



Karen Environmental and Social Action Network

Project Report

Title	Establishment and Support for Khe Shor Ter Community Forest, for protection of the Eastern Hoolock Gibbon and other wildlife	
Location	Northern Karen State, Myanmar	
Date and duration	April to December 2011	
Submitted by	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN)	
Participants	Facilitators = 2 female and 8 men Local forest management groups = 6 women and 14 men	
Total budget	THB 263,000	USD 8,766.7

1. Introduction

This report details the concrete conservation priority actions completed by KESAN Biodiversity program staff and the Khe Shor Ter Community forest teams at Khe Shor Ter Community Forest and surrounding areas from April to December 2011. Activities and results are summarized in Appendix 1.

Khe Shor Ter Watershed is one of the richest and last remaining forested areas in Karen State. It harbors many important mega fauna and mega-flora species, including many threatens species such as hoolock gibbon, tiger, clouded leopard, banteng and gaur. It is blessed with a number of waterfalls, streams, caves and natural grassland.

The local communities settled down around Ker Shor Ter forest have been trying to save the forest and its diversity of species for a long time, but until recently have had no support from the international conservation community. To bring international attention to the site, KESAN conducted a rapid hoolock gibbon and biodiversity survey at the site in April 2010, with generous funding from the Gibbon Conservation Alliance and technical support from the People Resources and Conservation Foundation (Saw Blaw Htoo and Grindley 2010).

Fig 1. Ker Short Ter Watershed Community Forest in Karen State



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After the team discovered significant populations of eastern hoolock gibbon and good quality forest, further community conservation activities were planned together with PRCF. The first step was to introduce the plan for conservation in Karen communities around Khe Shor Ter forest, which KESAN did with a small grant from the PRCF in December 2010. This planning activity involved 32 Ker Shor Ter communities, and gained agreement on the establishment of a shared community forest at the site, and to take the first steps in its establishment. A new Community Forest Committee was formed, comprising representatives from the 32 communities organized into three committees; two for separate core areas where all human activity is prohibited, and one overarching committee that also oversees a joining area of limited use forest. Patrol teams were identified for each committee to give them the ability to monitor and enforce the restrictions, and next steps were defined.

Following that, several of the priority activities were carried out between April and May 2011 under a separate project funded by the Gibbon Conservation Alliance and designed in discussion with the PRCF. This document reports on the outcome of those activities.

Project goal: Conduct demarcation of the Khe Shor Ter Community Forest, and initiate local forest management to improve conservation of habitat for gibbons and other species.

2. Implementation schedule

Objective	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Community Forest map making and forest boundary marking	x	x	x	x					
Advocacy campaign on wildlife trade and orchid trading							x	x	x
Establishment of regular patrolling and administrative support for the Community Forest schedule						x	x	x	x
Identify areas of forest contiguous with Khe Shor Ter Community Forest for Gibbon corridor mapping					x	x			
Conduct workshop and training in Mon Town Ship, western Khe Shor Ter Forest									x

3. Results by objectives and activity

Objective 1: Mapping and demarcation of the boundary

This activity aimed to:

- Build up on the local team's capacity on GPS way point marking and boundary survey
- Conduct land demarcation for mapping of the whole community forest
- Print maps of the community forest for all 32 communities
- Put up sign boards to indicate boundaries and rules and regulations for resources utilization within the community forest

At an initial project meeting, the Community Forest committees determined the approximate location of the Community Forest boundaries with their villages, and identified participants for the demarcation. They also identified locations to erect larger sign boards that include maps and regulations, and positioned at the main access points.

Fig 2. Initial planning and discussion with Ker Short Ter Community Forestry committee members



Fig 3. GPS training in the field for the boundary demarcation and patrol teams

For actual demarcation, two teams made up of 14 and 24 community forest members completed the forest demarcation trips. Both teams conducted forest boundaries marking from 28 April 2011 to 6 May 2011, which is nine days in total. The trip originated from Paw Law Pu village, from where the teams climbed up mountains, down the valleys and on the ridges. At least two people were needed to clear the bushes for the team to be able to travel. Along the way another group of people marked way points with white paint on trees at least every 500 m, and with a clear 'X' cut into the trees at smaller distances not more than 50 m.

Locations for tree marking were based on visibility, obvious geographical features (ridge tops, valleys), and trails, and locations were recorded with GPS. Some local experts identified the name of the places, such as streams, creeks, valleys, and mountains, which were also recorded. Similarly, some other people took photos and videos when the rest of the people carried materials, food and their belonging. We had three meals per day which included breakfast, lunch and dinner.

All boundary markers were recorded by GPS and were put into a record form and later installed into the computer. The training was conducted by KESAN for the team members. Pictures were also taken of each boundary marker. The total duration for demarcation was 12 days; one day of training, nine days each for two forest demarcations trips, and two days meeting with villagers, one before and one after the trips. The beneficiaries from this activity can be divided into four parts. The first part was the meeting conducted by the KESAN team to discuss about possible cooperation for local forest management.



Fig 4. Tree marking on the perimeter of the community forest. Approximately 200 trees were marked during the project

There were about sixty people attended the discussion meeting which included 16 female and 44 male. The second part was GPS and camera training, attended by at least ten people, all men. Thirdly, the boundary marking teams, of 38 people in total, only three of which were female.

Finally, after, the field survey the team called a meeting again and this time more than one hundred people including villagers, students, local leaders and civil servants attended. The team presented the field activities to the participant. Questions, answers and discussion were made by the group and team members as well as villagers. The team leader then announced the future activities to close the meeting.

Objective 2: Awareness of the status and location of the forest

This activity aimed to:

- Disseminate the results of the Community Forest planning in late 2010
- Advocate against wildlife poaching, wild orchid gathering, and wildlife trading

The initial project planning meeting ensured there was broad consensus and awareness of the location of the community forestry. In addition, community facilitators and Community Forest committee members held at least 15 villages meetings. Some were aimed at hunters and orchid collectors to discuss harvesting and usage policy, others were to discuss more generally the results of patrolling activities, to collect information on illegal activities, and to disseminate new information on the successful control of wildlife exploitation in other parts of the Community Forest.

A joint project meeting was held for the community facilitators and Community Forest committee members before the patrol groups and advocacy group went to into the field. The teams discussed what they should prioritize during their field works, and their work plans. There were three teams together which included, two patrol teams and one advocacy team. The advocacy team planed to travel to all the villages around Khe Shor Ter Forest, targeting at least 15 villages. This team raised awareness about species trading as well as campaigning on Ker Shor Ter forest policy which draft by the workshop participants on December 2010. This campaign aims to make people understanding about this forest policy, and on collecting people's opinions on whether the policies required amendment or additions.

Fig 5. Policy campaign meeting in target village



Fig 6. The village awareness campaign team taking a break while travelling between villages

After this activity a number of recommendations and amendments were made. Also, the women's team talked a lot about the importance of women in conservation to save this forest.

All the teams completed their activities successfully and presented their finding in a joint meeting before going back to their villages. By travelling from villages to villages it gave both KESAN and local community forest staff a better picture of how to use multi-faceted approach to manage this forest effectively.

In addition to village meetings, the teams built resting huts at every main forest entry and exit point with sign boards which indicated the location of the Community Forest and its rules. The women survey team also collected fallen orchids and replanted them around the resting huts, making it less likely they will be vandalized.

In total more than 5,000 people from 15 villages benefitted from this policy and wildlife campaign, attending the awareness raising and involving in policy discussions. The Khe Shor Ter Forest Committee directly went to the targeted villages so they could build trust and cooperation between them. Finally, this policy was distributed to all the areas not only to the villages close to Khe Shor Ter but also the whole township of Lu Thaw (Mutraw District and Mon Township, Nyaw Lay Pin District). So this policy is now considered as legally enforceable in the area. The participant names were recorded but are not included here in order to save space and time in translation. However, we have photos and video footage.

Fig 7. Security team discusses the patrol schedule and regulations

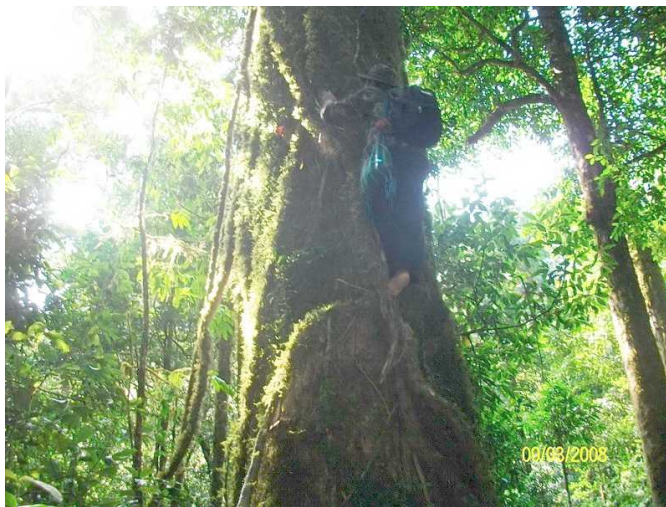


Fig 8. A team member investigates a tree for signs of poaching while on patrol

Objective 3: Establishment of regular patrolling and administrative support for the Community Forest

This activity aimed to:

- Establish an office for the Community Forest Committee
- Establish Regular Patrols to discourage poachers and timber thieves
- Conduct two annual Special Patrols for direct monitoring by the CF committees
- Monitoring of illegal activities through Regular Patrolling, and quarterly submission of findings to the CF committees

Based on the Khe Shor Ter Community Forest regulations agreed by local communities in December 2010, regular patrols were launched under the project at the village level, at the rate of between three and five per year, with findings reported back to the local Community Forest Committees. These patrols required the development of simple patrol protocols, which were facilitated by the KESAN project staff.

A significant supporting activity was the construction of the office of the Community Forest Committee, built by the local villagers. Since its construction, the patrol teams and forest committee members visited the office regularly. They built the office close to the school compound as the school principle is one of the Khe Shor Ter Community Forest Advisors and also manages this office and keeps it as training, meeting, and contact center.



Fig 9. The women's wild orchid survey team takes a rest during field work

Starting on 5 October 2011, two patrol teams comprising nine and six team members respectively went on the first field trips, which was the first ever forest security guard patrolling in the areas. The patrol team drew up their threat data collection table and went to the targeted areas.

After the patrol teams completed 10 days field trips, the results indicated that wildlife poaching was reduced dramatically based on the collection of evidence present in the areas compared to the previous years. However, one of the teams could not record the poaching incident evidence, and the local security guards and villagers have since been in the process of investigating the wildlife theft. If they could find the culprits they will take legal action against those criminals.

Since then the patrol groups are planning monthly patrol in the community forest. In addition, the patrol group could record tiger prints on at least three occasions, and one tiger feces. They claim that the biggest foot print circumference was about 17 inches. There were also evidence of banteng and gaur .

The result is that the patrol teams, which make up of a total of six leaders and 21 members, could directly participate to detect the forest and animals thieves. A number of villagers also agreed to voluntarily help with providing the information to the security team, or to personally involve in recording wildlife and timber theft. From now on, the committees will meet regularly to discuss infractions, results of patrolling and other threat issues.

Objective 4: Identify areas of forest contiguous with Khe Shor Ter Community Forest for Gibbon corridor mapping

- This activity aimed to:
- Identify areas of forest contiguous with Khe Shor Ter Community Forest
 - Map the remaining significant forest areas and intermediate forest corridors that link them to Khe Shor Ter forest
 - Establish regulations for the protection of gibbon habitat in the wider landscape outside the Community Forest

The KESAN team worked with local communities to identify the largest areas of forest that still contain gibbons and which link totally or partly to the main Community Forest area. The team decided to map these areas and intermediate corridors as wildlife dispersal routes. The approach was discussed with the villagers during the workshop in December 2010 and participants suggested the forest be linked to the main forest by streams with at least one hundred meters of riparian habitat protected from cutting on either side. On ridges, the forest should be maintained at least 200 meters wide between larger forest blocks.

Fig 5. The survey team marking the location of a corridor



Some smaller forest blocks and corridors were already destroyed however villagers reported during planning that many still remain virgin. We therefore identified degraded corridors and discussed with communities on how they could process their recovery. The decision was made that if reforestation is required, the area and possible duration will be estimated to form the basis for the 2012 work plan. These activities were undertaken at the same time as the forest land survey, and by surveys and sketch mapping by the villagers themselves.

There are a total of five corridors recorded by the patrol teams:

- Htee wor Day Corridor contiguous with the lower Nattaung range which links to the southern part of the Thu Play Wildlife Sanctuary
- Doe Sho Ko Corridor links to Lu thaw Mountain, which was established on May 2011 as an extension to the Ker Short Ter Community Forest
- Taw Mu wah Day Corridor joined with the lower range to Khaw Daw Ko Mountain, which then links east to the Nattuang range
- Tu Day Corridor is contiguous with Nattaung mountain and then joins to the Shan State Plateau
- Paw Baw Ko Corridor links to Ler Mu Hti mountain, which is a rocky mountain which is a historical site for Karen people

All these corridors are located only mostly at the south, north and eastern parts of Khe Shor Ter Forest. The villagers together with local leaders agreed to save the corridors and agreed in principle to reforest the degraded forest parts. For now they will be left unfarmed to recover naturally.

The result from this activity is that the villagers have successfully mapped five gibbon corridors which link Khe Shor Ter Forest to surrounding areas. In fact many people were not 100% satisfied with the current Community Forest boundaries because some want Khe Shor Ter Forest areas increase because they said it is not enough for bigger animals like tigers and rhino to reside. The corridors should help resolve this problem. In terms of management, each community who live close to the specific corridor has responsible to take care of the corridor and reconstruct the damaged corridor. We do not know yet if this will be effective but the Community Forest committee will monitor progress with KESAN in 2012.



Fig 10. Workshop in Mon Township. The KESAN field team can be seen introducing the community forest concept and location at the front of the group

Additional activity: Conduct workshop and training in Mon Town Ship, western Khe Shor Ter Forest

This new activity was added with the following aims:

- Introducing the work plans activities to achieve Khe Shor Ter forest establishment
- Forming the western Khe Shor Ter committees for the future establishment of communities forest in Mon Township

This area is on the western slopes of Ker Short Ter forest and falls within a different township to the current Community Forest participants. The three day workshop (one week including travelling time) was conducted with the local people in the areas and participants from different villages to introduce the idea of community co-management and protection of Ker Short Ter forest and indicate the important of the forest and how they will need to support the conservation activities in future.

Saw wee Eh Htoo conducted this workshop with villagers and local leaders at the western part of Khe Shor Ter forest under Mon Township, Naung Lay Pin district between late December 2011 and January 2012.

4. Participants

The KESAN staff team comprised core staff from the Thailand office and local coordinators:

- Saw Blaw Htoo, Activity Leader. Karen Biodiversity Expert for 10 years
- Saw Wee Eh Htoo, Biodiversity Coordinator for 3 years
- Saw Day Htoo, Biodiversity Assistant for 2 years
- Saw saw Sunday, Biodiversity Coordinator, Assistant for 1 year
- Naw P' Len Paw.
- Naw Bwey Wah.

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There were many participants and villagers participation during these eight month conservation activities. The implementing participants lists are provided in Appendix 2:

- Forest demarcation (Table 1a, 1b) = 38 implementers
- Advocacy campaign (Table 2) = 15 implementers
- Regular patrols by security teams (Table 3) = 17 implementers

Corridor mapping was conducted by as mixture of all security team members (21 in total; Table 4) and villagers from nearby villagers.

5. Outputs

- Final report including photos of the participants in field trip and workshop participant (this document).
- This activity had direct benefit to all the people who attended the workshop and field trip at a total of 38 people from 26 villages
- Boundary marking (paint and cutting) x 170 km
- Sign boards showing regulations at main entrance points x 20
- Forest/zoning maps print out for communities (plastic sheet, 2x2 m) x 20
- Security guards team with six team leaders and twenty one members was formed
- 10 Team members knew how to use GPS to Mark the locations and write notes about GPS information
- Four forest patrol activities took place
- Forest corridors are established
- Women conservation team was formed
- The Khe Shor Ter wildlife research and survey team was established
- The Khe Shor Ter community forest office was built
- Women Advocacy and policy campaign was completed from 15 villages.
- Five Gibbon distribution corridors have determined and it is in the process of recovering the damages corridors.
- Forest territories were demarcating, zoning and categorizing
- Patrol team could destroy some old trap and recorded some new evidence of wildlife thief activities. Photos of the wildlife theft were made
- Photos of endangered animals foot print were taken

6. Financial report

A detailed breakdown of expenses and all receipts and supporting documentation have been submitted separately to the PRCF for verification. Copies of these are available on request. Materials such as GPS, cameras, and video cameras were covered by KESAN. The accommodations and meeting room were all arranged by local villagers. The total cost contributed by the local people for the meeting room, hosting, fire wood for warming up and cooking food and accommodations were estimated at 8,000 Thai-Baht.

7. Discussion

The field work survey and data collection of the forest boundary was completed as planned, and the whole trip to Ker Short Ter in 2011 was successful with most of the planned

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activities completed without big problems and satisfactory. However, there were some constraints and lessons.

Firstly, the project activities were delayed about a month due to late arrival of funds, and so the weather was starting to getting bad. That resulted in some of our team member got sick on the way to Ker Short Ter from Thailand.

Secondly, heavy rain was also a major obstacle for the field surveys. It had already rained for weeks before arrived to the project site, and in the forest we had a hard time making shelters and cooking. On the way there were also two leech species, one which occupied the ground and the other living on trees, which made conditions worse. Making temporary shelter and cooking were too difficult so sometime we ate uncooked rice and slept in the rain. The forest in Ker Short Ter is thick and dense and can maintain moisture year round. Even in the summer the forest is cold but in the rainy season it is very arduous. In future we should not try to conduct forest work in the rainy season, and also make sure everybody has good equipment against rain, cold and leeches.

Thirdly, the northern survey group was mapping just about one or two hours away from a Burmese military camp so we had to listen carefully for news of the military situation to ensure we were safe. This problem is hard to avoid.

Fourthly, more people participated in the forest territories survey than was expected. We originally aimed to invite 26 people but we were joined by more people than we had expected. 12 people more people joined us for us it was very difficult to refuse people who willing to join us in the field some of them said they could carried their own food if the team did not have enough food. The team allowed them to join it so we overspent in the food categories. However, we have done this kind of good job that most people who join us looked very satisfy. Some people live here from decades but never have a chance to come to this forest and many said to us that this trip was their first ever trip in this forest. We therefore aim to include more participants in future forest trips.

Lastly, a very high percentage of women showed up in the forest discussion meeting but very few went to the forest with the team. Most of the participants for forest survey and mapping and patrolling were men. Partly this is due to other work obligations and so not having spare time. But they also did not want to go because of too much rain and leeches on the way. It may not be possible to overcome this lack of willingness for forest work, but things may be different during the dry season when conditions are better.

8. Conclusion

From April to December 2011 we got all the required support from GCA and PRCF so we had finished all the planned activities. For the coming year (2012) we so far have not yet found any funding opportunity to finish two more priority steps, which are: implementation of small project activities to reduce demand on forest along gibbon habitat corridors, and long term and further training and support to the communities of Ker Short Ter Community Forest to ensure its long term and sustainable management. If we could complete all steps that have been laid down by the communities there, the villagers will be able to stand up by their own. This is our own goal over the next three years.

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Appendix 1: Report summary

Activities	Aims	Objectives	Outcomes	Beneficiaries	
Community Forest map making and forest boundary marking and capacity building	Conduct demarcation of the Khe Shor Ter Community Forest, and initiate local forest management to improve conservation of habitat for gibbons and other species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Build up on the local team's capacity on GPS way point marking and boundary survey – Conduct land demarcation for forest mapping and print out the GIS maps for all 32 communities (two maps for the whole CF area) – Put up sign boards to indicate boundaries and rules and regulations for Community Forest and resources utilization 	Ker Shorter community forest territories survey was completed and mapping forest boundaries is made	Direct benefit to 38 people	Indirect benefit for more than one hundred people
Disseminate the result of Community Forest planning in Late 2010 and early 2011 workshop	Increased awareness of the status and location of the forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Disseminate the results of the Community Forest planning in late 2010 – Advocate against wildlife poaching, wild orchid gathering, wildlife trading, and policy campaign 	More than 21 sign boards put up around the Khe Shor Ter Forest included policy and forest boundaries	Over 500 people benefit directly from these activities	More than 2000 people benefit from these activities
Establishment of regular patrolling and administrative support for the Community Forest	Establishment of regular patrolling and administrative support for the Community Forest (2011 continues to March 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish an office for the Community Forest Committee – Establish Regular Patrols to discourage poachers and timber thieves – Conduct two annual Special Patrols for direct monitoring by the CF committees – Monitoring of illegal activities through Regular Patrolling, and quarterly submission of findings to the CF committees 	Regular patrol team was form with about 27 team members and clearer information to villagers has been passed	Over 50 People benefit directly	At least 100 people indirectly benefit from this activities
Mapping the remaining significant forest areas and intermediate forest corridors that link them to	Identify areas of forest contiguous with Khe Shor Ter Community Forest for Gibbon corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify areas of forest contiguous with Khe Shor Ter Community Forest – Map the remaining significant forest areas and intermediate forest corridors that link them to Khe Shor Ter forest 	Five Gibbon distribution corridors have determined and it is in the process of recovering the damages corridors.	More than 50 people from 10 different villages two villages per corridor	Over hundred people indirectly benefit from these activities

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Khe Shor Ter Forest	mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish regulations for the protection of gibbon habitat in the wider landscape outside the Community Forest 		directly benefit by surveying the areas	
Mon township workshop	Introducing Ker Shor Ter forest and forming the western Khe Shor Ter committees for the future establishment of communities forest in Mon Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hold introductory workshop – Get agreement in principle for future involvement in the Ker Short Ter Community Forest management 	Meeting was held with favorable response; local contacts can help organize future meetings and activities	21 community members active participate	More than 50 people in total attend

Appendix 2: Participants

Table 1a: Boundary demarcation (Flow's team)

Flow's team was combined of 14 people: 3 KESAN staff, 1 Luthaw township office staff and ten villagers from seven villages					
No	Name	Village	Village tract	Position	Gender
1	Saw Flow	KESAN	KESAN	KESAN research program coordinator	M
2	Saw Sunday	Yar Plo Der	Kaw Lei Der	Assistants of the coordinator	M
3	Saw Ya Koh	Nayo Hta	Nayo Hta	Luthaw township office staff	M
4	Saw Mu La	Kay PU	Kay Pu	Secretary of the Kay Pu village tract	M
5	Saw Ta Htoo	Kay PU	Kay Pu	Kaypu village tract committee	M
6	Saw Mya Htoo	Bo Na Der	Kay Pu	Village head man/survey team	M
7	Saw Pa Wah	How Thwen Kee	Kay Pu	How Thwen Kee in charge of the Ther Yu Kyo wildlife sanctuary	M
8	Saw Kwie Htoo	Plo Kee	Kay Pu	Plokee vice-village head man	M
9	Saw Ti Moo	Ta Keh Der	Kay Pu	Ta Keh Der village headman	M
10	Saw Kherd Moo	Baw Lay Der	Kay Pu	Baw Lay Der Security guide	M
11	Saw Pa Kyaw Moo	Baw Lay Der	Kay Pu	Baw Lay Der villagers	M
12	Saw Lay Moo	Ta Keh Der	Kay Pu	Ta keh Der security guide	M
13	Naw P' Len Paw	Len Kee	Kay Pu	(KESAN Staff)	F
14	Naw Bwey Wah	Toungoo	Toungoo	(KESAN Staff)	F

Table 1b: Boundary demarcation (Saw Blaw Htoo's team)

Saw Blaw Htoo's team comprised 24 people: 3 KESAN staff, 1 Luthaw township office staff and 20 villagers from 16 villages					
No	Name	Village	Village tract	Position	Gender
1	Saw Pler Heh	Paw Khoe Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Village tract staff	M
2	Saw Shoe Hser	Htee Khen Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Villager	M
3	Saw Ta Ku Nue	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Forest Security	M

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				Guide	
4	Saw Baw Lue	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Forest Security Guide	M
5	Saw Eu Moo	Htee Khoe Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Committee chairman	M
6	Saw Hser Ler Wah	Htee Khen Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	KESAN Staff	M
7	Saw Kya Par	Htee Shee Kee	Kay Pu	Village Expert	M
8	Saw Maung Key	Htee Bwey Kee	Kay Pu	Forest Security Guide	M
9	Saw Maung Wah	Hor Thwen Kee	Kay Pu	Villager	M
10	Saw Plaw K' waw	Poe Kla Der	Nayoe Hta	Local leader	M
11	Saw Nar Doo	Bo Na Der	Kay Pu	Villager	M
12	Saw Moo Ren	Ta May Kee	Kay Pu	Local leader	M
13	Saw Day Poe	Plo Kee	Kay Pu	Villager	M
14	Saw Lu Thay	Lo Ko	Ler Mu Plaw	Security Guide	M
15	Saw Muang Kyi	Hser Htee	Ler Mu Plaw	Security Guide	M
16	Saw Daily	Hser Htee	Ler Mu Plaw	Villagers	M
17	Saw Kin	Htee Bwey Kee	Kay Pu	Villager	M
18	Saw Day Zer	Htee Bwey Kee	Kay Pu	Research team member	M
19	Saw key yah	Hser Htee	Ler Mu Plaw	Security Guide	M
20	Saw Ray K'	Thaw Htu Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Security Guide	M
21	Naw He Khie	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Women leader	F
22	Saw Day Htoo	He Khoe Lor Der	Ler Mu Plaw	KESAN Staff	M
23	Saw Blaw htoo	He Khoe Lor Der	Ler Mu Plaw	KESAN Staff	M
24	Saw He Say	Ta Eu Der	Tay Mu Der	Township Forest Officer	M

Table 2: Khe Shor Ter Campaign Staff

No	Name	Villages	Village tract	Responsibility	Gender
1	Saw Eu Moo	Ler Mu Plaw	Ler Mu Plaw	Khe Shor Ter Community Forest Chairman	M
2	Saw Mu Lar	Beh Thaw Lo	Key Pu	Khe Shor Ter Community Forest Secondary	M
3	Naw Moo Ko Paw	Plo Kee	Key Pu	Treasurer	F
4	Saw Christain	Htee Shee	Key Pu	Auditor	M

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		Kee			
5	Saw Pah Wah	Plo Kee	Key Pu	Zoning Thayu Kyo protected area chairman	M
6	Naw Bu Lar	Ta Ken Der	Key Pu	Women Research team leader	F
7	Naw He Khie	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Women Research vice team leader	F
8	Naw Beauty Say	Taw Ku Mu Der	Key Pu	Office Manager	F
9	Naw Hser Khay Moo	Boe Na Der	Key Pu	Small Project coordinator	F
10	Saw Dah Bin	Ler Mu Plaw	Ler Mu Plaw	Small project assistant coordinator	M
11	Saw He Say	Ta Eu Der	Tay Mu Der	Khe Shor Ter Advisor Vice team head/Township Forest officer	M
12	Saw Soe Kwan Day	Htee Shee Kee	Key Pu	Police	M
13	Saw Day Day	Ple Kee	Key Pu	Police	M
14	Saw Blaw Htoo	Khe Khoe Lor Der	Ler Mu Plaw	KESAN	M
15	Saw Hser Ler Wah	Htee Khee Kee	Ler Mu Plaw	KESAN	M

Table 3: Patrol teams field work 5 - 15 Oct

Team 1 to Khe Short Ter		Team 2 to Thayu Kyo	
No	Name	No	Name
1	Saw Lu Thay	1	Saw Maung Hti
2	saw Cry	2	Saw Ter Yer
3	Saw Christain	3	Saw Maung K
4	Saw Ywin Kaw	4	Saw Myat Kaw
5	Saw Ta Ku Non	5	Saw Aye Ber
6	Saw Chaw Mae Ko	6	Saw Maung Kyi
7	Saw Day Myant Htoo	7	Saw Yacob
8	Saw Pah Eee	8	Saw Myat Doh
9	Saw Hser Ler Wah		
All total = 17 people			

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Table 4: Khe Shor Ter Security team members

No	Name	Village	Village Tract	Responsible
1	Saw Maung Kyie	Baw Lay Der	Key Pu	Security member
2	Saw Ko Lar Pyine	Baw Lay Der	Key Pu	Security member
3	Saw Kher Pan	Taw Ku Mu Der	Key Pu	Security member
4	Saw Moo Let	Taw Ku Mu Der	Key Pu	Security member
5	Saw Aye Ber	Htee Shee Kee	Key Pu	Security member
6	Saw Baw Nay Htoo	Htee Shee Kee	Key Pu	Security member
7	Saw Lu Thay	Htee Khen kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Security member
8	Saw Heh Kyi	Hser Hti	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member
9	Saw Pah Ka Htoo	Hser Hti	Ler Mu Plaw	Security member
10	Saw Pah Bor Loo	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member
11	Saw Shee Nay Moo	Htee Khen kee	Ler Mu Plaw	Security member
12	Saw Htie Loo	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member
13	Saw thin Wah	Htee Bwey Kee	Key Pu	Security member
14	Saw Ter Yer	Htee Bwey Kee	Key Pu	Security member
15	Saw Maung Yaw	Shoe Per Ko	Key Pu	Security member
16	Saw Thay Yu	Shoe Per Ko	Key Pu	Security member
17	Saw Pah Noy	Bor Na Der	Key Pu	Security member
18	Naw Sha Pree Wah	Plo Kee	Key Pu	Security member
19	Saw Htaw Lo Ko	Bee Ko Der	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member
20	Saw Chu Tha	Bee Ko Der	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member
21	Saw Nor Kin	Thet Kee	Saw Mu Plaw	Security member