

The Rufford Foundation Final Report

Congratulations on the completion of your project that was supported by The Rufford Foundation.

We ask all grant recipients to complete a Final Report Form that helps us to gauge the success of our grant giving. The Final Report must be sent in **word format** and not PDF format or any other format. We understand that projects often do not follow the predicted course but knowledge of your experiences is valuable to us and others who may be undertaking similar work. Please be as honest as you can in answering the questions – remember that negative experiences are just as valuable as positive ones if they help others to learn from them.

Please complete the form in English and be as clear and concise as you can. Please note that the information may be edited for clarity. We will ask for further information if required. If you have any other materials produced by the project, particularly a few relevant photographs, please send these to us separately.

Please submit your final report to jane@rufford.org.

Thank you for your help.

Josh Cole, Grants Director

Grant Recipient Details	
Your name	Nay Zaw Hlaing
Project title	Community initiatives for Riparian Conservation Inle (RCI) in Myanmar-II
RSG reference	23064-2
Reporting period	September 2017 to November 2018
Amount of grant	£ 4995
Your email address	nayzawhlaing84@gmail.com
Date of this report	12 December, 2018



1. Please indicate the level of achievement of the project's original objectives and include any relevant comments on factors affecting this.

Objective	Not achieved	Partially achieved	Fully achieved	Comments
Riparian restoration				Over 1300 seedlings of eight or nine riparian tree species were planted by covering 5 acres of land area beside the main Inn tane and Kalaw streams of target sites. Four tree care days were also held to make gap planting at the place of dead trees.
Agroforestry system				Over 1200 seedlings of eight native agroforestry species were planted up to 5 acres of demonstrated farmlands. Moreover, the crop species such as pigeon pea, sun flowers, etc were distributed and intercropped with agroforestry species to prevent erosion.
Riparian education				Six to seven communities from Inle Lake had been educated and trained for riparian classes, agroforestry systems, basic forest sciences and propagation techniques. Field trips, inspections, data collections were conducted and the concept of 'payment of ecosystem services' was introduced during data collection. The primary students from basic education primary school, 'The Le Oo' village were educated for environmental conservation. The students actively participated in essay competition and three of them were awarded first, second and third prices.

2. Please explain any unforeseen difficulties that arose during the project and how these were tackled (if relevant).

The unforeseen difficulties that arose were community meetings during the traditional festivals and crop harvesting seasons. Local people were fully occupied with compulsory tasks for festivals that assigned by local leaders and farmers were very busy to harvest their crops as well. These situations hampered our project time



line but we overcome these difficulties by replacing the missing activities in their free time since our project period was 14 months.

Another unforeseen difficulty arose during project period was heavy rain from the watershed area of Inle Lake. All the stream channels received strong floods and crushed some young seedlings but we made gap planting during tree care days.

3. Briefly describe the three most important outcomes of your project.

Agroforestry farm has been demonstrated for 5 acres at 'Yay Oo' villages.

Riparian buffers of Inn tane and Kalaw main streams have been restored with native species for 7900 ft. long.

Five rural communities, one youth volunteer group and one primary school were disseminated for riparian and agroforestry education, forest resources and ecological restoration, dendrology and plant propagation methods, etc. The concept of 'payment of ecosystem service' was introduced and 100 respondents from different strata of local society were asked for data collection.

4. Briefly describe the involvement of local communities and how they have benefitted from the project (if relevant).

The villagers were tree loving people and actively participated in tree planting. The farmers were highly demanding for agroforestry tree species and the surplus of tree seedlings were evenly distributed to them by the influenced person (local head). The teaching staffs and students actively participated in educational programmes. As part of project, the winners from essay competition were awarded in cash and a small donation relevant to environmental issue went to local library.

5. Are there any plans to continue this work?

Yes, Riparian Conservation Project (RCI) has plans to continue in the future. This time, I would to add more project team members who have higher educational and technical background to create more success story. The international team member will be participated and the coming work will be done with wider networks.

6. How do you plan to share the results of your work with others?

Currently, we got contact from Lambert Academic Publishing and waiting for our manuscript. We would like to share the results from it. Locally, we shared our results via members of local association so called 'Na Lone La Inn Mg Mal' and alumnus of State Agricultural Institute (Inthar group).



7. Timescale: Over what period was The Rufford Foundation grant used? How does this compare to the anticipated or actual length of the project?

In proposed plan, the project period was 14 months but the Rufford Foundation grant was used up to 15 months. As compare to anticipated length, the actual length took 1 more month due to activities delays and coincident with traditional festivals.

8. Budget: Please provide a breakdown of budgeted versus actual expenditure and the reasons for any differences. All figures should be in £ sterling, indicating the local exchange rate used.

Item	Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Difference	Comments
Negotiation and recruitment	50	60	-10	We used more budgets due to replacement of team member during project.
Community meeting (6 session*15 pp* 3 £)	270	225	45	We saved the budget due to one free meeting that coincident with village assembly.
Follow-up visit & preliminary discussion (8*4 pp* 6 £)	192	192		
Riparian tree planting (5 days*30pp*5£)	750	750		
Agroforestry tree planting (5 days*30pp*5 £)	750	750		
Tree care day (8 days* 20 pp*3 £)	360	360		
Field inspection (6 days* 3 pp* 6 £)	108	120	-12	We spent extra money for 1 more day.
1 Digital camera for field operation and education purposes	200	200		
Data collection through questionnaires (20 days*3 pp* 5 £)	300	300		
Classes-3 hrs/class	360	320	40	We saved some money due to free venues.
Propagation trainings	270	250	20	We saved the budget due to the availability of some training materials in monasteries.
A special lecture for IUCN red list (1*30*3)	90	90		



1 debate (30 pp*3 £)	90	90		
Essay competition 1st prize 100 £ ,2nd 75 £, 3rd 50 £	225	225		
Field trips (2 trip*30 pp*3 £)	180	180		
Final presentation (1* 150 £)	150	150		
Miscellaneous cost (transport, communication, food, accommodation)	650	700	-50	We spent more than budget due to more transportation of donated seedlings.
Total	4995	4962	33	The surplus budget will be used in future RCI-III project.

9. Looking ahead, what do you feel are the important next steps?

According last two projects, I feel seriously that payment of ecosystem service is very important step beyond the conservation activities. This step should be started from RCI III project. More detail collection of data and surveys should be done and scientific interpretation and results should be submitted to regional and central government in order to perform all inclusive conservation efforts.

10. Did you use The Rufford Foundation logo in any materials produced in relation to this project? Did the Rufford Foundation receive any publicity during the course of your work?

Yes, we use the Rufford Foundation logo in survey, data collection and training materials in RCI-II project. No, the Rufford Foundation did not receive publicity yet but some printing materials using the Rufford Foundation logo during the course are attached together with final report.

11. Please provide a full list of all the members of your team and briefly what was their role in the project.

RCI-II project team consists of 4 team members; namely **Mr. Nay Zaw Hlaing**, **Ms. Phyu Phyu Khine**, **Ms. Aye Thanda Kyaw**, and **Mr. Bayda**.

Mr. Nay Zaw Hlaing - grant recipient, played as project leader. I arranged and managed all the project activities.

Ms. Phyu Phyu Khine - handled riparian education programs and also actively participated in tree propagation and planting activities too.

Mr. Bayda - handled demonstration of agroforestry system. We also participated in data collection and surveys. He served as community mobiliser and helped arranging field trips, inspections, meetings, etc.



Ms. Aye Thanda Kyaw (Dip agri) - was a new team member in RCI-II and she was timely replaced to the place of Mr. Wai Phyo Aung who was recruited as government staff in Department of Agriculture. She fitted well with the riparian restoration programs and actively led the community for tree planting activities.

12. Any other comments?

Riparian conservation is an important part of Inle lake conservation; buffer zones are very important shelters of native biodiversity species and core source of fresh water channel to the lake. Deforestation, flooding and erosion are still threatening to the Inle Lake. Therefore, RCI projects should be continued and widened the target area attracting more public attention. Moreover, implementation of payment of ecosystem service should be started and let the people know whose businesses fully depending on Inle Lake and let them take the accountability and responsibility in financially or physically for conservation and restoration of nature conservation.

Annex below:

- Third party evaluation
- Survey on people understanding on native wildlife
- Feasibility study on payment of ecosystem service
- Data collection (local community)



Third party's Project Evaluation Report

The purpose of evaluation is to know RCI-II project activities in the project field. The key questions how the activities were effectively done and benefited to the rural communities. The project evaluation team visited to the project field of RCI-II education programs, riparian restoration and agroforestry demonstration site in November 2018. We made the interviews, discussions with local beneficiaries, checking to the tree planting sites and assessed the condition of planted tree seedlings.

After evaluation visit to the RCI-II target site, the evaluation findings were;

1. RCI-II education activities were very effective to awake the local people from neglecting the natural environment and biodiversity. These activities made local attention the value of riparian buffers, agroforestry systems and the consequences of deforestation in Inle lake Biosphere Reserve.

2. In agroforestry demonstration field, the target trees were plants. However, it was found that the crops' species and agroforestry tree seedlings slightly needed to match enough to resist and protect the young seedlings from direct hits rain drops, windy air and direct sun light in summer.

3. In riparian buffer zone, the target trees were planted and dead trees were also replaced with healthy ones. According to interviews, the local communities had actively participated in tree planting activities.

The suggestions to RCI team are to make wider project area and/or more target communities for better dissemination of riparian and environmental knowledge since Inle Lake Region has over 200 villages. It is also suggested to share and train mass propagation techniques of native fast growing aquatic tree species on which the native wildlife live. It is also suggested for agroforestry system that native runner peas/beans species should be matched with agroforestry tree species in order to enrich the soil, protect direct hits of wind, sun and rain drops and to reduce the damage from erosion in watershed zone.

In conclusion, RCI-II project was a good project for forest resources and ecological restoration and of course, for local communities too. From this work, many local leaders will eager to conserve and restore their invaluable environment. It could be better to continue RCI projects in the future and we highly recommend organizing strong team members including highly motivated and specific educational backgrounds for related project programs for the best results.

U Thar Doe (RCI-II Project Evaluator) Freelancer and Developer Inn Paw Khone village Inle Lake



Ruffore

စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူသူ-ကိုနေဖော်လိုင် B.Agr.Sc (2010)-Yezin M.S/A -2015 (PSPS, Yeungnam University, Korea) Member of PAA, Myanmar

၄။ အင်းလေးကန်သဘာဝနယ်မြေသည် လွန်ခဲ့သောနစ် (၃ဂ) ခန့်နှင့် နိုင်းယှဉ်ကြည့်ပါက "သက်ရှိသတ္တဝါ အရေအတွက်များ" မည်သို့ကွာခြားပါသနည်း။ (၁)။ ကုန်းနေ ရေနေ သတ္တဝါ အရေအတွက် တိုးတက်လာပါတယ် (သို့) နိုင်ငံခြားမျိုးများလာ (၂)။ ကုန်းနေ ရေနေ သတ္တဝါ အရေအတွက် အလွန်တိုးတက်များပြားလာပါတယ် (၃)။ အင်းလေးကန်၏ ကုန်းနေ ရေနေ သတ္တဝါများ အရေအတွက် မပြောင်းလဲပါ (၄)။ ကုန်းနေ ရေနေ သတ္တဝါ အရေအတွက် ဆုတ်ယုတ်ကျော့နည်းလာပါတယ် (သို့) ဒေသမျိုးရင်းရှားပါးလာ (၅)။ ကုန်းနေ ရေနေ သတ္တဝါ အရေအတွက် အလွန်အလွန်လျော့နည်း လာပါတယ် ရ။အင်းလေးကန်၏လက်ရှိ အခြေအနေကို ဖော်ပြပေးပါ။ (၂)။ ရေအနက် တိမ်လာတယ် (၁)။ ကန်အတွင်း ဗေဒါပင်အရမ်းထူထပ်လာတယ် (၃)။ နွေရာသီရောက်လျင်ရေပင်ရောက်မှု အရမ်းနည်းပါးလာတယ် (၄)။ ရေထုညစ်ညမ်းပြီးသောက်သုံးရေရှားပါးလာတယ် (၅)။ အထက်ပါမှ (၂ သို့ မဟုတ် ၃ ခု ခန့်) တဖြိုင်နက်ဖြစ်ပေါ် နေတယ် ၆။ အင်းလေးကန်သဘာဝနယ်မြေ အဓွန့်ရှည်တည်တံ့အောင် မည်သို့လုပ်ဆောင်သင့်သည်ဟု လူကြီးမင်း ထင်မြင်ယူဆပါသနည်း။ (၁)။ အင်းလေးကန် စရိယာအတွင်းသာထိန်းသိမ်းသင့်တယ် (၂)။ အင်းလေးကန်အနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရှိ ရေဝေရေလည်းတောသာ ထိန်းသိမ်းသင့်သည် (၃)။ အင်းလေးကန်၏ ရေဝင်ချောင်းများနှင့်ရေထွက်များရှိသစ်တောကို ထိန်းသိမ်းသင့် (၄)အင်းလေးကန် ရေစေရေလဲဒေသအားလုံးတွင် သစ်ပင်များစိုက်ပိုူးထိန်း သိမ်းသင့် (၅)ရေစေရေလဲဒေသများကိုထိန်းသိမ်းပေးနေသောဒေသစံတောင်သူလယ်သမားများကို ကူညီထောက်ပံ့သင့်သည် (၇)။ အထက်ပါ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းမှုလုပ်ငန်းကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အဖွဲ့စည်းများထဲမှ ၁စုက အဓိကတာဝန်ယူ ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်သည်။ (၁)။ ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရ (၂)။ ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရ (၃)။ ပြည်တွင်းပြည်ပ အစိုးရမဟုတ်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ (၄)၊ ဒေသစ်လူမှုအခြေပြုအ၌ အဝည်းများ

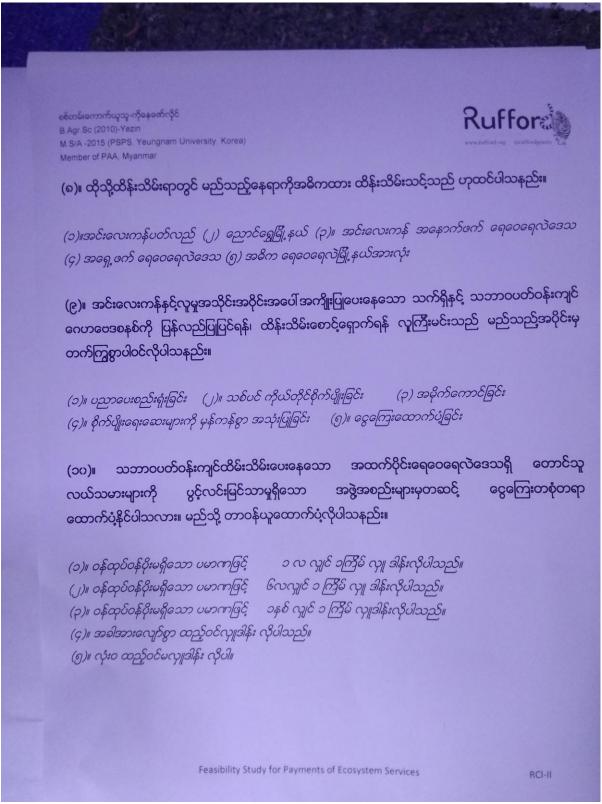
(၅)၊အစိုးရ၊အစိုးရမဟုတ်သောအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊လူမှုအဖြေပြုအဖွဲ့ အစည်း၊ဒေသစံများ အားလုံးပါဝင်ထိန်းသိမ်းသင့်

Survey on people understanding on native wildlife

RCI-II

Survey on people understanding on native wildlife





Feasibility study on payment of ecosystem service



Ruffor

စစ်တမ်းကောက်ယူသူ-ကိုနေစတီလိုစ် B Agr Sc (2010)-Yezin M S/A -2015 (PSPS, Yeungnam University, Korea) Member of PAA, Myanmar

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအင်းလေးကန်ဒေသ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဂေဟဗေဒစံနစ်ထိန်းသိမ်း စောင့်ရှောက်နိုင်ရန် ဒေသခံတို့၏ပါဝင်လှုပ်ရှားနိုင်မှုနှင့်သဘောထား စစ်တမ်း ကောက်ယူခြင်း

ာ။ လူကြီးမင်း၏အလုပ်အကိုင်ကို ကျေးဇူးပြုပြီး ဖော်ပြပေးပါ။ (၁) တောင်သူလယ်သမား တံငါ (၂) စားသောက်ဆိုင် (၃) ဟိုတယ်နှင့် တည်းစိုခန်းလုပ်ငန်း (၅) သယ်ယူဝို့ဆောင်ရေး (၄) လက်ဆောင်ပစ္စည်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေး ၂။အင်းလေးကန်ဒေသတွင် နေထိုင်လုပ်ကိုင်စားသောက်နေရတာ စီးပွားရေးအခြေအနေ ကောင်းမွန် ပါသလား။ ၃။ အသင့်အတင့် ၂။ အလွန်ကောင်းမွန်ပါတယ် ၁။ ကောင်းပါတယ် ၅။ အလွန်ဆိုးဝါးလာပါတယ် ၄။ မကောင်းတော့ပါ (က) ကောင်းလာပါက အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း။ ၁။ ရိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှုထွန်းကားလို့ ၂။ စိုက်ပျိုးရေးမွေးမြူရေးကောင်းမွန်လာလို့ ၄။ပြည်တွင်းပြည်ပ ခရီးသွားအလားများလို့ ၄။သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို ထိန်းသိမ်းထား နိုင်လို့ (၅) အခြား (------(ခ) မကောင်းပါက အဘယ်ကြောင့်နည်း။ ၂။ ရေ၊မြေ အရည်အသွေး ညံ့ဖျင်းလာလို့ ၁။ သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင် ပျက်စီးလာလို့ ၃။အင်းလေးကန်တိမ်ကောလာ၍ ခရီးသွားလုပ်ငန်းကျဆင်းလာလို့ ၄။ မြို့ပြ အလျင်အမြန်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးလာလို့ (၅) အခြား(.....) ၃။ အင်းလေးကန်သဘာဝနယ်မြေသည် လွန်ခဲ့သောနှစ် (၃၀) ခန့်နှင့်နိုင်းယှဉ်ကြည့်ပါက မည်သို့ကွာ ရြားပါသနည်း။ (၁)။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေဝေရေလဲနှင့်ချောင်းမြောင်းသစ်တော ကောင်းမွန်လာပါတယ် (၂)။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေဝေရေလဲနှင့်ရျောင်းမြောင်းသစ်တော အလွန်ကောင်းမွန်လာပါတယ် (၃)။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေဝေရေလဲနှင့်ချောင်းမြောင်းသစ်တော အရင်ကလိုပဲ မပြောင်းလဲပါ

- (၄)။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေဝေရေလဲနှင့်ချောင်းမြောင်းသစ်တော ဆိုးရွားလာပါတယ်
- (၅)။ ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ရေဝေရေလဲနှင့်ချောင်းမြောင်းသစ်တော အလွန်ဆိုးရှားလာပါတယ်

Data Collection with local community

RCI-II

Data collection (local community)