



Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

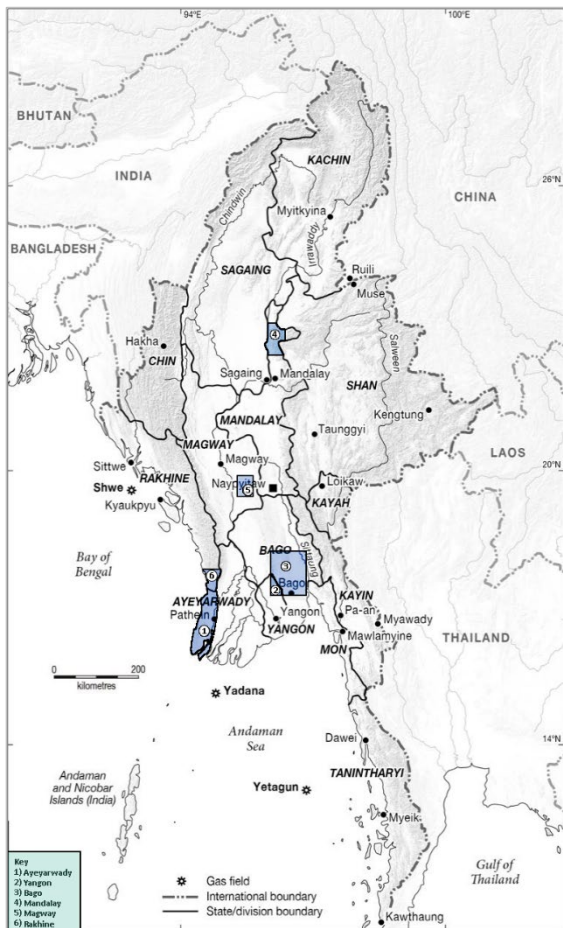
Year 1 Annual Report (March 2021)

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	27-012
Project title	Promoting Human-Elephant Coexistence Through Education and Seasonal Fencing
Country/ies	Myanmar
Lead organisation	Elephant Family
Partner institution(s)	Grow Back For Posterity, Myanmar + Compass Films, France
Darwin grant value	£365,335
Start/end dates of project	April 2020 – March 2023
Reporting period	Annual Report 1: Apr 2020 – Mar 2021
Project Leader name	Belinda Stewart-Cox
Project website/blog/social media	www.elephant-family.org ; www.growbackposterity.com ; www.compassfilms.net ;
Report author(s) and date	Belinda Stewart-Cox, Aimee Faunt, Klaus Reisinger, Aung Myo Chit

This project is part of Grow Back for Posterity's Human-Elephant Peace Programme (H.El.P) in Myanmar

1. Project summary



Over 70% of Myanmar’s population lives in rural areas and depends on the land for subsistence. Human-elephant conflict threatens the lives and livelihoods of villagers and elephants several areas in central Myanmar from retaliatory killings, crop damage and habitat loss/fragmentation. This problem was well documented by our project partners, Grow Back for Prosperity (GBP) and Compass Films (CF) and underpinned our previous Darwin project (24-024, 2017-20) which developed a Human-Elephant Peace (H.E.I.P) programme to embed an HEC mitigation strategy into government policy and practice. This project builds on the achievements of the last one, educating villagers about elephants and how to stay safe living alongside them, thus turning fear into confident understanding and feelings of empowerment while also instilling the concept of human-elephant coexistence (HECx) as a way to stop elephants becoming defensive-aggressive.

However, raising awareness will not maintain HECx or protect elephants if they raid crops and threaten livelihoods. Therefore, this project also trains villagers to install safe, solar-powered seasonal electric fencing using a method pioneered by CCR (the Centre for Conservation Research) that CF/GBP adapted for use in Myanmar. Most countries affected by HEC use electric fencing to stop crop-raids, usually erecting permanent

fences which block elephants year-round from customary feeding grounds and corridors. Working with CCR, the Smithsonian and Friends of Wildlife, the CF/GBP team implemented a pilot project in 2018-19 to find out whether seasonal electric fencing would work in Myanmar as well as Sri Lanka. It did, so the government agreed to co-fund its adoption as a system of HEC mitigation nationwide using a rotational soft loan scheme (villagers being the co-funders) which ensures that money will be available to implement the scheme sustainably for years. This project will introduce the fencing method in the three central regions where HEC occurs, institutionalising it as a government programme that ensures sustainability and safeguards human and elephant lives/livelihoods, thus reducing retaliatory killings of elephants and the impoverishment of villagers.

2. Project partnerships

The plan to create this project’s partnership with Grow Back for Prosperity and Compass Films was first proposed by Elephant Family in 2015 when its then Head of Conservation met the partners at the first Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan workshop and learned of the challenges faced in tackling the problems this project aims to address. Because Elephant Family had no prior experience of working in Myanmar, this partnership was responsive and participatory from the outset and has remained so ever since, with full partner involvement (emails, phone messages, direct calls) at every stage of project planning, evaluations, and report writing, including this report, although the 1-Feb-21 Coup in Myanmar has made communication with GBP more difficult. However, working with EF and Klaus Reisinger (CF) and Aung Myo Chit, we have created a data reporting spreadsheet which the GBP team has been filling and sending to us the internet allowed. This has been quite an undertaking in the difficult Covid and Coup conditions and is still a work in progress, but it does provide the data needed to monitor project progress.

Contact between the implementing partners and government agents at local, regional and higher levels was developed over the course of the last Darwin project and has been maintained and expanded for this one. Initially, members of the Forest Department (FD), its Wildlife Conservation Division (WCD), and representatives of the Ministries of Education (ME) and Religious Affairs & Culture (MRAC) attended the

H.El.P educational workshops to find out what GBP was up to, but quickly recognised the workshops' value. Now conservation officials, teachers, school heads, monks and community leaders are significant aides to project planning and implementation and, more importantly, to project continuity. Moreover, it is thanks to these relationships and the trust they engender that villagers now report the appearance of strangers thought to be poaching, either to GBP or to government authorities. This contact has continued by telephone since the Feb21 Coup when GBP could no longer visit the project's more remote target areas.

For the fence-training part of this project, the Elephant Emergency Response Unit (EERU) of the Forest Department (FD) has become the government implementing partner rather than the FD officials because this unit is now responsible for addressing human-elephant conflict on behalf of the government whereas the district FD officials focus on illegal logging and forest encroachment. This EERU collaboration is proving beneficial as the head of the unit reports directly to the Minister. Other collaborators (Friends of Wildlife, University of Yangon) who will help monitor certified farmers' fences have not yet been needed.

One challenge faced by our in-country partner is the regular transfer of local government officials to new postings which means forging new relationships with the replacements. This has been even more challenging following restrictions imposed by Covid and the Coup but because good relations were already established with key individuals at local level (the Coup mostly disrupted officials at higher levels), GBP has been able to continue the project, albeit in a modified way. In fact, the turnover of government personnel can also be advantageous when supportive officials are promoted to key positions in the regional or national offices. In the past, this helped GBP/CF promote its Human Elephant Peace (H.El.P) programme at higher levels which, in turn, prompted a request to provide materials for permanent exhibits at the new Elephant Museum in Yangon and, in 2020, helped GBP acquire the coveted status of a National NGO.

We have yet to learn what changes in personnel the Coup will cause longer-term. Many officials were, and still are, part of the ousted regime and some have been removed from office. However, for the time being at least, the Minister of Forestry, was replaced by his permanent secretary, who is highly supportive of H.El.P. activities and authorized the fencing and education activities. So all agreements obtained so far remain valid until further notice. Throughout February, the GBP team continued its work in villages that could be reached safely, but when the violence escalated in March, they stayed home, keeping in touch with each other, with villagers and with us by phone as best they could. Internet connections have been deliberately disrupted by the Coup leaders and are limited and sporadic.

3. Project progress

This project was supposed to start in April but, because of Covid, did not start officially until Aug-2020, four months late. However, to minimise any disruption that can be caused by heavy rains in Sept-Oct, GBP went ahead with some activities (e.g. HEC education workshops) from June 2020. The project is making good progress, but with disruptions due to the combined challenges brought by the Covid pandemic and by the Coup in Myanmar. We have notified the Darwin Fund of these delays and made a request for a no-cost extension to the project activities, which has been approved.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Saving Lives

In June 2020, 10,000 education kits (games, education booklets and DVDs), were ordered GBP's along with 100 project t-shirts. The HEC education trainers reviewed their procedures, skills and competency at the start of the project with the HEC team leader and with Aung Myo Chit, GBP's director. More recently, when Covid and Coup restrictions began to limit gatherings, travel and the internet even more than before, making a full inception and M&E workshop impossible, we held a 3-way process of training in which the EF team (Belinda, Aimee and Keith Lindsay, our M&E consultant) held a series of virtual meetings with Klaus Reisinger in France to draft M&E protocols and monitoring forms which Klaus then shared with the GBP team in Yangon. They, in turn, had seven virtual meetings to go through the draft forms and protocols to agree how to make them practical and efficient. The GBP team then got on their phones to village contacts to get as much missing data as they could to add to the data they already had. The result is the spreadsheet of information which we used to draft this report.

Because of Covid restrictions, GBP held only one workshop (the plan was 3-5) on 29-June-20 in Magway (a new target area) for teachers and schools heads. The workshop involved two officials (a headmaster and a district education official) and three new GBP education staff trained. Likewise, between 24-June-20 and 21-Jan-21, GBP was able to hold only eight HEC mitigation workshops in schools but has held a total of 34 workshops in villages, all of them in Yangon and Magway divisions. These involved 615 students (346 male, 269 female), 1,257 villagers (860 male, 397 female), one teacher, fifty government staff from the Forest Dept (FD), General Administration Dept (GAD) and the elephant division of Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE), as well as eight monks. A total of 2,031 people. The target was 60 workshops a year so, in spite of difficult circumstances, we have achieved a little over half that number.

Pre/post workshop surveys were carried out at the eight workshops held 30 July-8 Aug 2020 with 16-266 questionnaires (251 male and 260 female respondents) being filled out by students and villagers, representing 33-38% of participants at each event. Since then, GBP has not been allowed to do these surveys and 511 questionnaires are too few to provide useful feedback. These surveys will continue when possible. In the meantime, the GBP team held a virtual review of its HEC education programme delivery with Klaus Reisinger on 15-Aug, 15-Nov and 31-Mar, the latter discussion focusing on the actual or likely impacts of Covid and the Coup and how best to modify the programme. On 01-July-20 and again on 26-Mar-21, the GBP team also held a remote review of their HEC education materials with Klaus Reisinger and considered them all OK. They will review them again to discuss updates and modifications once Covid restrictions are lifted.

So far, there have been seven reports of elephant sightings during the cold season (Nov-Jan) from villagers engaging in the HEC education workshops. However, there have been a further 663 sightings of elephants near the fences, logged by the villagers on guard duty. Of these, at least 335 were identified as male, 167 were female and 34 were calves. In addition, a further two groups of at least three elephants were seen near a fence. All the sightings were at night but not all these elephants engaged in HEC behaviour on each occasion. For example, during one sighting, only one male from a herd of six came close enough to touch the fence before walking around it, but on another occasion, a group of 10 elephants all came within 10 metres of the fence. At some locations, groups of elephants are often seen because the field is so close to elephant habitat. The table below is a selected extract from the spreadsheet showing the data that is recorded. Columns to the left records all elephant sightings. This left-hand column shows only those that came close enough to the fence to be logged as 'engaging in HEC'. This data will allow us to assess to what extent our fencing intervention is helping to protect livelihoods. The evidence so far suggests that it is.

Elephants involved in HEC					Distance from fence touch/10'/25'/50'/far	Type of Impact					
M	F	Calf	Group min 3	Total		Sighting	Fence damage	Entered fence	Crop damage	Property damage	Action by farmer
				1	touch	x					
				5	touch	x	fence damage				repaired fence
				4	10	x					
				2	20		fence damage				repaired fence
				1	10	x					
				2	20	x					
x	x	x		3	touch	x	fence damage				repaired fence
1	1	1		3	10	x					
1				1	10	x	fence damage				Frighten & pushing, fence repaired
2				2	One elephant touch	x					
					25	x					
		6		6	far	x					

Output 2: Protecting Livelihoods

The first two planned activities under this output (reciprocal training trips to and from Sri Lanka) were not possible because of Covid. However, the CCR fencing protocols have been modified and translated for Myanmar. This was led by Klaus but finalising it was a joint effort between CCR, CF, EF and GBP.

Between 05-July-20 and 21-Jan-21, GBP has organised 11 training courses involving 9-28 trainees and at least one member of the MTE team. In addition, regional FD officials attended four courses and regional GAD officials attended two. Nine of those courses were held in villages in Yangon Division where, in each area, 12 families wanted a fence to protect their combined field, though one of the villages is so large that it now has two community fences, one north and one east of the village. Two of those fences will also be used as training fences in future. Seven of the fences erected were left over from the USFWS/Smithsonian pilot project, one of which (in the village of Lahamenge) is a permanent fence protecting houses with a seasonal extension to a crop field which is being used as a training fence. So this year, a total of three training fences were erected at suitable village sites. These fences protected a total of 459 acres of crops. Two courses were also held at MTE's Myaing Hay Wun Camp where a temporary training fence was erected so that individuals who want to manage their own fences or become professional fencers (i.e. erecting fences for other people) can be certified. Those participants all qualified so all 15 became certified fencers.

On the village training courses, fewer people (2-8) were certified as fencers because the aim was to erect a village fence serving 12 families. Thereafter the certified fencers take responsibility for managing, maintaining and monitoring the fences, helped by fellow villagers who also attended the course and whose crops are being protected. Trainees on seven of the village courses had taken part in the 2018-19 USFWS-funded Smithsonian pilot study for the fencing component of this project, so they were, in effect, being given a refresher training and being introduced to the additional requirements of our M&E component, as explained in the fencing protocols. Most fences are seasonal and were removed as soon as the crop was harvested, but one is a permanent fence, also solar-powered, erected to protect village houses. The original project plan was for certified fencers to erect community fences from Yr2. Only training fences were to be erected in Yr1, but Aung Myo Chit felt it important to keep faith with the farmers who had participated in the pilot study and were keen to erect their own fences. They would likely go ahead on their own if he declined to help, possibly badly, and would not then be part of this project's M&E programme. So he agreed to provide a refresher training on condition they joined our M&E programme.

Post training surveys have yet to be conducted for the community fence training courses – another Covid-Coup disruption – and successful trainees from these courses have not yet been given their certificates. Of the 30 community trainees, three were women. An unexpected bonus.

Our target for Yr1 was to train 6x30 (n=180) villagers but since early 2021, the combined constraints of Covid and the Coup have reduced the number allowed on each course. Nevertheless, GBP has managed to train a total of 184 people, 171 of them villagers and the rest officials, either being trained as trainers (MTE and FD) or being familiarised with the topic (GAD). Of the villagers trained, 66 have been certified. It is worth noting that the number of trainees who qualified for certification is higher than we expected (100% on two courses) suggesting that those who apply for training are keen to succeed.

GBP has also surveyed 28 sites (covering a total of 2,961 acres) where farmers would like to have electric fences. Nine of those farmers took part in the pilot project and want to upgrade their original fences. In other cases, the villagers have asked to have both an HEC education workshop and a fence training course so the GBP team visits them to find out whether crop-raiding is sufficiently serious to warrant a fence or whether an HEC education workshop alone would be enough to reduce HEC. The GBP team does a cost-benefit analysis with the villagers so that together they can calculate whether the cost of a fence would exceed the cost of the crop-raiding. These surveys involved 730 villagers (566 men, 164 women) from 484 households. They also involved 46 local MTE staff, 15 local FD staff and 33 local GAD staff.

Before Covid and the Coup upset everyone's lives, villager leaders from the Mayyu mountain range in Northern Rakhine State asked GBP to include them in the fencing programme, so GBP agreed to invite some farmers and professional electricians to participate in the training. This has not happened but in

future, it will enable those participants to carry knowledge back to remote areas not initially included in the fence training programme. However, they will also be required to fulfil the same certification standards so that they too can benefit from the bank loan scheme. GBP staff will also ensure that all fences are fully monitored by them and by local FD officials trained to supervise seasonal electric fences in their area.

On the 25 July 2020, GBP received certification of conformity from the Ministry of Electrical Power Yangon for the Gallagher Energizer units it is using (manufactured in New Zealand). This is needed to carry out official electric fencing operations in Myanmar. Since then, Aung Myo Chit has been licensed as an official importer of this equipment, with a discount that is substantial enough to outweigh the cheaper and less reliable Chinese energizer. Since the coup, it has been a challenge to import these units but some have arrived successfully.

Output 3: Building capacity

GBP director Aung Myo Chit hired and trained Mr Maung Maung Che as the new GBP fencing team leader, replacing Mr U Khin Maung Khi after his retirement. Working with MTE, Maung Maung Che led the government's elephant darting and capture team. He is a valuable addition to GBP's H.EL.P team having unparalleled community and government contacts and leadership qualities. He will oversee GBP's fencing teams as well as government and village trainees.

Thanks to Covid, it was impossible to hold the inception workshop face-to-face as intended, with the CF (Klaus) and EF (Aimee, Belinda and Keith) team members joining the GBP team in Myanmar. Instead, we have held a total of 67 virtual meetings to finalise project work plans and the fencing protocols, to develop monitoring forms and the GBP team's understanding of what is needed for M&E. Because the internet is currently so unreliable in Myanmar, this process involved Klaus engaging virtually with the GBP team and then with the UK team, back and forth, with Belinda sometimes able to engage directly with AMC on whatsapp when the internet allowed. In spite of the restrictions, this has been a tremendous learning experience for all of us, but especially for our GBP colleagues who have fine-tuned all kinds of skills. They have also adopted a locally appropriate safeguarding, ethics, and gender equality policy as required by BAT and Darwin Initiative. We have all done our best to keep the project on track in difficult circumstances but, as *a modus operandi*, virtual interactions are not satisfactory as they do not nurture relationships. Moreover, this virtual approach would have worked at all if the core team did not already have well established working relations developed during field trips for EF's previous Darwin project (24-024).

The historical data already collected on human HEC casualties in the target areas and elephant sightings is too patchy and vague to be useful. The GBP team will endeavour to research historical records and contact those who may have information so as to collate more accurate data over the coming months but this aim may be hampered by Covid and Coup restrictions. New data is being recorded effectively and will help us monitor the impact of our HEC mitigation efforts over time.

As noted under Output 1 above, questionnaires were completed by 33-38% of participants in the HEC safety education workshops to evaluate them but these have not yet been analysed for feedback purposes. We do not yet have enough feedback data from the training courses to be able to analyse their impact but the necessary information is being compiled and will be assessed in due time. Other elements of M&E that were planned to monitor fence installation, maintenance and impact, including elephant sightings in the area of the fences, are being implemented using forms that were developed for the purpose. GBP adds this data to an Excel spreadsheet which is shared with the project partners. Data from the master worksheet is then copied onto separate worksheets for each activity under all four outputs to facilitate monitoring and reporting. Screen shots examples of this spreadsheet are attached to this report. It is somewhat unwieldy but appears to work well.

Output 4: Sharing knowledge

In April 2020, GBP printed 5,000 HEC awareness education kits (including elephant board games) in anticipation of the educational campaign starting in July-Aug. These kits are given to relevant district, division and township officials, community leaders, and teachers. Human-Elephant Peace (H.EL.P) branded exercise books were also printed for students as well as T-shirts to be awarded to outstanding students.

The H.EL.P team also updated its powerpoint presentation for the HEC education conferences.

In June 2020, Klaus Reisinger (CF) and GBP's communication staff worked together to produce a TV, press and social media strategy for the project but this was gravely disrupted, first by Covid which scuppered press conferences and public presentations, and then but the Coup which has interfered with the internet not to mention the target audience's peace of mind. Before this upheaval, GBP ordered another 10,000 of the education kits it uses in its HEC mitigations workshops, and between 24-Nov-20 and 16-Jan-21, it posted 12 stories on Facebook, reaching an audience of at least 643,953 people. Since then, it is safer to keep a low profile on the national stage.

Before politics and the pandemic upset life in Myanmar, GBP's team leaders gave presentations to the following government officials to illustrate the merits of this project's HEC awareness or seasonal fence training, as relevant to each area:

- On 7 July 2020, GBP director Aung Myo Chit met U Htoo Han, Regional Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, at Parliament Building in Yangon.
- On 4 Aug 2020, he met His Excellency U Thit Myo, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment in the Mandalay Parliament building to explain the HEC awareness programme.
- On 4 Aug 2020 in Mandalay, Aung Myo Chit also met Dr. Aung Myo Min, Head of MTE's northern Sagaing Division to explain the H.EL.P programme and ask about current HEC hotspots in Sagaing region.
- On 29 July 2020, in Mandalay, GBP's education team leader Ye Nandar Aung met Dr Soe Thura Aung of MTE and U Wai Phyo Thet of the Forestry Division, both district officials from Sagaing and Magway, to arrange field trips for the HEC education programme in Y2. Neither region is currently accessible.

The outcome of these meetings was official willingness to provide all necessary support, including travel permits, for the H.EL.P programme in their regions. At local level this support is still available in areas that are accessible, but GBP, and Aung Myo Chit in particular, must tread carefully along the current political tightrope so as not to put himself or his colleagues at any personal or professional risk.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: Saving Lives. *Awareness about HEC is improved for at least 30,000 villagers in 180 villages in three regions and the rates of injury or death are reduced through improved awareness.*

It is too soon to say whether we are achieving our aim of empowering the participants who attend the HEC education workshops and reducing human deaths. Despite the restrictions over the past year and recent months, the project has reached 34 villages (against a target of 60 for the first year) and raised awareness about HEC among 2,031 people. The GBP team has done remarkably well to adapt its programme to the Covid and Coup restrictions and is implementing all but one of the planned activities. It is collecting data on HEC incidents and elephant encounters but cannot, at present, do the questionnaire survey of HEC workshops participants so we will have to work out how to do that retrospectively. It has also been difficult to establish a baseline for human deaths and injuries that occurred in the past as a result of HEC in the target areas because the records are so vague, but GBP will do more research to get a more accurate figure. So far, no one in this year's target areas has been killed or injured by an elephant since June 2020 when GBP asked villagers to report all incidents to them. In spite of these glitches, we do expect to achieve this output within the extended timeline.

Output 2: Protecting Livelihoods. *A seasonal system of crop protection is established in 10 villages in three regions wherein FD trainers, supported by GBP, train and certify villagers in the fencing method who then install at least 15 community-based seasonal electric fences, co-funded by GAD partner banks, which are maintained by villagers and allow elephants seasonal access to habitual areas.*

This output is well on track to achieve its aims, with 138 villagers from seven villages trained (30 of them women) and 58 qualifying for certification. In addition, 17 supervisory officials from MTE, FD and GAD were trained, two training fences were installed as planned, and seven community fences were erected by 84 farmers from the seven villagers who took part in the USFWS/Smithsonian pilot project and

requested to re-train under this project so that they could continue to protect their crops (an unplanned activity that was deemed the right thing to do by Aung Myo Chit). Data is now being collected by all of them on elephant sightings, damage to fences and, in time, crop yields before and after the fences were erected. GBP has also surveyed 28 sites where farmers would like to have electric fences. This was done in consultation with the farmers themselves, with community leaders, local government representatives, and other key personnel. Certifications have also been secured for importing key equipment.

Output 3: Building Capacity. *The capacity of key partners to implement effective project monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.*

In spite of the disruptions caused by Covid and the Coup, preventing us from holding an inception/M&E meeting with all key partners, adaptations have been to the project activities to deliver against this output and effective monitoring and evaluation frameworks put in place. We have all adjusted to online exchanges to develop the M&E forms and protocols needed. Although not as effective or efficient as face-to-face meetings and field trips, the M&E protocols, including feedback surveys for the training courses and data capture systems, are proving effective and GBP is rigorous in monitoring fence installations and maintenance, incidence of HEC and the collection of feedback data. They are also working to compile the historical baseline data needed to report against the project outcome.

Output 4: Sharing Knowledge: *the skills and lessons learned in this project are shared locally, nationally, and internationally via print, broadcast and social media.*

Apart from sharing the HEC education awareness materials with villagers at every workshop, this output has been significantly affected by Covid and the Coup which have disrupted travel and the internet. However, between 24-Nov-20 and 16-Jan-21, as well as distributing the HEC awareness education kits locally, the project team managed to reach 733,969 people nationwide through social media and numerous national officials. After the coup, social media platforms were closed. The current politically situation in Myanmar means that the project team must continue to tread carefully. However, with the extension of the project timeframe, we anticipate being able to easily catch up against this output once the national and international context changes.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome: *In six regions of high biodiversity and human-elephant conflict, a programme of co-existence education plus skills training in seasonal electric fence management provides an effective model for nationwide application.*

At present, the project is making slower than planned but nonetheless effective progress against outputs. However, with the extension of the timeframe, we believe it is on course to achieve this outcome. The outcome indicators to be achieved by Yr3 include the efficacy of the HEC education workshops and seasonal electric fencing so that human losses are reduced by 50% and crop losses by 70% at fenced sites.

As noted already, the restrictions brought by Covid and the Coup, have made it more challenging for GBP to compile adequate historical data from the target areas (as opposed to using broad national figures) to provide the baseline for this indicator, so that a percentage impact can be calculated. Aung Myo Chit is confident that his team can get better data once the travel restrictions are lifted. Happily, empowering villagers by teaching them about elephants and how to avoid conflict will, in itself, have a beneficial impact. Knowledge and confidence are key for human-elephant coexistence. Other than the apparent paucity of historical human death and injury data, the indicators are adequate for measuring the intended outcome.

The Covid crisis and the Coup in Myanmar mean the operational context for the remainder of the project is uncertain and may prove challenging. However, the partners have so far adapted well and have made notable progress despite the challenges. At present we believe that with the extended timeline the project will stay on course to achieve its outcomes. However, we are monitoring the situation closely and will update the Darwin Fund as the situation evolves.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: *Villagers confirm their interest in using the seasonal fencing crop-protection method to village leaders or the GBP team.*

Comment: This assumption is certainly holding true. Villagers are clearly very keen to join this programme with many of them sending requesting letters or messages to GBP to be included and others such as the farmers who participated in the USFWS/Smithsonian fencing pilot project asking for help to continue erecting fences and agreeing GBP's conditional M&E requirements.

Assumption 2: *Forest Dept. honours its promise to assign 12 staff (4/year) to become trainers in seasonal electric fencing and covers operational costs.*

Comment: This assumption is also holding true. The Forest Dept. has sent representatives to be trained as well as asking the Myanmar Timber Enterprise (which is responsible for elephants and HEC) to give its full support by sending representatives to be trained and by working with project partners thereafter to implement fence monitoring.

Assumption 3: *GAD honours its promise to help villagers get private-sector loans for community-based crop-protection fences from Yr 2.*

Comment: It is too early to know whether this assumption holds true but we have no reason to think it won't unless it turns out the political and financial disruption of the Coup means that GAD is unable to help. So far, the farmers who wanted to erect fences this year have done so at their own expense.

Assumption 4: *It is possible to clearly establish a link between the level of HEC and project mitigation efforts. The HEC level will be determined through a 3-factor measure (crop/property damage/elephant deaths) and human deaths.*

Comment: As far as we know, this assumption is still valid, although we may end up with very little comparative data for human deaths or injuries. But the HEC data already collected does include property damage and will likely include some crop damage which will become clear post-harvest once we have data on yields both before and after erecting electric fences.

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

Original intended impact: *Human-elephant co-existence is achieved in Myanmar by institutionalising an HEC mitigation programme that safeguards the lives and livelihoods of rural communities and elephants as well as their habitations nationwide.*

This project is having an impact on biodiversity conservation in the following ways:

- **HEC education:** these workshops use audience-teacher interactions and audio-visual aids/games to share knowledge about elephants (behaviour, ecology, needs) and some of the anthropogenic causes of HEC. Education kits, comprising a DVD, info-game and booklet, are shared with households and feedback tells us that these are used repeatedly by individuals/groups. Past feedback has also told us that the recipients of this awareness-raising become more sympathetic, or at any rate less antagonistic, towards elephants. Moreover, the beneficial impact of these workshops appears to be lasting as participant villagers continue to report suspicious poaching activity in their area (see below).
- **Fence training:** participants on fence training courses are also given a manual that includes information about elephants (behaviour, ecology, needs) so that they may understand when, why and which elephants are likely to raid crops. Our expectation is that, by understanding elephants better, these participants will also become less antagonistic towards elephants, particularly if their crops are successfully protected. We will learn more once the feedback data has been analysed. So far no elephant has been killed by electrocution indicating that the certified farmers who have erected fences are doing so correctly.

- **Reduced poaching:** during the last Darwin project (2017-20), GBP received an increasing number of telephone calls from villagers who had attended an HEC education workshop reporting suspicious activity in or near their community which they thought might be poachers. GBP shared the report with the Forest Dept and urged villagers to report such incidents to them or, if they felt comfortable doing so, directly to FD. As a result of this growing 'neighbourhood watch' by project participants, no elephants were reported killed in target areas once an HEC education workshop had been held. With the arrival of Covid, villagers have continued calling GBP when suspected poachers have been seen in or near their village with the result that, so far at least, no elephant has been reported killed in areas where GBP already has an established relationship whereas there are reports showing a spike in poaching of all kinds in areas outside our project zone. This is encouraging as it suggests that the HEC education workshops are having a lasting impact in changing attitudes in favour of elephants. GBP is keeping a record of the telephone calls they receive and of the reports of poaching elsewhere.
- **Sharing knowledge more widely:** the project plan to produce film clips and videos for national TV broadcast, live streaming via social media and videos on demand has been halted by the Coup, but we will implement these activities as soon as it is possible.
- **Impact on human development and wellbeing (poverty alleviation):** Although it may be too soon to judge, all the evidence so far does suggest that this project is having a positive impact on human development and wellbeing in three ways. It is teaching farmers and other rural people how to install and manage solar-powered electric fences to protect their crops and, if need be, their houses and is thereby developing skills which are empowering. Moreover, the fences appear to be deterring elephants, for even though some fences have been damaged, no elephants have yet entered a protected field even after breaking the fence. So, as well as preventing the diminution of livelihoods that crop losses represent, positive project impacts so far are boosting villagers' confidence which is itself an element of wellbeing.

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

- This project supports SDG2 (Zero Hunger) by improving the food security of farmers whose fields are being protected from crop-raiding elephants by seasonal electric fences.
- It is contributing to SDG4 (Quality Education) through its elephant and HEC awareness workshops and by distributing high-quality educational kits.
- To support SDG5 (Gender Equality), we are monitor the numbers of men, women, and youth participating in the education workshops and our partner, GBP, has adopted an equal opportunity policy for recruiting people to join its training teams, for the education workshops and for the seasonal fencing. Likewise when it recruits trainees for the seasonal electric fence programme. We thought the culture and custom of Myanmar may deter women from applying for these roles but three women signed up to be trained as fences.
- Gender equality is a core value of every partner; Elephant Family is mostly staffed by women, CF is gender-equal, GBP's field team currently comprises men as most women do not want to spend days away from home in, often, uncomfortable conditions. But most teachers, education and communication staff it works with are women, and many farmers are women. This helps the team engage more effectively in communities where men and women are, and need to be, equally involved.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project directly supports the implementation of the CBD, in particular Myanmar's national implementation through the Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This action plan links directly to the Aichi Targets, and lists Action 12.1.1 "Pilot and scale up conservation and research initiatives for priority species." By embedding it into the government system, the electric fence training is providing a mechanism to scale up an initiative that, over time, will reduce further fragmentation of elephant landscapes and through-routes while also averting conflicts between people and elephants.

Indirectly, this project is also contributing to CITES by educating villagers on the illegality of elephant poaching during the HEC education workshops and the fence training while also encouraging them to report poachers and elephant deaths. Elephants are being poached in Myanmar and their products are transported illegally across the border to China. In rural communities, villagers do not normally report poaching out of fear that they will be blamed. By building trust with communities, GBP does act as an intermediary between villagers and authorities, leading to more reporting of activities that contravene CITES, thus ensuring more effective enforcement. This had already started to happen under the previous Darwin project (24-024) and is continuing now, by telephone, but it is not yet clear to what extent the restrictions following Covid and the Coup will have affected this.

Aung Myo Chit, the GBP director, did have quite regular contact with the CBD and CITES focal points (and their successors) on his trips to Naypyidaw, the administrative capital, including in the last 12 months. However, since the Coup, he has kept away from Naypyidaw, partly because senior officials keep changing and partly to avoid being sucked into the political quagmire of the Coup.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

As noted in 3.5 and 4 above, outputs 1 and 2 of this project are directly helping to alleviate poverty. The HEC education workshops does so by teaching villagers how to stay safe in the vicinity of wild elephants so that no one in the family, particularly no 'bread-winner' is killed or injured so badly that they cannot farm or generate their usual income. The fence training component is helping the participant farmers protect their crops from elephants, and their houses and grain stores, all of which are usually raided at night. Loss of crops to elephants represents a loss of livelihood in two ways; food and income. Most crops cultivated by farmers, particular the staple crop (rice), is a family's food supply, and any surplus is sold to provide money. By reducing the elephant's theft of crops, either in the field or in storage, this project is likely to have a notably beneficial impact on poverty alleviation in target villages. It is especially encouraging that so far, no elephant has entered a protected field. Although early days, this is an achievement and is helping to engage the farmers and communities in the project aims and activities.

The project will also contribute to poverty alleviation indirectly by raising awareness of the value of elephants to the ecosystem during the HEC educations workshops and the fence training courses. And by requiring up to 12 villagers/households to work together to manage and guard community electric fences, it may be fostering more collaborative community management.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project management team has had several discussions on how to involve women as well as men in all areas of project work and to ensure, at the very least, that women do get the opportunity to engage with this project along with men. Every project partner has a gender equality policy in place and this is translating into project practice in two ways:

- **Local team members:** Under GBP's policy of gender equality, women and men can apply for all positions available under this and other projects i.e. the HEC education teams, the fencing teams, the M&E team and the communications role. However, to date, GBP has found it difficult to recruit women to its field teams, probably because the job entails travelling to remote areas, spending many days away from home living alongside male colleagues. Women have applied for the communications and M&E teams because they are office-based with only brief field visits to familiarise themselves with project activities, and the communications role has been filled by a woman. GBP has made its local partners, including MTE and the Forest Dept, aware of its gender equality policy and hopes to female representatives of those organisations may join its training teams, but it cannot insist. Most government employees up-country tend to be men if the job involves travel away from the office.
- **Project participants:** the gender of participants on the HEC education workshops is recorded each time and there is always a significant number of women (often over 50% if the workshop is held during the day). As expected, most villagers who have attended for the electric fencing courses have been men, but three women applied this year, which was unexpected, and have been trained.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

With the help of Dr Keith Lindsay, the independent M&E specialist who evaluated EF's 2017-20 Darwin project (24-024) which underpins this one, the project partners used the logframe to highlight the data that was needed (as noted in the measurable indicators and means of verification) and then designed forms for the field teams and villagers to use for recording the data needed to assess this project's impacts. These forms are:

1. An HEC education questionnaire to assess participants knowledge of and attitudes towards elephants as well as their corresponding empowerment and confidence before and after the workshop.
2. A form for GBP to profile farmers, their land and crops, their income, their experience of crop raiding, wild elephants and HEC, their attitudes towards elephants, and their financial and practical willingness or ability to help manage an electric fence.
3. A survey form for farmers to monitor their electric fence while it is in place, recording elephant sightings, HEC behaviour and management actions.

Together we have also designed an Excel spreadsheet into which the GBP team logs the data from these forms along with other data (e.g. number and gender of participants) so that it can then share that record with EF and CF at regular intervals for monitoring and reporting purposes. Because the master worksheet is unwieldy to review, the spreadsheet has separate worksheets for the activities associated with each output. This not only makes reviewing data more manageable, it also ensures that the data we need for M&E is collected and recorded. When GBP adds data to the master worksheet, the other worksheets are automatically updated with the information relevant to them. This system is a work in progress and is being improved as issues arise and it has allowed us to collaborate remotely on this report. It has also helped the GBP team better understand the requirements of a good M&E process and the data needed to evaluate the impacts of project interventions. All this would have been addressed during an M&E training workshop at project outset, had we been able to have one, but this has also been an instructive process.

Apart from the adaptations required by Covid and the Coup, no other changes have been made to the M&E plan. The process described has been entirely collaborative which is remarkable given the constraints we are dealing with, not least the intermittent internet in Myanmar making it slower to communicate – hence the delay in producing this report. Other qualitative indicators of achievement include the fact that district and regional officials as well as villagers are continuing to support and/or work with GBP to implement this project as best they can. This, as much as anything, demonstrates the strength of the relationship GBP has established with its local partners.

9. Lessons learnt

Lesson 1: Virtual meetings and exchanges are not a satisfactory substitute for meeting in person and going on field visits where project activities, and M&E requirements can be revisited, as/when queries or issues arise. The virtual collaboration made necessary by Covid and the Coup has only been possible, and effective, because key partners spent time together on previous project evaluation trips and have established strong and comfortable relationships. Without those, the last year would have been much more difficult.

Lesson 2: In spite of the unforeseen and unforeseeable difficulties experienced this year, GBP has been able to keep the project going, adapting as necessary to current regulations and conditions, thanks to the strong and effective relationships it has established with local and regional government officials and members of the target villages over the last 3-4 years. Without the mutual trust and commitment that is a characteristic of those relationships, this project would have been in trouble. As it is, GBP has done remarkably well, not only in keeping the project going as planned but in meeting many of the intended target figures. The lesson here is 'be sure to develop robust relationships with the local communities and up-country government representatives with whom you engage'.

Lesson 3: The mindset, or perspective, of project implementors and project managers are different. Project implementors work on the ground, in the field, face-to-face. They know if everything is going well, or not, and the reason they know is often qualitative. Project managers are one or two steps removed

from this practical involvement and may not have first-hand experience of the project area or its equivalent. It can be hard, especially remotely, to explain the detailed data needs of an M&E programme, including the need to evaluate the impact of the main project interventions which are not the same thing as the activities that help achieve those interventions. It takes time to understand each other's perspective, especially when there are language differences too and communication is not face-to-face.

Lesson 4: Elephant Family's M&E/reporting need for clarity, consistency and comprehensiveness was not always fulfilled but this has now been solved by the data-logging spreadsheet which reminds all the project partners what information is needed for each activity, output etc.

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

Not applicable.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

This project has achieved more this year than was proposed in spite of the upheaval of Covid and the Coup (e.g. in erecting village fences) because the farmers involved in the USFWS/Smithsonian pilot project wanted to re-install the test fences they had erected before. In order to do right by those farmers, Aung Myo Chit agreed to give them a refresher training course on condition they agreed to join our M&E programme. They did agree and erected fences a year ahead of schedule at their own expense.

The project is, undoubtedly, facing even more of a challenge than other countries because of the Coup in addition to Covid. So far GBP has managed surprisingly well, and Aung Myo Chit is confident they will be able to keep going. Certainly they are extremely keen to do so, as much for the sake of participant villagers as for themselves.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Our stated exit strategy was as follows: This project will reach a stable and sustainable end-point because key components will be embedded in the government system before project end. Forest Dept staff will be trained to implement HEC safety education training as well as seasonal electric fence training, thus allowing the Department to take ownership of both processes. And GAD will institutionalise loans for villagers to buy equipment necessary to erect temporary fences. This mainstreaming of HEC mitigation ensures long-term sustainability and a clear exit strategy. The practical safety steps imparted to villagers by the HEC education workshops will not be lost, once learned, because elephants pose a continuing threat to them and their children. This safety-promoting knowledge is reinforced by discussions and information sharing within and between households and communities, as well as by villagers reviewing the educational kits + DVDs they are given. Similarly, training in seasonal electric fence installation, coupled with the means to buy equipment needed, will soon become standard practice in areas shared with elephants. If fences are installed and managed properly, farmers keep their crops. The training manuals/videos on demand will be available post project. GBP staff will develop skills in communication and M&E; the challenge is retaining them in-house.

As far as we know, this exit strategy and legacy is still valid and will continue to be valid so long as it is possible to implement project activities. Villagers and local government officials are very keen on this project and will, it seems, do what they can to help ensure that it keeps going whatever the conditions.

13. Darwin identity

Darwin's name/logo are already well known in Myanmar because they were so widely seen on thousands of project products (presentations, TV films, media, posters, booklets, DVDs, board games, t-shirts, notebooks, uniforms, publications) distributed at every level of engagement from local to national during our previous Darwin project. Many of these items are still out there, still being used. The same materials are being used in this project and are also being distributed widely by project activities.

Before Covid and the Coup, GBP had regular encounters with senior government officials in the administrative capital Naypyidaw as well as with local officials in the target townships and regions. Aung Myo Chit and GBP's HEC education and fencing team leaders met the Minister and/or Permanent Secretary and Director-Generals of MONREC (Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Conservation), its Forest Department, the Ministry of Education, the General Administration Department and the Ministry of Energy and Electricity. At local and regional level, GBP was similarly well networked. Since Covid and the Coup, this has not been possible. Aung Myo Chit needs to tread the national political tightrope very carefully which means avoiding Naypyidaw for the time being. Luckily, work can continue at local levels.

In the UK, Elephant Family and British Asian Trust senior staff met the Right Honourable Zac Goldsmith and Tom Clements of the Department of Forest and Rural Affairs in March 2021, where an update was given on the work taking place under this project and the progress it was making. Regular updates are sent to the British Asian Trust Board and networks of ambassadors, among whom there is a high-level of interest and pride in this work especially given more recent developments in Myanmar.

- **Websites + newsletters:** Elephant Family notes the support of Darwin and the UK Government online and in e-newsletters sent to 16,000+ EF supporters worldwide. Darwin and UK Aid are also credited in EF's 'What We Do' publicity to donors/partners, on the website/social media (<https://elephant-family.org/our-work/conservation/human-wildlife-coexistence/on-the-fence-in-myanmar/>). EF's communications staff place regular updates on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram as well as on the website. The DI logo is also displayed on GBP's website and project vehicles. GBP has a dedicated H.E.I.P Facebook page, the most common social media platform in Myanmar. A part-time GBP staff member updates project activity reports in Burmese with the continuous presence of Darwin logos on all visual and textual publications. A link to Darwin UK is also provided on GBP's Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/Human-Elephant-Peace-769921153111397/>.
- **NGO & field team recognition:** As this project builds on previous GBP and Elephant Family work in Myanmar also supported by the Darwin Initiative, there is already clear recognition across the field teams of the Darwin Initiative and UK Government support. This continues to be emphasised at all outreach events and on project materials.
- **National recognition/awareness:** Funding from Darwin was highlighted in press interviews given by GBP. The Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation (MONREC), the Forest Department, Myanmar Timber Enterprise (MTE) and Forest Police staff are all aware of Darwin UK funding for GBP educational activities, through direct presentations to the directors and staff. Both teams also provide regular reports to MONREC, including annual updates, monthly progress reports and periodic presentations. All of these clearly noting the DI / UK Government contribution.
- **T-Shirts & teaching materials:** The Darwin Initiative logo is highly visible on tens of thousands of educational materials (board games, information booklets, DVDs, notebooks, TV broadcasts) and banners used at workshops and training sessions as well as on vehicles, uniforms and t-shirts used by GBP field teams (see photos 3 and 4 in Appendix 4).

14. Safeguarding

The British Asian Trust is a UK registered charity and as such, meets all UK legal requirements, ascribing to those standards and policies. BAT is committed to the wellbeing of employees and those of project partners in the field. BAT's employee handbook further details the obligations of the charity and its employees and all employees are required to review these policies and ensure the values within them are applied to their work, regardless of job role. BAT fully supports and is aware of the project partners' policies in the field around whistleblowing, safeguarding and ethics. In 2020/21 BAT reviewed and updated its internal safeguarding policies to ensure they are clear and fully up to date. These updated versions were shared and discussed with project partners Compass Films and GBP and led to a process of updating their own policies and procedures. The resulting updated code of conduct document will be translated into Burmese and actively discussed with members of GBP's field teams. GBP's director recognises the importance of providing strong leadership on these matters to avoid problems between project teams and

community members working with them. No project activities are undertaken with villagers or communities without prior informed consent (PIC). GBP also looks after the health and safety of its staff.

Compass Films has a 20-year reputation for truthful and respectful narratives in documentary films and editorial work. It is the longest operating foreign wildlife film production company in Myanmar, with successful working relationships with Myanmar, USA, and European institutions.

GBP was founded in Myanmar in 2009 and, as well as having letters of endorsement from Myanmar’s Government, is now a fully registered NGO. It works constantly to achieve high international standards - scientifically, administratively, financially, editorially, morally – and its activities and performance are monitored by the government.

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (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)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Human-elephant coexistence is achieved in Myanmar by institutionalising an HEC mitigation programme that safeguards the lives and livelihoods of rural communities and elephants as well as their habitations nationwide.</p>		<p>Although it is</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>In six regions of high biodiversity and human- elephant conflict, a programme of coexistence education plus skills training in seasonal electric fence management provides an effective model for nationwide application.</p>	<p>0.1 HECx effective: By end Yr3, villagers who participated in HEC education workshops and seasonal electric fencing plots have 50% reduction in human losses and 70% reduction in crop losses at the fenced sites; <i>Baselines TBC during project Inception or by end Yr1</i></p> <p>0.2 Fencing system embedded: By end Yr3, seasonal fencing programmes established in 3 regions and managed by Forest Dept with operational funds for farmers from a partner bank under recommendation/ accreditation by GAD. <i>Baseline = 0</i></p> <p>0.3 Elephant use of corridors shared with people is sustained: Rates of HEC incidents reduce by 50% while sightings of elephants moving through target area remain at or above baseline. <i>Baselines TBC by end Yr1.</i></p>	<p>Despite being disrupted by Covid and the Coup in Myanmar, this project is making effective progress against outputs even though it is slower than planned in some areas but, with the agreed extension of the timeframe, we believe it is on course to achieve this outcome.</p> <p>Two baselines have yet to be determined. GBP is trying to collate more accurate data on past human deaths and injuries in the target areas (publicly available information is too vague) and the historic data for crop yields has not yet been analysed.</p> <p>The same applies to the historic data on elephant sightings and HEC incidents.</p>	<p>GBP will continue with the coexistence/ HEC education awareness-raising programme in whatever target areas the current restrictions allow and will, if necessary, hold more workshops with fewer people and acquire feedback questionnaires at the time or later depending on the regulations.</p> <p>Likewise, the fence training will continue in accessible target areas, again providing more courses with fewer people if need be. We do not yet know if the bank loan arrangements will work but have not been told that they won't. It is possible villagers may try to provide their own funding rather than engage with any authorities.</p> <p>Villagers will continue to record elephant sightings (where, when, how many etc) as well as HEC incidents.</p>

<p>Output 1. Saving lives Awareness about HEC is improved for at least 30,000 villagers in 180 villages in three regions and the rates of injury or death are reduced through application of improved awareness.</p>	<p>1.1 Feelings of empowerment: By end Yr3, 70% of education workshop participants in all gender and age-groups in 180 target villages express more confidence about their relationship with elephants and ability to mitigate HEC. <i>Baseline = 0. Protocols TBC Inception/M&E workshop.</i></p> <p>1.2 Harm reduced: By end Yr3, 30% drop in human death in all gender and age groups by elephants in 180 target communities. <i>Baseline and monitoring TBC at Inception/M&E workshop.</i></p>	<p>1.1 Because Covid regulations prevented GBP from doing the planned questionnaire surveys with HEC education workshop participants, we do not yet have the data we need to know whether participants felt more confident about their relationship with elephants and their ability to mitigate HEC as a result of the workshop. We will find a way to evaluate the impact of these workshops retrospectively when Covid allows. The protocols and questionnaires were revised remotely as we could not convene an Inception/M&E workshop.</p> <p>1.2 So far there have been no reports of human deaths or injuries by elephants in the target areas, and the baseline is being reviewed since the historical data readily available is too vague to be useful. GBP is endeavouring to get more accurate historical data for the target areas.</p> <p>The two baselines have not been determined because the information is not yet available to do so.</p>	
<p>Activities for Output 1: Saving Lives</p>	<p>Completed for Yr1, 10,000 kits produced in June 2020</p>	<p>Up to 10,000 kits will be produced next year as needed</p>	
<p>1.1 Educational kits (30,000) produced for HEC awareness/mitigation workshops</p>	<p>Six training meetings led by HEC team leader Ye Nanda held by end August 2020</p>	<p>Refresher training will be held for new or newer recruits as need</p>	
<p>1.2 Training in the delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation workshops held for any new GBP education team members.</p>	<p>Only 1 meeting held (29-Jun-20) with head teachers in Magway, a new target area, organised by Education Dept. No more such meetings since Covid and the Coup.</p>	<p>More meetings will be held in new target areas as soon as regulations allow.</p>	
<p>1.3 HEC mitigation workshops (3-5/year) held for teachers/headmasters in three new target regions to introduce them to the educational methods and materials.</p>	<p>Only 34 education workshops held, 8 in Magway (30 Jul to 8 Aug 2020), the rest (from 9-Aug-20 and 21-Jan-21) in new areas of Yangon Division where access was possible. Since then, no gatherings allowed.</p>	<p>HEC education workshops will be held in the planned target areas as soon as the government allows.</p>	
<p>1.4 HEC awareness/mitigation workshops at <60 schools/year in three new regions (Mandalayx60, Sagaingx60, Magwayx60) Total=180</p>	<p>Questionnaire surveys not permissible because of Covid restrictions.</p>	<p>Will follow up in future if possible.</p>	
<p>1.5 Conduct surveys to assess the efficacy of each HEC awareness/mitigation workshop by gender and age.</p>	<p>No surveys possible so no data to analyse</p>	<p>Analysis will be done as soon as there is data</p>	
<p>1.6 Analyse feedback surveys from education workshops (time-frame to TBC at M&E workshop) and produce summary reports to feed back to the education team</p>	<p>Participants reported 7 sightings of 3-10 elephants, with 4 groups coming within 10m of fence + one bull touching the fence</p>	<p>Sightings will be logged as/when reported by villagers at HEC workshops and by the farmers guarding the fences</p>	
<p>1.7 Log elephant encounter/injury data from participant communities and analyse it annually to monitor impact of HEC safety education</p>	<p>Virtual reviews held between CF + GBP on 15-Aug-20, 15-Nov-20 and 31-Mar-21.</p>	<p>This system will continue</p>	
<p>1.8 Every 3-4 months, or sooner if a problem arises, CF & GBP evaluates delivery of the HEC awareness/mitigation workshops to identify any modifications needed</p>	<p>Virtual review meetings held on 1-Jul-20 and 26 Mar-21 to review education kits</p>	<p>This system will continue</p>	
<p>1.9 At year end, CF & GBP to review/adapt the content of HEC educational kits as needed to meet new/changing requirements/realities for Yr2 or Yr3</p>			

<p>Output 2: Protecting livelihoods</p> <p>A system of seasonal crop protection is established in 10 villages in three regions wherein Forest Dept trainers, supported by GBP, train and certify villagers in the fencing method who then install at least 15 community-based seasonal electric fences, co-funded by GAD partner banks, which are maintained by villagers and allow elephants seasonal access to habitual areas.</p>	<p>Output 2 Indicators</p> <p>2.1 By end Yr3, 1,080 villagers (at least 20% women) are trained in seasonal electric fencing protocols by 3 teams of FD/GBP trainers (12 FD/8 GBP) <i>Baseline = 0 men+0 women</i></p> <p>2.2 By end Yr3, 30% of trained villagers in target areas (inc. women as appropriate) acquire professional certification as seasonal electric fencers. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>2.3 By end Yr3, at least 15 temporary electric fences installed by certified trainees in target communities. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>2.4 By end Yr3, crop-loss (amount measured in acreage and baskets of rice, converted to monetary value) is reduced by 70% at 10 villages, and 15 fencing operations. <i>Baseline TBC in Yr1 at each site using protocols finalised at Inception/M&E workshop</i></p> <p>2.5 By end Yr3, elephant sightings within habitual areas continue at baseline levels. <i>Baseline TBC at Inception/M&E workshop</i></p> <p>2.6 By end Yr2, a system is in place for and in use by villagers to apply successfully for loans to buy fencing materials. <i>Baseline = no system</i></p>	<p>2.1 The extended timeframe should allow us to meet this target. In spite of Covid and the Coup, the seasonal fencing programme is ahead of schedule because farmers who were involved in the USFWS/Smithsonian pilot project were keen to erect their own fences so rather than see them go ahead, perhaps badly, GBP agreed to re-train them provided they joined this project's M&E programme, which they did.</p> <p>2.2 To date, 40% of the 145 fence trainees have been certified. The percentage is higher because 30 trainees were the farmers being re-trained who all qualified for certification.</p> <p>2.3 This component is ahead of schedule because nine community fences were installed by the pilot project re-trainees, each fence protecting the crops of 12 families. Village, or community fences (as opposed to training fences) were not planned until Yr.</p> <p>2.4 A form has been designed for use by villagers/ fence supervisors to record crop yields and crop losses each year and data is being collected. But due to the delayed project start-date and the timing of the harvest seasons, we do not yet have the data needed to monitor impact.</p> <p>2.5 The historic data needed to establish baseline levels in each area as well as data on contemporary sightings are being collected but have not yet been analysed. Historic data is collected every time a field area is surveyed for a potential fence, so this dataset is constantly being added to.</p> <p>2.6 Because of the Coup, the pilot project farmers who installed community fences this year, ahead of schedule, have covered the cost themselves, apparently because they preferred not to deal with a banking authority at this time.</p>	
<p>Activities for Output 2: Protecting Livelihoods</p> <p>2.1 Yr1: GBP's fence team (TT1=4xGBP+2xFD) visits CCR to see seasonal fences installed by communities in Sri Lanka</p>		<p>Because of Covid, this trip was not possible</p>	<p>A Sri Lanka trip is probably not needed now so we aim to reallocate the budget to help achieve our outputs.</p>
<p>2.2 Yr1: With CCR rep from Sri Lanka, GBP fencing team trains 4xFD recruits in seasonal electric fencing system [funded by USFWS funds]</p>		<p>Recruits from FD (including its MTE division) were trained, but not with a CCR rep</p>	<p>Training and re-training of trainers will now be done at each fence training course</p>
<p>2.3 Yr1: Working with CF/CCR, GBP/FD fencing team modifies the CCR seasonal electric fencing protocols & guidelines to suit Myanmar</p>		<p>The fencing manual for Myanmar was modified remotely</p>	<p>The manual will be improved if/when any clarifications prove necessary</p>

<p>2.4 <i>Training Yrs1-3: Region 1:</i> GBP/FD Training Team1 (TT1) trains 6x30 groups of villagers, installing two training fences around seasonally vulnerable crops in separate districts. Yrs 2+3, TT1, now led by FD trainers but supervised by 2xGBP trainers, trains another 6x30 villagers/year, setting up another two training fences in different districts. By end Yr3, Region1 will have had a training/demonstration fence set up in six districts. Yrs 2+3, this training process repeated in Regions 2+3 with GBP training FD staff to establish a training team (TT2+TT3) for each region.</p>	<p>Covid and Coup regulations reduced the number of people allowed to gather at any one time. Between 9-Jul-20 and 21 Jan 21, GBP held 11 training courses with 9-28 trainees, installing two training fences as well as the nine community fences erected by the pilot project farmers.</p>	<p>Fence training will continue, if necessary with more courses involving fewer people in whichever target areas are accessible under the Coup or Covid restrictions.</p>
<p>2.5 <i>Assessing & monitoring Yrs1-3:</i> each crop-season, supervised by GBP/FD training team, fence trainees in each region maintain training-demo fences to ensure they work properly and to enable evaluation of their efficacy at reducing crop-raids. Aided by FOW, they will also record data on elephant sightings. As part of the certification process, trainees are monitored by GBP/FD and FOW on their ability to maintain fences effectively.</p>	<p>Using forms devised by the project partners, the 2 training fences, each enclosing 5 acres, are being monitored for correct installation, maintenance and efficacy although, at present, FOW is not involved.</p>	<p>This monitoring will continue for every fence installed under this project.</p>
<p>2.6 <i>Community fences:</i> From Yr 2: certified fencers will install at least 5 community-based solar-powered temporary electric fences per year around crop-fields (5-40ha.) vulnerable to elephants in 2-districts (total by end Yr3=15). GBP/FD trainers will be available to advise (location/installation/maintenance) and FOW will help monitor the HEC-mitigation efficacy of the fences and ensure they are properly installed, maintained, and dismantled at the end of the crop season.</p>	<p>As noted already, this year 9 community fences have already been installed in 8 villages in 2 districts of Yangon Division by pilot project farmers. They are protecting a total of 429 acres (ranging from 18-90 acres each, so larger than planned). Local MTE staff are helping GBP with monitoring</p>	<p>At least 5 community fences will be installed as planned for Yr2</p>
<p>Output 3: Building capacity The capacity of key partners to implement effective project monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.</p>	<p>Output 3 Indicators 3.1 By end of Inception Meeting in Yr1, at least 4 key project staff participating in a planning and training workshop led by M&E specialist, develop and finalise project monitoring & implementation protocols. <i>Baseline: 0 personnel are familiar with M&E system before Inception Meeting</i> 3.2 By Yr3, GBP demonstrates that it has acquired the skills to train trainers, monitor activities and analyse impacts inc. HEC attitudes, incidents, crop-loss. <i>Baseline: Limited skills evident at start</i> 3.3 Community-based seasonal electric fences (5/Yr2, 10/Yr3) effectively maintained by villagers in 10 villages, supervised and monitored by FD/FOW/GBP from Yr2. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>	<p>3.1 This has been done, but remotely, with the EF and CF partners working together, and with the GBP director, who then convenes a virtual meeting with key members of his team to discuss and, if necessary, modify the proposed protocols. This process involved 66 online meetings. 3.2 GBPs skills have undoubtedly been tested and strengthened by the constraints imposed on project implementation by Covid and the Coup. The M&E data collection system now being implemented and modified as/when needed, is comprehensive and effective and certainly makes reporting easier. 3.3 This indicator is ahead of schedule, with 9 community fences already installed by pilot project farmers and being monitored by them under GBP's supervision.</p>

	<p>3.4 Elephant sightings and signs are mapped in/around target areas and 10 fenced community fields from Yr2. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p> <p>3.5 GBP's improved expertise in communications using TV, press and social media is demonstrated from Yr2. <i>Baseline: TBC at Inception</i></p>	<p>3.4 Elephant sightings and signs are already being recorded by participant villages as well as at the 9 community fences. The data will be mapped in due course.</p> <p>3.5 In June 2020, GBP & CF planned the communications programme, deciding to prioritise Facebook (Myanmar's most popular social media platform) and the two TV channels for streaming, as well as the printed materials for participant villagers. In June, both TV channels agreed to broadcast H.E.I.P awareness materials, GBP put 12 postings on Facebook between 24-Nov-20 and 16-Jan-21, reaching 733,969 people, the majority aged 24-34 and one third of them women. Then the Coup happened.</p>
Output 3: Building Capacity		
3.1 Inception/M&E workshop (3-days) at project onset, with all project teams, finalise M&E protocols, establish TBC baselines, train GBP's M&E recruits, agree appropriate safeguarding/ethics/gender equity policies for GBP [led by M&E consultant].		No inception/M&E workshop possible but most activities completed remotely although some baselines not yet determined.
3.2 GBP M&E team collate historical data available on human HEC casualties in target areas and any recorded elephant sightings/crop-raiding data		Readily available historical data for target areas has been compiled but it is too vague to be useful so GBP will do more research and try to acquire more accurate and useful data.
3.3 HEC safety education workshops evaluated from feedback questionnaires Yrs1-3 (done with Education team, detailed activity to be agreed at M&E workshop)		Only 511 feedback questionnaires (too few to provide useful feedback) were filled before Covid closed the schools and questionnaire surveys were no longer permitted. Feedback will be provided as soon as possible.
3.4 Elephant encounters recorded in target communities by villagers/GBP/FD/FOW; both harmful HEC incidents (human death/injury) and harmless sightings		This is being done and data is logged into the project activity spreadsheet
3.5 Training of villagers in seasonal fencing is evaluated via feedback questionnaires at end Yrs1-3		Feedback surveys were completed by the 30 participants on the two 5-day training courses held at an MTE camp in late Dec 2020 and late Jan 2021, but have not yet been filled by the pilot project farmers who attended the nine training courses held between July and Oct 2020 because the survey forms had not yet been designed. These will be completed retrospectively when Covid rules allow.
3.6 Seasonally installed training fences monitored for effective maintenance & HEC-mitigation impact in Yrs1-3 (Yr1:Region1, Yr2: Regions 1+2, Yr3 Regions 1+2+3)		This is being done at the 2 training fences installed at MTE's Myaing Hay Wun camp
3.7 From Yr2, seasonal community fences monitored for effective installation, maintenance & impact (Yr2: Region1, Yr3: Regions 1+2: Region3 = post-project)		This is being done at the 9 community fences installed by pilot project farmers, a year sooner than planned.
3.8 Incidents with & sightings of elephants recorded and mapped in area of training fences and, from Yr2, community fences in target areas		This is being done at the 2 training fences and at the 9 additional community fences.
3.9 GBP M&E team collates & analyses data from Outputs 1+2 and produces timely reports for feedback to project partners (schedule TBC at Inception workshop)		Data has now been recorded on the Excel spreadsheet but the analysis is complete. The data provided for this report was timely but incomplete and it took a long time to get a full dataset because Myanmar's internet is currently limited and irregular.

<p>Output 4: Sharing Knowledge The skills and lessons learned in this project are shared locally, nationally, internationally via print, broadcast and social media</p>	<p>4.1 H.El.P safety awareness films (x12) broadcast weekly on TV. By end Yr3, at least 624 broadcasts. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.2 By end Yr3, 30,000 HEC awareness kits (printed material + DVD) dispersed to families in 180 villages. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.3 By end Yr3, one HEC safety awareness workshop streamed live quarterly via FacebookLive. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.4 Fencing manual developed/ printed and by end Yr3 1,500 manuals dispersed to trainees and key officials. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.5 By end Yr3, at least one fence training course streamed live quarterly. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.6 By end Yr3, all 12 education and 20 audiovisual fencing videos available as videos on demand (VODs). <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.7 Findings and lessons learned from 15 fenced community fields shared with target communities in 6 regions at village meetings by end Yr3. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.8 Feedback presentations given to senior officials in Naypyidaw annually. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.9 Presentation about project processes, findings & lessons learned shared with at least one international forum, by end Yr3. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.10 Datasets from project M&E archived with national institutions – FD, Yangon University and GBIF or other searchable, secure database. <i>Baseline; 0 datasets archived</i></p>	<p>4.1 Both national TV stations broadcast H.El.P films weekly from July 2020 but were stopped from doing so by the Coup. This will be resumed when allowed.</p> <p>4.2 By July 2020, GBP had 10,000 HEC awareness kits and many of these have been dispersed to families in 34 villages where HEC education workshops were held.</p> <p>4.3 Not possible at present, but will be possible before too long, we hope</p> <p>4.4 A draft fencing manual has been produced and is being dispersed to trainees on the fence training courses and to key officials. It will be improved if necessary.</p> <p>4.5 Not possible at present but will be possible before too long, we hope</p> <p>4.6 Ditto</p> <p>4.7 Not applicable this year</p> <p>4.8 Not possible or desirable at present, although presentations were given to five senior officials in Yangon and Mandalay in July and August 2020.</p> <p>4.9 Not possible or applicable this year</p> <p>4.10 Not appropriate or possible this year</p>
<p>Output 4: Sharing Knowledge 4.1 With CF, GBP’s communications staff plans a TV, press & social media strategy at the Inception workshop, producing a working schedule</p>	<p>This was done via online meetings on 24 June and 1 July 2020</p>	
<p>4.2 Following the agreed schedule, GBP communications staff implements the agreed TV, press & social media strategy, including printing education kits</p>	<p>Done until Covid and the Coup intervened</p>	
<p>4.3 GBP’s communications staff keeps a record of all TV, press and social media outputs and achievements</p>	<p>Done</p>	

4.4 GBP's communications staff works with the field teams to share project findings and lessons learned with target communities in six regions	Done, mostly remotely
4.5 Every year, the GBP director &/or communications staff gives a presentation about project aims, activities and results to senior government officials	Not currently possible
4.6 The GBP director gives at least one presentation about this project at a relevant international meeting	Not currently

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as modified in June 2020 and agreed by Darwin 26-Aug-20

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Human-elephant coexistence is achieved in Myanmar by institutionalising an HEC mitigation programme that safeguards the lives and livelihoods of rural communities and elephants as well as their habitations nationwide.</p>			
<p>Outcome: In six regions of high biodiversity and human- elephant conflict, a programme of coexistence education plus skills training in seasonal electric fence management provides an effective model for nationwide application.</p>	<p>0.1 HECx effective: By end Yr3, villagers who participated in HEC education workshops and seasonal electric fencing plots have 50% reduction in human losses and 70% reduction in crop losses at the fenced sites; <i>Baselines TBC during project Inception or by end Yr1</i></p> <p>0.2 Fencing system embedded: By end Yr3, seasonal fencing programmes established in 3 regions and managed by Forest Dept with operational funds for farmers from a partner bank under recommendation/ accreditation by GAD. <i>Baseline = 0</i></p> <p>0.3 Elephant use of corridors shared with people is sustained: Rates of HEC incidents reduce by 50% while sightings of elephants moving through target area remain at or above baseline. <i>Baselines TBC by end Yr1.</i></p>	<p>0.1.1 Analysis of HEC-impact assessment data on elephant encounters/ HEC and at fenced sites from target communities over 3-yrs records deaths/ injuries and extent/ economic values of crop loss.</p> <p>0.2.1 From Yr2, project teams assess effectiveness of training villagers in temporary electric fencing by FD with GBP assisting only.</p> <p>0.2.2 From Yr1, fencing certificates issued to farmers by FD/GBP. From Yr 2 letters of recommendation provided by GAD based on those certificates and addressed to partner bank to issue loans for equipment needed for community-based or individual seasonal crop-protection fences.</p> <p>0.3.1 Records collected by GBP/FD/ and villagers in target communities of incidents/ encounters of elephants attempting to enter farms, and of sightings when they pass by.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Villagers confirm their interest in using the seasonal fencing crop-protection method to village leaders or the H.E.I.P team. o Forest Dept. honours its promise to assign 12 staff (4/year) to become trainers in seasonal electric fencing and covers operational costs. o GAD honours its promise to help villagers get private-sector loans for community-based crop-protection fences from Yr2. o It is possible to clearly establish a link between level of HEC and project mitigation efforts. HEC level determined through a 3-factor measure, crop/property damage, elephant deaths, and human deaths.

<p>Output 1: Saving lives Awareness about HEC is improved for at least 30,000 villagers in 180 villages in three regions and the rates of injury or death are reduced through application of improved awareness.</p>	<p>1.1 Feelings of empowerment: By end Yr3, 70% of education workshop participants in all gender and age-groups in 180 target villages express more confidence about their relationship with elephants and ability to mitigate HEC. <i>Baseline = 0. Protocols TBC at M&E workshop.</i></p> <p>1.2 Harm reduced: By end Yr3, 30% drop in human death in all gender and age groups by elephants in 180 target communities. <i>Baseline and monitoring TBC at Inception/M&E workshop.</i></p>	<p>1.1.1 Surveys pre/post HEC safety workshop assessing confidence/ empowerment in relation to elephants and the respondents' ability to reduce HEC; data collected for men, women and youth.</p> <p>1.2.1 Analysis of elephant encounter/ HEC data from target communities over 3-yrs document rates of death; data collected for men, women and youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Villagers (same as in Outcome 0.1) see value in attending the HEC safety education workshops. o Learning about elephants/causes of HEC/how to avoid it facilitates more confidence and positive attitudes o Villagers use HEC measures taught in education workshops. o In target areas, all HEC incidents & elephant encounters are recorded.
<p>Output 2: Protecting livelihoods A system of seasonal crop protection is established in 10 villages in three regions wherein Forest Dept trainers, supported by GBP, train and certify villagers in the fencing method who then install at least 15 community-based seasonal electric fences, co-funded by GAD partner banks, which are maintained by villagers and allow elephants seasonal access to habitual areas.</p>	<p>2.1 By end Yr3, 1,080 villagers (at least 20% women) are trained in seasonal electric fencing protocols by 3 teams of FD/GBP trainers (12 FD/8 GBP) <i>Baseline = 0 men+0 women</i></p> <p>2.2 By end Yr3, 30% of trained villagers in target areas (inc. women as appropriate) acquire professional certification as seasonal electric fencers. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>2.3 By end Yr3, at least 15 temporary electric fences installed by certified trainees in target communities. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>2.4 By end Yr3, crop-loss (measured in acreage and baskets of rice, converted to monetary value) is reduced by 70% at 10 villages, and 15 fencing operations. <i>Baseline TBC in Yr1 at each site using protocols finalised at M&E workshop</i></p> <p>2.5 By end Yr3, elephant sightings within habitual areas continue at baseline levels. <i>Baseline TBC at Inception/M&E workshop</i></p> <p>2.6 By end Yr2, a system is in place for and in use by villagers to apply successfully for loans to buy fencing materials. <i>Baseline = no system</i></p>	<p>2.1.1 Training implementation reports with details of participants/ trainers.</p> <p>2.2.1 Records & photos of villagers receiving certificates awarded by FD/GBP in accordance with agreed standards of professional fencing attainment.</p> <p>2.3.1 Record of fenced plots with maps, photos, equipment specifications and installers names.</p> <p>2.4.1 M&E analysis of HEC-impact monitoring data collected by villagers with Friends of Wildlife (FOW) at fenced sites.</p> <p>2.5.1 HEC-impact assessment forms of village monitors/FOW, analysis of data by GBP's M&E team.</p> <p>2.6.1 GAD recommendation letters for loan agreements between lenders (partner banks) and individuals or groups of farmers with FD fencing certificates for purchase of fencing materials/ equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Villagers continue to want to train in seasonal electric fence methods o Enough villagers meet the criteria needed for professional certification o GAD help villagers to get loans for the seasonal electric fences to be installed o Villagers appreciate the need to record data accurately and consistently. o Elephants perceive and respond positively to reduced levels of HEC incidents and changed nature of the landscape with seasonal electric fences

<p>Output 3: Building capacity The capacity of key partners to implement effective project monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.</p>	<p>3.1 By end of Inception Meeting in Yr1, at least 4 key project staff participating in a planning and training workshop led by M&E specialist, develop and finalise project monitoring & implementation protocols. <i>Baseline: 0 personnel are familiar with M&E system before Inception Meeting</i></p> <p>3.2 By Yr3, GBP demonstrates that it has acquired the skills to train trainers, monitor activities and analyse impacts inc. HEC attitudes, incidents, crop-loss. <i>Baseline: Limited skills evident at Inception Meeting</i></p> <p>3.3 Community-based seasonal electric fences (5/Yr2, 10/Yr3) effectively maintained by villagers in 10 villages, supervised and monitored by FD/FOW/GBP from Yr2. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p> <p>3.4 Elephant sightings/signs are mapped in/around target areas and 10 fenced community fields from Yr2. <i>Baseline: 0</i></p> <p>3.5 GBP's improved expertise in communications using TV, press and social media is demonstrated from Yr2. <i>Baseline: TBC at M&E Workshop</i></p>	<p>3.1.1 Report by M&E specialist, record of attendees, before and after questionnaires, and the agreed M&E project protocols inc. who will do what, when.</p> <p>3.2.1 Initial assessment at Project Inception; Project reports with outcomes of each activity, data sets processed and analysed, key partner feedback.</p> <p>3.3.1 Field reports from FOW; GBP's analysis of fence performance & maintenance + impact on crop-loss.</p> <p>3.4.1 HEC-impact assessment forms of villagers/FOW, analysis of data by GBP M&E team, with maps/ graphics.</p> <p>3.5.1 Communications strategy; record of publications via TV, press, social media; record of requests for material from media organisations/ NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o GBP can recruit & retain 4 new staff (3 for M&E, 1 for communications) for project duration, at least. o Villagers accept the need to maintain the performance/efficacy of fences and do so consistently & diligently. o Elephants continue to come into, or move through, the areas targeted for seasonal fencing. o MITV/MRTV and local press continue to want to broadcast/ publish H.El.P films, stories and photos
<p>Output 4: Sharing knowledge The skills and lessons learned in this project are shared locally, nationally, internationally via print, broadcast and social media</p>	<p>4.1 H.El.P safety awareness films (x12) broadcast weekly on TV. By end Yr3, at least 624 broadcasts. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.2 By end Yr3, 30,000 HEC awareness kits (printed material + DVD) dispersed to families in 180 villages. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.3 By end Yr3, one HEC safety awareness workshop streamed live quarterly via FacebookLive. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.4 Fencing manual developed/ printed and by end Yr3 1,500 manuals dispersed to trainees and key officials. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.5 By end Yr3, at least one fence training course streamed live quarterly. <i>Baseline=0</i></p>	<p>4.1.1 MITV/MRTV broadcast schedule with film name/ date/ time of broadcast.</p> <p>4.2.1 Reports/photos of H.El.P education workshops</p> <p>4.3.1 Records of live streaming</p> <p>4.4.1 Photo records of distribution of fencing manual and DVD during fencing courses</p> <p>4.5.1 Records of live streaming</p> <p>4.6.1 Download links for all 32 VODs available</p> <p>4.7.1 Reports/photos available</p> <p>4.8.1 Reports/photos available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MITV/ MRTV is still able to work with the H.El.P team to broadcasting footage o Broadband quality allows villagers to access live streaming and VOD's nationwide o Villagers see the value in VODs and use them

	<p>4.6 By end Yr3, all 12 education and 20 audiovisual fencing videos available as videos on demand (VODs). <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.7 Findings and lessons learned from 15 fenced community fields shared with target communities in 6 regions at village meetings by end Yr3. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.8 Feedback presentations given to senior officials in Naypyidaw annually. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.9 Presentation about project processes, findings & lessons learned shared with at least one international forum, by end Yr3. <i>Baseline=0</i></p> <p>4.10 Datasets from project M&E archived with national institutions – FD, Yangon University and GBIF or other searchable, secure database. <i>Baseline; 0 datasets archived</i></p>	<p>4.9.1 Reports/photos available</p> <p>4.10.1 Dataset archive(s) identification</p>	
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Activities (these will be finalised at the start of each year when preparing the annual workplan)

Output 1: Saving lives

- 1.1 Educational kits (30,000) produced for HEC awareness/mitigation workshops
- 1.2 Training in the delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation workshops held for any new GBP education team members.
- 1.3 HEC mitigation workshops (3-5/year) held for teachers/headmasters in three new target regions to introduce them to the educational methods and materials.
- 1.4 HEC awareness/mitigation workshops at <60 schools/year in three new regions (Mandalayx60, Sagaingx60, Magwayx60) Total=180
- 1.5 Conduct to assess the efficacy of each HEC awareness/mitigation workshop by gender and age.
- 1.6 Analyse feedback surveys from education workshops (time-frame to TBC at M&E workshop) and produce summary reports to feed back to the education team
- 1.7 Log elephant encounter/injury data from participant communities and analyse it annually to monitor impact of HEC safety education
- 1.8 Every 3-4 months, or sooner if a problem arises, CF & GBP evaluates delivery of the HEC awareness/mitigation workshops to identify any modifications needed
- 1.9 At year end, CF & GBP to review/adapt the content of HEC educational kits as needed to meet new/changing requirements/realities for Yr2 or Yr3

Output 2: Protecting Livelihoods

- 2.1 Yr1: GBP's fence team (TT1=4xGBP+2xFD) visits CCR to see seasonal fences installed by communities in Sri Lanka
- 2.2 Yr1: With CCR rep from Sri Lanka, GBP fencing team trains 4xFD recruits in seasonal electric fencing system [funded by USFWS funds]
- 2.3 Yr1: Working with CF/CCR, GBP/FD fencing team modifies the CCR seasonal electric fencing protocols & guidelines to suit Myanmar
- 2.4 *Training Yrs1-3: Region 1:* GBP/FD Training Team1 (TT1) trains 6x30 groups of villagers, installing two training fences around seasonally vulnerable crops in separate districts. Yrs 2+3, TT1, now led by FD trainers but supervised by 2xGBP trainers, trains another 6x30 villagers/year, setting up another two training fences in different districts. By end Yr3, Region1 will have had a training/demonstration fence set up in six districts. Yrs 2+3, this training process repeated in Regions 2+3 with GBP training FD staff to establish a training team (TT2+TT3) for each region.

- 2.5 *Assessing & monitoring Yrs1-3*: each crop-season, supervised by GBP/FD training team, fence trainees in each region maintain training-demo fences to ensure they work properly and to enable evaluation of their efficacy at reducing crop-raids. Aided by FOW, they will also record data on elephant sightings. As part of the certification process, trainees are monitored by GBP/FD and FOW on their ability to maintain fences effectively.
- 2.6 *Community fences*: From Yr 2: certified fencers will install at least 5 community-based solar-powered temporary electric fences per year around crop-fields (5-40ha.) vulnerable to elephants in 2-districts (total by end Yr3=15). GBP/FD trainers will be available to advise (location/installation/maintenance) and FOW will help monitor the HEC-mitigation efficacy of the fences and ensure they are properly installed, maintained, and dismantled at the end of the crop season.

Output 3: Building Capacity

- 3.1 Inception/M&E workshop (3-days) at project onset, with all project teams, finalise M&E protocols, establish TBC baselines, train GBP's M&E recruits, agree appropriate safeguarding/ethics/gender equity policies for GBP [led by independent M&E consultant].
- 3.2 GBP M&E team collate historical data available on human HEC casualties in target areas and any recorded elephant sightings/crop-raiding data
- 3.3 HEC safety education workshops evaluated from feedback questionnaires Yrs1-3 (done with Education team, detailed activity to be agreed at M&E workshop)
- 3.4 Elephant encounters recorded in target communities by villagers/GBP/FD/FOW; both harmful HEC incidents (human death/injury) and harmless sightings
- 3.5 Training of villagers in seasonal fencing is evaluated via feedback questionnaires at end Yrs1-3
- 3.6 Seasonally installed training fences monitored for effective maintenance & HEC-mitigation impact in Yrs1-3 (Yr1:Region1, Yr2: Regions 1+2, Yr3 Regions 1+2+3)
- 3.7 From Yr2, seasonal community fences monitored for effective installation, maintenance & impact (Yr2: Region1, Yr3: Regions 1+2: Region3 = post-project)
- 3.8 Incidents with & sightings of elephants recorded and mapped in area of training fences and, from Yr2, community fences in target areas
- 3.9 GBP M&E team collates & analyses data from Outputs 1+2 and produces timely reports for feedback to project partners (schedule TBC at Inception workshop)

Output 4: Sharing knowledge

- 4.1 With CF, GBP's communications staff plans a TV, press & social media strategy at the Inception workshop, producing a working schedule
- 4.2 Following the agreed schedule, GBP communications staff implements the agreed TV, press & social media strategy, including printing education kits
- 4.3 GBP's communications staff keeps a record of all TV, press and social media outputs and achievements
- 4.4 GBP's communications staff works with the field teams to share project findings and lessons learned with target communities in six regions
- 4.5 Every year, the GBP director &/or communications staff gives a presentation about project aims, activities and results to senior government officials
- 4.6 The GBP director gives at least one presentation about this project at a relevant international meeting

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
7	4 (DVDs, board games, booklets, fence training manual	n/a	n/a	10,000 (DVDS, booklets, games) + 100 manuals printed by GBP as nec.	Ditto	Ditto, although once we are sure the Fence Training 100% final, we may get it printed		30,000 education kits and as many training manuals as are needed
14A	Presentations in Myanmar to present project findings to senior officials	Male	Burmese	5, before Coup, 0 after	Unknown	As many as nec. if possible/ desirable	5	15
14B	Conservation meeting with international people there	Male	Burmese	None possible	0	1 if possible	0	1
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							

Table 2 Publications

None as yet

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes, <5MB
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	n/a
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Some
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? 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	Yes, all of them
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	