

CEPF Final Project Completion Report



Organization Legal Name	<i>Bring the Elephant Home Foundation</i>
Project Title	Conservation Leadership Program (CLP)
CEPF GEM No.	CEPF-034
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CEPF Region: Asia Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction:

8.2: Provide core support for the organizational development of domestic civil society organizations.

Grant Amount: 19,950 USD

Project Dates: 1 May 2015 - 30 June 2016

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

(list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project)

Chong Sa Dao Communities. As the main beneficiary of the project and key partners in project implementation, village leaders and community members from village 1 (Thatung Na) and village 5 (Ban Kang Pla Kod) of Chong Sa Dao Sub-district, Kanchanaburi formed a conservation team to tackle human-elephant conflict (HEC) around Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary. The group met on a monthly basis to discuss and plan actions to reduce the negative impacts from HEC.

FORRU of Chiang Mai University. FORRU organized 'Automated Forest Restoration' workshop in order to facilitate collaboration among technologists, and restoration ecologists and research team.

External coach. An expert facilitator, Ms Sureerat Kritsanarangsana, conducted the Training Need Assessment (TNA) workshop at the beginning of the project implementation and provided consultation during the implementation period.

Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary. The role of superintendent and rangers were to support and involve conservation leaders in conservation activities. The National Wildlife Conservation day, hosted by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, was held at Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary and the leaders were actively involved in the preparation and participation. The sanctuary initially helped to facilitate the cross learning tour to Phluuang Wildlife sanctuary.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project contributed to CEPF *Strategic Direction 8: provide core support for the organizational development of domestic civil society organizations*. During the project implementation, Bring the Elephant Home Foundation (BTEH) undertook capacity development training for its staff and engaged local conservation champions to work together in conservation leadership teams. The first year of *Conservation Leadership Program (CLP)* is made possible with financial support from CEPF that enables BTEH to engage and reach out relevant stakeholders in the HEC zones. The core task force compiled of villagers, students and village leaders from Village 1 & 5. The group called themselves 'Fuen Fua Chang Pa — Wild Elephant and Restoration Group'. This is an informal group that was created as an output from leadership team discussion. The group, administrated by Chong Sa Dao community leaders, serves as a social platform for information sharing about wild elephants and related conservation issues in Kanchanaburi. The number of group members is expanding. Several members of the group are working together to create a robust and authorized working group with assistance from the unit under the Ministry of Interior to work on policy and obtain access to national budget allocation.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

The impact occurs on multiple levels.

- **Individual**

The trained conservation leaders were empowered to initiate conservation protects — fundraising and volunteer engagement. They learned new skills by working together to undertake action research to access the status of the conflict between farmers and wild elephants. With new knowledge gained from visit different field sites, leaders embraced the vision of living in harmony with wild elephants. Despite the increased crop raiding and property damage, the attitude of the local people is shifting from feeling threatened by the presence of wild elephants to wanting to find smart solutions to reduce HEC non-violently. In October 2015, the leaders conducted an assessment and interviewed 410 people. 87% of the interviewees feel that it is important to invest in elephant conservation because elephants attract eco-tourists and conservation initiatives. This is mostly due to the fact that the local villagers have a long history of coexisting harmoniously with the elephants and the fact that the elephant is considered a cultural icon of Thailand.

To deal with the HEC issue, the leaders work with villagers to form a monitoring group and advocate each other about the importance of wild elephants. Another direct benefit from participating in the community-based conservation program is income generation. The leaders received small stipends, and locals earned added income from hosting hundred of volunteers.

- **Ecosystems**

El Niño in 2015 led to severe drought in Kanchanaburi, caused depletion of water, severe forest fires, habitat losses and increased frequency of crop raiding by wild elephants. Leaders, hundreds of volunteers and the Royal Thai Army built four check dams in the degraded forest where the waterway was dried up completely in the dry season. The constructed check dams were able to reduce water flow velocity and creating small reservoirs. In June 2016, after some heavily rainfall, the waterway is filled with water as the dams reduce the runoff volume.

To respond to the environmental degradation and soil erosion issues, thousand of vetiver grass (*Vetiveria nigriflora*) splits were cultivated. In the June 2015, the leaders and volunteers planted thousands of native tree species as part of the volunteer conservation program to rehabilitate the degraded forest.

Planned Goal (as stated in the approved proposal)

The goal of the CLP project — Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary has a healthy, balanced ecosystem in, which provides a suitable habitat for wild elephants and where human elephant conflicts are rare.

4. Actual progress toward Goal at completion

At the end of project completion, no wild elephants around Tha Tung Na ranger station were reported to get harm by human-caused. Although from March – May 2015, the hottest months of the year, elephants roamed outside the wildlife sanctuary more frequent. A survey titled ‘*Community Engagement Lab: Plantation Owners in Conflict with Crop-raiding Elephants*’, conducted by Antoinette van de Water with support from conservation leaders, revealed 50% of farm owners want elephants to be eradicated. With urgency to address HEC issues, conservation leaders took initiative to raise awareness on wild elephants conservation. The group actively organized several key collaborative events such as – adding water for elephants, elephant road crossing observation, fund raising for bike for elephant conservation, tree planting, check dams building, and study tours on HEC at Phluang Wildlife sanctuary and Kaeng Kra Jan national park.

Planned Objectives (as stated in the approved proposal)

- A network of 6-8 trained conservation leaders is established to facilitate forest restoration and human elephant conflict mitigation projects in and around Tha Thung Na ranger station of Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary.
- BTEH has the institutional capacity to realize its goals in a more efficient way.

5. Actual progress toward Objectives at completion

At the end of the one-year project, nine conservation leaders were recruited and trained. The leaders facilitated two study trips and brought together relevant-stakeholders to learn two models

about HEC. The first study trip was organized for 30 people to learn beehive fencing to deter wild elephants in Phluang Wildlife sanctuary. The second study tour was held at Kaeng Kra Kan National Park where the leaders and communities learned about using semi-permanent fences to protect elephants from raiding crops and properties. The Wild elephant conservation center at PalaU, Petchburi province, managed by WCS Thailand, was extremely helpful in facilitating the HEC lesson learned. The leaders facilitated the HEC round table discussion at the end of the study tour. The research team from Phluang Wildlife research station later became mentor on beehive fence for BTEH and leaders.

Tha Thung Na ranger station and Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary were invited to share information about wild elephants, conservation and restoration in the workshop and conservation events. Likewise, the leaders collaborated with the sanctuary in the preparation of Thailand national Wildlife Day in March 2016.

BTEH recruited a full time conservation manager to facilitate field works and overall administration, while the utilize conservation leaders to deliver community based activities. The CLP allowed BTEH to grow professionally on project management. BTEH hosted online fundraising campaign to support beehive fence project and conducted several fundraising events to support wild elephants conservation with Chong Sa Dao communities. The BTEH staffs attended a workshop with FORRU on forest restoration, media training, action research on community engagement and leadership development.

During the CLP project period, BTEH secured additional funding from Fondation Emsemble, French NGO to promote harmony living between community and wild elephants in Kanchanaburi. BTEH enhanced its internal capacity by established new collaboration with private sector to create innovative tool, the mobile application, HECTOR (Human–Elephant Conflict Tool for Ongoing Research) is a newly developed tool used to log HECs using smartphone devices. This form of community-based monitoring helps respond to HECs, such as crop-raiding, property damage and injuries, immediately when they occur. The mobile application is being developed in partnership with Electric Bench (UK).

In term of partnership development, BTEH partnered with two private agencies — Travel Tree Travel (USA) and Our Lands – A Nature Conservation Effort (Thailand) — brought together over 50 Americans to learn about wild elephant conservation and exchange culture with local communities who host the volunteers in their homestay. The international volunteers together with leaders worked together to restore the forest and build several check dams.

6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its goal and objectives

The outstanding success of the project was the ability of leaders to come together and able to engaged hundred of communities to participate in their own activities. Some of the leaders able to initiate new connections with various stakeholders, for instance, the leaders engaged the Royal Thai Army, have received great support due to their collaborative efforts. This is very cost-

effective solution, often, 20 – 50 soldiers participated in communities and volunteers projects. Leaders also contributed resources and times to mitigate the HEC. They were able to leverage funding to support grass-root initiative like putting up elephant warning road sign. They planned their first community's led bike for elephants to raise fund to compensate those who get their crop raided by wild elephants.

Many leaders have ability to advocate and create meaningful interpersonal network which crucial for networking among different communities in the HEC areas. It is compelling to observe how their attitudes have changed throughout the year, they are committed to learn and try new ideas/solutions to reduce HEC incidents.

The challenge during the project implementation were the time constraint, and lack of knowledge of management techniques. The project was approved in May 2015, however many planned activities were delayed as the recruitment of the new BTEH staff and leaders took longer than expected resulted in the Training Need Assessment was delivered only in October 2015. The program supported the purchase of six beehives for the pilot Beehive Fences to deter wild elephants. However, the beekeeping period is taking several months cultivate and 50% of bee were loss by bee-eating birds. Hence, extra training on bee-keeping is required for leaders. Therefore, we were not able to observe the effectiveness of beehive fence during the project implementation period. For these reasons, BTEH requested for two months no cost extension.

By the end of project implementation, the web-based support platform was not created but tailored from exiting online platform. Due to technical constraints, some leaders do not use computer nor own a smartphone. Instead, the uses of Social media platforms like Line application and Facebook Messenger were preferred. There are some limitations from using the social media tool in project management and communication. To compensate the constraints, BTEH met with leaders in person and hold regular meetings in order to facilitate discussion between conservation leaders.

7. Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

There were several positive impacts from the project. The collective efforts made by local champions got the recognition they deserved. Mr Wasan Sunjirat, a core member of conservation leaders group, received an award from the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) on the World Wildlife Day in 2016. He was interviewed by Thai PBS and talked about HEC and living in harmony with wild elephants, the 30 minutes documentary was aired on national broadcast in June 2016.

The group 'Fuen Fuu Chang Pa — Wild Elephant and Restoration Group' grows in term of engage users and members (166 people). Although, several users have been posting irrelevant information to the group and required strict moderation. However the Line Social Platform does not offer such control. The conservation leaders and BTEH are planning to conduct the first CBOs network to reduce HEC in Kanchanaburi and create more effective networking platform to empower local communities.

Project Activities and Deliverables

8. Describe the deliverables met under Objective 1

Objective 1 (as stated in the approved proposal)

Objective 1: A network of 6-8 trained conservation leaders is established to facilitate forest restoration and human-elephant conflict mitigation projects in and around Tha Thung Na ranger station, Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary.

Activity	Deliverable
<p>Activity 1.1: Design and implement a conservation leadership program for BTEH staff focusing on capacity building, organizational development, and leadership skills.</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation leadership program designed 2. Conservation leadership program implemented, including participation by two BTEH staff members <p><i>Actual</i></p> <p><i>All planned activities were completed.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CLP was designed and discussed in the BTEH's internal planning session. 2. The program was implemented by Ms Siriporn Sriaram, conservation manager and Antoinette van de Water, BTEH's director. The conservation manager focuses on project deliveries and ensures the program met its goal and objectives. She participated in the three days leadership training and media training. Antoinette is undertaking a Master's degree course with Miami University, aiming to increase biology knowledge and learn innovative tools that complement the management of foundation. By working together to establish the effective and efficient team, Director focuses on fundraising while conservation manager is tasked to coordinate the CLP and other emergent issues. 3. Both staffs participated in the 3 days - Automated Forest Restoration Workshop and attended a Global seminar on Forest restoration hold by FORRU in collaboration with WWF and RECOFTC.
<p>Activity 1.2: Recruit six conservation leaders</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <p>Six conservation leaders recruited</p> <p><i>Actual</i></p> <p>Completed. Nine leaders where recruited, namely; Village 5, Chong Sa Dao</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Wasan Sunjirat, Male, 51 years old, recently elected as head of sub-district of Chong Sa Dao in October 2015. He is a focal point for the CLP. 2. Ms. Panao Kamnerdphet, Female, 52 years old, nursery and restoration focal point 3. Ms. Chutimol Supakul, Female, 19 years old, communication and research focal point 4. Ms. Phawinee Kamnerdphet, Female, 23 years old 5. Ms Warinda Pisoot, Female, 36 years old <p>Village 1, Tha Tung Na</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Ms. Laor Phooprakit, Female, 43 years old 7. Ms. Phimrapee Phooprakit, Female, 18 years old 8. Mr. Somyos Miti, Male, 51 years old 9. Mr. Sroemsuk Saejan, Male, 61 years old
<p>Activity 1.3:</p> <p>'Operationalize' the network by conducting a needs assessment, holding training events and other capacity-building events, organizing field trips to wild elephant conservation areas, and developing a web-based support platform</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training needs assessment conducted. 2. Online support platform developed and launched 3. Two training events/capacity building sessions held. 4. Three field trips to wild elephant conservation areas held. <p><i>Actual</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed. Twelve persons participated the TNA in October 2015. 2. Completed. BTEH utilized existing platform. Google Drive is used for internal planning and program management. For conservation leaders, BTEH used Social media platforms, Facebook Group and Page to share documents and media and LINE for group discussion and information sharing. 3. Completed. Three capacity building sessions for conservation leaders were held in January, March and May 2015. 4. Partially. Two field trips were organized. However, the plan was to bring 6-8 leaders per trip. After consultation, the group agreed to host a larger study tours for 30 people to participate to strengthen and broaden networks of people who are affected by wild elephants.

9. Describe the deliverables met under Objective 2

Objective 2:

BTEH has the institutional capacity to realize its goals in a more efficient way.

<p>Activity 2.1:</p> <p>Hold a capacity-building training event in order to support the leaders with writing project proposals</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <p>Capacity building session held.</p> <p><i>Actual</i></p> <p>Completed. Several sessions were made during the conservation leaders meeting, budgeting and work plan were prepared together and pilot projects were implemented.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2:</p> <p>Stimulate support from coach and peers (through web-based platform).</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Online discussion held between conservation leaders 2. Online presentation of projects made by leaders <p><i>Actual</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed. Leaders used LINE application to discuss program activities and information regards to wild elephants and crop raiding 2. Incompleted. Leaders presented their work using offline method because some leaders lack computer skills.
<p>Activity 2.3:</p> <p>Support the leaders in coordinating field-based conservation projects</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <p>Two meetings held between the coordination team, wildlife sanctuary staff, and local communities.</p> <p><i>Actual</i></p> <p>Completed. Coordination team met with head of wildlife sanctuary in October 2015 and engaged its staff in conservation project activities in December 2015, March and June 2016.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4:</p> <p>Support the leaders in monitoring/evaluation by holding a training event in</p>	<p><i>Planned</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring training held (part of FORRU- training). 2. End-of-term evaluation event held with the leaders.

monitoring (with FORRU), and holding an end-of-term project evaluation event with the leaders	<p><i>Actual</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partially Completed. Two BTEH staffs participated in the three days Restoration Training organized by FORRU in October 2015. The training on forest restoration did not take place in the last phase of project as leaders were working on the Beehive fence pilot project. 2. Completed. The end-of-term project evaluation event was facilitated on the last day of the study tour to wild conservation areas in Kaeng Krajan National Park in June 2016.
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10. If you did not complete any activity or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Most project activities were fully realized, with the exception of online presentations made by community leaders, which did not take place due to inadequate computer skills. To avoid the lack of support and coordination among leaders, BTEH coordination team visited and met with leaders in-group and one-on-one meeting. Most recruited leaders are dedicated, hard working and practical. Only one selected leader has a university education, Ms. Chutimol. She assisted the focal leader, Mr. Wasan, to present the HEC project and recorded video clips for the group. Therefore, online presentations were not appropriate tools for leaders with limited educations.

Although only BTEH staffs attended the Forest Restoration training while the other leaders could not participate due to time constraints. BTEH decided to integrate the restoration monitoring session within one year after the restoration work was completed. For this case, BTEH shall undertake the monitoring training for leaders between May - June 2017.

11. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results

Education & Outreach materials

- 1) CLP brochure
- 2) Bee the change T shirts & Beyond Honey
- 3) Web stories
 - a. Conservation leadership program <http://bring-the-elephant-home.nl/projects-3/conservation-leadership-program/>
 - b. Beehive fencing <http://bring-the-elephant-home.nl/projects-3/beehive-fencing/>

- 4) Videos
 - a. Bee the Change <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I0vyvII0uBc>
 - b. Volunteer activities <https://www.facebook.com/BTEHpage/videos>
- 5) Photos
 - a. Online <https://www.facebook.com/BTEHpage/photos>

Documents

- 6) Training Need Assessment Report
- 7) Conservation Leadership Program Photo Summary Report

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

Respond to the questions and complete the tables below. If a question is not relevant to your project, please make an entry of 0 (zero) or n/a (not applicable).

12. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? Yes/No

Yes, the beginning score was recorded at 57/100. The end result was 61.5/100.

13. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

Project contributed to the conservation of 200 Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) in Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary.

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
14. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area?	40 ha.	Yes
15. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area?	N/A	List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)

<p>16. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above)</p>	<p>40 ha.</p>	<p><i>THA88 – Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary. Area around in village number 5 Ban Kang Pla Kod, Chong Sa Dao, Kanchanaburi.</i></p>
<p>17. Did your project improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation</p>		<p><i>List the name or describe the location of the production landscape</i></p>

** Include total hectares from project inception to completion*

18. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

N/A

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

19. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

The project aims to empower the local communities around Salakpra wildlife sanctuary, the last part of the Western Forest Complex.

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
20. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	3	6	9	Nine conservation leaders were recruited and engaged in the program training.
21. Adults for livelihoods or increased income	10	10	20	Adults that gained extra income from volunteerism. For instant, earning fee from car rental, labor fee, homestay, and meals.
22. School-aged children				
23. Other				

24. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

The project engaged the head of Chong Sa Dao sub-district as focal point. Seven villages benefit directly and indirectly from the conservation actions. The population size is 3,893 inhabitants in this sub-district in Kanchabauri Province, Thailand.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country , Population size

Village	No. Household	Male	Female	Total
Moo 1	396	481	483	964
Moo 2	270	291	300	591
Moo 3	208	221	235	456
Moo 4	128	211	198	409
Moo 5	86	117	104	221
Moo 6	335	379	364	743
Moo 7	260	271	238	509
Summary	1,683	1,971	1,922	3,893

25. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Moo 1 Tha tung Na	X									X				X						X	
Moo 5 Ban Kangplakod						X				X			X		X			X			

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Lessons Learned

26. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community

- Conservation pitfall

Some conservation efforts failed because of the lack of fund and actions. The Conservation Leadership Program was the first project that allowed BTEH to better manage growth of project management of the organization. Funding from CEPF is crucial for the launch of this new initiative. The funding is used to support various activities, such as organizing study tours focused on lesson learns from HEC and capacity trainings for local community leaders to realize their conservation goals. The conservation activities were identified as an output of the TNA workshop. The leaders and BTEH worked together to achieve short-term goals that resulted in improved management and leadership skills. The leaders implemented ideas such as building community networks, restoring environment and securing livelihood by income-generating activities. New fundraising ideas such as Bike4Elephants was adopted and shall be tailored to suit local participants. In terms of financial sustainability and project continuation, BTEH raised extra funding to support the conservation projects after the CEPF funding ended. The next step of the CLP is to focus on fundraising strategies.

- Networking and collaboration

CLP was designed to support a network of leaders to work closely with BTEH to mitigate HEC issues in Salakpra wildlife sanctuary. It was very useful to visit related initiatives and stakeholders at the very beginning of the project, to learn about what have been done and who should be engaged in the process.

The first year implementation for CLP was an important step for BTEH to formalize the collaboration with Chong Sa Dao communities and Salakpra Wildlife sanctuary in mitigating HEC. With the vehicle support from EGAT, the leaders were able to invite more stakeholders to participate in the learning trips. Originally, the program only had budget to support 8 people, but at the end, 30 people participated in both study tours at HEC areas. Communities were established in Chong Sa Dao and Sri Sawas, by including more stakeholders to the field trip and encouraging informal communities-based networks.

- Selection of leaders

At the early stage of project implementation, BTEH desired to recruit leaders with higher education backgrounds and hopes the recruited leaders will continue to work with BTEH as staff, if the organization continues to grow. BTEH opened the call for leaders on public channel like the job searching website for NGOs like www.thaingo.org but no one got accepted due to the applicant criteria were not met. BTEH tried to advertise the call to the Biology/Conservation Department in the Universities located in Kanchanaburi province. However, no student applied due to the time conflict with his or her ongoing research work. This challenge made us realize that in order to recruit students to participate in the program with site specific. The call should be advertised one academic year in advance so that student/lecturer could integrate the program in their conservation scope. BTEH was able to recruit two students from the targeted villages with academic background to be part of the conservation leadership program. However, the students were unable to participate in some activities due to the time conflict with their school assignment.

27. Project Design Process (*aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Success

The project was designed to empower its staff and recruit new people to work together. It was a simple design with reasonable budget plan. BTEH realizes its institutional constraints as the organization has only two staff at the time of project formulation. Both staffers had been working with organization for 10 years. It was a time for growth and institutional development and BTEH became more professional.

Shortcoming

It was almost a year until the project was fully funded and the design took hold. BTEH faced an internal challenge as Ms Dusadee Nilubol, Manager and Coordinator of BTEH passed away in February 2015. She was an invaluable member of the organization and BTEH was not able to find a viable candidate for replacement for 6 months. Once new staff was hired, it took some time to gain trust and get familiar with partners.

28. Project Implementation (*aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings*)

Success

Engaging with the community leaders who are already active in conservation activities is very important. Many people do not understand connection between the healthy forest and role of wildlife. It was important for BTEH to take the lead role in communicating why we need to protect wild elephants. We introduced a cost effective, harmonious solution, the "Beehive Fence", to mitigate HEC issues. BTEH conducted the survey that shown many farmers want to use the

Beehive fence as a solution to protect elephants from raiding crops. We observed attitude change among the leaders and villagers and they are motivated to protect elephants. They want to live in harmony, rather than resort to violent means of elimination.

Shortcoming

One-year project is relatively short for conservation projects. However, the short-term goal was achieved through a bundle of interventions. For instance, we did not manage to *demonstrate the effectiveness* of the beehive fence to deter wild elephants within the project period. We need to support the finishing of the fences, training the beekeepers and monitor its effectiveness for one year to start and gain a clearer understanding of what works. The beekeeping training course should be offered to interested farmers and others who want to participate in the Beehive Fence pilot program.

The program planned to organize three field trips to wild elephant conservation areas by the end of December 2015. Due to availability of BTEH staff and leaders, the field trips were organized from March – June 2016. It is important to plan the field trip date in advance and that the same representative from partner organization can continue to participate. The advantage of having the same person participate in activities is to ensure the continuation of network collaboration.

29. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

A national event like the ‘World Wildlife Conservation Day’, organized by DNP, was very important platform for the local leaders to interact with policy-makers, politician and high-level representatives. One of the CLP leaders was recently elected as Kamnan – head of Sub District, Mr Wasan, member of Provincial Advisory Committee (PAC) met with Dr Chamniern Vorraratchaipan, IUCN Thailand Representative and high level DNP officers and had informal discussion about conservation and wildlife issues in the area. At the beginning of the project, the local community and park rangers had conflict on the land tenure and cattle foraging inside the sanctuary. The conservation leadership program helped empower the local leaders to gain more leadership and management skills by implementing conservation projects and mitigate conflicts. The interaction between the local communities and DNP staffs was improved to the certain level.

Media is very important. BTEH produced high quality video footages and photos in collaboration with professional media volunteer that are used for media advocacy and online fundraising.

Sustainability / Replication

30. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated

Trust building exercise, transparency and continuation of network mobilization will help program sustain itself. The selected leaders are continued to participate in the conservation activities as they see the positive impacts to the environment. The extended networks in Sri Sawas district, process with beehive fence experiment with their own budget.

The Chong Sa Dao leaders group is working with Damrongtham Center, under Ministry of Interior to facilitate the establishment of the official working group for HEC.

31. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

BTEH invited Phuluang Wildlife Research team to mentor the foundation and leaders on beekeeping and in exchange, BTEH helped the research team raise fund to support the beehive research project. This mutual benefit was created and partnership was formed. Phuluang Wildlife Research team is the first team to successfully implement the beehive fences that can deter elephants from farmlands and harvested honey that generate income for conservation. A new project like 'honey' for wild elephant conservation produced in Loei, was rebranded and packaged into '*BeYond Honey*', a value-added honey that are sold to support elephant conservation in Phuluang and Kanchanaburi. This marketing and fundraising affords served as a learning process. Good ideas will be replicated for the honey produced from the beehive site in Kanchanaburi for the benefits of elephant conservation around Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary.

Safeguards

32. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

Pest management or social impacts are not relevant to this project. Project did not work with minority nor created negative impact to the habitats and ecosystem. We used native tree seedlings from local nursery for the tree-planting event.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

33. Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF

It would be useful for BTEH and leaders to learn more about CEPF program and meet with other grantees in Thailand to cultivate learning and share experiences. This could be done in the form of multi-stakeholder meeting with emphasis on wildlife conservation in Thailand. There are several NGOs, academia and GOs that are working or involved with wildlife issues. The platform will empower the existing network to grow and keep up-to-date of any emerging issues.

Additional Funding

34. Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of CEPF investment

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Fondation Ensemble (FR)	A	7,500 Euro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Living in harmony with elephants· Community engagement
Dutch ASN green bank	B	3,000 Euro	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Beehive Fence and elephant monitoring
Indiegogo Campaign 'Bee the Change'	B	1,450 USD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Beehive Fence and HEC

*** Categorize the type of funding as:**

A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)

B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)

C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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