

## Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018 (extended to 11 May 2018)

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-024
Project title	Integrating Biodiversity & Elephants into Peace & Development
Host country/ies	Burma
Contract holder institution	Elephant Family (EF)
Partner institution(s)	Compass Films (CF) Grow Back for Posterity – Myanmar (GBP) WCS Myanmar (WCS)
Darwin grant value	Revised Year 1: £131,416
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2017 – 31 March 2020
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2017 – March 2018, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Monica Wrobel
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://elephant-family.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/myanmar-burma/biodiversity-and-elephants">http://elephant-family.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/myanmar-burma/biodiversity-and-elephants</a>
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### 1. Project rationale

Over 70% of Myanmar's population still live in rural areas and most of those rural dwellers depend on natural resources for their subsistence including fish, bush meat, medicinal plants, bamboo and timber. With widespread poverty, no secure land tenure and little control over natural resources, there are significant barriers to maintaining a healthy ecosystem and food security.

Recent research has revealed accelerating forest loss and serious declines in the distribution of endangered species. Wild elephant numbers dropped from 10,000 in the 1960s to under 2,000 by 2004. Deforestation was recently cited as the predominant driver of this decline<sup>1</sup>, exacerbating a situation in which elephant populations mostly exist 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 also a suitable umbrella species for land-use planning and ensuring connectivity in watersheds and forest blocks.

<sup>1</sup> Songer, Melissa, et al. "Drivers of Change in Myanmar's Wild Elephant Distribution" *Tropical Conservation Science* Oct-Dec 2016: 1–10

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

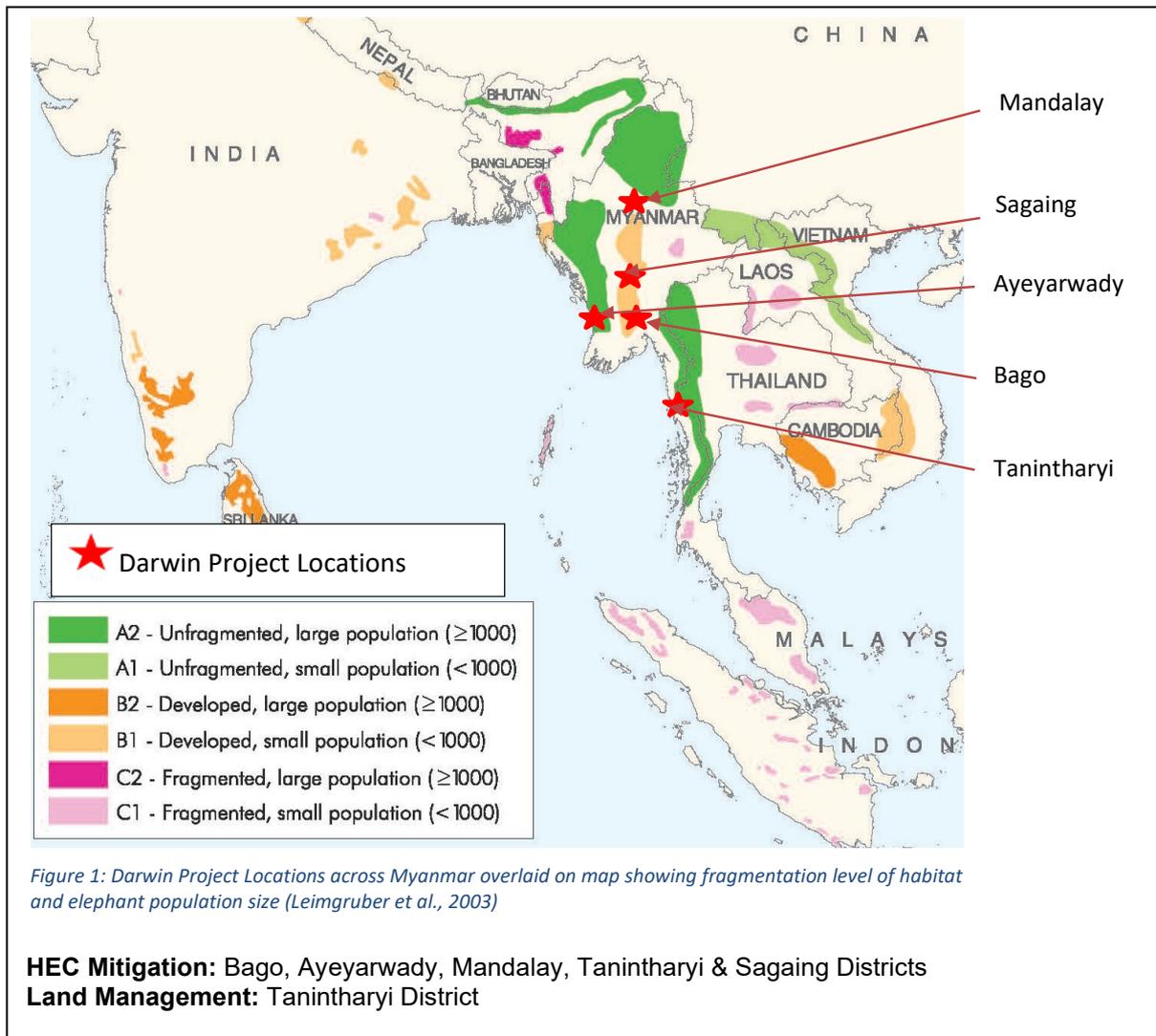


Figure 1: Darwin Project Locations across Myanmar overlaid on map showing fragmentation level of habitat and elephant population size (Leimgruber et al., 2003)

In spite of the peace agreements signed with ethnic minorities and the reduced military conflict that ensued, there has been little land-use planning in Myanmar. The result is habitat loss and fragmentation caused by development projects such as dams, reservoirs, commercial agriculture and the migration of new settlers into forest land within the elephant range. An estimated 160,000 refugees who have been living in Thailand for decades may also resettle in southern and central Myanmar. These people have no historical knowledge of how to co-exist with elephants. As a result, there is likely to be a rapid escalation in the number and intensity of conflicts where farmers feel vulnerable and increasingly hostile towards elephants. This poses a notable threat to people and elephants.

Land use policy is currently being revised in Myanmar and needs input from rural areas to ensure that effective participatory approaches are built into the legal processes. Without this, deforestation will continue, livelihoods will deteriorate and we will miss the opportunity to help protect Myanmar's forests and wildlife by contributing to the formulation of well-informed laws that benefit local land-users and provide working landscape examples.

## 2. Project partnerships

Elephant Family only ever works in partnership with local people and organisations to deliver its conservation programme across Asia. This approach was used to design the project and is an essential component in its implementation.

Myanmar's conservation organisations need help through constructive collaboration with outside partners. Many of its NGOs carry out conservation work in near isolation from other NGO's working in different locations but similar landscapes. Elephant Family recognised the value of sharing local knowledge between organisations working on the same issue so that resources and energy could be conserved and instances of 're-inventing the wheel' avoided.

For this Darwin Initiative project, Elephant Family conceived the partnership that brings together the land-use planning and biodiversity monitoring expertise of WCS with a tested model for HEC awareness and media outreach developed by Compass Films and Grow Back for Posterity. Under this project, we will also facilitate learning with NGOs in Karen National Union (KNU) controlled Karen State – the Karen Wildlife Conservation Initiative and KESAN. Elephant Family will oversee the M&E delivery of the project and disseminate lessons learned outside Myanmar to supplement our partners' efforts in-country and within their own NGO networks.

All our partners actively engaged in planning their own portions of the project and worked together and with Elephant Family to adopt standard methods of M&E. Moreover, both in-country partners work closely with national and local governments and other stakeholders.

### ***Our partners:***

- ***WCS-Myanmar:*** has regular positive engagement with senior staff in the Forest Department. With an active office in Naypyidaw, committed policy-level staff and 20+ years of experience working with the Myanmar government, their exchanges have proved extremely productive in shaping national policy and practice, in part because they incorporate lessons learned from field experiences. The participatory land-use planning process works through existing groups, primarily with the Forest Department as well as district government, the Karen National Union (KNU), and local civil society.
- ***GBP/CF:*** Grow Back for Posterity and Compass Films have worked together since 2014 to help mitigate human-elephant conflict. GBP also liaises regularly with senior staff in the Forest Department as well as with Myanmar's Department of Education in order to develop an officially recognized environmental conservation educational policy.

***Achievements:*** Until Elephant Family brought these project partners together, they were not in the habit of collaborating or even communicating. As a result, they had no particular regard for each other's work. But from the moment this project was conceived and designed, they have shown a remarkable ability to 'pull together' and adapt to issues that arise, turning every challenge into an opportunity. Elephant Family's role as relationship facilitator is made easier by the fact that every participant is keen to achieve our common aim.

***Lessons learned:*** we are reminded how valuable it is to open, and then maintain, regular dialogue with and between project partners as well as with other project stakeholders.

***Challenges:*** The GBP education teams reported a sharp increase in elephants being poached for their skin in the Bago region of south-western Myanmar where they are running their HEC awareness programme. Villagers who now trust the GBP teams as a result of this programme volunteered this information. Although the issue is outside the initial scope of our grant, the GBP/CF teams reprinted some of the educational material to include information about the illegality of poaching elephants, and they shared the poaching information with the relevant authorities - resulting in at least one arrest (Appendix 1) - as well as with EF who incorporated it into a recent report on the skin trade (Appendix 2). We all hope that by being adaptive and nimble, we may help stem this emerging threat. As the community education teams continue to gain the trust and confidence of local communities in Bago and Ayeyarwady, Elephant Family and its partners can use the poaching information to help protect both local communities and elephants in the region.

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities**

#### **0.1 Partner's inception meeting with project leaders from Elephant Family, WCS-Myanmar, Compass Films and Grow Back for Posterity in attendance.**

A partner inception meeting was held on 14 Feb 2018 in Naypyidaw, the first face-to-face meeting of all project partners (Appendix 3). It provided a framework for discussing project progress to date, and key priorities for Years 2 & 3. A detailed framework and work plan (Appendix 13) using the logframe, was finalised.

The meeting had been delayed, but this proved to be positive as the timing was coordinated with the launch of the Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan (MECAP). Therefore all partners were able to attend this important event (Appendix 4), which brought together over 80 key stakeholders from the government and NGO sectors as well as a representative from the UK Embassy with whom we now collaborate. The visit included a field-trip for the Elephant Family team to both the WCS and GBP project sites.

On the WCS trip, the partners visited the Tanintharyi landscape - a key protected area – met the principal stakeholders (local communities, local CSOs, Forest Department ranger stations) and saw the development pressures and conservation threats in that area first-hand (Appendix 3). The GBP trip included visits to two communities in the Ayeyarwady region while they participated in human-elephant conflict awareness and education workshops (Appendix 5).

**Output 1: Families across the Tanintharyi area (n=5,400) are empowered & knowledgeable about bottom-up land use management processes that incorporate ecosystem functionality and local land use needs under current development plans and under likely future impacts of resettled migrants from Thailand.**

### *1.1 Review existing land-use plans*

WCS has consolidated and completed a desk-review of the raw data for 48 existing land-use plans, which are in various stages of completion. These helped set the priorities for additional field-work which, this dry-season, means visiting 22 communities involved in the participatory review of these plans, as well as identifying important areas for work in future years. The total area of land encompassed by these 48 plans is 236,340 hectares, home to 35,568 people. Another seven plans are in the pipeline bringing the current total to 55.

### *1.2 Complete participatory land-use planning in at least an additional 21 villages*

Working closely with several KNU-aligned CSOs, WCS has so far completed four additional land-use plans in high biodiversity areas (Appendix 6.3). The intent was to support those groups to work in new areas with communities that they know well. WCS also delivered three follow-up training sessions on advanced mapping skills for 21 staff at the local CSO 'Takapaw', to support further land-use mapping in the KBA area.

WCS is also works closely with the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve Project (TNRP), a Myanmar government project that manages the only Protected Area in the Tanintharyi region. Through the operational management plan, for which WCS was lead technical advisor, they expect to do significant work on land-use planning, including identifying corridors in the buffer zones around the Protected Area.

WCS also delivered training for 17 trainees in participatory land-use planning (including socioeconomic survey methods) to the Forest Department of the Karen National Union (KNU) over an intensive 3-day period. The KNU intend to use this training to develop land-use plans in at least 22 villages along the Tanintharyi River where they do not allow visits by outside agencies. This includes socio-economic data collection as well as participatory zoning and scenario planning. There are sensitivities about sharing this data and it is not clear whether they will share any details with outside parties, or with the Myanmar government.

### *1.3 Feed learning from local level into regional and national land-use policy reform*

WCS is fully engaged with key policy platforms, both with government and civil society groups. Most significantly, this includes several teams with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), who have been collecting baseline data, and working with regional government to develop a region-wide Tanintharyi Development Plan which will guide future investment and identify the role of the Special Economic Zone.

At national level, WCS staff supported the development (led by a USAID land law reform project) of a Toolkit, in Burmese and English, to help others follow a participatory land-use approach.

#### *1.4 Monitoring of livelihoods and wellbeing, completed in a representative sample of target villages.*

WCS has compiled data on village resource use, and poverty and wellbeing indicators, for all existing villages, as well as collecting this data in the four new villages. WCS has also sourced and compiled the government census data, including gender disaggregated data on several poverty indicators, for the relevant township areas, to provide context and broader information for the other measures being collected.

### **Output 2: Spatial plans completed and adopted in villages in the Tanintharyi area based upon existing knowledge of important wildlife corridors and economically productive zones, available as examples and learning tools for other regions in Myanmar as well as other Asian countries.**

#### *2.1 Through combining all 40 village plans into a broader landscape plan, incorporate this into district and regional development planning*

WCS has consolidated the data from existing land-use plans, as well as other land-zonation categories (protected areas, reserve forests, community forests, etc.), and identified key gaps to complete data collection in the coming dry season. WCS shared all these data with the government, the OneMap Myanmar project, and the JICA team that is preparing the region-wide development plan. Data collection about the locations of existing and proposed forest cover change, mining, oil palm and rubber plantations is also in process.

Based on the draft plans developed above, WCS has provided technical support to transform land-zonation categories, from lands managed by the General Administration Department to become public protected forest for four villages and community forestry for two further villages (Appendix 6.2).

WCS has also been working on an online portal, which will make this and other data easily available to local stakeholders and other interested parties. The portal has the potential to do near-real-time analysis of deforestation and land-cover change, and visualize and analyse recent satellite imagery. This easy access to information is expected to deliver significant changes to regional planning.

#### *2.2 Present plans to regional government for acceptance and recognition*

This activity is scheduled for Year 2-3, though progress has already been made with changes in land zonation categories based on draft plans.

#### *2.3 Develop and distribute reports on the benefits of this approach for community land tenure and livelihoods*

WCS engaged with the USAID land tenure reform project (which has now ended) to contribute information for the training and toolkit materials that they developed on customary land tenure and participatory mapping. This toolkit, in Burmese and English, aims to guide the work of other groups in Myanmar, and standardize as much as possible the approaches taken, such that adjoining plans can be combined. We will incorporate information on intact forests and likely high-biodiversity areas into this work.

#### *2.4 Attend and support Land Core Group workshops to mainstream this approach with other local communities in Myanmar.*

WCS presented the initial approach at a regional meeting in Laos, with representatives from the French and Lao governments. An exchange visit of Myanmar government officials who visited Cambodia in December also had a presentation on land-use reform which showed links with indigenous land tenure reforms in Cambodia (supported by WCS), and the work on participatory land-use planning in Tanintharyi.

The engagement with the JICA development planning team has strong potential for the approach to be replicated throughout Tanintharyi and then disseminated more broadly. WCS also presented the approach at one central level meeting in Yangon, and twice in regional meetings in Tanintharyi, to demonstrate their support for customary land tenure and participatory mapping.

The Land Core Group, a Myanmar NGO that specialises in land tenure policy reform, has had fewer workshops this year, due in part to funding shortages on their side, and their mechanism has been difficult to use and therefore to disseminate. WCS intends to work more closely with them to identify their priorities and find out whether its work and theirs could be usefully combined.

**Output 3: Important areas of connected habitat for elephants & biodiversity intactness are identified in relevant villages in Tanintharyi so that HEC can be mitigated.**

*3.1 Local communities actively engaged with elephant movement/presence surveys and mapping.*

This dry-season, WCS is working with the Ban Chaung communities to conduct field survey of elephant activities and potential HEC hotspots in the Ban Chaung valley – the valley in the heart of the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA). There are 19 villages in this area and, as of March 2018, surveys have been completed in 4 villages. Data is being collected about HEC incidents, including property damage and crop raiding. Existing movement patterns of elephants are recorded, based on recent and traditional knowledge. It is thought that elephant activity has reduced in the last 15 years due to civil war, poaching, and the capture of live elephants for sale in Thailand. Access to areas under full KNU-control (Tennaserim Valley) remains difficult, but WCS has negotiated access to the Ban Chaung valley, and hopes that this may be a first step towards wider access.

WCS has also compiled existing data on elephant presence from previous surveys, including by other stakeholders (Friends of Wildlife, TNRP team, WWF, FFI, Smithsonian) to populate and generate predictive models of elephant movement patterns linked to habitat characteristics.

*3.2 Hotspots of likely HEC under current and future scenarios identified*

Based on the data collected under 3.1, several hotspots can be identified where agricultural expansion is predicted in the next 5–10 years, and likely elephant corridors are either located nearby or cross these areas. These hotspots, two of which have already been identified in two villages in the Ban Chaung Valley, are an important tool to facilitate discussion on land use planning approaches by local communities, especially as these plans were reviewed by those communities, and submitted to higher authorities for recognition (Appendix 6.3).

*3.3 Delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation work in hotspots*

WCS has delivered HEC awareness to schools in six villages, using the newly-developed elephant board game called 'The Life of a Baby Elephant' (Appendix 6.1). This has reached 814 children in the six villages, initial feedback was hugely positive, and the programme has been tweaked for the local audience (Appendix 6.5).

WCS has also delivered adult awareness-raising training workshops in four villages, using the HELP DVD developed by the GBP and Compass Films team, with follow-up discussions and question-&-answer sessions. Training in how to implement these workshops was also given to local Karen leaders so that they can deliver them in their own language and dialects. A total of 240 adults participated in this program.

*3.4 Regular forest cover monitoring via GIS and remote sensing.*

WCS regularly uses satellite imagery to identify forest cover changes and deforestation hotspot areas. This year, baselines have been set using Landsat 8 imagery coupled with the new Sentinel imagery for cross-checking. WCS worked closely with government partners and the OneMap staff to build local capacity for forest cover monitoring into the future (Appendix 6.4) and it helped TNRP compile forest cover monitoring for their new management plan, which includes community support.

WCS is also developing an online tool, known as LOCA, which will allow easy access to near-real-time satellite imagery, and deforestation data, for government, decision-makers, local stakeholders, academics, and other interested parties. This innovative tool is being tested and refined, and will be launched in Year 2.

### *3.5 Team members from KNU and civil society groups, trained in HEC awareness and PLM*

WCS provided training to 17 people in the development of land-use plans, including socio-economic survey methods. Trainees included members of the KNU Forest Department and other KNU agencies, over an intensive 3-day period. The KNU plan to use this training to deliver at least 22 land-use plans in villages along the Tennaserim River. While full access to the data is sensitive for political reasons, the plans themselves, and the summary data which will be presented, can support discussions on regional land-use priorities.

WCS has also delivered training to local CSO groups who are aligned with the KNU and can provide support to this process in other areas not accessible to WCS. Three training courses on advanced GIS and mapping were given to the Takapaw group, for 21 staff members to enhance their ability to make land-use maps in the key biodiversity area.

**Output 4: 40 village representatives are empowered in HEC mitigation in Tanintharyi and awareness about HEC is created across all 190 villages in five areas such that vulnerable groups are able to co-exist peacefully with elephants and have the ability to mitigate elephant encounters**

#### *4.1 Production of educational kits for HEC awareness/mitigation*

The GBP/CF educational kits were produced in mid-2017 and distributed in the Tanintharyi area, these included; 20,000 educational booklets, 20,000 DVDs, 180 large vinyl posters, and 13,000 memory games (Appendix 7) (Annex 3, Table 2).

#### *4.2 Training workshop held for new GBP educational teams and the WCS team.*

From 6-11 December 2017, 3 members of the GBP educational team held a training course for 6 members of the WCS team in the southeast target zone so that they could conduct autonomous educational workshops where required in their areas of operation. The training workshops were very practical and involved the GBP team demonstrating their techniques to WCS at three schools (471 students) near Kanyin Chaung in Dawei.

#### *4.3 Introductory workshop for teachers/headmasters to introduce campaign material.*

In the southwest target regions of Ayeyarwady, Bago and Yangon, GBP has held six workshops for 1,000 teachers and headmasters as well as other government staff with the District Education Department (Ministry of Education) and another six workshops with equivalent members of the Township Education Department (also Ministry of Education) as well as doing village outreach activities. In addition to the activities planned, GBP also held three meetings with the Forest Police Force in each of its target regions, raising awareness of the human-elephant conflict in the area. In Yangon, it gave presentations to Ministry of Education staff, including the Minister of Education, and in Naypyidaw, to ten members of the Myanmar parliamentary environmental committee. Aung Myo Chit from GBP met the chairman and 11 members of the Amyothat Hluttaw (Upper House) Parliament's Environmental Committee to explain about GBP's education programme. AMC provided everyone there with the information booklet, DVD and memory game.

#### *4.4 Hold school outreach workshops at 40 schools annually each year*

This year, outreach workshops were held in the schools or community centres of 61 villages; 28 in Ayeyarwady region, 18 in Yangon region, 5 in Bago region, 7 in Magwe region, and 3 in Dawei region. The total number of participants reached was 10,871 of which 4,650 were male and 6,221 were female. (Appendix 8 & 11)

#### *4.5 Conduct impact surveys to analyse effectiveness of the HEC awareness campaign*

Impact survey forms (n=895) (Appendix 9) were filled in at an average rate of 8.23% of the total audience surveyed during the first year of the project. Statistical analysis of the data is being done now so as to publish findings by the end of May 2018. More conclusive results are expected at the end of year 2 when we will be able to compare the first two years of project data.

#### 4.6 Monitor and evaluate campaign progress

There is proof of progress in GBP's campaign to raise awareness about human-elephant conflict in several indirect indicators. The Government has increased its anti-poaching law enforcement following media coverage of the increase in elephant poaching and pressure from local communities that are now more aware of the issue. Local villagers have started reporting poaching incidents and the presence of suspected poachers in their area as a result of getting to know, and trusting, the GBP education teams. Villagers are even expelling poachers from their village and surrounding areas in an effort to reduce the poaching incidents. To date, four poachers have been arrested in the project area after information from villagers was given to the authorities (Appendix 10). Various celebrities have also become outspoken ambassadors on TV for the anti-poaching efforts after being individually briefed by GBP. MITV, the national TV station, has asked to broadcast the GBP/DF films about human-elephant conflict mitigation. The schedule for these broadcasts will be available at the end of May 2018.

#### 4.7 Adapt the content of educational kits to meet new and changing requirements and realities as needed.

Additional film material was produced for the outreach presentations. These include a two-part series on safe electric fencing practices, a segment on the importance of satellite collaring and tracking, and an anti-poaching video. The film material is currently still being edited by Compass Films and will be added to the educational DVD during the first quarter of Year 2 of the project.

#### 4.8 Hold workshops for NGO and media representatives.

From April 2107, GBP has provided regular information and news about poaching incidents to local NGOs, international NGOs and the Smithsonian media channel, and three press conferences were held in Yangon for local print and broadcast media. This has led to a steady increase in news stories about poaching incidents and elephant killings from local villagers, raising public awareness about the issue.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

*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.*

WCS is currently working with local communities to review and refine 19 land-use plans in KNU-held areas and 31 land-use plans in other areas of Tanintharyi. The total population of these villages is 7,584 families. While not all the plans have been completed, there is good progress in getting these communities to become aware of their rights and responsibilities for customary land tenure and the options for future land security.

*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 & other Asian countries.*

WCS is currently working on 55 spatial plans in the Tanintharyi region, many of which are contiguous and can be linked to create village-level plans and, in time, township-level plans. These have already been instrumental in the adoption of four official community forests by the government, with another 8 community forest areas being considered for formal adoption. These examples are being used in other communities, including in Rakhine state. WCS is also planning to incorporate terrestrial plans with marine spatial-planning and fisheries co-management approaches.

*Output 3: Important areas of connected habitat for elephants and for biodiversity intactness are identified, as are conflict hotspots in relevant villages such that HEC can be mitigated/avoided.*

One key area has already been identified, on the east side of Ban Chaung valley, and the detailed mapping of hotspots is going on this dry-season, as well as mitigation activities. WCS expects to extend this approach to other regions in Years 2 and 3.

*Output 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.*

WCS has completed pilot work with children in 6 villages, and adults in 4 villages, and field teams are, this dry-season, working in an additional 19 villages in Tanintharyi.

GBP & CF has visited 61 villages (well above the 40 villages/year target) across five regions in the past 12 months to conduct human-elephant conflict outreach workshops in schools and community centres. A total of 10,871 students and community members (4,650 male and 6,221 female) participated in these workshops. Twelve introductory workshops were also held for Ministry of Education staff, headmasters and educators in Ayeyarwady, Yangon, Magwe, Dawei and Bago regions. Higher level presentations were also given in Yangon to Ministry staff and in Naypyidaw to 10 members of the Myanmar parliamentary environmental committee.

Surveys were conducted in each of the villages where the outreach workshops were held to determine the level of awareness of HEC issues before and after the training. Follow up surveys will be done over the next two years to determine the longer term impact that the workshops, print material and DVDs have had on the community's ability to cope with HEC. The surveys undertaken in year 1 will also be analysed in year two for the human deaths reported as a result of HEC, property damage, crop loss and attitude change in villagers. These will be compared to similar surveys done in years 2 and 3 of the project to establish whether a reduction in property damage and crop loss has been achieved. (Appendix 11: GBP field report)

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

**Outcome:** *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.*

The land use planning and human-elephant conflict mitigation components of this project are well underway and so far, both teams have achieved markedly more than was planned which suggests that the project will achieve its outcome by the end of the funding period.

**WCS input:** In Dawei district, southeast Myanmar, the project has made excellent progress in its first year towards the project outcome, with a sizeable area in Tanintharyi (over 236,000 hectares) covered by participatory mapping. Integration with biodiversity and human-wildlife conflict is in process, with 10 village pilot initiatives already complete, all of them involving a notable number of women as well as men. This approach has been picked up as a national example and is being adopted in other regions (e.g. Rakhine state), as well as in other related sectors (e.g. community fisheries).

**GBP/CF input:** This component of the project has been positively received by the Myanmar government and has been instrumental in addressing the growing issue of human-elephant conflict in the regions where we are working. The recent increase in elephant poaching, mainly for skin, has been particularly pronounced in the Ayeyarwady and Bago regions. We picked up on this alarming trend because villagers in communities we are working with approached members of the GBP outreach teams they had met, and now trusted, to inform them of a skinned elephant carcass nearby. Similar information has now been passed on several times, allowing the GBP outreach teams to notify the authorities. Some poachers have been apprehended thanks to the informants who came forward (Appendix 1). GBP and CF were also instrumental in helping Elephant Family release a report in April 2018 on this growing illegal skin trade (*Skinned: The growing appetite for Asian elephants*) which highlights the trade route from Myanmar to China where the skin is dried and ground into powder for alleged medicinal uses or for making high-value beads. The report is included in the appendices.

### 3.4 Monitoring Assumptions

We are keeping an eye on all identified project risks and assumptions. Those noted in the project proposal are all still valid and are being tracked to ensure that changes are identified promptly so that they can be minimised. We note below relevant updates on assumptions/risks and how they are managed.

#### Outcome Indicators & Assumptions

‣ **Assumption O.1** *Political stability will be retained*

**Comments:** Political stability in the project area remains relatively stable, and has not affected project activities in any significant way. However, we have tracked some security incidents in the last year, including a minor skirmish in northern Tanintharyi region between the Karen National Union (KNU) and the New Mon State Army (NMSA). The most troubling incidents were outside the project area, in Karen state, where there was some significant fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the KNU, with several deaths, in direct contravention of the 2012 ceasefire. If this situation does not stabilise, there is danger of increased fighting, which could be detrimental to regional stability. WCS is tracking this situation closely. The New Mon State Party, which is also active in northern Tanintharyi region, recently signed a National Ceasefire Agreement with the Myanmar government, which may also help reduce tensions in the area.

‣ **Assumption O.2** *Local communities are willing and able to actively and freely participate in discussions about development plans.*

**Comments:** nothing has happened to undermine the participation of local communities

‣ **Assumption O.3** *No land use planning results in higher rates of deforestation and wildlife presence recorded provides an accurate representation of the wider landscape. Elephant crop-raiding takes place more frequently in development areas rather than to rural areas.*

**Comments:** so far, this assumption holds true.

‣ **Assumption O.4** *Central Government can coordinate approaches and recognise common participatory processes*

**Comments:** so far this assumption also holds true.

‣ **Assumption O.5** *All incidents of Human-Elephant Conflict are recorded; people adhere to HEC mitigation recommendations.*

**Comments:** The number of reported human deaths resulting from HEC has increased, as has the number of reported poaching incidents. However, we are unable to confirm at this stage whether incidents of HEC have actually increased, or whether people now know who to report incidents to whereas in the past they did not. We have had anecdotal reports that local communities are adhering to the HEC mitigation recommendations but this will be confirmed when follow up surveys have been undertaken in years 2 and 3 of the project.

#### Output Indicators and Assumptions

‣ **Assumption O.1** All partners are available at the same time for the inception meeting.

**Comments:** The inception meeting was held the day before the Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan (MECAP) meeting so that all partners could be there.

‣ **Assumption 1.1** Villagers fully participate in land-use planning discussions within the project time frame.

**Comments:** so far this assumption has held true.

‣ **Assumption 1.1-1.5** Karen National Union Government continues to allow project activities in KNU-controlled areas.

**Comments:** WCS' relationship with the KNU continues to evolve, and there have been ups and downs during the year. Access to some areas has not been permitted by the regional KNU leadership despite village representatives requesting our support. As an international NGO registered in Myanmar, WCS has had to sign an MOU with the Myanmar Government but it has not been able to sign an MOU with the

KNU, for diverse reasons. This is a source of tension and occasionally decisions are made which reference this lack of an MOU. While the official, legal status of the KNU remains unclear, it is not possible for WCS to enter a formal agreement with them. On the positive side, the KNU did request, and participated vigorously in, training on land-use planning, which was a big step, and has led to much more positive relations which have, for example, given WCS access to the whole of Ban Chaung valley this dry-season for the detailed elephant movement research component.

- **Assumption 2.1** Communities adhere to sustainable use guidelines.  
Comments: to date, this assumption holds true
- **Assumption 2.3** Plans adopted by end of project  
Comments: we have no reason at present to think this does not hold true
- **Assumption 2.4** Participants in other Asian landscapes interested in attending workshop  
Comments: likewise, we are confident this still holds true
- **Assumption 3.1** Elephant habitat requirements for movement and corridors serve as adequate proxies for the predictability of conflict incidents and for other wildlife species  
Comments: we have no reason at present to think this does not hold true
- **Assumption 3.2-3.5** Incidents of property damage, crop loss, elephant-related human deaths are reported.  
Comments: There are significant gaps in the official reporting systems for human-elephant conflict incidents, and for human deaths. WCS is using several methods to manage this in the Dawei area, including independent collection of information from surveys, media, etc., as well as regular support for government to improve their reporting systems.
- **Assumption 3.6** Local civil society groups are identified and willing to be trained in HEC awareness and participatory land-use mapping (PLM).  
Comments: as far as we know at present, this assumption still holds true
- **Assumption 4.1** Villagers see value in collaborating and calling upon village representatives for HEC mitigation efforts  
Comments: Initial analysis of the year 1 surveys and discussions with villagers shows that individuals who have taken part in the awareness programmes do see value in the work that we are undertaking and have already called upon their village representatives to inform them about HEC incidents in their area and (as noted above in Sections 2 and 3.3) this has led to the arrest of elephant poachers. Moreover, other villagers who are not currently part of this education programme have requested that our HEC workshops be held in their villages too (GBP *pers.com*).
- **Assumption 4.2** Awareness material is used to mitigate HEC  
Comments: So far we have had anecdotal reports that local communities have adhered to the HEC mitigation recommendations but this will be confirmed when follow-up surveys have been undertaken in years 2 and 3 of the project.
- **Assumption 4.3** Villages are willing to participate in the awareness programme.  
Comments: Villagers have been receptive and willing to participate in the awareness programme in all the regions that have been visited so far. And, as noted in 4.1 above, other villagers have asked to have HEC workshops in their community too.
- **Assumption 4.5-4.7** Crop loss, house damage and elephant-related human deaths are reported.  
Comments: So far, incidents of crop-loss, house damage and elephant-related human deaths have been reported by local communities as well as incidents of poached elephants. As noted already, the latter reports have been invaluable to local police who have used the information to track and arrest poachers who are often known to the villagers.

### **3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity & poverty alleviation**

*The proposed impact stated for this project is:* 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.

#### **Impact achievements to date:**

Land and resource tenure is crucial to poverty alleviation. In the Dawei target area of south-east Myanmar, WCS is working on 55 spatial plans which will be used to support local applications for security of tenure. Although this does provide *de-facto* security, the *de-jure* security of formal legal instruments of land tenure is still being developed, but interim measures are also being pursued by the WCS project team. This includes community forestry. In the past year, three community forests have been declared by the Tanintharyi government which provide 30-years of secure land-tenure to local villagers as well as access to the resources within these traditional forest-use areas. Moreover, as noted in 3.3 above, the participatory mapping approach with villages which integrates biodiversity and human-wildlife conflict considerations has been picked up as a national example and is being adopted in other regions (e.g. Rakhine state), as well as in other related sectors (e.g. community fisheries). By helping communities learn how to protect their forest lands more effectively, this project will also have a positive impact on biodiversity conservation.

In the target areas of the south-west, this project will improve human well-being and livelihoods by teaching villagers how to avoid human-elephant conflict - human death and injury as well as crop-loss. An unintended consequence of the HEC education programme is also having a positive impact on biodiversity by helping the Myanmar authorities better address elephant poaching. In the Dawei region, this educational programme is being used to prevent HEC that is anticipated rather than HEC that is already happening, but teaching villagers how to prevent HEC and live safely alongside elephants is also contributing to human wellbeing in that area.

## **4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

SDG 15 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss'. By facilitating participatory land use planning which allows for the sustainable use of natural resources and sets aside community conservation areas, this project is contributing to SDG 15.

## **5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements**

This project directly supports the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly national level implementation in Myanmar, as articulated through the Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Myanmar's recently updated NBSAP (2016) also mentions the Aichi Targets, and under Action 2.2.1 intends to "work with at least two states or regions to incorporate biodiversity into integrated land use plans". This action is supported by Outputs 1 and 2 of this project, at national and local levels. To be accepted into longer term land-use policy, traditional practices, where they exist, must be recognised and natural values must be built into a long-term solution to ensure sustainable livelihoods. This is being done by WCS in the project area of south-east Myanmar. The project's education programme, which is implemented by both partners, is also raising awareness about the behaviour and ecology of elephants, including their role in forests and watersheds, thereby giving them greater value in the ecosystems of south-west and south-east Myanmar.

Under Action 12.1.3, the CBD also aims to "integrate the conservation of wide-ranging species ... into local, regional and national landscape planning". This is supported by Outputs 2 and 3 of the project which are developing an acceptable framework for land-use planning that accommodates elephant presence and movement, serves as a proxy for other wild species, connecting habitats and functional ecosystems while also deterring elephants from entering human landscapes.

## **6. Project support to poverty alleviation**

Land is the most fundamental asset of livelihood in rural communities. Therefore ensuring that community-owned land and participatory management practices are adopted in law by the administration in Myanmar will do a lot to reduce poverty and provide a sustainable platform for development in the area. There is also significant potential for scaling up this impact, to support regional and national level change through policy development. Myanmar's ongoing land tenure reform process is affecting millions of poor people around the

country, and if this learning from the ground is incorporated into tangible change, it will support livelihood security and reduce poverty for large numbers of people throughout the country. While these broader impacts are difficult to measure, we can already see positive impacts for the 55 villages that WCS is working with under this project - a total population of over 40,000 people. Furthermore, with its capacity building components, improvements in local governance, and by working with responsive, informed and capable local officials supporting land and resource access, this project will help secure the long-term livelihoods of local communities and thus alleviate poverty. Likewise, by improving access to land-tenure which will reduce the degradation of natural resources, this project will improve the livelihoods of all targeted communities.

In addition, the HEC educational programme is giving thousands of villagers (see section 3.1) the knowledge and tools to reduce the risk of losing life and property (including crops) to elephants, both major causes of poverty in areas of human-elephant conflict. This project will therefore alleviate poverty at individual, family and community levels. We will be able to quantify this impact at the end of year 2.

## **7. Project support to gender equality issues**

*From WCS:* Gender equality is a core value for the project team, which uses every effort to offer equal opportunities to persons of different gender while also delivering project activities. The project team is gender balanced, with a female landscape coordinator, and four female community outreach staff. We have found that gender balance on the project staff helps the team engage with people of both genders.

During all land-use planning field-work, the WCS team consults elders, women and men in planning meetings, ensuring that representatives of each age and gender class participate. Separate meetings are held with women and men to make sure that both genders can express their ideas and opinions equally. When collecting resource-use information, women and men are also consulted separately, as their perspective on important resources, and key species for management, can be markedly different.

*From GBP/CF:* of the 10,871 participants involved in the HEC education programme in year 1, 6,221 (57%) were female from the ages of around 8-80. This is important because women are often responsible for minding the household food stores, and they may be the only parent living at home full-time, thus putting them especially at risk of encountering elephants. Indirectly, many more women will see the media broadcasts in year 2.

## **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

The M&E plan and indicators table was reviewed and refined at the inception meeting in February 2018 with input from all partners. The M&E framework (appendix 13) identifies baselines and measures/methodology for data-gathering. Under Output 1.4 ('Biodiversity indicators identified & clearly measured'), the Darwin team requested clearer indicators. This request has been addressed in section 10 below.

Under Output 3 (elephant corridors and conflict hotspots), WCS confirmed that it can predict conflict hotspots. We will adjust our baseline estimates of human deaths from elephant conflict in each of the project regions to include data from the 2010-2015 national record. The identification of elephant corridors will also be supported by data from an external partner NGO (Smithsonian Institution) currently doing satellite collaring of elephants. To date, almost 50% of the collars failed to collect much data, either because of a technical fault or because the collared elephants were poached (see also Section 11).

Outputs and Activities will contribute to the final project Outcome - Land is managed sustainably and incorporates local knowledge and technical expertise...anticipating human migration and serving as national examples - by contributing essential components from the ground up (see M&E framework, Appendix 13). Resource mapping and interactions with communities about local biodiversity, its protection and the elephants that intersect the landscape will form part of a national planning model, as outlined in Section 3 of this report, specifically Activity 1.3.

## 9. Lessons learnt

- *Partner's inception meeting:* we had planned to hold this meeting at the very start of the project, in the dry season, but funds from the Darwin Initiative were delayed. By the time we received them, it was the rainy season when travel to the target areas is much more difficult. In the end, we linked this meeting to the MECAP workshop in Feb 2018 since we were all invited, but we would advise others working in similar areas to hold their inception meeting sooner if possible.
- *Involve an external M&E consultant at the start of the project:* we accepted half way through year one that it would be helpful to involve an external M&E consultant, as advised by the Darwin team, but because of staff changes at Elephant Family and the planned trip to Myanmar, it was not possible to engage anyone. We aim to rectify that in year 2 so as to strengthen our M&E processes from now on.
- *Working with the KNU:* key lessons are continuously learned about how best to engage with the KNU as they transition from an ethnic armed organisation to a new form of government. WCS realises it must be prepared for disruptions and delays, as the KNU can make unpredictable decisions, especially over access to villages, and the regional KNU leaders sometimes reject the recommendations of local leaders with whom they have closer working relationships. The only thing WCS can do is maintain good relations with its local KNU collaborators and hope that works.
- *Be adaptive to new impacts:* WCS is aware that it needs to adapt to new development projects, especially infrastructure projects that will put additional demands on the landscape. For example, a large loan was granted by the Thai government for the construction of a highway through the target landscape (the infamous Dawei trade road involving the Ital-Thai construction company). This plan has long been in the pipeline although it took a while to get funded, and WCS has prepared measures to mitigate the impact of the road and associated settlements, but this is still a challenging development.
- *Engage with the EIA process:* recently, the Myanmar government announced that it had approved a gas-loading facility in the Kanbauk area. This could have substantial impacts on the landscape and greatly increase the pressure on the region. It is still in the early stages of planning so WCS is engaging with the regional government and the consultant company that is leading the Environmental Impact Assessment to minimise the worst impacts.
- *Be ready to take on unexpected opportunities:* a project funded by the French Development Agency (AFD) has been partially relocated from Rakhine state to work in Tanintharyi. This presents co-financing and cost-sharing opportunities, and WCS is being proactively responsive to that opportunity to extend the positive impacts of the project.
- *Villagers can become champions of wildlife conservation:* by informing and involving villagers in wildlife work (in this case HEC avoidance), many of them will become wildlife and forest guardians provided their trust and respect is earned. The GBP teams have been surprised, and gratified, to learn how many villagers are willing to provide information about dead elephants and their poachers as a result of their HEC awareness-raising programme. This has enabled the wildlife authorities to make some notable arrests (Appendix 1).
- *Villagers like to learn (see appendix 11 for quotes from villagers):* the GBP teams have learned from discussions during the HEC workshops that villagers of all ages would like to know more about the social structure and behaviour of elephants. Consequently, Klaus Reisinger (Compass Films) will create more educational videos, using footage from existing sources where possible, to be included on the DVD that is distributed to schools and community centres.

## 10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews

Two concerns were raised by the Darwin team at the application stage and first 6-month report:

- (a) *The need for more robust biodiversity outcome indicators*: this included the need for a clearer impact on elephants themselves as well as an improvement in elephant corridors. In the partners inception meeting, we discussed this request and concluded that:
- The OneMap ecosystem survey maps available to WCS can be used to identify measures of habitat permeability/ forest integrity which partners can assess for their relevance as biodiversity indicators.
  - In the M&E framework we concluded that biodiversity indicators could be measured by forest cover maps, by identifying non-timber forest product (NTFP) zones, and by using the WCS bird counts and camera trap results.
  - We will ensure that elephant corridors are not only mapped but that people living in and around those areas have the tools and knowledge to co-exist safely with elephants, thus facilitating higher levels of tolerance and correspondingly fewer elephant deaths.
- (b) *The need to involve an external M&E consultant*: as noted in 9 above, we accepted the Darwin recommendation that we take on an external M&E consultant and would have done so already but for the problem of timing which was exacerbated by staff changes at Elephant Family. We would like to recruit such a person as soon as possible so that we can have help reviewing our M&E framework and biodiversity indicators.

## 11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

- › *The trade in Asian elephant skins*: in 2017, Elephant Family discovered a link between two of its projects; this one and its investigation into the illegal trade in elephant skin. As the GBP outreach teams provided more and more reports of skinned elephant carcasses being found in southern Myanmar, so our trade investigators learned of the burgeoning markets in elephant skin products in China. Elephant Family used images and information from GBP/CF to illustrate its report on this illegal trade. Released on 23 April 2018, the report is entitled '*Skinned: the growing appetite for Asian elephants*' (appendix 2). It was publicised on over 75 online news sites (appendix 12) with a total readership more than 30 million people. The information provided by GBP/CF and the subsequent report has helped highlight the plight of Myanmar's elephants, including at the Asian Elephant Specialist Group meeting held in Bangkok from 25-27 April at which Elephant Family convened a special session on this issue, sharing the stage with colleagues from the International Elephant Foundation, WCS, and WWF-Myanmar (which works with the Smithsonian elephant collaring team). The report was well received by the representatives from Myanmar but was understandably less popular with Chinese delegates. EF is working hard to maintain the momentum created by this report and is encouraging the Burmese, Chinese and UK governments to work with EF to help staunch this indiscriminate trade and the threat it poses to elephant populations in Myanmar and elsewhere. Elephant Family will continue collecting evidence at the product end of the trade chain and while GBP and others will collect evidence at source.
- › *Recruiting a new head of conservation at Elephant Family*: we are in the process of recruiting a replacement for Monica Wrobel and hope to have someone in place in the near future.

## 12. Sustainability and legacy

Elephant Family made a commitment to work with Myanmar because it retains some of the largest tracts of intact elephant habitat across all the Asian range states and could, therefore, accommodate one of the region's largest Asian elephant populations. We aim to work with rural communities, local NGOs and government agencies to reinforce their pride in elephants as cultural and natural icons by addressing human-elephant conflict in all its forms and by using opportunities to reform laws, administrative processes and governance structures to ensure that Myanmar's last 2,000 wild elephants can live alongside its rural populations to the advantage of both.

*From WCS:* The participatory land-use planning process that we are implementing works through existing government and non-government groups; the Forest Department, district administration, the KNU, and civil society groups. This ensures long-term sustainability, providing for land management plans that are developed, adopted, followed, reviewed and adapted as needed. The project also supports Myanmar government officials and others with the skills and tools they need to improve their work. In this way, this project is institutionalizing these activities so that the Myanmar Government will continue to implement them into the future, and we therefore achieve lasting change without requiring long-term external support. However, WCS accepts that it must continue to raise funds in the medium-term to maintain key activities. To this end, it is already approaching other donors to support the extension of this project. It continues to receive funds from the French Development Agency (AFD), as well as the US government's Forest Service, who are supporting WCS to develop Community Forestry approaches in the region. WCS has also had strong indication of future funding support from AFD for a second phase of activities, which would extend the project benefits.

*From GBP:* The GBP/CF component of the project has received extremely positive responses from both local governments (in the Yangon, Bago and Ayeyarwady regions) and local communities. As mentioned previously, neighbouring communities to those already involved in the GBP awareness programme have requested that workshops be held in their villages too, indicating that there is buy-in from communities who see value in the work of the GBP education teams.

Collectively, we are confident that this project will modify the way in which communities engage in natural resource management and protection, legally and practically, not only in the project areas but in other areas with similar issues where this project approach will be adopted because it is seen to work well.

## 13. Darwin identity

- ▶ *Websites & newsletters:* Elephant Family acknowledges the support of Darwin Initiative and the UK Government online and in electronic newsletters that are sent to 16,000+ Elephant Family supporters around the globe. Darwin Initiative and UK Aid are both credited for this project in Elephant Family's 'What We Do' publicity to donors and partners, on the website and on social media channels (<http://elephant-family.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/myanmar-burma/biodiversity-and-elephants>). And now that Elephant Family has a full-time communications specialist, project news is regularly placed on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram as well as on the website. In future, we will post news about this project more often. The DI logo is also displayed on the Grow Back for Posterity website and will feature prominently on the online portal being developed by WCS (see 2.1 and 3.4 on p.5).
- ▶ *NGO & field team recognition:* Although our field partner, WCS, has significant matching funds from Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Darwin project is recognised as playing an important role in completing the project's community land use planning, and expanding the community outreach part of their programme by using materials that are being shared by the project's other partner, Grow Back for Posterity/Compass Films. Without Darwin funding, this collaboration would not have happened – a fact that is acknowledged by all parties associated with this project. Consequently, the support of DI and the UK government is visibly advertised at all WCS project workshops and events as well as on its awareness-raising materials, including a school booklet (Appendix 6)
- ▶ *T-shirts & teaching materials:* the Darwin Initiative logo is clearly visible on all GBP educational materials (board game, information booklet, DVD) and all the banners used at workshops and training sessions (Appendix 5 & 7). The DI logo is also added to T-shirts worn by the GBP team when they visit communities to conduct HEC awareness/education workshops and it has been added to T-shirts worn by WCS teams when they visit local villages to carry out participatory land-use mapping (PLUM) exercises.

- ▶ *Regional FCO involvement:* All the project partners met the FCO Rangoon Head of Prosperity, Claire Kirkham, in Naypyidaw in February 2018 and Elephant Family met her again in London, in March, to discuss future collaboration. She is a keen supporter of the project, recognising the way in which it is bringing people together in Myanmar and starting to make a difference. As a result, she uses it as an example of UK government support for implementing the Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan. Claire is keen to visit the project sites and we will arrange this in year 2. Elephant Family also met Claire’s counterpart in Bangkok, Colin Sykes, in April when it launched its report on the illegal trade in Asian elephant skin. As Thailand is likely to be a conduit for this trade, and because Elephant Family is usefully connected in Thailand, Colin is keen to be kept informed about our work in Myanmar.

#### 14. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>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.</p>		<p>It is too early in the project to measure any positive impacts on biodiversity. However, the foundation has been laid for collaborative land-use mapping and management, and for reducing human-elephant conflict. Local communities are reporting poachers and their illegal activities to our project partners which may demonstrate a growing sympathy for elephants and an awareness of the laws against killing them.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></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>O.1 Spatial Plans available, and coordination with relevant stakeholders ongoing.</p> <p>O.2 Consultations ongoing.</p> <p>O.3 Collection of community data on elephant movements ongoing</p> <p>O.4 Regular consultation meetings considered refugee resettlement issues. Larger event being planned.</p> <p>O.5 HEC awareness will be compared across survey data at the end of years 2 and 3 of the project. Year 1 baselines established at beginning of Year 2 once Year 1 survey data has been analysed.</p>	<p>Developing spatial plans for the 'gaps' in the current spread of villages, to ensure complete landscapes are mapped.</p> <p>Further survey and collation of data to model and estimate elephant movement corridors and all very-high conservation value areas.</p> <p>Coordination with Government processes and consultations on land-use planning, land conflict, major developments (especially the SEZ highway) and refugee resettlement planning.</p> <p>HEC awareness events incorporated into other project activities (while in the villages)</p>

<p><b>Output 1.</b> 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 implement 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 and measured</p> <p>1.5 Learning incorporated into national and regional policy frameworks by end of year 3</p>	<p><i>0.1 Partner inception meeting completed (Appendix 3)</i></p> <p>1.1 Information available for 24 villages, including two new areas with a total population of 615 households.</p> <p>1.2 Data collection underway. Examples from other regions identified.</p> <p>1.3 Data collection underway, in collaboration with key local partners and experts.</p> <p>1.4 Biodiversity / ecosystem function indicators identified (specifically habitat integrity and deforestation measures). Robust baseline measures set. Online tool under development for simple data monitoring by local stakeholders.</p> <p>1.5 Information being documented, and already presented at two national workshops.</p>
<p>Activity 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>Partner's inception meeting was redefined as a monitoring and evaluation meeting due to the delay in funding and rainy season which delayed the meeting until February 2018.</p> <p>Partner inception meeting completed, coordinated with the launch of the Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan. Included field-visit to Tanintharyi landscape, and meetings with key stakeholders</p>
<p>Activity 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 <b>WCS</b>]</p>		<p>Desk reviews of 48 plans complete, with field follow-up planned and submitted to KNU authorities for 22 villages this dry-season (Jan-May).</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Complete participatory land-use planning in at least an additional 21 villages, including awareness raising, and considering ecosystem function, future</p>		<p>An additional 4 village plans have been completed, involving 615 households. Appendix 6.3: Land-use planning map for Sin Swe Wa Village</p>

development and resettlement scenarios and local elephant and wildlife populations and movements. [led by WCS with government and local civil society groups]		
Activity 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]		Training and engagement with KNU, CSOs and others, with one major training course for KNU-aligned stakeholders, and three follow-up trainings on data collection.  Ongoing engagement with key stakeholders.
Activity 1.4 Monitoring of livelihoods and wellbeing, completed in a representative sample of target villages.		Baseline livelihoods data collected in all four new villages, and compiled for previous villages. Census data at township level analysed.
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>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, at least 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>2.3 At least 9 plans officially recognised 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>2.1 4 new village-level plans created, and 48 plans reviewed to incorporate HEC.</p> <p>2.2 Baseline livelihood data available</p> <p>2.3 Three Community plans being prepared for submission</p> <p>2.4 17 example plans are now available. (Appendix 6.3)</p> <p>2.5 Presentations at two learning events (EIA practitioners training in Yangon, and TNRP land-use training course in Tanintharyi)</p>

<p>Activity 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>Based on draft plans, land-zonation categories transferred for 6 villages to support customary forest tenure. Strategy identified for ‘filling the gaps’ in broader landscape plans, and incorporating additional scenario data.</p> <p>Appendix 6.2 Promotional video made about the successful community forestry process in Kanying Chaung village.</p>								
<p>Activity 2.2 Present plans to regional government for acceptance and recognition [led by WCS]</p>	<p>Initial presentations and engagement with regional government, especially through the Forest Department. To be completed by end of year 3.</p>								
<p>Activity 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>Input into USAID-coordinated report on Land-use planning. Data collection ongoing, with strategy for identifying high-biodiversity and intact forest areas.</p>								
<p>Activity 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>Land Core Group has had fewer workshops this year (due partly to funding shortages). May be necessary to deliver work in closer (funding) partnership next year.</p> <p>Presentations in Lao and Cambodia, as well as presentation of Community tenure approaches at an exchange field-visit by Myanmar government officials visiting Cambodia,</p> <p>Preparations for presentation at major international “Conservation Asia” conference in August.</p>								
<p><b>Output 3.</b> Important areas of connected habitat for elephants and for biodiversity intactness are identified as are conflict hotspots in relevant villages such that HEC can be mitigated and avoided.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 794 1061 954"> <p>3.1 Increase of 30 elephant corridors identified with local knowledge by the end of year 3 Baseline = 0</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1061 794 2051 954"> <p>3.1 Collection of local knowledge underway. Three candidate elephant corridors identified in the Ban Chaung valley area, and six areas preliminarily identified in the Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 954 1061 1114"> <p>3.2 Three human-elephant conflict hotspots identified and targeted for mitigation actions by the end of year 2 Baseline = 0</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1061 954 2051 1114"> <p>3.2 Hotspot mapping ongoing</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 1114 1061 1369"> <p>3.3 &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</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1061 1114 2051 1369"> <p>3.3 Baseline established in 6 villages</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="566 1369 1061 1476"> <p>3.4 75% of village target groups feel they have more predictive knowledge about elephant use of corridors and</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1061 1369 2051 1476"> <p>3.4 Baseline established in 6 villages.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>3.1 Increase of 30 elephant corridors identified with local knowledge by the end of year 3 Baseline = 0</p>	<p>3.1 Collection of local knowledge underway. Three candidate elephant corridors identified in the Ban Chaung valley area, and six areas preliminarily identified in the Rakhine Yoma Elephant Range.</p>	<p>3.2 Three human-elephant conflict hotspots identified and targeted for mitigation actions by the end of year 2 Baseline = 0</p>	<p>3.2 Hotspot mapping ongoing</p>	<p>3.3 &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</p>	<p>3.3 Baseline established in 6 villages</p>	<p>3.4 75% of village target groups feel they have more predictive knowledge about elephant use of corridors and</p>	<p>3.4 Baseline established in 6 villages.</p>
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<p>3.4 75% of village target groups feel they have more predictive knowledge about elephant use of corridors and</p>	<p>3.4 Baseline established in 6 villages.</p>								

	<p>relevant HEC mitigation techniques for protection against property and crop damage by elephants. Baseline to be established from year 1 surveys</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 Baseline data from government compiled. Indicator may not be suitable, as data not validated.</p> <p>3.6 Two groups (KNU and Takapaw) trained in facilitation skills for PLM.</p>
Activity 3.1 Local communities actively engaged with Elephant movement/presence surveys and mapping. [led by WCS with support from EF and GBP]		Community data collection and mapping underway, completed in 4 villages out of the 19 in the valley (some limitations with access into KNU areas).
Activity 3.2 Hotspots of likely HEC under current and future scenarios identified through local knowledge and mapping [led by WCS]		Initial hotspots identified, and partnerships with technical stakeholders for mapping habitat suitability. Technical approach for mapping identified.
Activity 3.3 Delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation work in hotspots (using materials and approaches tested in 4 below) [led by GPB, with support from WCS]		<p>Internal training by GBP to WCS staff, who have now delivered two HEC mitigation approaches in 6 villages and 4 villages respectively, involving 240 adults and 814 children.</p> <p>Appendix 6.1 provides evidence of the board game developed by WCS for awareness raising purposed.</p>
Activity 3.4 Regular Forest cover monitoring via GIS and remote sensing. [led by WCS]		<p>Regular forest-cover monitoring completed for key areas, with simple online tool under development, to allow local stakeholders to easily access and monitor forest cover changes and satellite maps.</p> <p>Appendix 6.4 Forest Cover map for Dawei District, generated for 2017 data. We have also done Change detection to identify key areas of Deforestation</p>
Activity 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>One major training course delivered for 17 senior KNU personnel. They aim to deliver 22 village Land-use plans during the coming year, along the Tanintharyi river.</p> <p>Three training courses given to Takapaw (KNU-aligned CSO) on community mapping approaches, and data collection (e.g. from GPS).</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>Forty village representatives are empowered in HEC mitigation in Tanintharyi and awareness about HEC is created across all 190</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>4.1 Outreach events by WCS (after training from GBP) held at 6 schools in 6 villages, with 814 students involved.</p> <p>4.1 Outreach events by GBP/CF held at 61 villages with 10,871 individuals involved. 20,000 education booklets, 20,000 DVDs, 180 posters and 13,000 memory games were distributed. Outreach events will be continued in years 2</p>

<p>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>4.2 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 50% reduction in property damage from elephants across target groups 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 across target groups by end 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>and 3 with updated educational materials.</p> <p>Appendix 5 &amp; 8 provides photographic evidence of each of the outreach conferences as well as the gender breakdown.</p> <p>4.2 61 villages communities have been involved in the HEC awareness programmes so far. Surveys have been completed and baseline of knowledge will be determined once survey analysis has been completed.</p> <p>Appendix 9 shows the format of the survey form</p> <p>4.3 Follow up surveys in years 2 and 3 to determine % of village representatives called upon.</p> <p>4.4 Follow up surveys to determine exact percentage of families that use mitigation techniques will be completed in years 2 and 3.</p> <p>4.5 Year 1 surveys still to be analysed.</p> <p>4.6 Year 1 surveys still to be analysed.</p> <p>4.7 Year 1 surveys still to be analysed.</p> <p>4.8 Year 1 surveys still to be analysed.</p>
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Activity 4.1 Production of educational kits for HEC awareness/mitigation [Led by GBP supported by CF]	The educational kits were produced and distributed. 20,000 Educational booklets, 20,000 DVDs, 180 large vinyl posters, and 13,000 Memory games.(Appendix 7)
Activity 4.2 Training workshop held for new GBP educational teams and WCS team [Led by GBP supported by CF]	The WCS local team in Tanintharyi region received an outreach course, to be able to conduct autonomous educational conferences where required in their areas of operation.
Activity 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]	6 introductory conferences for 1,000 educators and headmasters (across Yangon, Bago and Ayeyarwady) who also received copies of the information booklet, DVD and memory game.  Presentations were also given in Yangon to Ministry staff and in Naypyidaw to 10 members of the Myanmar parliamentary environmental committee to introduce them to the methods and materials used. (Appendix 7)
Activity 4.4 Hold school outreach conferences at 40 schools annually each year for three years in <b>Tanintharyi</b> , Bago, Ayeyarwady, Mandalay, Sagaing or specific target spots confirmed each year based on need. [Led by GBP supported by CF]	Outreach events by WCS (after training from GBP) held at 6 schools, with 814 students involved.  In the first year project period 61 villages received outreach conferences in schools and community centres. 28 in Ayeyarwady region, 18 in Yangon region, 7 in Magwe region, 3 in Dawei, and 5 in Bago region. Total number of male participants was 4,650 and 6,221 female participants. The overall Total population reached as a direct audience was 10,871. See attachment for further details. (Appendix 5 & 8 showing breakdown of schools visited and gender disaggregated statistics)
Activity 4.5 Conduct impact surveys to analyse effectiveness of the HEC awareness campaign/school conferences [Led by GBP supported by CF]	895 Impact survey forms were filled at an average rate of 8.23% of the total audience surveyed during the first year project period. Statistical Analysis of the data is currently being conducted Conclusive results are to be expected after the second year project period and analysis and comparison of the first 2 years out of the total 3-year project period. (Appendix 9: English translation of survey form used)
Activity 4.6 Monitor and evaluate campaign progress [Led by CF, supported by GBP]	Proof of advances of campaign progress has been shown by several indirect indicators. The Government has stepped up anti-poaching law enforcement after media and community pressure following increased elephant poaching awareness. Local villagers have started reporting poaching incidents and presence of suspected poachers in rural areas after having received educational presentations and kits. Celebrities have become outspoken ambassadors for the anti-poaching efforts after being briefed individually. Villagers even are expelling poachers from their villages and surroundings in an effort to reduce poaching incidents. Arrest of at least 4 poachers in project areas after information from villagers was provided to authorities.  Appendix 11: Evidence is provided by the GBP teams in their monthly field reports

<p>Activity 4.7 Adapt content of educational kits to meet new and changing requirements and realities as needed. [Led by CF, supported by GBP]</p>	<p>Additional Film material was produced to be included in the outreach presentations for year 2 of the project. A two-part series on safe electric fencing practices, a segment on the importance of satellite collaring and tracking, and an anti-poaching segment.</p>
<p>Activity 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]</p>	<p>3 news conferences were held in Yangon with the participation of major local print and broadcast outlets. This has led to continuous increased reporting on poaching incidents and elephant killings, raising public awareness about the existence of the issue. (Appendix 10: News article about skinned elephants referencing GBP)</p>

**Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)**

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 inc. 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, and livelihoods baseline 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>

<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>2.2 <a href="#">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>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>	4.8 Well-being and attitude surveys	
<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 GPB, 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]

## Annex 3: Standard Measures

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
9	Number of land-use/habitat management plans to be submitted to local government (written Burmese) planned for submission in year 2-3			0				55
14A	Number of 1-day education training planned on Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation			61				120 (40 per year)
14B	Number of villagers/students to receive 1-day education training on Human Elephant Conflict (HEC) mitigation	Female Male	Burmese Burmese	6,221 4,650				10,000 10,000
7	HEC education materials. Information booklet, DVD, Game, Posters, videos. All educational materials are written in both Burmese and English. The game and information booklet has also been translated into the Karen language			5				5
20	Value of Educational material handed over to host country							
23	Match funding raised for Darwin project (across all project partners)							

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
H.ELP educational HEC video	DVD	Compass Films, 2017	Male	Austrian		<a href="https://vimeo.com/176714180/d9e2f10e76">https://vimeo.com/176714180/d9e2f10e76</a>
H.ELP educational segments for TV broadcast	TV shorts	Compass Films, 2017	Male	Austrian		SG01 <a href="https://vimeo.com/170000020/9904c787ec">https://vimeo.com/170000020/9904c787ec</a> SG02 <a href="https://vimeo.com/176730785/8c4348fea5">https://vimeo.com/176730785/8c4348fea5</a>

						SG03 <a href="https://vimeo.com/170000019/622839f7c2">https://vimeo.com/170000019/622839f7c2</a> SG04 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169983040/b4d76204b0">https://vimeo.com/169983040/b4d76204b0</a> SG05 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169982964/f04300bcd7">https://vimeo.com/169982964/f04300bcd7</a> SG06 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169982911/80de95ca19">https://vimeo.com/169982911/80de95ca19</a> SG07 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169982913/2270023051">https://vimeo.com/169982913/2270023051</a> SG08 <a href="https://vimeo.com/170000017/a92413b1fc">https://vimeo.com/170000017/a92413b1fc</a> SG09 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169988634/fe15738a80">https://vimeo.com/169988634/fe15738a80</a> SG10 <a href="https://vimeo.com/170000018/7591b507c8">https://vimeo.com/170000018/7591b507c8</a> SG11 <a href="https://vimeo.com/169982914/d3c6d9f889">https://vimeo.com/169982914/d3c6d9f889</a> SG12 <a href="https://vimeo.com/170001809/6066f6afd5">https://vimeo.com/170001809/6066f6afd5</a>

**Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

**Checklist for submission**

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
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<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
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