

2023 EAAFP Small Grant Fund (WG/TF) Report Template



Communities engagement in the conservation of inland wetlands in central Myanmar

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DATE OF RESUBMISSION (23/04/2025)

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Section 1. Project Overview – This report will be shared on EAAFP website.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Please give a brief and background of your project:

A. Describe about your organization by filling out the table below:

Type of the organization - Government/NGO/Private Sector/Other	NGO
Name(s) of the division and/or position	Program Officer (Research and conservation)
<p>List any contributions that your organizations or yourself might have been involved for the preservation (Conservation) of the migratory waterbirds, their habitats and East – Asian Australasian Flyway below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Monitoring the Baer’s Pochard Critically Endangered Species within 25 inland wetlands in central Myanmar by Biodiversity And Nature Conservation Association (BANCA) since 2016. ✚ Some inland wetlands namely the Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) recognized the priorities wintering habitat for Baer’s Pochard and other globally threatened diving duck species in Mandalay region in 2018 by the Mandalay Regional Wetland Committee based on the survey results. ✚ Initiation the migratory diving duck species and inland wetland conservation activities with local community and forming the Community – based Organization (CBO) namely the Shwe Kantharyar Nature Conservation Association in Pyu Lake since 2017 and Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association in 2022. ✚ Monitoring the status of Baer’s Pochard population and its wintering habitat survey yearly with CBO members since 2018. All of the monitoring results and conservation activities have always contributed to Asian Water Bird Census and Baer’s Pochard Task Force Group. ✚ Providing to CBO members such as CEPA awareness training, coaching training, bird counting and SMART patrolling training as well as the organization development training for effectively engagement into migratory water bird and inland wetland conservation programs. 	



- ✚ Implementing the Climate Change and Vulnerability Assessment at Pyu Lake and Paleik Lake for the conservation of Baer's Pochard and Paleik Lake habitat to be sustain the wise use of wetland resources for communities and biodiversity.
- ✚ Designation an international importance wetland sites such as Flyway Network Site (EAAF – 154, EAAF - 155) and Ramsar Site (No. 2533) going through the collaboration of CBO into communities in Mandalay region by the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership Funding.
- ✚ I have involved as a program officer into the Baer's Pochard and migratory diving duck monitoring programs and leading to engage the CBO empowerment and local community participation into inland wetland conservation programs in Mandalay region since 2016.

A. Provide a brief abstract summary of your project. In the summary, please include its objective and its location (Name of Place, City and Country), and explain the significance and relations of the species and its location (in link with [EAAF Key Species](#) and [Flyway Network Site](#)) for your project.

Paleik Lake coverage 480 hectares is situated at the Singaing township, Kyaukse district in Mandalay region, central Myanmar. Paleik Lake is a natural wetland, regularly inundated in the rainy season and connected with the Ayeyarwady River through a tributary, the Myit Nge River. The floodplain areas of Myit Nge River are essential part of an irrigated cultivation and significant nutrient cycling to biome in Mandalay region.

The Paleik Lake unique provides the riverine ecosystem services: provision services such as food for daily consumption and fresh water for rice cultivation and seasonal plantation and supporting services such as habitat to globally threatened water bird species such as Baer's Pochard (CR) Common Pochard (VU), Ferruginous Pochard (NT), Black – headed Ibis (NT) and Greylag Goose (LC) with the high population and nutrient cycling the aquatic plants', *Ottila Chordata*, *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Enhydra fluctuans lour*, roots and leaves are valuable food source to invertebrate such as worm, Mollusca and crustaceans and fish species such as *Channa*, *small Puntius*, *Rhotee* and *Notopterus*, *Oreochromis niliticus*, *Gibelion catla* and *Rohita rohita*.

In facts that the Paleik Lake recognizes as Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (MM 029) and East Asian Australasian Flyway Network Site (EAAF – 154) particularly on the wintering ground for Baer's Pochard and other threatened diving duck species.

On the other hands, trapping in aquatic plants and poisoning with mixing the Potassium Cyanide and seed from the bud of water hyacinths (*Eichhornia crassipes*) are the largely threats to sell for instead the subsistence income and daily food consumption by the local people who are living around the Lake and neighbor villages. Some local farmers are neglect the migratory waterbird conservation programs because the water bird distracted their small plants (seedlings).



In case of that BANCA formed the local conservation group namely the Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association with the local farmers for the Paleik wetland and its biodiversity conservation in 2022 by welcoming the world migratory bird day. It is right time to provide the conservation training to LCG members for monitoring the wetland and migrator water bird conservation and enhance the awareness programs to reach out the local community about the value of inland wetland services and wetland conservation to humans and migratory water birds. The project objectives are –

- Raising the local awareness about the value of migratory water bird species and balance to use of wetland resources by humans and wintering birds at the five villages are surrounded by Paleik Lake.
- Monitoring the wintering survey of migratory water bird species at the priorities of Baer’s Pochard wintering sites: Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn).
- Recording the wintering threats of species and its habitat through the SMART patrolling and bird hunting assessment at the three wetland sites.
- Training of trainers and coaching training about the wetland ecosystem and its biodiversity conservation, SMART patrolling with bird hunting assessment training and bird watching training to Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association (PLNCA) to encourage their communities for reach out the CEPA programs nearby Paleik Lake.

1.2 DETAILS

Please provide a project description of the following:

B. **Detailed Project Progress:** Describe about process of your project, including methodologies, field work, interview, conference, etc. Please include analysis of your process, if applicable. (Any visual data, including maps, graphs, tables, photos, etc. are strongly preferred).

1. **Monitoring the wintering survey of migratory water bird species**

Before monitoring the migratory water bird survey, the Shwe Kantharyar Nature Conservation Association (SKNCA) and Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association skimmed through the status of migratory water bird species at Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) in January 2024. Last week of February to initial week of March, we (BANCA & Shwe Kantharyar) gave a binocular (Nikon prostaff – 8 x 42) and practical water bird survey training including binocular using, identification and counting the duck species to Paleik CBO members in Paleik Lake. Consecutively, we (BANCA & Shwe Kantharyar) conducted a migratory water bird species including the Baer’s Pochard by using the core count method at Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn). Then, the Shwe Kantharyar (SKNCA) carried out the remaining migratory water bird species at the beginning week of April when is the last hibernation period at Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn). See the table (1).

Table – 1: Scheduling the migratory water bird survey

No.	Month	Date	Site	Implementing member association
1	January	19 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		21 st	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik Lake NCA
		22 nd	Banaw Inn	Shwe Kantharyar
2	February	11 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		24 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
3	February & March	27 th	Pyu Lake	BANCA & Shwe Kantharyar
		28 th	Paleik Lake & Banaw Inn	BANCA, Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik Lake NCA
		1 st	Banaw Inn & Paleik Lake	BANCA & Shwe Kantharyar
		2 nd	Pyu Lake	BANCA & Shwe Kantharyar
4	March & April	31 st	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		1 st	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		2 nd	Banaw Inn	Shwe Kantharyar
		3 rd	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		4 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar





Fig – 1: Hand the EAAF certificate (EAAF – 154) and one Nikon binocular to Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association





Fig – 2: Practical water birding counting and monitoring the migratory water bird survey





Fig – 3: Migratory water bird survey at Pyu Lake by Shwe Kantharyar CBO

2. Conducting the facing threats to migratory water bird species and its habitat in wintering period

Our CBO members (Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik NCA) scanned the facing threats to migratory water bird and its habitats by implementing the water bird survey at Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) in January 2024. They conducted the threat survey systematically with the SMART data form in March and April which in the congregation of water bird species migrated and less areas with the water of agriculture pumping. See the table (2):

Table – 2: Scheduling the wetland threats survey

No.	Month	Date	Site	Implementing member association
1	Feb	27 th	Pyu Lake	BANCA, Shwe Kantharyar
		28 th	Paleik Lake	BANCA, Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik Lake NCA
		29 th	Banaw Inn	BANCA, Shwe Kantharyar
2	March	2 nd	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		3 rd	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik Lake NCA
		4 th	Banaw Inn	Shwe Kantharyar

No.	Month	Date	Site	Implementing member association
3	April	5 th	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		6 th	Paleik Lake	Shwe Kantharyar & Paleik Lake NCA
		7 th	Banaw Inn	Shwe Kantharyar
		8 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar
		9 th	Pyu Lake	Shwe Kantharyar

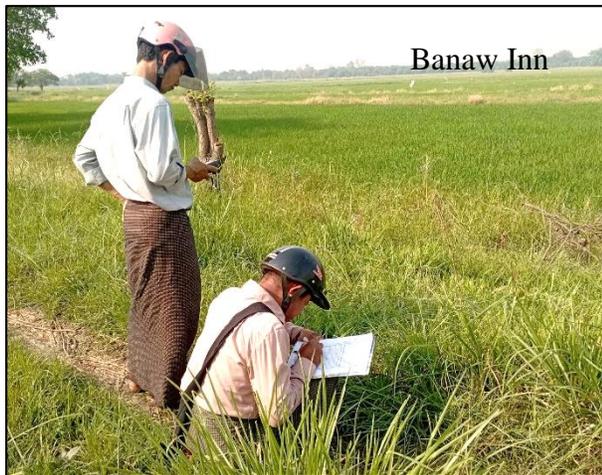






Fig – 4: Wetland threat survey by patrolling and market survey

- a. **Problems Encountered/Adjustments:** If there were some changes made, please indicate them and explain (ex. unexpected circumstances, sudden cancellation, etc.)

Registration of Association Law: New Myanmar Registration of Association Law was enacted by the Myanmar State Administrative Council was replaced the Association Registration Law (2014) on 28th October 2022. All organizations, except until the expiration, must apply for a new registration certification in ruling the Military Juntas. The organization without new registration certificate are not able to approve from the local administrative authorities and carry out any activities in the areas. In regard to new registration certificate, BANCA were not able to perform the wetland education awareness programs to



local communities living near the Paleik Lake without the regional authority permission although we dedicated time and energy in period.

Political instability: On 10th February 2024, Myanmar military enacted a compulsory “Conscription Law” that had been dormant since 2010. The statement mentioned all citizens particularly on young men aged 18 to 35 and women aged 18 to 27 have to serve for protection the nation by fighting each other who have played a leading role protesting and resisting the junta not foreign invaders at this time. Because the Junta has been defeated in a series of battles with ethnic militias and anti-coup fighters (source from BBC). In regard to announcement, many young people have scared their lives, worried unsustain their future and tried to flee the country because the youths are being both arrested and forced to join the army against their right as well as punished by three to five years in prison in some suburbs. The situation was impact that we had taken a risk for travel restriction to each villages and townships to count the migratory water bird population and wetland threat survey. In this situation, we kept in touch with our CBO members to inform us the update regional and they (CBO members) led counting the migratory water bird survey and communicating with the regional authorities such as Forest Department and General Administrative Department for performing the wetland awareness programs at villages depending on the wetland resources of Paleik Lake instead of us.

b. Details on any community education and public awareness activities associated with your project.

Initially, the Shwe Kantharyar (SKNCA) and Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association discussed the community awareness activities at villages surrounding the Paleik Lake in January 2024. In terms of activities, our CBO members recommended that we have to negotiate with the township level authorities such as General Administrative, Forest Department and village heads to get the permission for community participation, scheduling the event and venue and regional security. In February 2024, leading BANCA with the SKNCA and PLNCA met face to face with the regional authority, Forest Department and General Administrative Department at Singaing township in Kyaukse district, through informing the designation of PaLeik Lake as an East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network Site (EAAF – 154), because of wintering the migratory water bird species within the lake. And, we requested to permit them aspect of awareness activities at four villages, which including in Pa Leik and Myauk Kaing village tracts, for getting the community opinion on Paleik Lake as an international importance wetland sites (Ramsar) similar to Pyu Lake, which is the first designation sites as a Flyway Network Site (EAAF – 155) and Ramsar Site (Site number 2533) in Mandalay region, at Singaing township in Mandalay region.

Unfortunately, we did not grant the permission from GAD to perform the awareness programs at the project sites because we have no registered the New Regional Certificated (RC) to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) and showed it to regional authorities that have not allowed to any conservation programs particularly on community involvement activities in villages for the township and village securities due to the “Conscription Law” that have been enacted by the Military Juntas in March 20234.



In January 2025, we followed up the regional situation through the two CBO (SKNCA & PLNCA) for doing those programs at four village surrounded by the Paleik Lake. We requested that the permission from the regional authorities (FD & GAD) because they have already aware our programs that is not harmful to community' life. Therefore, we (BANCA, SKNCA & PLNCA) discussed with village authorities at four villages are depending on the Paleik wetland for their livelihood (agricultural) to confirm the date, time and venue and arrange the events and appropriate audience quantities. The last week of January 2025, we performed the education awareness into the local people for stimulation their conservation mind and encourage to involve in the Paleik Lake wetland conservation program at the four villages around the Paleik Lake.

The objectives of awareness programs are –

- To assist the designation as a Ramsar Site for Paleik Lake in Singaing township that might be second international importance wetland sites in Mandalay region.
- To be well know the value of wetland and migratory water bird species into the local community around the Paleik Lake.

Itinerary of education awareness activities

Jan 20 th	Met and inform to regional authorities such as FD and GAD on our wetland conservation programs at Singaing township.
Jan 21 st	Met with the GAD to explain what we do and how we do even though all activities already described into the information letter.
Jan 23 rd	Met with the village tract head according the township officer' instruction at Singaing office.
Jan 26 th	Introduced our conservation program and got the confirmation from the village head at Myauk Myae village near Paleik Lake.
Jan 27 th	Day – 1: Performed the wetland and biodiversity conservation awareness activities with local people at Saik ta ya village.
Jan 28 th	Day – 2: Performed the wetland and biodiversity conservation awareness activities with local people at Myauk myae village.
Jan 29 th	Day – 3: Performed the wetland and biodiversity conservation awareness activities with local people at Myauk kaing village.
Jan 30 th	Day – 4: Performed the wetland and biodiversity conservation awareness activities with local people at 12 kaing village.

Methodology

Firstly, we explained our programs and discussed with the village heads for organizing the local people to come and participate our activities. We gave a talk on the value of wetland and its biodiversity for living organisms, importance of the Paleik Lake' wetland ecosystem services to human and migratory water bird species, advantages of designation the international importance wetland sites such as Ramsar and East Asian Australasian Flyway Network Site by presenting the power point and pamphlets to audience at four



days for each four villages. BANCA team responded to the unclear points that the village community wants to know our conservation purpose. Once the villagers understood, we took their opinions with signature into account if the Paleik Lake was to be designated as a Ramsar site for its long – term existence.

Participating teams and responsibilities

1. Shwe Kantharyar Nature Conservation Association (Pyu Lake’ conservation CBO) team members brought the Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association (Paleik Lake’ conservation CBO) team members together for communicating with the relevant regional authorities such as GAD, FD and village heads and worked together to make preparation for the awareness activities and to fill the needs in time.
2. Team members from the Paleik Lake Nature Conservation Association willingly facilitated what is needed for this awareness activities from BANCA and SKNCA and connected and explained to the local village heads what we want to do and making sure there are no gaps during the public awareness activities at four villages around the Paleik Lake.
3. BANCA team members involved in this process from start to finish by providing the strategies for implementing the program and distributing each group tasks systematically the activities by CBOs on ground that are the main initiators. And, BANCA led when negotiated with the regional authorities: GAD, FD and village heads and encouraged the local people to participate in our wetland conservation programs by sharing the conservation knowledge and stimulating their mind sense.

Output

Firstly, the regional authorities actively collaborated with us for figuring the community – based wetland conservation in Paleik Lake by connecting with the relevant village tract heads performing the education awareness program at four villages rely on the Paleik Lake water. The Paleik Lake wetland conservation awareness activities were thriving done with 604 villagers (female = 472 {78 %}, male= 132 {22 %}) from four villages are depending on the Paleik Lake’ water for their livelihood at Singaing township in Mandalay region. After the awareness talk, all those present agreed and supported the designation of Paleik Lake as a Ramsar site (See annex – 1, 2 & 3).

Table – 1: Attendance list of awareness activities at four villages around the Paleik Lake

Wetland Site	No.	Date	Village name	Village tract	No. of audience		
					Woman	Man	Total
Paleik Lake	1	27-Jan-2025	Seiktara village	Paleik village tract	95	53	148
	2	28-Jan-2025	Myaukmyae village		114	19	133
	3	29-Jan-2025	Myaukkaing village	Myauk kaing village tract	191	32	223
	4	30-Jan-2025	Sehntikaing village		72	28	100
Total					472	132	604

Activities photos



Fig – 1: Registration the Paleik Lake wetland conservation awareness event at Seiktara village and Myaukkaing village



Fig – 2: Registration the Paleik Lake wetland conservation awareness event at Myaukmyae village and Sehnitkaing village



Fig – 3: Introduction speech by village heads about Paleik Lake wetland conservation at Seiktara village and Sehnitkaing village



Fig – 4: Introduction speech by village heads about Paleik Lake conservation at Myaukkaing village & Myaukmyae village



Fig – 5: Presenting on Paleik wetland conservation to local communities by BANCA at Seiktara village



Fig – 6: Presenting on Paleik wetland conservation to local communities by BANCA at Myaukmyae village



Fig – 7: Presenting on Paleik wetland conservation to local communities by BANCA at Myaukkaing village



Fig – 8: Presenting on Paleik wetland conservation to local communities by BANCA at Sehnitkaing village



Fig – 9: Demonstration the community agreed to designate the Ramsar site for Paleik Lake

- c. Please include any additional supporters of this project
- WWF Myanmar Program

1.3 RESULT

Explain and evaluate the outcomes and findings of your project (Any visual data, including maps, graphs, tables, photos, etc. are highly preferred).

Pyu Lake: The first chart mentioned that we have significantly recorded both two Baer’s Pochard (*Baeri*) and the (1721) population of (26) water bird species in February. It was slightly higher than in January recorded (1478) population of (20) species. On the other hand, water bird species had diminished the population in March records (1088) population of (14) species than in April records (1220) population of (15) species in Pyu Lake.

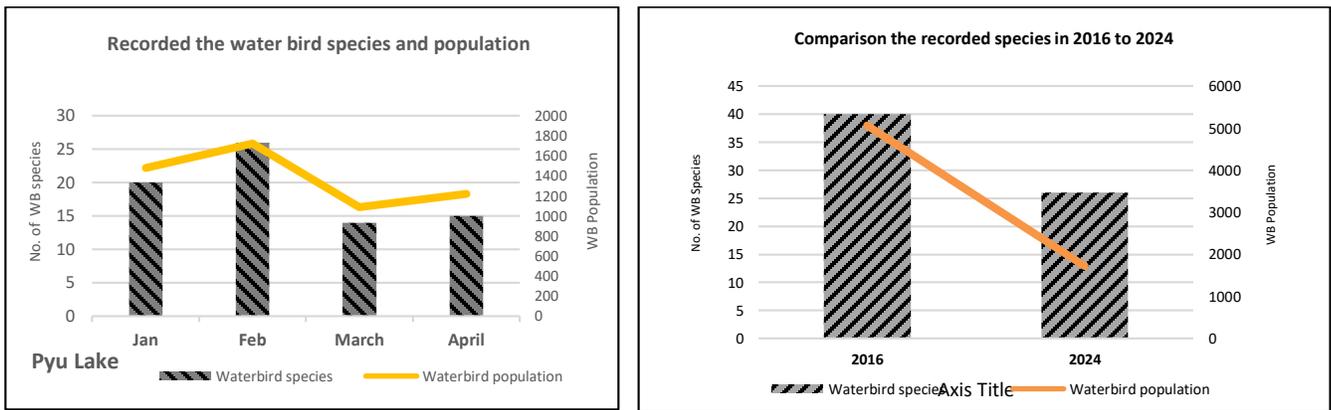


Fig – 1: The status of water bird species and population in Pyu Lake

In comparison the highest recorded species in Pyu Lake that the water bird species and population have slightly fluctuated at (40) species with (5066) population in 2016 to (26) species with (1721) population in 2024. In the Lake, the water was levelled up at 12 ft to 14 ft due to the little of water extraction from the Kingda Dam through the main canals to other townships for their agriculture. Until the end of March, the farmers living around in Pyu Lake were pleased the water overflowing in Pyu Lake and determined to store the water only for their rainfed rice cultivation. In addition, there was a shortage the food sources due to the high water level caused the low rate of aquatic vegetation growing such as Reed mace *Typha angustifolia* and *Ottelia chordata* in the lake. Refer to the habit of diving duck species, it would prefer the water levelled off than overflowing in reservoir Lake depending on their foraging and dwelling. According the few of water bird species and dispersal the population in the lake, there was no chance the hunting pressure and just observing the traditional fishing, cattle and goat herding, weeding and planting the onion fields by local people around the Lake.

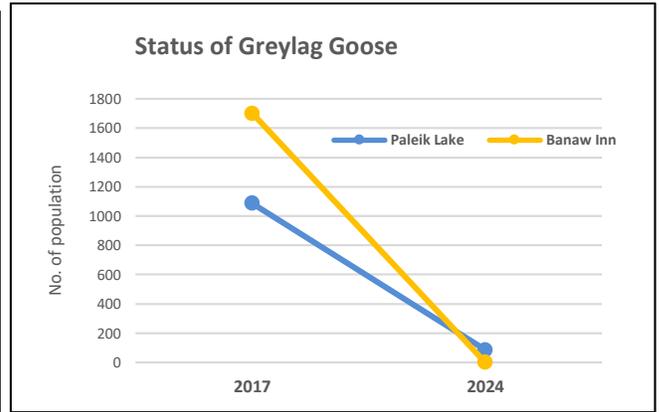
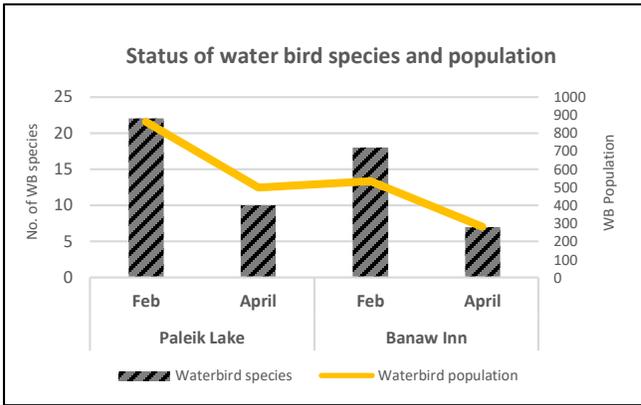


Fig – 2: Water bird species in Paleik Lake & Banaw Inn Fig -3: Migration status of fluctuating the Greylag Goose

Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn: There were no recorded on migratory water bird species in January due to the overflowing the water in the Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) are inundated wetland from the Ayeyarwady River through the Myit Nge River. Chart (2) illustrated that the water bird species was markedly higher in February (861) population of (22) species than in April (499) population of (10) species in Paleik Lake. And, Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) demonstrated that the water bird species was surged in February (534) population of (18) species than in April (281) population of (7) population within the wintering period. Obviously, there was few recorded the Greylag Goose is one of the key stone species was less than 100 at the Paleik Lake and no observed the Goose species in Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) even though the species was considerably recorded over 1,500 populations between 2016 to 2019 by cause of dropping the water from the Myit Nge River.

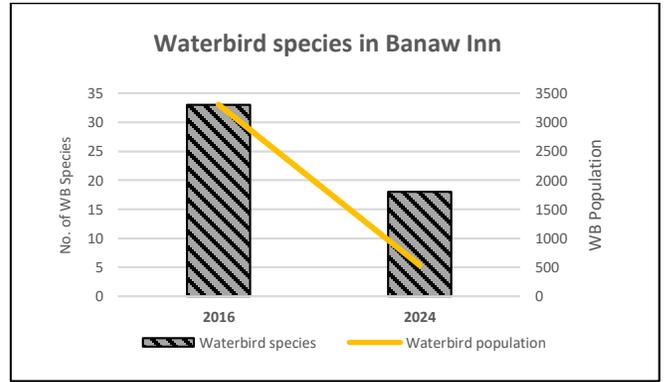
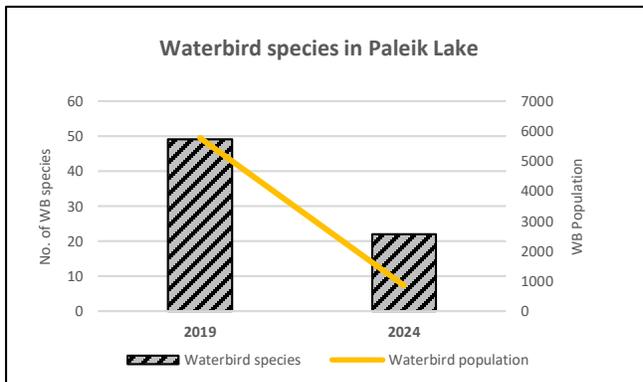


Fig – 4: Comparison the status of waterbird species and population in Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn

The water bird species and population was descended from about (5770) population of (49) species in 2016 to around (860) population of (22) species in 2024 in Paleik Lake and from about (3300) population of (33) species in 2016 to around (530) population of (18) species in 2024 in Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn) as

a contrast the highest recorded water bird species including its population. Because it was not overflowing the water in agriculture land which was pumped out the water and plowed the process of planting the spring rice in February to March at Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn (Lattaung Inn). On the other hand, there was no observed the bird hunting at the small plot of water and selling the carcass (bird) in the local market near the wetland sites and just only noticed the demonstrating of agriculture activities such as plowing the land, planting rice and beans. Addition, we noticed that no people from other places were visited the wetland due to the regional security restrictions.



Fig – 5: Common Crane and some water bird species in January at Pyu Lake



Fig – 6 : Asian Openbill at Pyu Lake



Fig – 6 : Gadwall in scope of tele



Fig – 7: Tufted Duck in scope of tele





Fig – 8: Full of water in Pyu Lake particularly in February to March are the favour season of migratory water bird species but there were a few species because of the high water level



Fig – 9: The habitat of Paleik Lake in February and March in seasonal plantation



Fig – 10: The habitat of Banaw Inn in February to March in mostly are starting planation and pumped out the water from their field

1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

How might the outcome of your project be applied in future research.

- BANCA was collaboration with the local CBO namely SKNCA & PLNCA and conducting the population of migratory water bird by supporting the practical training how to identify the diving duck species and use the core count method for recording the population density in Pyu Lake, Paleik Lake and Banaw Inn. Our species lists have contributed to national Asia Waterbird Census coordinator and recognized the observation of Baer’s Pochard and challenging the wintering threats of migratory diving duck species in Mandalay region.
- Due to the difficult situation, BANCA have initiated the community led monitoring programs such as wintering migratory water bird and wetland threats patrolling activities and stimulation the relevant stakeholder particularly on regional govern authorities to engagement with the Paleik Lake wetland conservation programs by CBO (SKNCA & PLNCA). They are bound to leading the social involvement into inland wetland conservation including the migratory water bird species programs in future.
- We initiated advocating for the regional government authorities through participating in wetland conservation programs by performing to raise the wetland education activities to the local community. Unfortunately, we (BANCA & CBO) were no perform the wetland awareness activities because of the weak of government participation. Therefore, we would love to do the contingency plan with the remaining budget that we will ask for the Forest Department to negotiate with the General Administrative Department and do a follow – up the authority commandment in coming wintering season because the public awareness activities are the principal of figuring the community out – reach into the inland wetland conservation programs.

Discuss how this project contributes to the implementation of the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#).



- KRA 3.1: Monitoring on migratory water bird and threats survey is essential for tracking conservation status and the effectiveness of site protection, and needs to be undertaken in coordination with the Asia Waterbird Census and planned flyway-wide survey of Baer’s Pochard. The core count methodology for Baer’s Pochard and migratory waterbirds and their habitat will help to strengthen the nationally coordinated waterbird monitoring programme.
- KRA 5.1 Actively collaborating with local government and local communities to develop participatory approaches to awareness and law enforcement for illegal hunting of Baer’s Pochard and other migratory waterbird species. This will help to reduce the problem next winter and start to better protect threatened and protected populations under national legislation.
- KRA 5.2 A national species action plan for Baer’s Pochard would help to secure greater support from local stakeholders and government because it can relate better to national policy drivers than the current International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP). This action plan can also help in developing Regional Action Plans for geographical regions as well as national wetland action plan in central Myanmar.



Section 2. BUDGET REPORT

Please provide a table for the expenditure breakdown:

Financial Report_Communities engagement in the conservation of inland wetlands in Central Myanmar

No.	Description	Budget	Total Expenditure in USD	Balance in USD
1	Equipment			
1.1	Binocular (8*42) x 1 piece	450	333	117
	Sub Total for Consumable items	450	333	117
2	Consumable items			
2.1	Awareness activities: 8daysx 3per *10 \$/per/day			
2.2	Population survey: 12 days x 3 per * 10 \$/per/day from Feb to March (6 days in a month)	950	836	114
2.3	Patrolling & bird hunting survey: 12 days x 4 per x10\$ (6 days in a month)			
2.4	CEPA training & coaching training: 7days x 3 per x 10\$			
	Sub Total for Travel & Accommodation	950	836	114
3	Travel & Accommodation			
3.1	Travel cost for car & motorbike hire for awareness & survey with the fuel and toll gate fee (37 days x 80\$) in June, Feb to March	2,100	2,484	(384)
3.2	Accommodation for all activities	300	114	186
	Sub Total for Travel & Accommodation	2,400	2,598	(198)
4	Others			
4.1	Refreshment for trainee and local people & printing pamphlets and other conservation books patrolling, and market survey	1,200	1,233	(33)
	Sub Total for Others	1,200	1,233	(33)
	Total cost	5,000	5,000	(0)



No.	Description	Budget	Total Expenditure in USD	Balance in USD
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1 USD = 2105 MMK

1-Sep	Fund Recd	5,000		
	Total Expenditure	5,000		
	Balance	-		
	Outstanding advance			
	Actual Balance	-		

Note:

- It is compulsory that recipients of the 2023 EAAFP Small Grant Fund for WG/TFs submit a final report along with a web article within 3 months of the completion of the project.