferences and 30 village conferences annually, reaching an estimated 35,000 children and adults and conduct impact surveys to gauge the effectiveness of the campaign.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p><b>Partner Name and website where available:</b></p> <p><b>Compass Films</b>  <a href="http://www.compassfilms.net">www.compassfilms.net</a></p>	<p><b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project): (max 200 words)</b></p> <p><b>Compass Films</b> is an independent documentary film production company, which was awarded a USFWS grant to develop H.EL.P. an educational elephant awareness campaign in Myanmar in 2014 - 2016, which is to be extended to Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia in 2017.</p> <p>Compass Films is responsible for the editorial content of the H.EL.P. educational kit and will monitor, evaluate and assist in the implementation of the outreach conducted by Grow back for Posterity. Compass Films will also assist partner NGOs with adapting the H.EL.P. kit to their specific needs and assist partner and non partner NGOs considering an expansion of the educational awareness campaign concept to other biodiversity issues.</p> <p>Compass Films was founded in 1997 by <i>Klaus Reisinger</i> and <i>Frederique Lengaigne</i>, two award winning photographers and filmmakers with a craving for in depth storytelling. They have worked extensively in Myanmar, India and Sri Lanka. Since 1996 they produced three feature length TV and cinema documentaries in Myanmar in collaboration with the National Geographic Society: “Elephant Power”, “Burma’s, Forbidden Islands” and “Life Size Memories” as well as “Red Velvet” in Russia. Compass Films has a 18 year long working relationship in Myanmar with Grow Back for Posterity director Aung Myo Chit.</p>
<p><b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this institution?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>

## 10. Key Project personnel

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. Please include more rows where necessary.

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Monica Wrobel	Project Coordinator	Elephant Family	14%	Yes
Dr. Alex Diment	Technical Advisor	WCS	11%	Yes
U Saw Htun	Management and oversight	WCS	4%	Yes
Dr. Naw May Lay Thant	Technical and policy advisor	WCS	9%	Yes
Kyaw Thinn Latt	Land management and GIS technical advisor	WCS	8%	Yes
Khin Myo Myo	Landscape coordinator	WCS	48%	Yes
Naw Sar Eh	GIS and Mapping Officer	WCS	28%	Yes
U Aung Myo Chit	Director (Coordinator Outreach campaign)	Grow Back for Posterity	10%	Yes
Kyaw Kyaw Mon	Educator	Grow Back for Posterity	50%	Yes
Su Hlaing Myint	Educator	Grow Back for Posterity	50%	Yes
Ye Nandar Aung	Educator	Grow Back for Posterity	50%	Yes
Zaw Linn Htun	Educator	Grow Back for Posterity	50%	Yes
Frederique Lengaigne	Director, H.EL.P. campaign admin	Compass Films	7%	Yes
Klaus Reisinger	Executive Producer H.EL.P. campaign	Compass Films	10%	Yes

## 11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?

If your project is working on an area of biodiversity or biodiversity-development linkages that has had limited attention (both in the Darwin Initiative portfolio and in conservation in general) please give details.

(Max 300 words) (296)

Over 70% of Myanmar's population live in rural areas, depending on natural resources for subsistence such as timber, bamboo, fish and medicinal plants. With widespread poverty, lack of secure, recognised land tenure and lack of control over natural resources there are significant barriers to healthy ecosystem and food security.

Recent research shows accelerating forest loss and serious declines in endangered species distribution such as wild elephants reduced from 10,000 in the 1960s to under 2,000 by 2004. Deforestation recently was cited as the predominant driver of decline (Songer et al.<sup>1</sup>), exacerbating a situation where elephant populations predominantly existing outside protected areas<sup>2</sup>. Elephants are not only culturally and historically important in Myanmar, but as a wide-ranging species with an ‘ecological engineering’ role in forest cycles, they are a suitable umbrella species for land-use planning and connectivity in watersheds and forest blocks.

Due to peace in Myanmar and reduced military conflict, a failure of adequate land-use planning is being witnessed in the country due to habitat fragmentation, and loss from development activities such as dams, reservoirs, commercial agriculture and the migration of new farming communities into forests and elephant range. An estimated 160,000 refugees currently in Thailand may also resettle in southern central Myanmar and with no historical knowledge of coexistence with elephants, this engenders a rapid escalation in the number and intensity of conflicts, resulting in human and elephant deaths and farmers feeling vulnerable and increasingly hostile towards elephants.

Land use policy is currently being revised in Myanmar, and warrants input from the field level to ensure that participatory approaches are compatible. Without this, deforestation will continue, livelihoods will worsen and a chance will be lost to support the protection of Myanmar’s forests and wildlife in the south, enable well-informed laws benefitting local land-users and provide working landscape examples.

**12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements**

Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below. Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how. Note: projects supporting more than one will not achieve a higher score.

<b>Convention On Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>	Yes
<b>Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS)</b>	No
<b>International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)</b>	No
<b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>	No
<b>Global Goals for Sustainable Development</b>	Yes

**12b. Biodiversity Conventions**

Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting and how your project will help to achieve the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs). You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. Note: No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one agreement

**(Max 500 words) (Max 500 words) (302)**

The project directly supports the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in particular national level implementation in Myanmar, as articulated through the Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The recently updated NBSAP (2016) links directly to the Aichi Targets, and lists Action 2.2.1 “work with at least two states/regions on incorporating biodiversity into integrated land use plans”, which is directly supported through Outputs 1 and 2 operating at national and local levels of governance. To be accepted into

<sup>1</sup> Songer, Melissa, et al. “Drivers of Change in Myanmar’s Wild Elephant Distribution” *Tropical Conservation Science* October-December 2016: 1–10

<sup>2</sup> Leimgruber, Peter, et al. "Current status of Asian elephants in Myanmar." *Gajah* 35 (2011): 76-86.

longer term land policy, traditional practices, where they exist, must be recognised. Natural values and a long-term solution must be found to ensure sustainable livelihoods in these areas. The education campaign of the project through its content using various media, raises awareness about elephants, educates people about the role of elephants in forests/watersheds and has been undergoing preliminary testing in encouraging awareness of individual animals and creating empathy among villagers.

The CBD also lists as Action 12.1.3 to “integrate conservation of wide-ranging species ... into local, regional and national landscape planning”. This is directly supported through Outputs 2 and 3. In all regions it is necessary to develop and scale up an acceptable framework for land-use planning that can result in allowable elephant presence and movement, serving as a proxy for other wild species, connected habitat and functional ecosystems, and to reduce the likelihood of elephants entering human-changed landscapes.

Preventative measures against the fragmentation of elephant routes and landscapes used by wildlife, as gained from Output 3, will further avoid conflicts, and where conflicts occur, people will be armed with knowledge and skills for protecting lives and livelihoods in a two-fold approach, that is strongly participatory and genuinely bottom-up. Furthermore, by ensuring communities have knowledge and tools for protecting livelihoods through Outcome 4, the project supports Sustainable Development Goal Number 15.

**12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / SDG focal point in the host country?**

**Yes**  **No**      **if yes, please give details:**

Both in-country partners have worked closely with national and local governments and stakeholders. WCS has regular positive engagement with senior staff of the forest department, including the focal points for both the CBD and CITES conventions. With an active office in Naypyidaw, committed policy-level staff and over 20 years' experience working with the Myanmar government, these exchanges, especially incorporating learning from field experiences, has proved to be very productive to shape national policy and practice.

Grow back for Posterity liaises regularly and directly with the Myanmar forest department and the Myanmar educational department to develop an officially recognized environmental conservation educational policy.

**13. Methodology**

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.).

(Max 500 words – this may be a repeat from Stage 1, but you may update or refine as necessary. Tracked changes are **not** required.)

Max 500 words) 500

Spatial planning processes and human-elephant coexistence measures will be introduced to 40 villages in Tanintharyi area, Laynyar township and will be made available to at least 5,400 families within high biodiversity areas covering 11,300 km<sup>2</sup>. HEC awareness tools will be delivered across an additional 4 areas (150 villages) in south-central areas of Sagaing, Ayeywarwady, Bago and Mandalay (Nyapyitaw) experiencing high HEC, bringing relief to vulnerable groups and testing the refinement of tools and impact under especially difficult situations. (Map, Appendix 1).

Of the 40 villages, WCS will build upon experience with 19. The participatory approach is led by local elders, women and men providing knowledge of wildlife, mapping out the current land-use zones, defining and agreeing zone rules, encapsulated in GIS (Appendix 2). Communities identify forest reserves, village extension areas for agriculture and natural resources (e.g. home gardens and fish protection). Across a number of villages often large natural forest corridors become apparent where large species may roam, minimizing human encounters, property and crop damage. A community elephant monitor will obtain recent data on elephant movements for mapping.

Replicating the project in a further 21 villages will also facilitate learning for others, including staff from NGOs KWCI/KESAN, to apply for local sustainable livelihood scoping in 34 villages in the Karen Hills/Dawna landscape governed by KNU. Additional target groups include Covenant – a local NGO coalition working on sustainable livelihoods in Dawei District in the Tanintharyi region. WCS belongs to the national Land Core Group, and will use the mechanism to advise on national policy.

For much of the rural population who may be new farmers, elephants are a source of fear and animosity. Knowledge changes the perception farmers have of elephants; integrating elephant behaviour and simple biology into educational material empowers villagers, lessening fear and providing understanding. Across Tanintharyi 40 villages able to prevent HEC and 150 villages in central Myanmar experiencing high HEC will have knowledge from educational materials and activities about mitigation responses, the role of elephants in culture and the environment. "H.E.L.P." kits (Human Elephant Peace) consist of 12 video segments, booklets and games. Compass Films and GBP hold initial regional workshops for school headmasters and teachers, then village and school conferences. The team will reach directly and indirectly the students and families an estimated 32,000 students and villagers per year. (approx. 6 school conferences and 4 community center conferences per month x 8 months/year x 400 = 32,000 around 50 schools and 30 community centers). The project education team will attend a WCS land use planning visit to train WCS staff and other NGO representatives in the use of the HEC materials. A 30-minute educational video was filmed and produced using local and international technical experts, broadcast by Myanmar International Television. Compass monitors progress, implements editorial changes and holds media workshops for local producers and NGOs through MITV/MRTV, the national broadcaster.

The products can be adapted and translated into Karen language for the KWCI/KESAN areas. Local representatives will be trained as HEC mitigation champions for local problem-solving.

#### 14. Change Expected

Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term and b) in the long-term.

(Max 300 words) 67

Facilitated land use plans based on livelihood needs, zonation and knowledge of elephant movement, and HEC coping methods will provide sustainable access to forest products and indirect and direct methods of avoiding elephant encounters, property damage and crop losses to 190 villages in both the short and long term. Formal recognition of natural resources into land plans and laws that codify management will provide environmental and cultural resilience in the face of changing climate and human resettlement. [Regional recognition of land-use will enable long-term engagement in the national Land Use laws, and this land security will lead towards official land tenure as national policy is developed.](#) Vulnerable and potentially voiceless ethnic groups and women are fully integrated in land management. People will be empowered to steward their own resources and prevent activities that otherwise undermine lawful community access to resources, such as wildlife poaching. Forest cover will be maintained in relevant zones, and this will be monitored through remote sensing.

At least 5,400 families, both women and men equally, will benefit directly from increased security of land-tenure, recognition of their rights at local levels in the short term, and at regional and national levels in the long term.

Additional long term benefits for the many women-headed households and their families include increased and improved livelihood access through the land use plans and HEC mitigation methods which allow them to better avoid conflict with elephants and also result in an improved local environment. Wildlife tolerant communities will naturally evolve as children exposed to the HEC programme become the next generation of adults and decision makers in their communities.

## 15. Pathway to poverty alleviation

Please describe how your project will benefit poor people living in low-income countries. Give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected to be impacted by your project. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.

(Max 300 words) **300**

To live safely around elephants equates to staying healthy, lessening stress, avoiding injury and death in the family from elephant encounters. It means higher productivity for the farmers, less crop damage and less destruction to houses and properties. This is an unprecedented conservation and education effort that has the potential to shape the biodiversity consciousness of an entire future generation. By project end, HEC awareness will have reached 124,500 people, of whom approximately two-thirds (75,000) will be women, who are often most responsible for minding household food stores, the sole parent living at home and at risk during elephant encounters and indirectly countless more people viewing televised media broadcasts. The project is also replicating work WCS has undertaken with 19 villages in Tanintharyi State to a further 21 villages for Participatory Land Use Management for 5,400 families. Sustainable livelihoods will ensure that communities can manage their own natural resources in support of rural development and poverty reduction, bring knowledge about safety from, and appreciation of legally protected animals and the role of elephants in forest conservation.

The WCS team consults elders, women and men in planning meetings, ensuring that representatives of age and gender classes participate. Entire communities are engaged in the land management process, which under this project will include 5,400 families or 28,500 people with increased land security. Land is fundamental to the livelihoods of these rural communities, so the security and adoption of land management practices will help reduce poverty and provide a sustainable platform for development in the whole district. The potential for upscaling this through policy change is also very high. Myanmar's land tenure reform process will affect millions of poor people across the country, and if learning from the ground-level is incorporated, this will support livelihood security for very large numbers across the country.

## 16. Exit strategy

State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?

(Max 200 words) **(191)**

The participatory land-use planning process works through existing groups, mainly the Forest Department, as well as district government, KNU, and local civil society. The ownership by local communities is feasible, as the plans and management is completely devolved. This leads directly to long-term sustainability, with a clear exit strategy once land management plans are developed, adopted, and being followed.

The HEC awareness project is a proven stepping-stone amongst media partners and NGOs. The consultation and presentation of films, posters and games stimulate discussion and draw upon shared lessons. Such joint presentations and planning, as well as the public mapping of resources, and integration into land zones and law, strengthens the prospect of longer term group cooperation and take-up by local communities sharing techniques themselves. TV media representatives have felt motivated to continue developing their own campaigns on other environmental or conservation issues. MITV, the media partner in 2016 was motivated to encourage staff producers to expand reporting on environmental and conservation issues. Compass Films continues to provide film production workshops to local producers in producing biodiversity focused media content, where none existed before. This will increase public awareness in the long run.

**17a. Harmonisation**

Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)? Please give details (Max 200 words)

**(198)**

This project follows from conservation work jointly conducted by stakeholders in Tanintharyi area, coordinated and funded by the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry (MOECA) and WCS. The work engaged with several communities south of the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve in the Ban Chaung valley. A process of close and regular engagement with the Karen National Union (KNU) has led to direct cooperation on the ground. This proposed project will build from that positive engagement, and scale up to the level of the entire Dawei District.

The Human Elephant Peace project (H.EL.P.) by GBP and CF has already produced the educational kit, a 30min educational film and 12 short segments. The project launched a Public Announcement campaign on Myanmar TV, bringing elephant safety advice and conservation messages to urban and rural viewers. In 2016-17, a 4-member outreach team holds school conferences in 45 villages experiencing HEC, reaching an estimated 40-60,000 rural people through the extended families of the children.

The present funding request proposes to include village school outreach conferences for 3 years in Tanintharyi to motivate NGOs and authorities to make use of the campaign kit and the concept, and to expand outreach in the 4 other areas.

**17b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes**

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Elephant Family brought together the field partners based on the strength of their existing and complementary projects. WCS is delivering a program of spatial planning for marine fishing communities under the Darwin Initiative-funded project (Project 3144), "Securing marine fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity in Myanmar through co-management". While clearly the project is being applied in a very different area, learning from the other project will be applied to relevant issues in this proposed work.

Other initiatives, such as the OneMap Myanmar program, and the work of the Land Core Group are complementary, as they are working at a policy and national level, while this project will gather experiences on-the-ground to feed into policy and legal development.

The Smithsonian Institution is doing research work on HEC, as well as on forest cover assessments in the region. GBP/CF liaises closely with the relevant researchers, to ensure that their work complements the developing work, and that data are used efficiently. WCS has an official data-sharing arrangement with the Smithsonian to facilitate cooperation.

**18. Ethics**

Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).

(Max 300 words) **(276)**

EF is a registered company in the UK and as such, meets all UK legal requirements. EF is also a UK charity registered with the Charity Commission, ascribing to those standards and policies. EF is committed to the wellbeing of employees and those of project partners on the ground. EF's employee handbook further details the obligations of the charity and its employees. EF

fully supports and is aware of the partners' ethical policies in the field.

WCS is legally registered in Myanmar, operating under long-term MoUs with the Myanmar Government. WCS' partnerships with local people strive to understand, value and apply traditional knowledge to addressing biological, resource management, and poverty alleviation challenges. This contributes to local efforts to improve human wellbeing by affirming cultural identity in the face of rapid change, while making explicit their shared interest in finding alternatives to dominant approaches to economic development. These principles apply to WCS's engagement with community and government entities in Myanmar. In Myanmar, WCS is the longest established conservation NGO and has been at the forefront to help resource-dependent communities protect their livelihoods.

Compass Films is known for its truthful and respectful narratives in documentary films and editorial work for over 20 years. All workshops conducted in Myanmar have a primary ethics component, and Grow Back for Posterity is working towards the same high, international standards, scientifically, administratively, financially editorially and humanly. Grow Back and has letters of support from the Myanmar Government as was registered as a charity in Myanmar in 2009. Compass Films is the longest operating foreign wildlife film production company in Myanmar, with strong and successful working relationships with Myanmar, USA, and European institutions.

### **19. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity**

If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result. For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?

(Max 300 words) (297)

The H.E.L.P. educational film, distributed on DVD and broadcast repeatedly on TV, is the single most effective communications tool to reach the hearts and minds of villagers and farmers from 2015. While in developed countries TV has lost its appeal, in Myanmar, where free media and broadcast is still new, educational films are the ideal medium to reach out to the rural communities. Almost all, even the most poor farm areas have electricity and access to DVD players and TVs, which serve as the central social meeting point of the community. Therefore in addition to HEC affected communities through schools, the project will also reach an urban population via national TV, which has great effect on potential voter behaviour and support for ecologically aware political movements during the democratic electoral process. The involvement of MITV/MRTV in the dissemination of the awareness campaign has raised the interest by TV executives to such a degree that they have started a hitherto nonexistent nature film slot and conservation oriented talk show on national TV.

By providing a working model and examples of communications around land rights and community land management and tenure at local levels, the project will ensure that biodiversity is mainstreamed into development planning, and that the value of long-term persistence of ecological services, including large connected natural landscapes, is understood by local communities, local authorities, and regional government. This message should also resonate at national level, with this project demonstrating the potential for bottom-up resource management and biodiversity conservation, linking with livelihoods and land security, as part of a long-term peace-building program. By also including external learning with representatives from elephant range-state/community-managed and high conflict landscapes, the impact of the project offers the possibility of extending lessons beyond Myanmar's boundaries and bringing learning from the other landscapes.

### **20. Capacity building**

If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.

(Max 300 words) (266)

Community members, local civil society, KNU and local government are closely engage with the processes, and receive significant mentoring and training through the land-management and community awareness programs. WCS staff and village representatives will receive training in the HEC educational materials and the GBP education team will participate in initial WCS visits, helping to inform the planning process and tailoring material.

*The education campaign builds capacity for teams of biodiversity conservation through workshops for teachers and headmasters, through school conferences for over 96,000 children over 3 years in elephant safety and general biodiversity issues in HEC hotspots. Women and children are primarily at risk when elephants enter villages, destroying houses where food is stored, while men are at watchtowers, therefore tailoring capacity-building to their situation is amongst the top project priorities, promoting self-reliance with knowledge that is useable by all, with material and workshops to inspire local NGOs, activists and media representatives, with National TV broadcasts for political influence (reaching the president and political users), with sample kits presented to Ministers and top government officials. Myanmar MITV/MRTV, have doubled the duration of the initial public announcement campaign from 3 to 6 months, and added 6 mayor TV features produced by themselves about elephant conservation issues*

Internationally for elephant conservation, the project will have additive capacity building by inviting to evaluation meetings two to three representatives from other range states and Elephant Family field partners where community land planning is key to mitigating human-elephant conflict (e.g. Cambodia; Sumatra, Assam) to share information from land management processes and the efficacy of film and education kits for HEC awareness.

## 21. Access to project information

Please describe the project's open access plan and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.

(Max 250 words) (250)

The project will proactively share information and use existing platforms to ensure wide dissemination. The main platforms will be:

**MyLAFF** – Myanmar Land, Agriculture and Forestry Forum ([www.mylaff.org](http://www.mylaff.org)) is the main information management mechanism for the Land Core Group, with over 1200 documents archived on land and forest issues in Myanmar. WCS is an active partner in the Land Core Group, and will ensure all reports, land-use management information and other relevant static documents will be accessible through this forum.

**OneMap Myanmar** – This is the recently launched government-aligned project which will incorporate all spatial information into an open-access portal for local and national government to ensure information-based land use policies. One of their target areas is Tanintharyi, and we are already in discussions to ensure that community-based land-use management information is incorporated into this project, and that the framework of our bottom-up approach can feed into the incorporation of OneMap at national level.

**Facebook** has become the main portal used by broader society in Myanmar, for news, information sharing, and many other uses. GBP will develop a Facebook page to help disseminate the HEC materials, including relevant links to the movies. The H.EL.P. Kit is free to anybody interested in conducting elephant outreach. It is updateable as it is entirely in digital form. The concept and kit developed by CF and GBP, is supplied to other NGOs for reprinting and replication.

CF will be maintaining an HEC awareness website where their materials and films will be available for download and dissemination.

**22. Match funding (co-finance)****a) Secured**

Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity.

**Confirmed:**

WCS has secured approximately 72,000 GBP of co-finance as part of a regional grant from *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD).

Elephant Family has confirmed unrestricted funding of £60,000 over 3 years.

Compass Films has confirmed £15,000 of funding over 3 years from private donors

Other co-funding is not fully confirmed but 22b) outlines the track record of the partners' fundraising abilities for obtaining the match funding necessary.

**22b) Unsecured**

intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes.

Date applied for	Donor organisation	Amount	Comments
1 November 2017	• USFWS	• £60,000	Have already contacted USFWS and they are interested in receiving a proposal for this amount from Compass Films
August 2016	• United States Forest Service	50,000 GBP (approx.)	Funding responds directly to needs identified during recent site visit by US Government representatives

**22c) None**

If you are not intending to seek matched funding for this project, please explain why.

(max 100 words) **N/A**

**23) Risk**

Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.

(max 200 words) 198

The length of the project, the level of staff expertise, sizes of teams and local partners offers the ability to adaptively manage as necessary, and provides organisational consistency and a buffer for risks from staff changes and changes in government counterparts. The project's team-based approach ensures staff and skills continuity.

EF's policy is to conduct all of its business in an honest and ethical manner. EF takes a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption and is committed to acting professionally, fairly, openly and honestly in all its business dealings and relationships, wherever it operates and implementing and enforcing effective systems to counter bribery. We ensure that our project partners have similar policies which are equivalent to our own.

EF has an overall risk register that ensures that all risks are evaluated and the monitoring of them is recorded. As part of this framework, EF will perform due diligence, including checking the excluded-parties list maintained by the US government, at the beginning of the project and monitor partner's progress on a 6-monthly basis. Specific budget lines have also been earmarked for this purpose. EF and our project partners have budgeted prudently in order to allow for exchange rate fluctuations.

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### MEASURING IMPACT

#### 24. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcomes if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcomes of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Impact:</b> Forest habitats in Myanmar are sustainably managed to increase ecosystem function, improve local livelihoods and minimise biodiversity-loss while preventing human-wildlife conflict and incorporating use of landscapes by wildlife. <b>(Max 30 words) 28</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b> (Max 30 words) (30)</p> <p>Land is managed sustainably and incorporates local knowledge and technical expertise, in 5 areas of high biodiversity and elephant conflict in Myanmar, anticipating human migration and serving as national examples.</p>	<p><b>O.1</b> Spatial plans from 40 villages available in draft form and plans incorporated in regional government planning processes by 2020</p> <p><b>O.2</b> 21 Local villages are consulted, including a proportionally representative number of women and are actively engaged around development planning by 2018</p> <p><b>O.3</b> Technical experts/community trackers provide evidence and mapping of forest cover and species-use of landscapes, especially elephants by 2020.</p> <p><b>O.4</b> Consultation with regional and national government representatives about refugee resettlement in 3 townships in Tanintharyi by 2019</p> <p><b>O.5</b> Human-elephant conflict awareness is raised for 75% of families interviewed compared to 2017 baselines.</p>	<p><b>O.1</b> Mapping of landscapes by GIS undertaken, ground-truthed, and reported</p> <p><b>O.2</b> Development plans available for inspection; meeting attendance, gender presence and support for decisions will be documented.</p> <p><b>O.3</b> Satellite images of forest cover, photographs of and maps of elephant and notable wildlife movement. Location and incidents of HEC, specifically crop-raiding.</p> <p><b>O.4</b> Government meeting attendance records, meeting minutes and photographs.</p> <p><b>O.5</b> Surveys of well-being &amp; changing attitudes towards elephants, and human-elephant conflict reports/data,</p>	<p><b>O.1</b> Political stability will be retained</p> <p><b>O.2</b> Local communities are willing and able to actively and freely participate in discussion about development plans.</p> <p><b>O.3</b> No land use planning results in higher rates of deforestation. Wildlife presence recorded provides an accurate representation of the wider landscape. Elephant crop-raiding takes place more frequently in areas of higher development compared to rural areas</p> <p><b>O.4</b> Central Government can coordinate approaches and recognise common participatory processes</p> <p><b>O.5</b> All incidents of Human-Elephant Conflict are recorded; people adhere to HEC mitigation recommendations.</p>

		Livelihoods baseline data	
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <p>1. Families across Tanintharyi area (5,400) are empowered and knowledgeable about bottom-up land use management processes that incorporate ecosystem functionality and local land use needs under current development, and under future effects of resettled migrants</p>	<p>0.1 By the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter in the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project, all partner NGOs and stakeholders will meet to participate in partner's inception meeting in Myanmar.</p> <p>1.1 5,400 families from 40 villages have access to information and support to develop maps and/or <a href="#">implement</a> plans for their communities by the end of year 2</p> <p>1.2 Three township scenario planning exercises foreseeing growth or settlements completed by end of year 2</p> <p>1.3 &gt;8 high conservation value areas identified by the end of year 3</p> <p>1.4 Biodiversity indicators for monitoring ecosystem function identified <a href="#">and measured</a></p> <p>1.5 Learning incorporated into national and regional policy frameworks by end of year <a href="#">3</a></p>	<p>0.1 Inception meeting minutes, photographs</p> <p>1.1 Gender Disaggregated Statistics and livelihoods baseline data</p> <p>1.1 – 1.4 Village meeting minutes and photographs / registers of participation</p> <p>1.2 – 1.4 Large poster maps produced for all villages, Regional monitoring data</p> <p>1.5 Land Policy and land-use regulations</p>	<p>All partners available at the same time for the meeting.</p> <p>Villagers fully participate in land-use planning discussions within time frame of project</p> <p>Karen National Union Government continue to allow project activities in KNU-controlled areas.</p>
<p>2. Spatial plans completed and adopted in villages in Tanintharyi area based upon existing knowledge of important wildlife corridors and economically productive zones and available as examples and learning tools for other regions in Myanmar &amp; other Asian countries.</p>	<p>2.1 By the end of Year 2, 19 spatial plans created with local knowledge from communities and technical input from government and civil society, designed to lessen human-wildlife conflict while offering economic return in sustainable use zones</p> <p>2.2 By end of Year 3, <a href="#">at least</a> 50% of villages (2,700 families) feel an improved sense of well-being or economic opportunity based on access to and knowledge of productive zones</p>	<p>2.1 Plans available</p> <p><a href="#">2.2 Evaluation of the contribution of increased land-security to reducing poverty and disadvantage.</a></p>	<p>Communities adhere to sustainable use guidelines.</p> <p>Plans adopted by end of project</p>

	<p>2.3 At least 9 plans officially <a href="#">recognised</a> at local and regional level by the end of year 2</p> <p>2.4 19 Examples of plans distributed to other regions and at national level by the end of year 2</p> <p>2.5 Four learning events held to showcase the bottom-up planning approach in this area to other communities (both in Myanmar and other Asian countries), decision-makers by the end of year 1</p>	<p>2.3 Adoption of plans documented</p> <p>2.3 - 2.4 Report of training and information dissemination events at regional and national level</p> <p>2.4 Report on learning event</p>	<p>Participants in other Asian landscapes interested in attending workshop</p>
<p>3. Important areas of connected habitat for elephants and for biodiversity intactness are <a href="#">identified as are conflict hotspots</a> in relevant villages such that HEC can be mitigated and avoided.</p>	<p>3.1 Increase of 30 elephant corridors identified with local knowledge by the end of year 3 Baseline = 0</p> <p>3.2 Three human-elephant conflict hotspots identified <a href="#">and targeted for mitigation actions</a> by the end of year 2 Baseline = 0</p> <p>3.3 <a href="#">&gt;50% of village target groups feel they have a source of knowledge about elephant movements through “corridors” and about HEC hotspots by the end of year 3. Baseline to be established from year 1 surveys</a></p> <p>3.4 <a href="#">75% of village target groups feel they have more predictive knowledge about elephant use of corridors and relevant HEC mitigation techniques for protection against property and crop damage by elephants. Baseline to be established from year 1 surveys</a></p>	<p>3.1 GIS maps of elephant corridors mapped</p> <p>3.2 GIS maps of HEC hotspots</p> <p>3.3-3.4 Village meeting notes of HEC monitoring <a href="#">and well-being and attitude surveys</a></p>	<p>Elephant habitat requirements for movement and corridors serve as adequate proxies for the predictability of conflict incidents and for other wildlife species</p> <p>Incidents of property damage, crop loss and elephant-related human deaths are reported.</p> <p>Local civil society groups are identified and willing to be trained in HEC awareness and PLM.</p>

	<p>3.5. &gt;30% reduction in human deaths by end of year 3 Baseline = 95</p> <p>3.6 At least three local civil society groups trained as facilitators in HEC awareness and PLM</p>	<p>3.5 Gender disaggregated Statistics</p> <p>3.6 Notes from training, photographs and feedback from civil society organisations.</p>	
<p>4. Forty village representatives are empowered in HEC mitigation in Tanintharyi and awareness about HEC is created across all 190 villages in five areas (Tanintharyi, Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Sagaing) such that vulnerable groups are able to co-exist peacefully with elephants and have the facility to mitigate elephant encounters</p>	<p>4.1 Print material and video broadcasts provided to 190 villages, including 96,000 students and 75,000 women about coping strategies in human-elephant coexistence by end of year 3.</p> <p>4.2 Forty village communities knowledgeable of HEC mitigation methods by the end of year 3 Baseline = to be determined</p> <p>4.3 At least 75% of village representatives regularly consulted and called upon to act with HEC methods by the end of year 3 Baseline = 0</p> <p>4.4 At least 70% of vulnerable families within target villages use methods learnt from the educational material by communities by end of year 3 Baseline = 0</p> <p>4.5 <u>50%</u> reduction in property damage from elephants <u>across target groups</u> by end of year 3 Baseline to be established during year 1 surveys</p> <p>4.6 &gt;50% reduction in crop loss from elephants <u>across target groups</u> by end</p>	<p>4.1 &amp; 4.8 Survey results of attitudes to elephants</p> <p>4.1 Plans and photographs of mitigation methods in action</p> <p>4.4 Pre- and post-surveys of women and other groups self-identifying as vulnerable to HEC</p> <p>4.1 – 4. 6 Village meeting notes of HEC monitoring</p> <p>4.1 – 4. 8 Gender disaggregated data available of the impact of HEC on livelihoods and mitigation</p> <p>4.8 Well-being and attitude surveys</p>	<p>Villagers see value in collaborating and calling upon village representatives for HEC mitigation efforts</p> <p>Awareness material is used to mitigate HEC</p> <p>Villages are willing to partake in awareness programme.</p> <p>Crop loss, house damage and elephant-related human deaths are reported.</p>

	<p>of year 3, Baseline to be established during year 1 surveys</p> <p>4.7 &gt;30% reduction in human deaths by the end of year 3, Baseline = 35</p> <p>4.8 &gt;50% increased well-being and positive attitudes towards human-elephant co-existence by the end of year 3. Baseline to be established during year 1 surveys</p>		
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>0.1 Partner's inception meeting help with project leaders from Elephant Family, WCS, Compass Films and Grow Back For Posterity in attendance. [Led by EF]</p> <p>1.1 Review existing land-use plans with 19 villages with draft plans, and confirm zonation and local regulations, considering forest connectivity and local elephant populations and movements [led by WCS]</p> <p>1.2 Complete participatory land-use planning in at least an additional 21 villages, including awareness raising, and considering ecosystem function, future development and resettlement scenarios and local elephant and wildlife populations and movements. [led by WCS with government and local civil society groups]</p> <p>1.3 Feed learning from local level into regional and national land-use policy reform, primarily working through the Land Core Group and OneMap Myanmar. [led by WCS]</p> <p>1.4 Monitoring of livelihoods and wellbeing, completed in a representative sample of target villages.</p> <p>2.1 Through combining all 40 village plans into a broader landscape plan, incorporate this into district and regional development planning, considering relevant scenarios including refugee and IDP resettlement. [led by WCS along with government and local civil society groups]</p> <p>2.2 Present plans to regional government for acceptance and <a href="#">recognition</a> [led by WCS]</p> <p>2.3 Develop and distribute report on the benefits of the approach for community land tenure and livelihoods, as well as resource management, biodiversity, and coexistence with wildlife. [led by WCS with support from EF]</p> <p>2.4 Attend and support Land Core Group workshops to mainstream this approach with other local communities in Myanmar, also present findings and approach at relevant regional fora, to decision makers from areas facing similar land use issues in other countries (e.g. in Cambodia, Indonesia or India) [led by WCS with support from other partners]</p> <p>3.1 Local communities actively engaged with Elephant movement/presence surveys and mapping. [led by WCS with support from EF and GBP]</p> <p>3.2 Hotspots of likely HEC under current and future scenarios identified through local knowledge and mapping [led by WCS]</p> <p>3.3 Delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation work in hotspots (using materials and approaches tested in 4 below) [led by GBP, with support from WCS]</p> <p>3.4 Regular Forest cover monitoring via GIS and remote sensing. [led by WCS]</p> <p>3.5 Team members from KNU and civil society groups, such as KWCI, trained in HEC awareness and PLM [led by WCS with input from GBP]</p> <p>4.1 Production of educational kits for HEC awareness/mitigation [Led by GBP supported by CF]</p>			

- 4.2 Training workshop held for new GBP educational teams and WCS team [Led by GBP supported by CF]
- 4.3 Introductory workshop for teacher/headmasters to introduce campaign material. 3-5 of these workshops will be held annually depending on the region. [Led by GBP supported by CF]
- 4.4 Hold school outreach conferences at 40 schools annually each year for three years in Tanintharyi, Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Sagaing or specific target spots confirmed each year based on need. [Led by GBP supported by CF]
- 4.5 Conduct impact surveys to analyse effectiveness of the HEC awareness campaign/school conferences [Led by GBP supported by CF]
- 4.6 Monitor and evaluate campaign progress [Led by CF, supported by GBP]
- 4.7 Adapt content of educational kits to meet new and changing requirements and realities as needed. [Led by CF, supported by GBP]
- 4.8 Hold workshops for NGO and media representatives to encourage independent communication initiatives on other biodiversity issues, ethics and technical production. [Led by CF, supported by GBP]

**25. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended work plan for your project (Q1 starting April 2017)**

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The work plan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (2017/18)				Year 2 (2018/19)				Year 3 (2019/20)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0.1 Partner's inception meeting		x											
<b>Output 1 Families across Tanintharyi area (5,400) are empowered and knowledgeable about bottom-up land use management processes that incorporate ecosystem functionality and local land use needs under current development, and under future effects of resettled migrants</b>													
1.1 Review existing land-use plans with 19 villages with draft plans, and confirm zonation and local regulations, considering forest connectivity and local elephant populations and movements	16	x	x		x				x				
1.2 Complete participatory land-use planning in at least an additional 21 villages, including awareness raising, and considering ecosystem function, future development and resettlement scenarios and local elephant and wildlife populations and movements.	16				x	x			x	x			
1.3 Feed learning from local level into regional and national land-use policy reform, primarily working through the Land Core Group and OneMap Myanmar	10		x		x		x		x				
1.4 Monitoring of livelihoods and wellbeing, completed in a representative sample of target villages.	4				x							x	
<b>Output 2 Spatial plans completed and adopted in villages in Tanintharyi area based upon existing knowledge of important wildlife corridors and economically productive zones and available as examples and learning tools for other regions in Myanmar &amp; other Asian countries.</b>													
2.1 Through combining all 40 village plans into a broader landscape plan, incorporate this into district and regional development planning, considering relevant scenarios including refugee and IDP resettlement.	4					x	x						
2.2 Present plans to regional government for acceptance and <u>recognition</u>	6			x				x			x		
2.3 Develop and distribute report on the benefits of the approach for community land tenure and livelihoods, as well as resource management, biodiversity, and coexistence with wildlife.	2										x		
2.4 Attend and support Land Core Group workshops to mainstream this approach with other local communities in Myanmar, also present findings and approach at relevant regional fora, to decision makers from areas	2				x							x	

Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (2017/18)				Year 2 (2018/19)				Year 3 (2019/20)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
facing similar land use issues in other countries (e.g. in Cambodia, Indonesia or India)													
<b>Output 3</b> Important areas of connected habitat for elephants and for biodiversity intactness are identified in relevant villages in Tanintharyi area such that HEC can be mitigated and avoided.													
3.1 Local communities actively engaged with Elephant movement/presence surveys and mapping.	9	x			x	x							
3.2 Hotspots of likely HEC under current and future scenarios identified through local knowledge and mapping	3				x	x							
3.3 Delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation work in hotspots (using materials and approaches tested in 4 below)	6				x	x			x	x			
3.4 Regular Forest cover monitoring via GIS and remote sensing	6			x				x				x	
3.5 Team members from KNU and civil society groups, such as KWCI, trained in HEC awareness and PLM	2					x				x			
<b>Output 4</b> Forty village representatives are empowered in HEC mitigation in Tanintharyi and awareness about HEC is created across all 190 villages in five areas (Tanintharyi, Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Sagaing) such that vulnerable groups are able to co-exist peacefully with elephants and have the facility to mitigate elephant encounters													
4.1 Production of educational kits for HEC awareness/mitigation.	24	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.2 Training workshop held for new GBP educational teams and WCS team.	3	x				x				x			
4.3 Introductory workshop for teacher/headmasters to introduce campaign material. 3-5 of these workshops will be held annually depending on the region.	3	x				x				x			
4.4 Hold school outreach conferences at 40 schools annually each year for three years in each year for three years in Tanintharyi, Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Sagaing or specific target spots confirmed each year based on need.	24		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x
4.5 Conduct impact surveys to analyse effectiveness of the HEC awareness campaign/school conferences.	27		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x
4.6 Monitor and evaluate campaign progress	36	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4.7 Adapt content of educational kits to meet new and changing requirements	3	x				x				x			

Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (2017/18)				Year 2 (2018/19)				Year 3 (2019/20)			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
and realities as needed													
4.8 Hold workshops for NGO and media representatives to encourage independent communication initiatives on other biodiversity issues, ethics and technical production.	3	x				x				x			

## 26. Project based monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact.

(Max 500 words) (418)

Elephant Family will source an Impact assessment consult that will review and oversee the project's impact each year for three years. Elephant Family will also conduct on the ground inspections through sight visits and mitigate risk through a partner's inception workshop where plans for the project will be consolidated with all the partners.

GBP will report to Elephant Family directly on project progress, liaising closely with compass films. Outreach teams from other NGOs, and WCS will report to Elephant family and liaise with Compass films.

WCS has a global framework for monitoring and evaluating the long-term and broad-scale impacts of conservation activities on ecosystems, landscapes and local communities. This '5-measures' approach aims to assess (i) target species populations, (ii) habitat quality and extent, (iii) management effectiveness, (iv) resource governance and (v) livelihoods and wellbeing. All of these measures will be applied to some extent in this project, with an emphasis on habitat and livelihoods monitoring.

The standard measures for forest habitat is achieved through remote-sensing assessments. With secured co-funding from AFD, and technical partnerships with the Smithsonian Institution, we will assess land-cover changes, especially forest cover, and how that relates to land-use plans and HEC mitigation. This remote-sensing assessment will also allow for regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the approach.

Livelihoods and wellbeing are measured globally by WCS, using standard tools including the Basic Necessities Survey (BNS) a widely accepted means to track long-term changes in community livelihoods and wellbeing, against a shifting baseline of expectations, especially important in dynamic and fast-developing countries and regions.

We will capture, document and disseminate knowledge generated by the implementation of project. Specifically we will focus on lessons learned and best practices that will provide crucial knowledge in the design and implementation of future projects in aiming to proliferate the potential of community land management to support poverty reduction and biodiversity conservation.

Compass films will trouble shoot, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the outreach. For example: Education kits will be printed in batches of 1000. If reports are filtering back from the outreach teams of problems arising or certain advice sections requiring modifications, Compass Films will adapt the digital content for future print runs, implementing required changes.

Compass Films will be available to assist local initiatives to extend the concept to new biodiversity activities like sea turtle, Ayeyarwaddy river dolphins, bush meat reduction or other conservation oriented awareness campaigns.

Compass will help maximize impact of the campaign by reacting to impact survey reports and improving the campaign implementation and content.

Number of days planned for M&E	85
Total project budget for M&E	£17,000
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	4.9%

## FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. You should also ensure you have read the 'Finance for Darwin' document and considered the implications of payment points for cashflow purposes.

**NB:** The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

### 27. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(max 300 words) (300)

EF is using their own unrestricted fund to match the Darwin grant and combined with CF has several mechanisms for sharing knowledge and awareness about successful model projects with partners and lay audiences alike.

WCS consistently prioritises efficiency and value for money in field programmes to maximize their impact. Budget allocations and assumptions are informed by two decades of work on the ground in Myanmar. WCS already has the basic infrastructure in place (i.e. office space, vehicles) thereby maximizing the impact of the Darwin funding. Additionally, the local staff already has strong, well-established relationships with communities, KNU and regional government officials. This facilitates participation from local partners, smooth implementation of local land management and resource conservation activities and efficient delivery of results and impacts.

Staff are already trained from a previous US Fish & Wildlife Service project and the new staff training will be combined with training of partner NGO staff. Foreign involvement by Compass Films is minimal, reducing travel cost to an annual monitoring trip. Exchange of digital content will be conducted via FTP or by courier instead of costly additional travel.

The educational kit, H.EL.P. is an educational kit, and outreach concept made available for free to partner and non-partner NGOs, government departments, communities and individuals. It reunites advice to improve the safe coexistence of humans and elephants, approved by specialists, scientists and local government authorities. The kits are provided to partner NGOs for duplication in digital form and Grow Back for Posterity in addition to its own outreach work, assists in duplication of the kits and training of partner NGOs own education teams.

In order to independently verify the responsible, efficient, and transparent use of project funds by all partners, a financial auditor will be hired to review all expenses at the end of the project.

### 28. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.

(max 150 words)

The capital item (laptop computer) will be retained by project partner organisations to continue working in the sector and furthering the overall aims of the project.

## FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

**Yes (no written advice)**  **Yes, advice attached**  **No**

WCS is in regular contact with the British Embassy in Myanmar, especially as WCS has an active Darwin Initiative project, as well as an active Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund project.

### CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees\* of Elephant Family

I apply for a grant of £345,888 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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

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

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose our most recent signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual reports

<b>Name (block capitals)</b>	MONICA WROBEL
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Conservation & Campaigns

**Signed\*\*** PDF **Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> December 2016

**If this section is incomplete or not completed correctly the entire application will be rejected. You must provide a real (not typed) signature. You may include a pdf of the signature page for security reasons if you wish. Please write PDF in the signature section above if you do so.**

**Stage 2 Application – Checklist for submission**

	<b>Check</b>
Have you <b>read the Guidance</b> ?	Yes
Have you read and can you meet the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you provided <b>actual start and end dates</b> for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your <b>budget based on UK government financial years</b> i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your <b>budget is complete</b> , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been <b>signed by a suitably authorised individual</b> ? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable)	Yes
Have you included a <b>1 page CV for all the key project personnel</b> identified at Question 10?	Yes
Have you included a <b>letter of support from your key partner organisations</b> identified at Question 9?	Yes
Have you <b>been in contact with the FCO</b> in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	Yes
Have you included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts</b> for the lead organisation?	Yes
Have you <b>checked the Darwin website</b> immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than 2359 GMT on Monday 5 December 2016 to [Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk) using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.