

## Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:  
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### Darwin Project Information

Project reference	DIR26S2\1017
Project title	Community-based integrated catchment management to conserve the Upper Chindwin River
Country/ies	Myanmar
Lead organisation	Stockholm Environment Institute
Partner institution(s)	Myanmar Environment Institute (MEI) Environmental Conservation and Community Development Initiative (ECCDI) Myanmar Forest Association (MFA) Monywa University The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust (WWT) Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH)
Darwin grant value	£369,912.00
Start/end dates of project	01/10/2020 and expire on 30/09/2023
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	October 2020 - March 2021; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Thanapon Piman
Project website/blog/social media	N/A
Report author(s) and date	Thanapon Piman and May Thazin Aung 2 June 2021

## 1. Project summary

Based on over six years of SEI's research in the area, ecosystems within the Upper Chindwin River are rapidly degrading due to mining, deforestation, and agriculture as well as the impacts of climate change. Most people in the study area are poor and communities are mainly subsistence based and depend on ecosystems to maintain livelihoods. The health and wellbeing of these communities and ecosystems are intrinsically interlinked.

To restore ecosystems and support livelihoods, it is critical to involve communities in ecosystem restoration. The main aim of the project is to implement a set of tailored land and water management practices for wetland conservation in Upper Chindwin River, Myanmar, to protect and restore the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and secure sustainable livelihoods for villagers in the vicinity of the project area.

The project will implement community wetland conservation practices using knowledge from assessments of baseline conditions. Community conservation practices that benefit biodiversity as well as communities such as agroforestry and rice-fish systems will be explored and integrated into community action plans to reduce pressure on ecosystem. Conservation successes at the community level will be scaled up to link with policy makers at national and subnational levels to promote community-based catchment management and find solutions for longer term wetland and ecosystem protections.

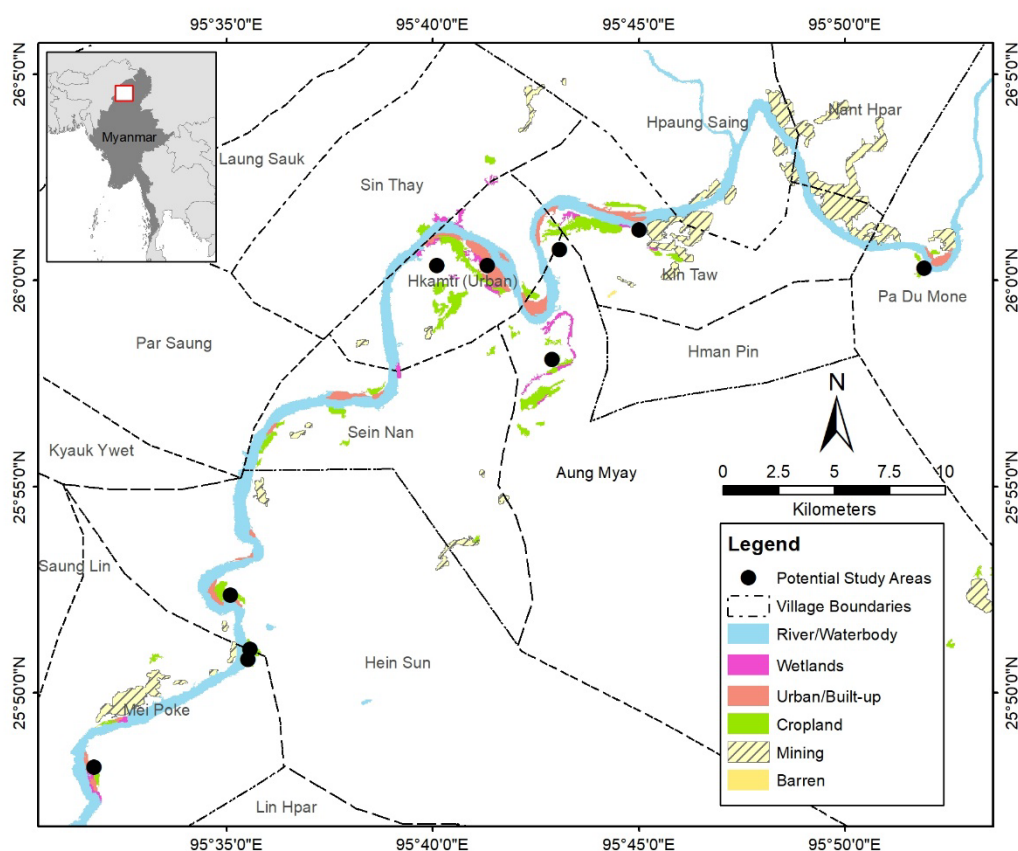


Figure 1 Map of potential study sites

## 2. Project partnerships

Our UK partners, WWT and CEH and Myanmar partners, MEI, ECCDI, MFA and Monywa University have been involved in project planning and decision making. They will also be involved in the monitoring stage when it commences. Involving partners in the designing the activities feasible under the current situation in Myanmar was our utmost priority. All partners were part of the process in designing the workplan and designing their TORs based on

extensive consultation and communication. We successfully developed sub-grantee contracts with MEI and WWT. Due to the emergency political situation in Myanmar and COVID-19, we faced difficulty and challenges to implement project activities as planned with the partners. Only desk study works can be implemented now. We are developing another sub-grantee contract with CEH to start work in the project soon. However, ECCDI has withdrawal from the project because of political situation and lack of capacity while MFA and Monywa University have constraints to involve in the project due to political situation as well. We describe the process of adaptive management in detail in section 9: lessons learnt.

### 3. Project progress

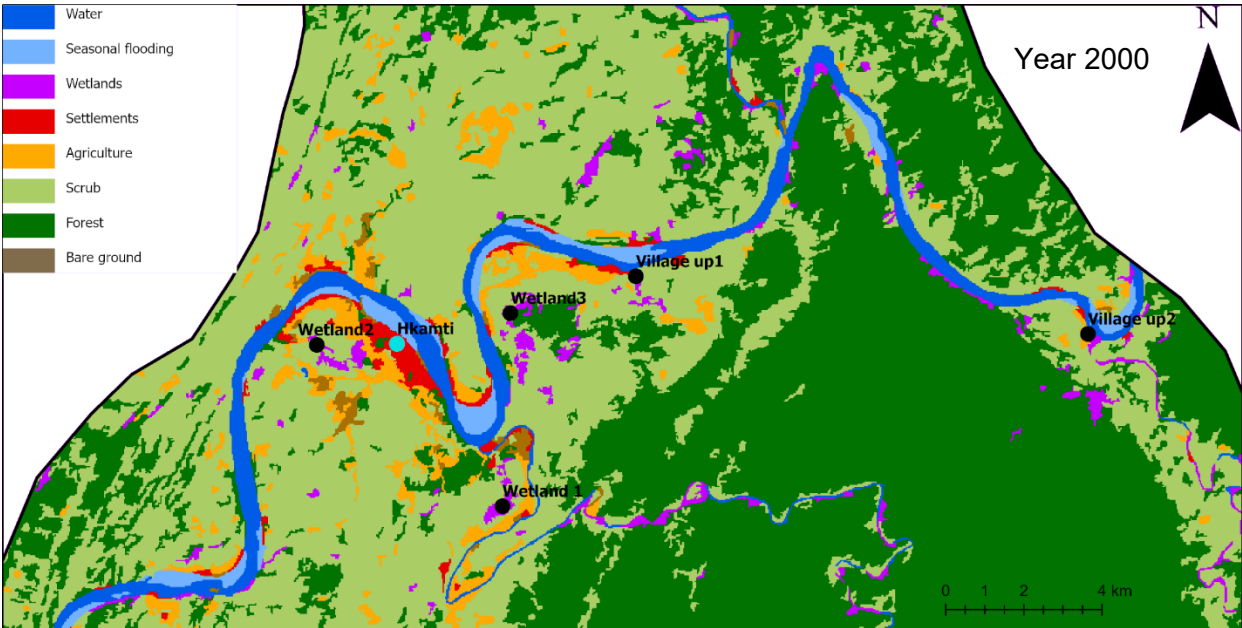
#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Followings are project activities under the Outputs that we have carried out in the first year from October 2020-Mar 2021.

**Output 1. Baseline assessment of physical conditions, ecosystem services, key biodiversity hotspots and habitats, and existing practices of livelihood on water and land management, informing an endorsed habitat restoration plan and CAPs development.**

Activity 1.1 Desk study to collect relevant information in the project area from previous and existing works (80% progress). We have collected relevant data and information in the project area including previous studies on biodiversity and wetland conservation and livelihood developing, relevant policy document, GIS data. Some data such as socio-economic data are not able to collect them yet due to political crisis.

Activity 1.2 Conduct GIS mapping to identify habitats, wetlands and potential nine target villages and key threats (70% progress). We have done the GIS mapping to identify wetland habitats (Figure 1) and analysed landuse change between 2000 and 2020 to assess key threats as presented below. However, we still need field data validation to complete the analysis. This field activity is delayed due to political crisis.



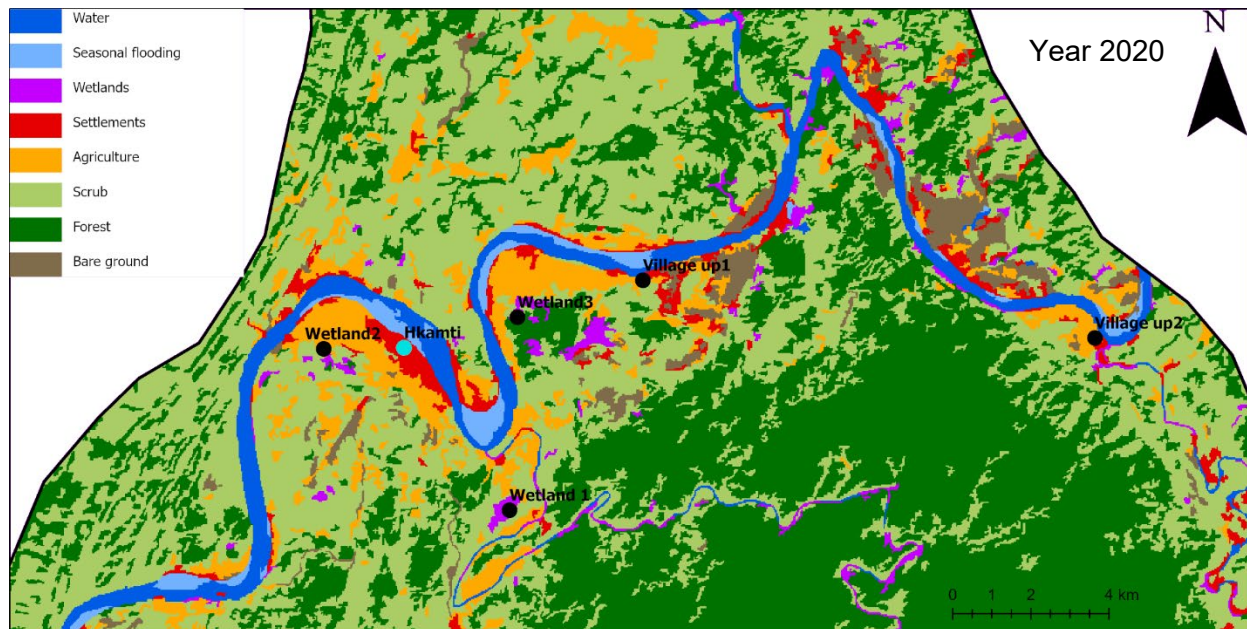


Figure 2. Land use change mapping in the project area.

Activity 1.3 Organize implementation meeting to introduce the project, conduct stakeholder mapping including women and youth groups and pre-survey (0% progress). We can not conduct the meeting even engage key stakeholders due to political crisis and communication and travel restriction.

Activity 1.4 Develop assessment and monitoring framework and survey questionnaire for the baseline survey based on RAWES Toolkit (50% progress). WWT and MEI are working together to develop the first draft of the assessment and monitoring framework based on RAWES. This work is also delayed due to political crisis. We can not engage with key stakeholders to get inputs.

**Output 2. Community Action Plans (CAP) focusing on integrated water-land ecosystem measures developed for nine villages, implemented in three priority villages.**

Activity 2.3 Prepare draft CAP and discuss in the multi-stakeholder consultation in Year 1 to receive recommendations and select three pilot villages for implementation (20% progress). We are carrying desk review of best practices for community conservation measures including water, land and forest management. This review will be used for co-development CAP with the selected village.

**Output 4: Policy and recommendations published for upscaling CAP and conservation measures to other villages with Upper Chindwin Basin KBAs.**

Activity 4.1 Conduct policy/plans review on environment conservation and livelihood development at township and district levels to identify plans to be influenced by this project (60% progress). We are conducting a review of biodiversity policies and the feasibility of community conservation at different levels of governance.

Activity 4.5 Prepare factsheet, photo story, short film, or blogs for publishing in local and international media for public awareness (15% progress). We have prepared a factsheet in both English and Burmese to present our project information which is published on the SEI website. (<https://www.sei.org/publications/conserving-biodiversity-myanmar-upper-chindwin-basin/>)

**3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

**Output 1 (15% progress).** We have progressed in developing survey questionnaire and methodological framework report for biodiversity, ecosystem services, and livelihood baseline assessment. There is no framework exist for the baseline. We are assessing the baseline of the physical condition of land use change in the study area (see figure 2). This work will use to measure the Output indicator 1.1. Scalable local ecosystem services assessment framework



developed using principles from the RAWES Toolkit and delivered at nine villages within Hkamti township by end of Y2.

**Output 2 (10% progress).** We are carrying out desk study on good practices of water, land, forest management as well as sustainable livelihood in Myanmar to support the preparation of Community Action Plan (CAP) and contribute to the Output indicator 2.3 CAP are developed in Y2 comprising a series of village specific measures, enhanced livelihood options, linkages with biodiversity conservation measures.

**Output 4 (5% progress).** We have done project factsheet presented in SEI website and we are translating into Myanmar language (<https://www.sei.org/publications/conserving-biodiversity-myanmar-upper-chindwin-basin/>) to the Output indicator contribute to 4.5. A series of communication and outreach materials created to increase public awareness on biodiversity conservation in Y1-3. We are doing policy review and analysis on environment conservation and livelihood development to prepare policy briefs and policy recommendations to mainstream CAP and wetland conservation zones into township, district and provincial levels. The review report and policy brief will contribute to Output indicators 4.2 and 4.3 (See Annex B).

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

We cannot conduct the baseline assessment in Year 1, so no progress towards the project Outcome to be reported against the Outcome indicators.

### 3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

#### Outcome level

Assumption 1: The political situation within Myanmar remains stable and no restrictions are imposed by the government on INGOs

Assumption 2: SEI and consortium partner relationship with Sagging regional government remains strong for buy-in for the project.

#### Output level

Assumption 3: The selected villages are easily accessible without any restrictions from the government

Assumption 4: Regional and national government representatives, and various government agencies continue to be supportive and are receptive to policy recommendations.

Assumption 5: Policy makers and practitioners are sufficiently interested and engaged to take part in the planned training course.

Comments: At present, the political situation in Myanmar is unstable and uncertain. There are civil wars across the country. These cause the above assumptions invalid. Communication and traveling in the country are restricted. We have difficulty engaging key stakeholders in the project area and implement project activities on the ground as plan. We cannot communicate with government agencies. However, we try to manage the situation by implementing project activities related to the desk study and we try to engage with local partners, NGOs, and CSOs to support us implement work on the ground through phone and online meetings. If the situation is still not safe and unstable, we may need to postpone all project activities on the ground until the situation is better. If the situation is stable, we will rebuild the relationship with the new government again to support project implementation.

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

Our project impact is KBAs in the Upper Chindwin Basin have enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem service value as a result of community-based integrated water-land ecosystem management and enhanced sustainable livelihood pathways for local people. We expected that a consistent decrease in negative impacts and pressure caused by unsustainable livelihoods and development through the Community Action Plans based on this project will increase native species richness in the area in the long term. We also expect household expenses will be reduced and increase more incomes through the implementation of Community Action

Plans. Increased knowledge will influence behavior change towards more sustainable practices. These will improve economic benefits for communities and more effective uses of ecosystem services.

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

SDG 1: No Poverty: By empowering local communities to conserve the ecosystems they rely on for their livelihoods, we are building resilient livelihoods to reduce poverty. We are carrying out remote stakeholder consultations to consider the needs of communities and assess livelihood needs in our wetland use survey.

SDG 5: Gender equality: We consider intersectionality in all aspects of our project approach to ensure that all stakeholders have a say and a role in community-based conservation. We are carrying out remote consultations with diverse stakeholders. The wetland use survey is also designed to consider the diverse needs of different stakeholders. We will also ground-truth remote sensing data to understand the local needs of communities.

SDG 15, 14 on Life on Land and Life Below Water: Our ecosystem-based approach takes a holistic view of ecosystem health and considers land and water ecosystems as part of a whole ecosystem. We are using remote sensing to identify wetland areas to understand the nature of land-use change on wetlands.

SDG 17: Partnerships: We build on the expertise of international and local partners in our project and as well engage with communities and local governments to create sustainable and meaningful impact. This year, we have established a clear line of responsibilities between each partner that builds on their strength. We are also conducting interviews with communities to the scope and assess potential on-ground partnerships and facilitators.

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

##### **Convention on Biological Diversity**

In its 6<sup>th</sup> National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, it described that conservation has been met with challenges by low prioritization and difficulty negotiating with communities. Our work aims to address this challenge by working closely with communities in establishing and managing a protected area. This work aligns with Myanmar's Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law of 2018 which includes provisions in favour of communities' participation. Section 13, (e) provides that the Director General of the Forest Department under the Ministry of Natural resources and Environmental Conservation can permit the establishment of Protected Areas or "Community Conserved Protected Areas" that "allow community participatory protected area management, which favours harmonization of sustainable socio - economic development of local communities and sustainability of biodiversity conservation."

##### **Ramsar Convention**

The technical work in our project will contribute to the Strategic Goal 1 of the Ramsar Convention, addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation.

Additionally, the participatory nature of the work aligns with Ramsar's new Strategic Plan 2016-2024 where parties are encouraged to "promote recognize and strengthen active participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as key stakeholders for conservation and integrated wetland management". As such, while there is no requirement to establish community conservation, there is a strong recommendation for Ramsar Parties to involve communities in wetland management.

## **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)**

Lastly, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020 which identifies national conservation priorities identifies the Chindwin River Basin as a key area in need of conservation measures due its high level of deforestation and has targeted to increase Protected Areas in the Region to 10% of land cover.

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

SEI estimates that in Hkamti Township where the project is located, subsistence rice farming and fishing remain the livelihood mainstays supporting 36 819 people (including 18 201 women) in the township. Fish provides 60% of the local population's protein intake and 80% of main household incomes are from nature-based activities. The interventions identified in the project are anticipated to increase income by 20% within selected villages implementing conservation practices (indicator 0.3). As well, the catch per unit is expected to increase by 20% (indicator 0.4) which can contribute to improved community nutrition and income. Considering poverty under the multi-dimensional framework, indirect drivers of poverty include different external dimensions such as power, resources and opportunities in knowledge, skills and opportunities. Our project in using a gender sensitive and participatory approach indirectly aims to reduce some of these underlying barriers causing poverty for different social groups by gender, age and ethnic group.

Community conservation has not begun this year.

### **7. Consideration of gender equality issues**

As mentioned in section 6, our approach to gender relies on the multidimensional poverty framework that considers different external drivers affecting poverty and access and control over natural resources. Indicator 2.7 and 2.1 focuses on the women and youth participation in every stakeholder consultation and decision making to ensure the contribution of women and youth's contribution to the design of the conservation measures which will be participatory in both implementation and monitoring stages (Indicator 3.3.). There are also plans to train policy makers, under indicator 4.1 on the importance of considering gender in biodiversity policies and development plans.

Stakeholder consultations, community conservation measures and policy engagement has not begun this year due to political crisis and COVID-19.

### **8. Monitoring and evaluation**

We are currently not at the monitoring and evaluation stages of the project though we have established the use of both qualitative and quantitative indicators. We rely on local monitoring to reduce bias and clear attribution in selected indicators (indicators 1.2 and 3.3). We have made changes to the logframe in the change form during this period. We have mainly streamlined the indicators so they are more clear- the original indicators generally remain unchanged. Monitoring as mentioned will be conducted by several partners both local and international. We will dedicate project meetings to M&E to ensure that all information is shared. International partners will also ensure that training is provided so communities can participate in monitoring.

### **9. Lessons learnt**

We learned the importance of adaptive management due to the issues posed by the outbreak of COVID in Myanmar and the coup. We took a highly collaborative approach to design the TOR with partners to reach an agreement on activities based on staff capacities and feasibility within the current context. For Myanmar partners, in particular, the political situation meant that some staff did not have access to telecommunications, could not receive payment for their work, or had returned to their hometowns to seek refuge. Though the process was lengthy, we

considered it an important process for ensuring that all partners contributed to project decision-making. In this process, one of the Myanmar partners ECCDI terminated the partnership agreement as though they wanted to participate in the project, they felt they had no staff capacity to partake in the project due to the political situation in Myanmar. We feel this is an important milestone as partners were able to reach an understanding of project activities and assess their own capacities in light of the circumstances.

## **10. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

N/A

## **11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

Yes, the military coup in Myanmar has significantly impacted the project. We discuss this further in section 14.

## **12. Sustainability and legacy**

We have published a factsheet in English and Burmese to share with partners and communities. (<https://www.sei.org/publications/conserving-biodiversity-myanmar-upper-chindwin-basin/>) Given the situation in Myanmar however, we have not been to the field and therefore have not been able to assess the interest of communities in the project.

Our original exit strategy still stands- we intend to support communities in integrating wetland conservation into their community action plans and building knowledge and awareness of the importance of conservation so that the project can be sustained overtime through regional and local government funds. Currently however, the governance of natural resources and authorities at all levels are in question due to the military coup. When the situation improves, we assume that there will still be some level of authority in natural resource governance at the local level so that locally based conservation can take place.

## **13. Darwin identity**

Our factsheet published on the SEI website (in English and Burmese) recognizes the UK government's contribution and recognizes it as a distinct project. We are unable to gauge the level of awareness about Darwin in the country at this time as we have not been to the field. We have not linked these publications to the Darwin Initiative twitter as we were not aware but will do so in the future.

## **14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

The project has been both severely impacted by COVID and the political coup in Myanmar. These two situations have restricted field work, stakeholder consultations and ground truthing, which are all essential elements of the project's science-based community-based approach.

Prior to the military coup in February 2021, Myanmar was seriously affected by COVID. Strict quarantine periods and COVID tests were imposed which made it difficult for our SEI field staff and partner organization to travel to the project site to conduct field work and stakeholder consultations. In addition to local travel restrictions, international restrictions prevented our UK partners too from travelling to the field site.

With the military coup, communications and travel has become much more challenging, carrying high safety risks for staff, partners and other stakeholders. The Region where the project is taking place has become a dangerous territory with active civil war outbreak.

We have responded to these situations by carrying out stakeholder consultations remotely with stakeholders that we are still able to contact. We have had several meetings with partner organizations to understand the situation in Myanmar and have jointly decided to focus the work on remote interviews and desk review.



It is likely that COVID and political unrest will continue to have serious ramifications in Myanmar. We continue to monitor, communicate and proceed with extreme caution.

## 15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

No violations have occurred.

SEI has a whistle blowing service. This will be summarized and shared with Myanmar partners and communities. [Whistleblowing | SEI](#)

## 16. Project expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 October 2020 – 31 March 2021)**

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 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 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>KBAs in the Upper Chindwin Basin have enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem service value as a result of community-based integrated water-land ecosystem management and enhanced sustainable livelihood pathways for local people</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducting review of biodiversity policies and feasibility of community conservation at different levels of governance</li> <li>- Drafting wetland use assessment survey with focus on gender</li> <li>- Mapping wetland areas and potential project sites</li> <li>- Review of community conservation practices in Myanmar</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The KBA in Upper Chindwin basin is providing improved and more secure habitats for endangered species and better livelihood pathways through enhanced ecosystem services for the local people</p>	<p>0.1 Conservation zone area increase by 20% from the baseline assessment for habitat suitable to endangered and key livelihood species.</p> <p>0.2 Levels of fertiliser related determinants (e.g. Rapid Dissolved Oxygen, Total Nitrogen, Ammonium Nitrite, and Total Phosphorus) reduced by 15-20 % from the baseline assessment as a result of fish-rice system or selected other conservation practices adoption by 2023;</p> <p>0.3 At least 20% increase in income by 2023 for those adopting conservation practices (200 adopting rice-fish system and 800 adopting other conservation practices) in 3 selected villages for CAP implementation with gender consideration.</p> <p>0.4 Mean catch per unit effort increases by 20 % by 2023 within 3 selected villages included in CAP communities.</p>	<p>We are at the project inception and scoping stage and have not begun interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholder consultations to determine interest in the project</li> <li>- Ground truthing to assess wetland use and check remote sensing data</li> <li>- Baseline assessment</li> <li>- Training stakeholders on gender and biodiversity mainstreaming in conservation and development</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>Baseline assessment of physical conditions, ecosystem services, key biodiversity hotspots and habitats, and existing practices of livelihood on water and land management,</p>	<p>1.1. Scalable local ecosystem services assessment framework developed using principles from the RAWES Toolkit and</p>	<p>Our progress in carrying out project activities in Year 1 is contributing to the Output indicators 1.1 and 1.3</p>	

<p>informing an endorsed habitat restoration plan and CAPs development.</p>	<p>delivered at nine villages within Hkamti township by end of Y1,</p> <p>1.2 Local assessment of key endangered and livelihood species completed and optimal ecological habitat requirements agreed by expert working group by end of Y1.</p> <p>1.3 Detailed ecosystem services, land use, and habitat maps of nine villages within Hkamti township by end of Year 1.</p> <p>1.4 Optimal habitat restoration plan, including strategic placement of natural treatment wetlands to filter agricultural and mining effluent, completed by the end of Y1.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1 Desk study to collect relevant information in the project area from previous and existing works</p>	<p>We have collected relevant data and information in the project area including previous studies on biodiversity and wetland</p>	<p>Collect socio-economic data</p>	

		conservation and livelihood development, relevant policy documents, GIS data.	
Activity 1.2 Conduct GIS mapping to identify habitats, wetlands and potential nine target villages and key threats		We have done the GIS mapping to identify wetland habitats (Figure 1) and analyzed landuse change between 2000 and 2020 to assess key threats (Figure 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ground truthing using field facilitators</li> </ul>
Activity 1.4 Develop assessment and monitoring framework and survey questionnaire for the baseline survey based on RAWES Toolkit		WWT and MEI are working together to develop the first draft of the assessment and monitoring framework based on RAWES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete the 1<sup>st</sup> draft report on the framework and questionnaire</li> <li>- Review and final the report and questionnaire by the expert group</li> <li>- Translate questionnaire into Myanmar language</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Community Action Plans (CAP) focusing on integrated water-land ecosystem measures developed for nine villages, implemented in three priority villages.</p>	<p>2.1 Nine village groups for developing CAP are formed, including village and household heads, elders who have local wisdom, women and youth groups. Three pilot villages to implement CAP are selected by Y2.</p> <p>2.2 Three annual multi-stakeholder consultation workshops are organised to develop, implement and monitor CAP. Multi-stakeholder groups will comprise community groups, technical agencies, NGOs, local and provincial administrations by Y3.</p>	Our progress in carrying out project activities in Year 1 is contributing to the Output indicator 2.3.	



	<p>2.3 CAP are developed in Y2 comprising a series of village specific measures, enhanced livelihood options, linkages with biodiversity conservation measures.</p> <p>2.4 Implement the CAP by Y3.</p> <p>2.5 Training workshop with at least 40 participants to build community associations' capacity to manage CAP in the future by the end of Y3.</p>		
<p>Activity 2.3 Prepare draft CAP and discuss in the multi-stakeholder consultation in Year 1 to receive recommendations and select three pilot villages for implementation</p> <p>-</p>		<p>We are carrying desk review of good practices for community conservation measures including water, land, and forest management. This review will be used for co-development CAP with the selected village.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare intervention report for CAP</li> <li>- Community consultation to assess interest in adopting interventions</li> <li>- Prepare CAP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.</b></p> <p>Optimal ecological conditions agreed for endangered and key livelihood species and habitat restoration plan completed and shared</p>	<p>3.1 Building upon information from Output 1, the location, management regimes and workplans for Conservation Zones are agreed through multi-stakeholder consultations and final workshop by middle of Y2.</p> <p>3.2 Demarcated conservation zones are included in township/regional government plans by Y3.</p>	<p>No progress on this output in Year 1</p>	

	<p>3.3. Community-based habitat restoration (supported by WWT) completed over 500 hectares by Y3, implement community monitoring by Y2.</p> <p>3.4 At least 75% of local community are aware of the rules and regulations of the conservation zones by end of Y3.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>Policy and recommendations published for upscaling CAP and conservation measures to other villages with Upper Chindwin Basin KBAs</p>	<p>4.1 At least 20 policy makers considering gender equity have completed a project training course to mainstream CAP and biodiversity conservation into development plans by Y2.</p> <p>4.2 Report published on recommendations from policy makers to incorporate CAP and wetland conservation zones into township, district and provincial levels by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.3 At least two policy briefs prepared to consult with Chindwin River Basin Organization at regional level for upscaling by the end of Y3.</p>	<p>Our progress in carrying out project activities in Year 1 is contributing to the Output indicators 4.3 and 4.5</p>

	<p>4.4 Impact story of the implemented CAP land and water conservation measures on policy by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.5 A series of communication and outreach materials created to increase public awareness on biodiversity conservation in Y1-3.</p>		
<p>Activity 4.1 Conduct policy/plans review on environment conservation and livelihood development at township and district levels to identify plans to be influenced by this project.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We are conducting a review of biodiversity policies and the feasibility of community conservation at different levels of governance.</li> <li>-</li> <li>- Currently focusing on engagement with non-government stakeholders due to political sensitivity</li> <li>- Reviewing literature on CAP and local conservation in Myanmar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publish the 1st policy brief</li> </ul>
<p>Activity 4.5 Prepare factsheet, photo story, short film, or blogs for publishing in local and international media for public awareness (15% progress).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We have prepared a factsheet in both English and Burmese to present our project information which is published on the SEI website. (<a href="https://www.sei.org/publications/conserving-biodiversity-myanmar-upper-chindwin-basin/">https://www.sei.org/publications/conserving-biodiversity-myanmar-upper-chindwin-basin/</a>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Write a blog on biodiversity and livelihood in the project area.</li> </ul>

**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>Impact: KBAs in the Upper Chindwin Basin have enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem service value as a result of community-based integrated water-land ecosystem management and enhanced sustainable livelihood pathways for local people.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>The KBA in Upper Chindwin basin is providing improved and more secure habitats for endangered species and better livelihood pathways through enhanced ecosystem services for the local people</p>	<p>0.1 Conservation zone area increase by 20% from the baseline assessment for habitat suitable to endangered and key livelihood species.</p> <p>0.2 Levels of fertiliser related determinants (e.g. Rapid Dissolved Oxygen, Total Nitrogen, Ammonium Nitrite, and Total Phosphorus) reduced by 15-20 % from the baseline assessment as a result of fish-rice system or selected other conservation practices adoption by 2023;</p> <p>0.3 At least 20% increase in income by 2023 for those adopting conservation practices (200 adopting rice-fish system and 800 adopting other conservation practices) in 3 selected villages for CAP implementation with gender consideration.</p> <p>0.4 Mean catch per unit effort increases by 20 % by 2023 within 3 selected villages included in CAP communities.</p>	<p>0.1 Baseline assessment and progress reports from start, mid-project and end of project. Expert working group to define suitable habitat for selected key livelihood and endangered species.</p> <p>0.2 Water quality assessments conducted in the beginning and end of CAP implementation of project.</p> <p>0.3 Attendance register to get actual number of people trained and responses from social /household surveys at start, mid-project and end of project. Livelihood diaries to get farmer recorded actual income figures</p> <p>0.4 Catch will be monitored by the communities. The project staff will oversee the monitoring results throughout the project.</p>	<p>The political situation within Myanmar remains stable and no restrictions are imposed by government on INGOs.</p> <p>SEI and consortium partner relationship with Sagging regional government remains strong for buy in for the project.</p> <p>Local people interest remains strong during the course of the project</p>



<p><b>Output 1</b></p> <p>Baseline assessment of physical conditions, ecosystem services, key biodiversity hotspots and habitats, and existing practices of livelihood on water and land management, informing an endorsed habitat restoration plan and CAPs development.</p>	<p>1.1. Scalable local ecosystem services assessment framework developed using principles from the RAWES Toolkit and delivered at nine villages within Hkamti township by end of Y2,</p> <p>1.2 Local assessment of key endangered and livelihood species completed, and optimal ecological habitat requirements agreed by expert working group by end of Y2.</p> <p>1.3 Detailed ecosystem services, land use, and habitat maps of nine villages within Hkamti township by end of Year 2.</p> <p>1.4 Optimal habitat restoration plan, including strategic placement of natural treatment wetlands to filter agricultural and mining effluent, completed by the end of Y2.</p>	<p>1.1 Survey questionnaire, methodological framework and ecosystem service report (with raw anonymised data, disaggregated by gender, recorded on project database)</p> <p>1.2 Species assessment report and write-up report from expert working group.</p> <p>1.3 Baseline assessment report and GIS maps</p> <p>1.4 Published plan developed by project partners and agreed by expert working group.</p>	<p>Local community members actively respond to the project survey and support assessments.</p> <p>The survey villages selected in consultation with the stakeholders are representative of the wider sample.</p> <p>The selected villages are easily accessible without any restrictions from the government</p>
<p><b>Output 2</b></p> <p>Community Action Plans (CAP) focusing on integrated water-land ecosystem measures developed for nine villages, implemented in three priority villages.</p>	<p>2.1 Nine village groups for developing CAP are formed, including village and household heads, elders who have local wisdom, women and youth groups. Three pilot villages to implement CAP are selected by Y2.</p>	<p>2.1 Meeting and field visit reports</p> <p>2.2 Multi-stakeholder consultation workshop reports, including lists of participant sdisaggregated by gender</p>	<p>Adequate representation of technical experts from different agencies in the CAP development process. Community actors continue to be supportive of the CAP process. Township and regional government stakeholders continue to have</p>

	<p>2.2 Three annual multi-stakeholder consultation workshops are organised to develop, implement and monitor CAP. Multi-stakeholder groups will comprise community groups, technical agencies, NGOs, local and provincial administrations by Y3.</p> <p>2.3 CAP are developed in Y2 comprising a series of village specific measures, enhanced livelihood options, linkages with biodiversity conservation measures.</p> <p>2.4 Implement the CAP by Y3.</p> <p>2.6 Training workshop with at least 40 participants to build community associations' capacity to manage CAP in future by the end of Y3.</p> <p>2.7 At least 30% of women and youth participated in stakeholder consultation at every stakeholder consultation</p>	<p>2.3 CAP prepared and agreed in the stakeholder consultation workshop</p> <p>2.4 &amp; 2.5 6-months progress reports on CAP implementation, including field photographs and disaggregated data on community participants (by gender and other factors)</p> <p>2.6 Training materials and report, capacity assessment report and list of participants disaggregated by gender/age</p> <p>2.7 Consultation, training and progress reports, including data on participation disaggregated by gender and age.</p>	<p>strong buy-in for the CAP implementation process.</p>
<p><b>Output 3</b> Optimal ecological conditions agreed for endangered and key livelihood species and habitat restoration plan completed and shared</p>	<p>3.1 Building upon information from Output 1, the location, management regimes and workplans for Conservation Zones are agreed through multi-stakeholder consultations and final workshop by middle of Y2.</p>	<p>3.1 Workshop reports and signed agreements with the community groups.</p> <p>3.2 Signed maps and associated paperwork.</p>	<p>Impacts from upstream can be adequately addressed at a local scale. The communities remain motivated to monitor the wetlands. Extreme climatic events impacts on wetlands can be adequately quantified</p>

	<p>3.2 Demarcated conservation zones are included in township/regional government plans by Y3.</p> <p>3.3. Community-based habitat restoration (supported by WWT) completed over 500 hectares by Y3, implement community monitoring by Y2.</p> <p>3.4 At least 75% of local community are aware of the rules and regulations of the conservation zones by end of Y3.</p>	<p>3.3 Photos and maps of restored areas featuring in project reports. Species specific catch data documented during the monitoring.</p> <p>3.4 Attitudes and awareness survey at end of Y3.</p>	
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>Policy and recommendations published for upscaling CAP and conservation measures to other villages with Upper Chindwin Basin KBAs</p>	<p>4.1 At least 20 policy makers considering gender equity have completed a project training course to mainstream CAP and biodiversity conservation into development plans by Y2.</p> <p>4.2 Report published on recommendations from policy makers to incorporate CAP and wetland conservation zones into township, district and provincial levels by the end of Y2.</p> <p>4.3 At least two policy briefs prepared to consult with Chindwin</p>	<p>4.1 Training materials, capacity assessment report and list of participants disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>4.2 Policy briefs with recommendations developed on wetland conservation.</p> <p>4.4 Impact story published on SEI website and local media.</p> <p>4.5 Project factsheets, photo stories and blogs in Myanmar and English.</p>	<p>Regional and national government representatives, and various government agencies continue to be supportive and are receptive to policy recommendations. Policy makers and practitioners are sufficiently interested and engaged to take part in the planned training course.</p>

	<p>River Basin Organization at regional level for upscaling by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.4 Impact story of the implemented CAP land and water conservation measures on policy by the end of Y3.</p> <p>4.5 A series of communication and outreach materials created to increase public awareness on biodiversity conservation in Y1-3.</p>		
<p>Activities (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>Output 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Desk study to collect relevant information in the project area from previous and existing works</li> <li>1.2 Conduct GIS mapping to identify habitats, wetlands and potential nine target villages and key threats</li> <li>1.3 Organize implementation meeting to introduce the project, conduct stakeholder mapping including women and youth groups and pre-survey</li> <li>1.4 Develop assessment and monitoring framework and survey questionnaire for the baseline survey based on RAWES Toolkit</li> <li>1.5 Agree ToR for Biodiversity Assessment</li> <li>1.6 Conduct baseline survey at selected nine villages and monitoring programme at start and end of the project</li> <li>1.7 Conduct Biodiversity Assessment</li> <li>1.8 Analyze survey data and prepare the baseline report including detailed GIS maps</li> <li>1.9 Expert working group workshop to agree optimal ecological habitat requirements and strategies and ideal locations of habitat restoration</li> </ul> <p>Output 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Formulate village groups from selected nine villages for developing CAP based on stakeholder mapping(Act.1.3)</li> <li>2.2 Co-develop CAP with the village groups based on baseline assessment (Act.1.6) through focus group consultations</li> <li>2.3 Prepare draft CAP and discuss in the multi-stakeholder consultation to receive recommendations and select three pilot villages for implementation</li> <li>2.4 Finalize CAP and get agreement with relevant implementors</li> <li>2.5 Conduct training for the farmers in the selected three pilot villages on integrated land-water management practices.</li> <li>2.6 Implement CAP of the three pilot villages and monitor the implementation progress</li> </ul>			

- 2.7 Present the implementation progress in the multi-stakeholder consultations in Years 2 and 3 to share the lessons and receive feedback
- 2.8 Evaluate the performance of the CAP implementation
- 2.9 Conduct training for community associations to manage CAP

#### Output 3

- 3.1 Multi-stakeholder workshop reviews expert working group recommendations and provides feedback
- 3.2 Co-development of habitat restoration strategies/plan and wetland protection zones with expert group, village groups and local government
- 3.3 Prepare draft habitat restoration strategies/plan and wetland protection zones and seek approval from all relevant stakeholders
- 3.4 Finalize habitat restoration strategies/plan and wetland protection zones and demarcate zones
- 3.5 Implement prioritized habitat restoration in the selected areas and monitor the implementation progress
- 3.6 Community engagement strategy developed and implemented
- 3.7 Present the implementation progress in the multi-stakeholder consultations in Years 2 and 3 to share the lessons and receive feedback
- 3.8 Evaluate the performance of the habitat restoration implementation

#### Output 4

- 4.1 Conduct policy/plans review on environment conservation and livelihood development at township and district levels to identify plans to be influenced by this project
- 4.2 Conduct a certificated training course for makers to mainstream CAP and biodiversity conservation into development plans
- 4.3 Organize policy dialogues to identify ways to integrate CAP and identified biodiversity conservation measures into township, district and provincial levels
- 4.4 Prepare policy briefs and impact story at the end of the project
- 4.5 Present policy briefs and impact story in the multi-stakeholder consultation workshops in Years 2 and 3
- 4.6 Prepare factsheet, photo story, shot film or blogs for publishing in local and international media for public awareness.



## 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
Established codes								

**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)
Conserving biodiversity in Myanmar's Upper Chindwin Basin: Community-based integrated catchment management	Factsheet	Daniel, R., Chuthong, J., Aung, M. T., Htway, T. and Bhatpuria, D.	Male	India	Bangkok, Stockholm Environment Institute	<a href="#">Conserving biodiversity in Myanmar's Upper Chindwin Basin: Community-based integrated catchment management   SEI</a>

## 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.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need 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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	