



FINAL REPORT

Living with Elephants

**Supporting Human-Elephant Coexistence along
Jharkhand-Bengal-Orissa migratory corridor**

Project Period: 1st January 2018 to 31st December 2018

Date of report: 1st March 2019

Coordinator & Principle Investigator

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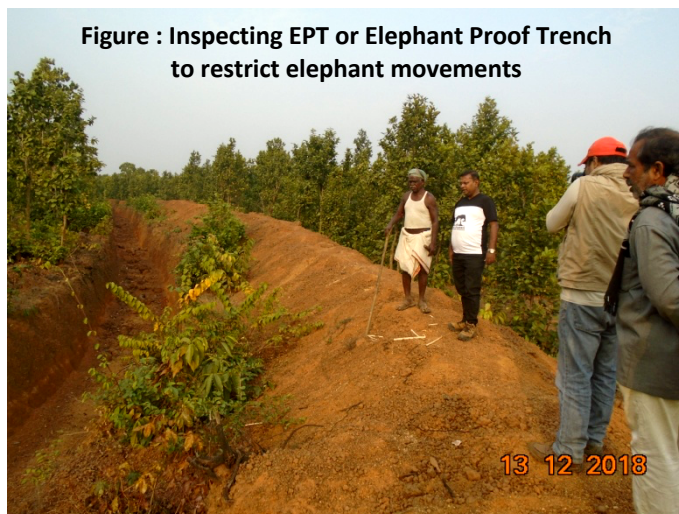
2. List the overall and specific conservation needs this project addressed.

Asian Elephant, 'National Heritage Animal' of India, is listed as Endangered in IUCN RDB and Schedule I species under Wildlife Protection Act, India (1972). Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve is the only elephant reserve in West Bengal for the Eastern India population of Asian Elephant. In last 5 years elephant population here increased by more than 69% (i.e. 118+ in 2012 to 198+ in 2018) and extended their home range in human dominated landscape and other non-forest areas.

These elephants are subdivided into 155+ migratory populations, 20-25+ Mayurjharna population and 23+ residential populations with several subgroups which make Human-Elephant 'Conflict' (HEC)



Figure : Map of Mayurjharna ER and elephant movement routes



mitigation more challenging. These elephants enter South-West Bengal (SWB) from neighbouring state of Jharkhand (JHK) through Mahilong (JHK)-Kalimati (WB); Chandil (JHK)-Matha (WB); Jhunjhaka (JHK)-Banduan (WB); Dalapani (JHK)-Kankrajhore (WB) corridors.

This population is <20% of the state elephant population, but claims more than 50-55% damages. We are trying to find out the ways to 'Conflict' mitigation and '0' retaliatory killing.

The project site includes above mentioned ecologically important inter-state elephant migration corridors which links Singbhum Elephant Reserve, Jharkhand and Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve, West Bengal (414.06sq.km.) and its extended 'Zone of influence' (1436sq.km).

Since July 2016 the West Bengal forest department blocked the elephant migration passage EPT and human-barrier with fire torches to delay the entry of elephant in West Bengal from Jharkhand for 'conflict' management. The decision caused limited resource availability to this long-ranging animal and also increased the depredation in the corridor-dependent villages. Our primary objectives were to study the vulnerability of these inter-state migratory corridors and secure a safe and free passage for the migratory elephant herds and minimising the anthropogenic activities like timber-poaching, conversion of forest lands to domestic lands, installation of illegal energized fences or any sort of obstruction on the route of elephants.



Figure: Elephant migration corridors has been converted to agricultural land

This IEF project is an 'Emergency Initiative' to secure the safe and free passage to the migratory elephant herds through existing Jharkhand-West Bengal-Orissa Inter-State Elephant Corridors. We studied the status of Orissa-West Bengal elephant corridor near Nayagram (West Bengal) and group composition of specific elephant herd using the route. We realised, apart from conservation research, there is a need of awareness, capacity building programme to reduce HEC and also implement alternate method to minimise the depredation in these migratory corridors dependent villages.



Figure: Two adult male elephants electrocuted during crop raiding

The project is important to save and restore corridor forests of elephants and mitigate Human-Elephant Interaction. We understand the need to develop updated 'Elephant Distribution Map and 'Conflict' Intensity Zone Map for better HEI management and upscale existing community sensitization programme for corridor dependent villages to adopt 'conflict' mitigation techniques

and strengthen 'Anti-depredation Squad' (called CRU: Conservation Response Unit) to secure the safe passage of elephants.

3. Summarize the goals and objectives and describe any changes in goals and objectives from the original proposal.

Project Goals	Objectives	Changes
Find out the ways to secure the safe passage to migratory elephant herds through the existing inter-state corridors. Suggest suitable alternatives of traditional techniques for HEC mitigation to the stakeholders. We will also suggest alternative to secure alternative of inserting physical barrier on state border to restrict elephant migration.	Ecological restoration of elephant corridor forest, develop knowledge of 'Elephant Distribution Map' and 'Conflict Intensity Zone Map' and effectiveness of Community capacity building, resource management and human-elephant coexistence.	No Change. The project goals were achieved successfully in the project sites.
Develop a better elephant habitat management plan for ecological restoration of degraded corridor forests to ensure fodder, shelter and other resource availability for the elephant herds.	Re-assessment of ecological condition of elephant corridor forest & habitat management /restoration: Study of the Asian Elephant fodder status, availability of water & saltlicks, anthropogenic pressure on elephant corridor forests which will be documented for mapping. We will also initiate ecological restoration of the elephant habitat including reintroduction of elephant fodders which were identified during previous years study.	Presently, restoration of elephant habitat and reintroduction of elephant fodders has been done in some strategic locations where elephant herds stay for a longer time period. It is difficult to restore or monitor entire corridor forest with small team or limited funds. We are working with support from West Bengal Forests Department in some sample sites and expecting that the positive outcome will encourage them to replicate the same new areas.
Estimation of local and migratory	Migratory herds & residential	No Change.

Project Goals	Objectives	Changes
<p>elephant population.</p> <p>The area specific depredation management plan development and implementation in sample sites.</p>	<p>elephant population estimation & group composition study:</p> <p>We intend to develop updated 'Elephant Distribution Map' and 'Conflict Intensity Zone Map' to help forest managers and policy makers to develop need based management plan.</p> <p>To develop an effective management plan we need to enumerate all sub-groups and establish their home ranges.</p> <p>During the survey, total number of elephants in a herd along with the group composition will be recorded to understand the population trend and sex ratio.</p>	<p>The objective was achieved completely.</p> <p>Only the 'Elephant Distribution Map' and 'Conflict Intensity Zone Map' review is needed as elephant movement calendar is completely changed in 2017-18.</p> <p>For example, the 60% to 80% of entire elephant population stayed 290 days out of 295 days (<i>from April 2018 to 15th January 2019</i>) in Medinipur Forest Division and the remaining population is migrating in entire range.</p> <p>It makes the HEC management more challenging to us.</p>
<p>We intend to change the retaliatory attitude for villagers and achieve '0' retaliatory killing of elephant and minimise human life and property damage by 50% in coming 3 years.</p>	<p>Community capacity building, sensitization programme on habitat protection, resource management and human-elephant coexistence:</p> <p>Sample villages from 'High-Moderate-Low Elephant Distribution Area' with high intensity of 'conflict' will be chosen to do capacity building programme to mitigate human-elephant hostility. We intend to implement new ideas developed during previous years study by</p>	<p>No Change.</p> <p>We achieved 100% of objective successfully.</p>

Project Goals	Objectives	Changes
	<p>replacing traditional mitigation policies by modern technologies. We will facilitate training and installation of different low-cost crop/village guarding system in sample villages for protection of house and crop-field.</p> <p>Village education programme will be upscale to all interaction prone districts of Southern West Bengal. We will arrange participatory awareness programme through seminar/workshop/photography /painting/literature competition and develop education pack and documentary for distribution along with communication and publicity materials.</p> <p>We will also encourage young conservationist to enhance their research skills by volunteering.</p> <p>Orientation & training of 'Anti-depredation Squad': We will organise orientation & training of 'Anti-depredation Squad' formed during IEF project (2017) & arrange training programme for five more 'ADS' members formed by villagers to mitigate HEC: We will also strengthen 'Anti-depredation Squad' in Dalapani – Kankrajhore and other inter-state migration corridor and one mobile unit to monitor and secure safe passage of elephants during migration.</p>	

4. For each objective, describe the specific actions taken to achieve that objective.

Objectives	Specific actions taken to achieve that objective
<p>The prime objective of the project is to find out the ways to secure the safe passage of migratory elephant herds through existing inter-state corridors and suggest suitable alternatives of physical barrier on state border installed by government of West Bengal to restrict elephant migration.</p>	<p>We have done a preliminary baseline survey of the corridors and interacted with the adjacent villages to conduct sensitization and capacity building programme.</p> <p>We have communicated with forest managers and local villagers to remove the blockage in elephant corridors and give safe passage to the elephant herds. Finally, the physical barriers from the inter-state border had been removed and the safe passage was given to the migratory elephant herds.</p>
<p>Study the elephant population, ecological condition, fodder availability etc. for habitat management and develop updated database and maps of the inter-state elephant corridors. We intend to develop the recommendation to mitigate human-elephant hostility, for example, we will develop a seasonal movement calendar of elephants which can be used for agricultural planning and protection.</p>	<p>We have enumerated the elephant population in project area through direct sighting. The enumeration of resident elephant has done but their home range marking is not completed yet. We have also documented the fodder species available in the corridor forests.</p>
<p>Intensive community capacity building in corridor dependant villages and awareness workshop to minimize the impact of elephant depredation and human-elephant hostility by 50% comparative to last years.</p>	<p>We have conducted several awareness programmes and capacity building programme for villagers. We have documented the resource dependency (i.e. NTFP, fuel-woods etc.) of villagers on elephant habitat.</p> <p>We have also identified the sample villages and introduced low-cost mitigation techniques like unpalatable crops, cash crops and fore-alarm system. They have adopted and successfully implementing of alternate ways to mitigate human-elephant 'conflict' like 'chili fumes' etc. to deter elephants from crop field. The study of bee sound effect as sound deterrent on elephant</p>

	herds also tried in the area but it need some modification.
Set up a model 'Early Response Squad' to minimise the depredation during elephant migration in human dominated landscape.	As per time line, the ERS will be active from the monsoon crop season. In June, we have communicated the local villagers, forest managers and collaborative NGOs to identify the village to form the ERS. At present we are planning to conduct the training workshop for the ERS members. Finally, the name has been changed to 'Conservation Response Unit'.
Develop opportunities for local students to work as volunteers in the project.	To develop local conservation stewards we have conducted several capacity-building programmes for local young people in colleges, high schools and villages. They got a basic training on monitoring the elephant population migration and human-elephant hostility in their locality.

5. Describe any activities that differ from the original proposed actions and explain the reason for the change.

The schedule was little bit disturbed for a month due to government electoral process in the project area.

Apart from that, this year the elephants followed a new route during their return journey to Jharkhand. The route has a good partially continuous forest of *Shorea robusta*. But, the local residents are too much curious about the elephant as they are seeing the elephant herd first time and they gathered in more than 8,000 during elephant driving, which make elephant driving more challenging. We included this new route into project site and started analyzing the collected data on vegetation, conflicts etc.

No other changes took place in activities and actions.

6. Describe the conservation outcomes for elephants, other wildlife, habitat and human communities, and list major findings and accomplishments to date.

The Asian Elephant is the most widely distributed subspecies, currently occurring in fragmented forest patches on the Asian mainland, from India and Nepal, east to Vietnam and Malaysia. A recent estimate for the global population size of the Asian elephant was 41,410 to 52,345 animals. The estimated population size in India 26,390–30,770 and the population size in project area is 198+ in 2017-18.

The villagers got an opportunity for alternate livelihood development to minimise corridor forest resource dependency. The project is playing an important role to protect and restore the degraded corridor forests and also to reduce resource dependency of villagers by promoting alternate livelihoods. The interactive and in-depth community awareness, sensitization and capacity building programme to reduce the intensity of conflicts is gradually changing the attitude of people and reached 'ZERO' retaliatory killing for last 2 years.

'Elephant Distribution Map' and 'Conflict Intensity Zone Map' developed during project will help forest managers and policy makers to develop need based management plan.

Major accomplishments for this project period:

- 🐘 *'ZERO' retaliatory killing of elephants in last year.*
- 🐘 *Successful implementation of alternate ways to mitigate human-elephant 'conflict' like 'chili fumes' etc. to deter elephants from crop field.*
- 🐘 *Effective implementation of elephant location information through SMS at ground level.*
- 🐘 *Continuous updating and upgrading of human-elephant interaction mitigation techniques due to behavioral changes in elephant herds.*
- 🐘 *We have already reached more than 50,000 stakeholders with elephant conservation message.*
- 🐘 *The study of bee sound effect as sound deterrent on elephant herds*
- 🐘 *I have selected to receive a award and felicitation on 31st January 2019 from Directorate of Forests, Govt. of West Bengal for contribution to elephant conservation.*

**7. Approximately how many humans/communities are/were impacted by your project?
Approximately how many elephants are/were impacted by your project?**

Approximately 56 villages covered so far and approximately 50 thousand people were served by the project by introducing prior alert system and more than 300 people were directly interacted to sensitize, capacity building programme on HEC mitigation.

It is a slow process to introduce new techniques as the villagers have a blind faith on their traditional system. We hope within coming 6 months we can fully set up a sample village to demonstrate the HEC technologies.

We have offered different education opportunities for 'Anti-depredation Squad' formed during IEF project (2017) & five more newly formed 'ADS' members. They are learning to make and install 'Early-alarm System', trip-alarm etc. The villagers were also offered knowledge on livelihood, crop alteration, save period of cultivation, unpalatable long-awned (bristles) paddy, chilly etc. through training and field verification. We have developed (not distributing now) a short documentary on HEI which is shown as a conservation message. We have already covered 56 villages to conduct community education programme. We also organized awareness

programme through seminar, photography, painting competition. We also offered young conservationist to enhance research capacity by working with us.

Age Group (both gender)	Unit	Number	Activities
Upto 6 years	Primary School x 22	2239	Film screening, awareness programme, Sit & draw etc
14 to 18 years	Secondary School & Higher Secondary School x 17	14983	Interaction/discussion and film screening on elephant conservation
Above 18 years	Local club x 12	32000 (approx)	Discussion on village specific HEI problems & mitigation ideas.
Above 50 years	Village		
Women above 18 years	Village		

The project site covers the migration range of 197+ elephants (Source: All India Synchronized Elephant Population Estimation – 2017). Presently the population reached 215+ (January 2019) in number including migratory herd of 165+ individuals. Primarily these herds are protected by the project work (monitoring, tracking, securing route and maintaining good public relation). Unfortunately, we could not avoid death of 2 elephants by accidental electrocution and 1 elephant cub by dehydration.

8. Describe any problems discovered or that occurred during this grant period.

In true sense, we did not face any difficulties to work either on elephants or human. But, we faced some community agitation immediate after the crop depredation by resident elephants. We also experienced our helplessness when a man was killed by a tusker elephant. If we have any medical support or ambulance van support during elephant driving, we may save the life of the person.

Apart from that, the Indian Supreme Courts' banned on fire-torches also creates a temporary trouble during elephant driving.

9. Was your project successful? State short and long-term goals that you are using to evaluate your accomplishments.

We have achieved project goals on time and already secured the safe passage for elephants in inter-state borders and achieved '0' retaliatory killing of the elephants till date. Though the death of human life has increased to 13 numbers (April 2018 – January 2019).

Short-term goals to evaluate accomplishments:

1. Change the retaliatory attitude of villagers and achieve '0' retaliatory killing of elephant and minimize human life and property damage by 50% in coming 3 years: During project period,

only one person was killed by elephants and no incidents of retaliatory killing took place. During evaluation we considered it as a project success.

2. Securing the safe passage to migratory elephant herds through the existing inter-state corridors was one of the priorities of the project. In this current year, the inter-state barricade to restrict elephant migration has fewer impacts on elephant migration. The Anti-Depredation Squad stayed in the region for more than 30 days continuously, but they were mostly engaged in tracking elephant movements in night to protect the crops from damage rather than blocking the migratory routes.
3. Estimation of local and migratory elephant population and elephant depredation management development & implementation in sample sites is also a vital goal of the project to develop a management plan for Human-Elephant Interaction. The achieved the objective partially and still working on the same to understand the group composition.

Long-term goals that to evaluate accomplishments.

1. Suggest suitable alternatives of inserting physical barrier on state border to restrict elephant migration.
2. Develop better habitat management plan for ecological restoration of degraded corridor forests to ensure fodder, shelter and other resource availability for the elephant herds.

10. Based on this Project, what is the “next step” for this project and does it have implications for future conservation actions?

The current project is an emergency initiative to secure elephant migration routes in Jharkhand-West Bengal border. We will focus on the securing migratory passage with the West Bengal itself. As discussed earlier, the most of the migratory passages are converted human dominated landscape from forest land. The villagers too put illegal high-tension energized fence, poisons etc. on elephant routes to divert the herd movement away from their villages or farms. We will start the campaign against such activities during this project tenure and upscale the direct activities in field in coming future.

We know that the 1 year or 2 years are not enough to study, draw management plan and implementation. In the coming year we will do ecological restoration of the elephant corridor forests and integrated habitat management. We will also conduct higher number of community capacity building programme to develop alternate livelihood options and also implement the ‘conflict’ mitigation recommendation in sample villages.

We have experienced ‘ZERO’ death of elephants by electrocution, railways accident and retaliatory actions for couple of months but we will also need to focus on ‘ZERO’ human casualties in coming years.

11. Provide at least one human interest story. This story should enable the reader to identify with the people, a problem, day-to-day situations, achievements or a funny or strange occurrence during the course of the project. Examples: a story about when the bull elephant

put his tusk through the window of the research vehicle or the lion with a snare on his leg and the many weeks it took to find the animal and remove the snare or a specific family who benefitted due to the project. If available, please include a photo of the incident described.

The elephant conservation work is one of riskiest as well as interesting work to do. Every day we are experiencing the mind game between elephant and human. The corridor forest near Jharkhand-West Bengal border was monitored by forest departmental staffs to restrict the



Forest Ranger Mr. Aditya Rajak

migration during crop season. The elephants changed the strategy to enter West Bengal and a group of 30-40 elephant are splits into several groups with 5-7 elephants in each group. These small groups are moving atleast 5kms away from the traditional entry points and then enter the West Bengal without any obstruction. The intelligence of the gentle animal is really amazing.

The person on our left is a 65 years old person who got special appointment after his retirement at age of 60yrs as Forest Range. He is working on elephant for more than 30 years and the government using his expertise to secure safe passage of elephants in Mayurjharna

Elephant Reserve and approximately 38kms migratory route in non-forest areas. I personally observed how he communicates with the elephants and I believe the elephants can understand him too. I am mentioning the person in this report because this year during elephant driving when we faced a tusker elephant whose attitude towards human was quite unfriendly and chased us in an open field only this person stopped the elephant with a single fire torch. He took risk of his life to save him team members. Though the elephant was very aggressive and killed a villager at 2:45 am same night in front of us.

12. In 500 words or less, summarize the progress and results achieved. This will be used for media and donor recruitment.

Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve, the only elephant reserve in West Bengal for Eastern India population, is gradually losing its resources and potentials too. The number of elephants in 'Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve' (414.06sq.km.) and extended 'Zone of influence' (1436sq.km) has increased by approximately 67.80% during last 08 years (i.e. 118+ in 2010 to 198+ in 2017). The project site links Singbhum Elephant Reserve, Jharkhand and Mayurjharna Elephant Reserve, West Bengal through four elephant migration corridors. Since July 2016, West Bengal government blocks these corridors by 'Energised fence', 'Elephant Proof Trench', human-barrier with fire torches etc. to restrict inter-state elephant migration which turns the elephants more aggressive and increase the depredation in the corridor-dependent villages.

This IEF project aims to secure existing Jharkhand-West Bengal Inter-State Elephant Corridors through habitat management, and stakeholders' capacity building for Human-Elephant Coexistence. Prime objective of the project is to find out the ways to mitigate Human-Elephant 'Conflict' in the corridor dependent villages, secure safe passage for the elephants and conduct training programme for villagers to strengthen model 'Anti-depredation Squad'.

During our studies, we found that, Dalapani (Jharkhand)-Kalrajhore (West Bengal) is only active elephant corridor with high priority of conservation. Majority of migratory herds take this route to enter West Bengal. The corridor has more than 37 species of elephant fodder and the forest is a continuous one in entire Jhargram division (Bhulaveda and Belpahari forest range). In 2018 approx, 125+ elephants used the corridor for to and fro journey. The elephant herd consists of approx 18+ migratory elephants with short home range use Mahilong (Jharkhand)-Kalimati (West Bengal) corridor frequently in post-monsoon to pre-winter and Chandil (Jharkhand)-Matha (West Bengal) and Jhunjhaka (Jharkhand) – Banduan (West Bengal) elephant corridors are no longer exists in the West Bengal region.

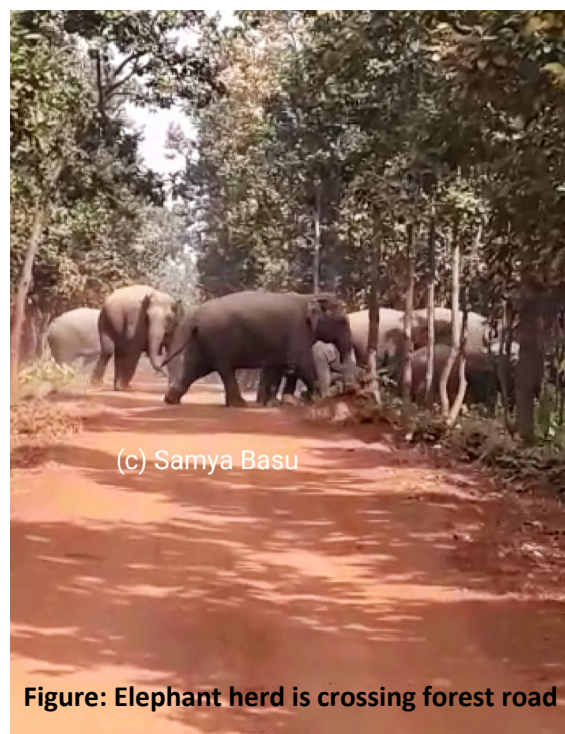


Figure: Elephant herd is crossing forest road

The project succeeded to secure free passage to the migratory elephant herds in the inter-state elephant migration corridor in Jharkhand-West Bengal border areas, which facilitate the elephant movements. The community participation in these corridor forest villagers was really appreciable for securing the safe and free passage to the migratory elephant herds. It is also great news that no retaliatory killing of elephant took place in 2017-18 (till July of 2018). After a stay of 7 to 9 months, we estimated 11 calves with the herds were returned to Jharkhand, which also indicates that the natural conditions are favourable for elephants in the project site and extended home range.

The community capacity building programme conducted till date were focused on HEC mitigation techniques like low-cost crop-guarding system, fore-alarm system, alternate livelihood practices, crop alteration, save period of cultivation of cash crops, unpalatable long-awned (bristles) paddy, chilly etc. through training and field verification in corridor dependent villages to mitigate human elephant hostility. The project has an important role in communication and confidence building of stakeholders to minimize retaliatory attitude. During community interaction, we explained '*how we can change the conflicts to coexistence*' through few precautionary activities. We are

developing local conservation stewards to monitor the elephant population migration and human-elephant hostility.

14. List all organizations associated with this project and their roles in the project.

<i>Associated Organization</i>	<i>Role</i>
National Council of Science Museum, Government of India	1. Community capacity building (development of fore-alarm, elephant presence detector etc.) programme and training of volunteers.
Directorate of Forests, Government of West Bengal.	1. Supporting the project through knowledge sharing, infrastructural supports and providing local staffs. 2. Direct involvement as stakeholder and collaborative arrangement of conservation education/capacity building programme.
Central Rice Research Institute, Orissa	1. Knowledge sharing about the unpalatable long-bristles paddy varieties and interested in farmer's orientation from elephant depredation zones.
Local cable channels, FM radio, electronic and print media	1. Awareness generation among local people and other stakeholders. 2. Publicity of project in local areas.
Local NGOs and institution	1. Development of agricultural planning according to elephant migration calendar. 2. Resource support for alternate livelihood development.
	1. Network with the stakeholders and participate in the awareness and capacity building programmes.
Undergraduate Colleges and Universities.	1. Capacity building programmes for students and engage them as volunteers in the conservation project.

15. Include an itemized financial report of International Elephant Foundation funds spent as a separate page of the report.

BUDGET ITEM	IEF Grant	Comment
Staff costs	\$2175	
Travel expenses for survey, networking, capacity building,	\$1560	West Bengal Forest Department provided motorbike during

BUDGET ITEM	IEF Grant	Comment
		elephant tracking in forest roads. We only need to refill the fuel tank. By this time, the fuel price increased by 10% approx.
Boarding and meal cost during field survey, awareness etc	\$1800	Forest department & local NGOs provided a basic accommodation in their offices or locations at a concessional rate during community awareness and habitat survey.
Supplies (Consumable)	\$1150	It is difficult to restore, fodder plantation or monitor entire corridor forest with small team or limited funds. We are working with support from West Bengal Forests Department in some sample sites and expecting that the positive outcome will encourage them to replicate the same new areas.
Services (itemize) Communication materials like posters, leaflets, booklets, pamphlets, banners, stickers. Pre project evaluation of community attitude towards HEC and Human-Elephant Interaction intensity. Community support/ facilitation programme for underprivileged tribal indigenous children of human-elephant conflict zone	\$1550	Communication & awareness materials printing done and distributed. Project evaluation of community attitude and HEI intensity has been completed by questionnaire basis. Several community support / facilitation programme for underprivileged tribal indigenous children has been done.
Capacity building workshop	\$1250	-
Miscellaneous expenses Meeting with stakeholders group, communication with press, introductory	\$500	Meeting with the entire stakeholders group is always a ongoing passage.

BUDGET ITEM	IEF Grant	Comment
materials for media (TV &radio)		
TOTAL	\$9985	\$9985

16. Submit at least five high resolution digital images (350kb or over) representative of the Project as separate individual files for each 6 month and final report. Do not send the same photos for multiple reports. If possible, please include at least one photo with an elephant in the frame that demonstrates your project activities.

- Image 01_Samya Basu with other forest department official is inspecting the electrocuted elephants
- Image 02_The Forest Minister, Govt. of West Bengal inaugurated elephant statue in the forestry day programme.
- Image 03_Awareness Programme in village with teachers, students and parents in presence Deputy Forest Ranger
- Image 04_Samya Basu interacting with affected farmers
- Image 05_Distribution of chilli flakes fumigants as elephant deterrent

17. Submit at least one video clip least 2 minutes in length for each 6 month and final report. Do not send the same video for multiple reports. The video can cover anything you think IEF and/or the general public might find interesting as long as it relates to the project funded by IEF and includes the following:

- Introduce yourself and the title of your project
- State the purpose of the project
- Please very briefly acknowledge the International Elephant Foundation.
- Must have either audio or subtitles
- If the audio is not in English or if it is difficult to understand or to hear, you must provide a written transcript in English.
- Do not add music to your video.
- Please try to include footage of elephants when possible

Please remember that the general public and donors are fascinated by the work you do and your knowledge of and experience with elephants. They want to learn about the projects that help elephants and see how their donation is being used. You can explain the goals, objectives and significant outcomes of your project, or take us through a day in the life of a patrol or your

interactions with community members, or tell us why your project has greater implications for elephant conservation.

Use your imagination to tell us your very special conservation story.

Most videos are uploaded in YouTube. The video link is shared.

17. Do you intend to publish and/or present your findings at a conference or symposia? Please provide us information about the journal/conference/symposia and a timeframe. Please send a copy of all future publications that result from this study.

Yes. I will definitely share the project findings through publication in leading journals and interactive audio-visual presentation in conference, seminar etc. once the project is completed. We have already presented the present work in 'University Grants Commission, Government of India' sponsored seminar for Zoology students of different college in West Bengal. In September presented the 'Elephant Problems and Human Response' seminars in National Council Science Museum', Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. We have presented the findings to West Bengal Forest Department too.

18. Has your project received any media coverage? If so, provide copies of the articles, videos, etc complete with web links if the coverage was online.

The HEI seminar in Bankura district was covered by 'Doordarshan' (A Government News Channel). Only local broadcasting channels and print media published basic news of project. Different media has covered our project on elephant conservation.



Figure 1: Aajkaal, December 17th, 2018

Expert visits S Bengal to take stock of man-jumbo conflict

Sujay Khanra

West Midnapore: With 15 human deaths in Jhargram and eight in West Midnapore so far this year due to elephant attacks, foresters have a tough job at hand to check man-elephant conflict. More so, because the Supreme Court recently banned the use of 'hulla parties' to drive away elephants.

A forest department official said that this year, too, 125 elephants from Jharkhand's Dalma have come to West Midnapore. Of them, 90 have been located in Odisha, while 35 are in Nayagram.

Recently, Samya Basu, a biologist with Asian Elephant Conservation Foundation, visited the area to interact with villagers and make them aware about the need to protect elephants' corridors and the apex court order.

Basu and his team members visited the forest of Araberi and collected footprints of elephants from there. Besides, they also took stock of the damages being



This year, 125 elephants from Jharkhand have come to West Midnapore

done by the jumbos in the local villages. "We made the villagers understand that the forest department is just following Supreme Court order as far as use of hulla parties is concerned," said Basu.

Basu's efforts were supported by Rufford Foundation, International Elephant Foundation and People's Trust For Endangered Species among others.

Divisional forest officer, Rabindranath Saha, said that many villagers in the region have shifted to potato cultivation from paddy. "Still, the jumbos raid villagers' homes in search of paddy," he added.

Recently, CM Mamata Banerjee had instructed the foresters to take all steps to check human casualties due to man-elephant conflict.

Figure: Times of India, December 17th, 2018

YouTube: <https://youtu.be/l8JJr7YJcmY>
 <https://youtu.be/AvLQ-76SgbY>
 <https://youtu.be/uKj4ksuJ8dg>
 <https://youtu.be/D70bWIYZgww>
 (many other link will be uploaded shortly in YouTube)