

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Freeland Foundation
Project Title	Forward Together, Phase II – Developing a Grassroots Network of Wildlife Guardians to Support the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-057
Date of Report	30 November 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction: 8. “Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels”

Grant Amount: US\$20,000

Project Dates: 01 May 2016 to November 30 April 2017, with no-cost extension to 30th November 2017

PART I: Overview

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Freeland Foundation were the main implementing lead on this project. This involved oversight and management of project and activity phasing and implementation. All financial management was conducted by Freeland and funding was disbursed following Freeland’s policy and procedures. One full time staff member was located in a village at the focal site and worked on a daily basis with partners during implementation. This staff member also mentored a civil society organization through its inception meeting, designing a strategic operational plan, and field activities such as elephant crop-raiding monitoring, data management, HEC prevention, night watches, attending community and CSO meetings and helping convene larger CSO networking meetings.

The Wang Mee Wildlife Conservation Club (WWCC). Located in Ban Samkampaeng in Wang Mee sub-district the WWCC implement elephant monitoring and night watches on a daily basis. Senior members coordinate with the Sub-district office to ensure they are aware of the current HEC situation and bring the situation to the provincial level attention. This group are all motivated volunteers form the local community and spend much of their time preventing violent retaliation from farmers towards elephants (and other wildlife leaving the forest).

The Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and Khao Yai National Park Management. The DNP have been actively involved in working with Freeland and WWCC on this project and have been a productive partner. They have made many amenities available free of charge during the project implementation for training courses and meetings. These include the Khao Yai #4 sub-station to use for community training courses and the Khao Yai Training Center in the core of Khao Yai National Park for larger CSO networking meetings. The Superintendent of Khao Yai Mr. Kanchit Srinoppawan personally attending the first WWCC inception meeting and the larger CSO networking

meeting and has been very supportive. He authorized his officials to participate in monthly meetings, crop-raiding monitoring and community meetings. This enhanced the relationship between the local community and the park and improved communications concerning park and biodiversity protection. Information relayed to the park by the community and crop-raiding data was collated and produced into GIS maps which have been used to ensure the provincial governor is aware of the increasing problem of crop-raiding and human-elephant conflict. This led to the province supporting resources to help manage the situation.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

In previous years, elephants foraging crops in farmland nearly always resulted in retribution from farmers, either directly in the form of harming or hurting errant elephants, or indirectly by the farmers laying traps pre-emptively to hurt elephants, as a way to dissuade them from returning. Since this project was started, despite regular inspections, no such traps have been found in the focal area and only one elephant was recorded at Wang Mee with injuries which may have been caused by a device to dissuade elephants from walking into the fields and may have occurred months previously in another area. Previously, weapons, fireworks and other invasive methods were regularly used by farmers as negative reinforcement to dissuade and scare crop raiding elephants, this has largely now stopped. For this reason, we consider our community awareness training on human-elephant conflict mitigation interventions have been quite effective.

Communities which received awareness training also now show more patience towards elephants and are prepared to initiate elephant moving processes slowly and with the utmost patience. For trained and experienced HEC crop raiding responders this is a far more effective approach than stressing the elephants, from which they can become dangerous and unpredictable. As the Wang Mee CSO is the second organization to receive such training - word is now reaching other communities adjacent to Wang Mee, where they too have requested HEC training and support to initiate the establishment of a further CSO.

If Freeland can continue such CSO establishment and training it will slowly build a buffer along the edge of Khao Yai where elephant friendly HEC mitigation will shield farms from elephant crop-raiding damage. It should be noted, that most PA's in Thailand do not have a designated buffer zone and crops are planted right to the forest edge. This easily leads to wildlife crop-raiding, as crops are immediately encountered by wildlife leaving the forest. In the Wang Mee area the villagers have agreed to make some village-owned areas into community forests. This helps form an unofficial buffer zone and benefits both the wildlife and community, who will gain legal access to renewable forest resources. Further methods include planting more unpalatable crops such as cassava in the fields on the edge of the forest and crops that wildlife enjoy such as maize and sugar cane further away from the forest edge.

3. Briefly describe actual progress towards the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)

Description of the overall project goal	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
To empower local communities to be a positive, integrated partner in the protection of the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex's (DPKY) fauna and flora.	To achieve this goal – two main objectives were set; 1. Community members near Wang Mee have the capacity to formally organize resources to implement community-based activities; Progress – A new community group was successfully established and regularly convenes to discuss and evaluate measures self-implemented to reduce HEC and wildlife conservation activities. The group has also gained access to sub-district funds to build an elephant conservation centre and to fund some of their crop-raiding mitigation and watch measures. 2. The sharing of grassroots best practices is improved and local

	<p>awareness is increased as a result of improved networking and between groups and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Progress – the understanding of problems has been increased by the main stakeholder explaining the CSO's work at regular sub-district meetings. This stimulated a further 20+ volunteers to join the original 50 people, ensuring sufficient volunteers are available to safely conduct night watches and to be on call if help is required. The fact that the adjacent district now want to convene a similar group demonstrates that awareness is spreading at the very local level. Through CSO meetings and study tours word of the group's activities has spread and there are many groups ready to network on a larger scale. However, HEC is a growing problem around all parks with elephants in Thailand, as many have been successful in their protection efforts and the numbers of endangered Asian Elephants are increasing. There is room to expand initiatives piloted at this site to many others in Thailand.</p>
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

The goal of this one-year project (with a NCE) was to empower local communities as a positive, integrated partner in the protection of Khao Yai National Park's globally important fauna and flora. Many local communities are aware of the importance of maintaining intact eco-systems for their ecological services, but were precluded from actively taking part in conservation or protection efforts. Such communities have sought avenues to participate in the conservation of their shared natural heritage; however, previously they were lacking the resources and experience available for motivated individuals to become more engaged. Over the past three years, Freeland supported HEC mitigation and other natural resources related multi-stakeholder meetings with active participation from local communities. These meetings helped shape strategies to allow local participation in conservation activities and act as a forum for problem-solving between communities outside Khao Yai, park officials, and NGOs.

Freeland field staff, live and work full-time at the main focal site for this project, a village in central Wang Mee Sub-district location. They conduct on-going project mentoring and monitoring activities as well as implementing specific project activities in conjunction with community members on a daily basis. These include training for the new civil society organisation (CSO) members in institutional management, crop-raiding monitoring and HEC night time elephant watches to move elephants peacefully back to the forest. According to the criteria for eligibility of affected persons in the Process Framework, there have been no instances where people had been affected negatively by the project. Any adverse impacts on local community members have been outside the scope of eligibility (such as community members apprehended during illegal poaching activities and apprehended by officials). No individuals have been apprehended in conjunction with community patrolling which, in this initial stage focused on human-elephant conflict (HEC) mitigation and has had an exclusively positive benefit to them. As part of the initial training for villagers, methods of communication with officials were taught and the community members completely involved officials and advised them as activities took place. In personal communications the Khao Yai Superintendent has expressed his satisfaction and approval for the way strategies have been developed and activities conducted in harmony with officials.

During the project, Freeland staff advised community members and local civil society group members that if any disagreements, complaints or problems arise concerning Freeland, as the implementing agency, they may contact the CEPF National Coordinator for Thailand at the Regional IUCN office in Bangkok, to directly raise specific complaints. We are not aware of any instances where conflict resolutions and complaint mechanisms were necessary. Existing mechanisms have been established, as per the Process Framework.

The civil society group was also prepared to act as an intermediary if conflict between affected persons and other stakeholders, such as between individual community members and Khao Yai National Park authorities. However, no complaints were filed with the CSO.

As previously stated in the Process Framework, an Indigenous People's Planning Framework is unnecessary for this project as all communities are local ethnic Thai people. All measures to mitigate negative impacts to local communities described in this Process Framework were followed.

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

Negative. During the project it was possible to implement more comprehensive crop-raiding monitoring. This proved that the problem is increasing dramatically. Careful analysis showed this was not from just better reporting and use of GIS to visually display data, but reports of elephants leaving the forest actually did increase, despite the daily night watches and rapid deployment of trained elephant movers to push the elephants back to the forest. Discussions suggest the increase is due to better habitat protection in KYNP and as denuded forests and grasslands naturally rehabilitate the forest is returning and grasslands used by feeding elephants re declining. During the project period a long dry season brought fires to some areas, which destroyed the feeding areas further. The long dry spell also reduced the amount of available water the elephants had access to for drinking.

Positive. As the problems mentioned above were well documented it was easy to table these for discussion with the authorities at the district, provincial and National Parks Department levels. All were united in finding constructive ways to solve the problems. These included building check dams in the area to hold water for drinking in the forest longer and a number of other mitigation measures. One even included the proposed construction of a reservoir 6kms inside the forest to encourage elephants not to go near the forest edge where tempting crops are planted. The DNP and other government agencies are exploring ways to fund this wildlife drinking reservoir, the cost of which could be very substantial. A similar reservoir was built deep inside Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary about 15 years ago and helps sustain water for a large elephant population, so it is a tried and trusted mitigation measure.

Positive. The immediate interest of other HEC affected communities as news of the WWCC disseminated much faster than anticipated. This coupled with the support from the DNP demonstrates this CSO conservation buffer process is well accepted by the DNP as a tool for conservation.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives

Objective 1: Community members near Wang Mee have the capacity to formally organize, and access resources to implement community-based conservation activities.		
Activity	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 1.1: Support the development of a grassroots conservation CSO in the Wang Mee area by holding an initiation meeting with stakeholders and developing a CSO strategic direction document.	Initiation meeting held. Agreements made concerning group name (the Wang Mee Conservation Club (WMCC), key positions, structure, aims, and objectives of the CSO. The CSO strategic direction document developed and finalized.	Completed
Activity 1.2: Conduct monthly mentoring visits to Wang Mee to help enable the new CSO to manage their group.	12 x monthly mentoring visits to Wang Mee conducted. Monthly meetings were conducted successfully between Wang Mee Wildlife Conservation and villagers to update their work plan on human and elephant conflict issues.	Completed
Activity 1.3: Provide community volunteers in the proposed Wang Mee CSO with equipment for Equipment provided. The following equipment was provided to the Wang Mee	Equipment provided. The following equipment was provided to the Wang Mee Conservation Club community group: 1 x PC computer with screen & printer. 2 x handheld spotlights, 4 x VHF walkie-talkies, 2 x Garmin GPS, 1 x LCD projector, 1 x projector screen (see donation photo). Note. some further items were bought with a complementary elephant conservation grant, supported by USFWS AECF	Completed
Activity 1.4: Conduct a training course for 10 CSO volunteers from the Wang Mee district to enable monitoring activities to document elephant and wildlife crop-raiding.	The first planned training course was conducted for 60 participants. Course curricula included; Ecology, laws and legal rights of a volunteer, first aid, use of navigation equipment, crop damage monitoring and recording methods, ways to collaborate with park officials, and reporting practices. Outputs documented in training course report, including up-to-date HEC maps. A second course was conducted in October 2017 for a further 26 new volunteers and 53 original CSO members. Total 79 participants	Completed

Activity 1.5: <i>One area at an HEC hotspot in Wang Mee planted with unpalatable or thorny bushes and trees.</i>	<i>Planted 3 km distance of park boundary with unpalatable or thorny bushes and trees as an initial test site, this will be expanded if proves successful as the barrier grows.</i>	<i>Completed</i>
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Objective 2: The sharing of grassroots conservation best practices is improved, and local conservation awareness is increased as a result of improved networking among and between community groups and other stakeholders.

Activity	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
Activity 2.1: <i>Organize a Stakeholder Meeting for representatives of DPKY Grassroots CSOs to share best practices, foster collaboration, and raise awareness about conservation.</i>	<i>2 x meetings held and a summative document was prepared. highlighting proceedings, best practices, organization contacts, recommendations and next steps.</i> <i>Meeting among Wang Mee Sub-district stakeholders and others affected by elephant crop raiding to discuss the situation and to mitigate potential reprisal and conflict issues was conducted on August 31, 2016. Eight agencies and approximately 70 people attended the meetings (see appendix 1.1 and 1.2, respectively)</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.2: <i>Facilitate the new Wang Mee CSO joining a Khao Yai National Park (KYNP) Protected Area Committee (PAC) meeting to introduce themselves, their aims, and establish a system for interaction between the CSO and the park.</i>	<i>The new CSO joined a KYNP PAC meeting in June and were able to introduce themselves and their aims.</i> <i>This has assisted collaboration considerably and an excellent working relationship has developed between the group and Khao Yai park management.</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.3: <i>Organize at least three meetings with CSOs and community groups operating outside each park in DPKY in order to introduce and foster the establishment of a DPKY CSO network.</i>	<i>Three meetings conducted, including participants from each of the five parks. First with Thap Lan HEC group, second with a local group at Khao Yai and the third at the stakeholder meeting in Khao Yai where many HEC groups from across Thailand were represented</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.4: <i>Organize two networking study tours for the Wang Mee CSO to other communities implementing HEC-mitigation, tree planting, and other conservation activities.</i>	<i>First and second study/networking tours were successfully conducted. Outputs documented in a separate study tour report (available on request). Second study tour held. This visit led to a survey of the HEC situation in Southeast Thailand (also available on request)</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Activity 2.5:		

<p><i>Organize three community educational outreach events including participation from CSOs and other groups.</i></p>	<p><i>Three community educational outreach events held. The events brought students and community members together during which they jointly learned about the importance of healthy forest ecology and the key species, especially elephants that reside there.</i></p> <p><i>Activities included one-day youth camps, tree planting, and joining HEC crop damage monitoring.</i></p>	<p><i>Completed</i></p>
<p>Activity 2.6: <i>Establish a teachers' group for developing and implementing conservation outreach materials, and attending CSO networking events.</i></p>	<p><i>A Teachers' group meeting was held and a conservation focused teachers network established.</i></p>	<p><i>Completed</i></p>

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

The most valuable resource the project used was the monitoring of crop-raiding which helped establish the exact financial loss to farmers. Although a compensation program is not in place at this site, the proof of lost crops made the local administration more sympathetic to the communities' needs. Consequently, they approved funding for some activities directly to the CSO which otherwise would not have been available.

Crop monitoring databases and metrics were developed by the Elephant Conservation Network (ECN) in Kanchanaburi many years ago and provide a standard assessment process which is now well tested. Unfortunately, that NGO is no longer conducting networking for farmers and CSO's and so this is an important component of HEC mitigation in Thailand that needs reinstating.

The community group use a social messaging application called 'Line' <https://line.me/en/> which is free, intuitive and easy to use. Confidential groups were set up for the elephant watch groups and for the CSO. This application would be applicable to many conservation situations where stakeholders need to be networked/

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

8. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Through our internal evaluations and those from canvassing opinions from CSO community members we feel this project was very successful. The necessary cooperation and motivation from the newly established Wang Mee CSO was better than expected and the volunteers showed dedication to the cause. All meetings were well attended and community awareness visibly increased. All aspects of communications between the CSO, the DNP and Freeland were effective and active responses were seen. The informal social media groups set-up permit the local community to stay in constant contact, offering locals a platform to express all problems, worries and ideas, as well as acting as early warning of crop-raiding elephants leaving the forest. The general sentiment towards elephants has improved substantially. Lesson being use of new forms of social media are cheap, and effective (e.g. Line1)

Nevertheless, there have been minor setbacks and the ultimate goal of avoiding all HEC in this area has not yet been fully reached. One setback has only occurred recently on the night of October 2, 2017, where, for the first time since Freeland has been active in the Wang Mee area, a villager was killed by elephants crop raiding in the area. The deceased villager was a new volunteer who had not received any training, but was enthusiastic about joining the volunteer group. During moving the elephants back to the forest the individual broke away from the line and instead of staying safe within the trained community group moved about on his own. He placed himself in the elephants' way and inadvertently blocked the way as they went running back into the forest. The villager was unfortunately in the wrong place at the wrong time. Incidents like these reinforce the importance of educational trainings and safety briefings for all volunteers.

This is an indicator that there is still a way to go in order to be able to ensure the safety of the local community and the elephants inside the park. Simultaneously, it is a strong reminder of the importance of continuing the community-based work. Further implementation of early warning systems is still necessary in order to avoid conflict and large-scale crop loss in the future. Following this fatal accident, Freeland conducted an immediate remedial training course for new volunteer members combined with a refresher for existing members on safe ways to move elephants and reminded volunteers to be ever-conscious of their personal safety. Some volunteers can become too enthusiastic, especially younger community members, who think it's good fun to run about, chasing elephants in the dark, without fully comprehending the possible problems and consequences. Throughout the project it is clearly explained how dangerous this moving elephants can be. The natural bio-barriers planted do not yet fully fulfil their role in deterring elephants sufficiently. This is partly because the trees and bushes have not yet grown to a sufficient size to block the elephant's routes out of the forest. This will change over the coming years as initial unpalatable bushes grow and further barriers continue to be planted. The use of bio-barriers as a means of deterring elephants is a relatively new approach to Human-Elephant-Conflict resolution. Consequently, it requires further research as well as trial and error in terms of plant species used, spacing and placement. Although slow, it's a sustainable and valid long term solution to dissuade elephants from leaving the forest.

As the communities' (and Freeland's) experience increases in this topic best practices can be shared with new groups, to fast-track their initiatives in establishing effective, long-term bio-barrier solutions to keep the elephants from raiding the fields which will subsequently reduce HEC. These ideas will be shared at HEC network meetings, this project has helped establish an informal network where groups share ideas and keep in touch. In order to establish a conflict-free and peaceful environment around Khao Yai we hope further CSOs will be founded and made functional through Freeland and the Wang Mee CSO's pioneering work, consequently creating a buffer zone between wildlife, crops and villages.

Sustainability / Replication

9. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

This project proved much larger than anticipated and should have really been considered as a multi-year grant. The scope and scale of the problems are far larger than anticipated and since the project documented an increase in elephant crop-raiding the situation has not improved from that respect. However, the project did convene the CSO and train its members. We suggest the HEC and retaliation would have been more severe had the project not started when it did. The community was ready for the HEC and knew how to best handle it. This problem is increasing all over Thailand and methods piloted here are valid for implementation elsewhere. The CSO are willing to help train budding CSOs from other areas and are prepared to pass on their skills and knowledge.

By raising the governments understanding of these HEC problems in this area the local administration has been very helpful in making resources available. However, to conduct daily crop watches, the group needs funds for expendables such as fuel, food, torches, and items to keep elephants out of their fields. It

could be a considerable time before the group is self-sustaining, but discussions have already been started on locally appropriate ways to generate income to support activities. These include eco-tourism, donations, writing proposals to apply for national funding and marketing of value added goods such as locally produced handicrafts. The community are very motivated and fully behind their CSO, but they will need guidance on marketing and networking with outlets and tour agencies.

During the project operational period the Wang Mee sub-district made a budget available to construct an elephant study center. The main construction of the building is now completed, unfortunately the budget was insufficient to complete the office to a level where it can be used. An estimated \$20,000 is required to complete it and Freeland are discussing this with various donors.



The Wang Mee district government has started construction on a local HEC/elephant education center which would serve as a headquarters for the Wang Mee Conservation Club.

This office will be particularly useful to provide a central location for HEC-mitigation activities, such as planning operations and maintaining data. Freeland is planning to produce elephant educational outreach signage, to give both locals and tourists the opportunity to learn about elephants and local efforts to address the HEC problems. The building is located right on the main road at Wang Mee which is quite busy with tourists most weekends. As such the area in front makes an ideal location for all weather signage to be erected, so passing tourists can stop and read about the work the WMCC is doing.

In the future, this office may be a central point for linking will community-based, elephant friendly tourism at this site in conjunction with the local CSO, to offset financial losses by villagers from elephants and to prove that there is a benefit to living with elephants. An elephant early warning watchtower built by Freeland in 2016 has already become a tourist attraction, with visitors sitting in the tower every weekend hoping to see elephants, gaur and other wildlife on the edge of the forest.

It is very probable the Wang Mee Conservation club will play a role in facilitating wild elephant-friendly tourism as a means to offset HEC damage through alternative revenue streams. As such this office will serve as a booking and management center. Ideas already being discussed are home-stays with guided elephant watches, elephant related souvenirs, sale of local produce and handicrafts. All of this will be possible if the building can be completed soon.

Sustainability is in sight for the CSO, but realization is beyond the scope of a one-year project

Safeguards

10. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social or environmental safeguards that your project may have triggered.

According to the criteria for eligibility of affected persons in the Process Framework, there have been no instances where people or the environment have been affected negatively by the project. Any adverse impacts on local community members have been outside the scope of eligibility (such as community members apprehended during illegal poaching activities and apprehended by officials). No individuals have been apprehended in conjunction with community patrolling which, in this initial stage focused on human-elephant conflict (HEC) mitigation and has had an exclusively positive benefit to them. As part of the initial training for villagers, methods of communication with officials were taught and the community members completely involved officials and advised them as activities took place. In personal communications the Khao Yai Superintendent has expressed his satisfaction and approval for the way strategies have been developed and activities conducted in harmony with officials.

During the project, Freeland staff advised community members and local civil society group members that if any disagreements, complaints or problems arise concerning Freeland, as the implementing agency, they may contact the CEPF National Coordinator for Thailand at the Regional IUCN office in Bangkok, to directly raise specific complaints. We are not aware of any instances where conflict resolutions and complaint mechanisms were necessary. Existing mechanisms have been established, as per the Process Framework

The civil society group was also prepared to act as an intermediary if conflict between affected persons and other stakeholders, such as between individual community members and Khao Yai National Park authorities. However, no complaints were filed with the CSO.

As previously stated in the Process Framework, an Indigenous People's Planning Framework is unnecessary for this project as all communities are local ethnic Thai people. All measures to mitigate negative impacts to local communities described in this Process Framework were followed.

Additional Funding

11. 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

a. Total additional funding (US\$)81,191

b. Type of funding

Please provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

Donor	Type*	Amount	Notes
USFWS AECF	A	US\$59,941	A broad elephant conservation grant included support for Freeland staff salaries, park protection, ranger training, wildlife monitoring, and the community group operational costs
Private Thai	A	US\$16,875	

Foundation		(540,000 Baht)	
Ce la vie (entertainment company)	B Sponsorship of an HEC watch tower	US\$4,375 (140,000 Baht)	Construction and assistance in building a watch tower
Local contributions	N/A In-kind	Value not available	Direct donations of food stuffs, drinks, equipment (such as torches, spotlights, radios, and loan of motorbikes)

* 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)

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

CEPF funding to support such initiatives is much appreciate. However, administration of grants and reporting is complex and in our case reporting from the field needed translation as reports to CEPF must be in English.

CEPF may wish to consider raising the amount for the grant size, as so much time is required on reporting and accounting compliance. Also, perhaps 2 or 3 years projects could be considered, as it takes time to realize outcomes, longer than one year.

Alternatively, CEPF may consider appointing a national reporting focal point, to assist with reporting compliance, which are possibly too complex for non-English language speakers.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

CEPF requires that each grantee report on impact at the end of the project. The purpose of this report is to collect data that will contribute to CEPF's portfolio and global indicators. CEPF will aggregate the data that you submit with data from other grantees, to determine the overall impact of CEPF investment. CEPF's aggregated results will be reported on in our annual report and other communications materials.

Ensure that the information provided pertains to the entire project, from start date to project end date.

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

13. If CEPF assigned one or more Portfolio Indicators to your project during the full proposal preparation phase, please list these below and report on the project's contribution(s) to them.

Indicator	Narrative
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 14 to 21 below) that pertain to your project.

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

Number of hectares of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) with improved management

Please report on the number of hectares in KBAs with improved management, as a result of CEPF investment. Examples of improved management include, but are not restricted to: increased patrolling, reduced intensity of snaring, invasive species eradication, reduced incidence of fire, and introduction of sustainable agricultural/fisheries practices. Do not record the entire area covered by the project - only record the number of hectares that have improved management.

Name of KBA	# of Hectares with strengthened management *	Is the KBA Not protected, Partially protected or Fully protected? Please select one: NP/PP/FP
N/A		

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

Report on the number of hectares of protected areas that have been created or expanded as a result of CEPF investment.

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
N/A					

16. Production landscape

Please report on the number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management, as a result of CEPF investment. A production landscape is defined as a landscape where agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs. Production landscapes may include KBAs, and therefore hectares counted under the indicator entitled "KBA Management" may also be counted here. Examples of interventions include: best practices and guidelines implemented, incentive schemes introduced, sites/products certified and sustainable harvesting regulations introduced.

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
N/A				

17. Beneficiaries

CEPF wants to record two types of benefits that are likely to be received by individuals: formal training and increased income. Please report on the number of men and women that have benefited from formal training (such as financial management, beekeeping, horticulture) and/or increased income (such as tourism, agriculture, medicinal plant harvest/production, fisheries, handicraft production) as a result of CEPF investment. Please provide results since the start of your project to project completion.

17a. Number of men and women benefitting from formal training.

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
N/A	N/A

(Freeland only initiated informal training i.e. workshops, which participants were not tested on.)

17b. Number of men and women benefitting from increased income.

# of men benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
0	0

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

Report on the total number of women and the number of men that have benefited from formal training and increased income since the start of your project to project completion.

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
0	0

18. Benefits to Communities

CEPF wants to record the benefits received by communities, which can differ to those received by individuals because the benefits are available to a group. CEPF also wants to record, to the extent possible, the number of people within each community who are benefiting. Please report on the characteristics of the communities, the type of benefits that have been received during the project, and the number of men/boys and women/girls from these communities that have benefited, as a result of CEPF investment. If exact numbers are not known, please provide an estimate.

18a. Please provide information for all communities that have benefited from project start to project completion.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)						Type of Benefit (mark with x)						# of Beneficiaries					
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Wang Mee district		x													x		79	45

*If you marked "Other" to describe the community characteristic, please explain:

18b. Geolocation of each community

Indicate the latitude and longitude of the center of the community, to the extent possible, or upload a map or shapefile. Give geographic coordinates in decimal degrees; latitudes in the Southern Hemisphere and longitudes in the Western Hemisphere should be denoted with a minus sign (example: Latitude 38.123456 Longitude: -77.123456).

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Wang Mee district (see map in Appendix)	14.217271,	101.90052

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

Please report on change in the number of legally binding laws, regulations, and policies with conservation provisions that have been enacted or amended, as a result of CEPF investment. “Laws and regulations” pertain to official rules or orders, prescribed by authority. Any law, regulation, decree or order is eligible to be included. “Policies” that are adopted or pursued by a government, including a sector or faction of government, are eligible.

19a. Name, scope and topic of the policy, law or regulation

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1	none																		

19b. For each law, policy or regulation listed above, please provide the requested information in accordance with its assigned number.

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1	none			

20. Best Management Practices

Please describe any new management practices that your project has developed and tested as a result of CEPF investment, that have been proven to be successful. A best practice is a method or technique that has consistently shown results superior to those achieved with other means.

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Best practices on moving elephants in a stress free manner that reduces the chance of them becoming aggressive	By not using fireworks or firing weapons to move elephants back into the forest the chance of them becoming scared and violent is minimized. The local CSO have perfected talking to elephants and explain to them that they should not damage property and crop-raids. In some instances the elephants respond positively to this and remain calm as the villagers slowly walk them back to the forest.

21. Networks & Partnerships

Please report on any new networks or partnerships between civil society groups and across to other sectors that you have established as a result of CEPF investment. Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable even if they do not have a Memorandum of Understanding or other type of validation. Examples of networks/partnerships include: an alliance of fisherfolk to promote sustainable fisheries practices, a network of environmental journalists, a partnership between one or more NGOs with one or more private sector partners to improve biodiversity management on private lands, a working group focusing on reptile conservation. Please do not use this tab to list the partners in your project, unless some or all of them are part of such a network / partnership described above.

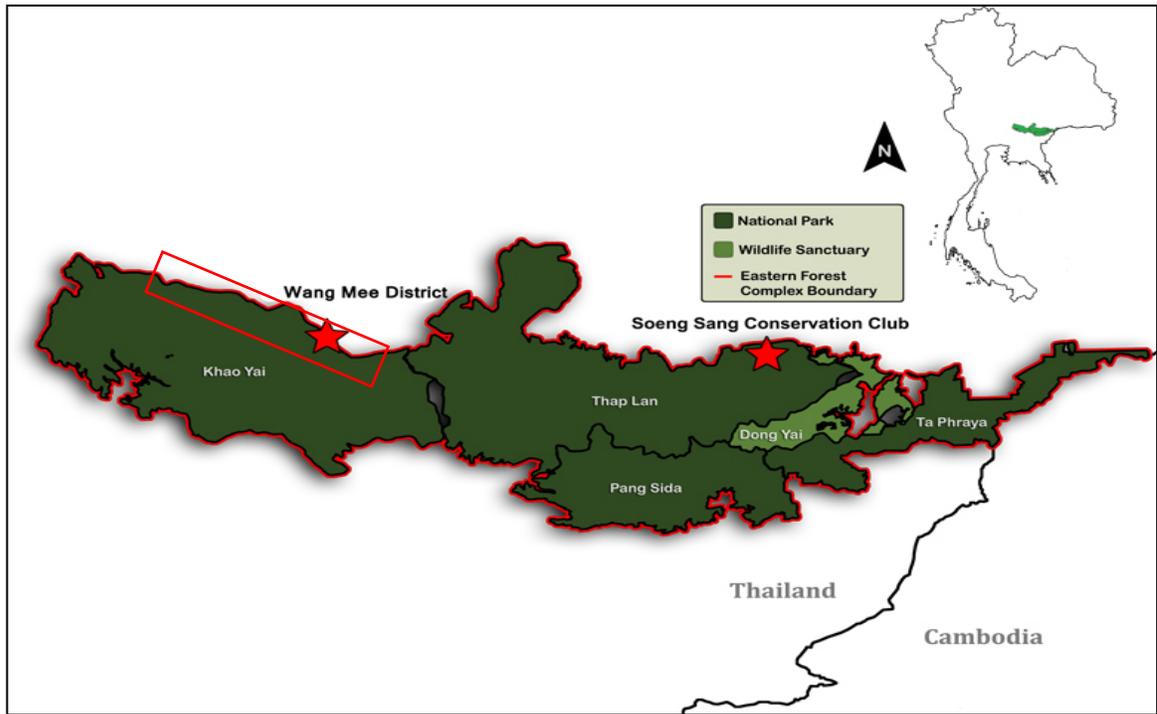
No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Wang Mee Conservation Club with other CSOs working on HEC	2016	Thailand	Informal network to bring together several local CSO's across Thailand. Including Southeast Thailand (Rayong and Chanthaburi) and western Thailand (Kanchanaburi). These groups share HEC and elephant news data.

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

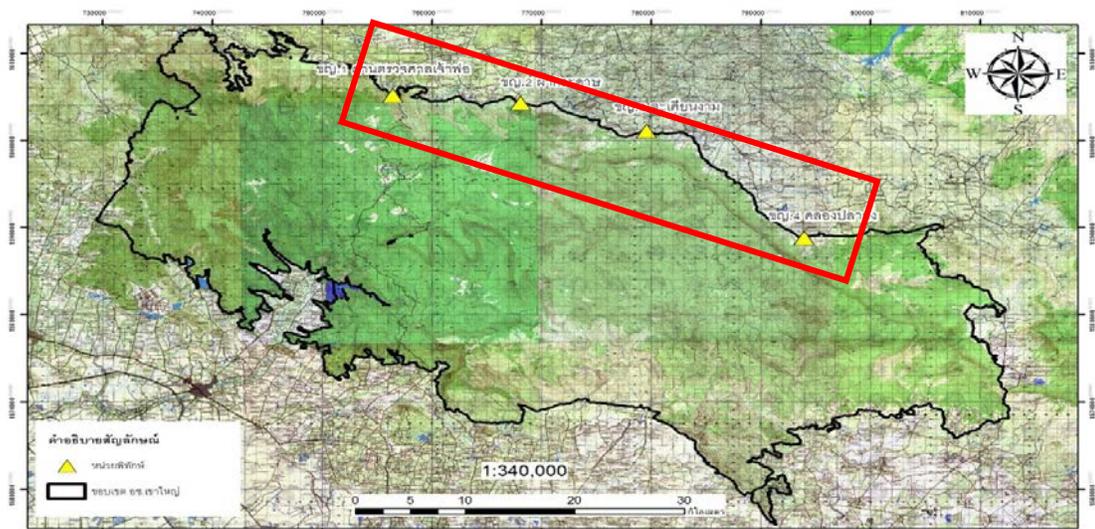
CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

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Project Area Map – The general location of activities is the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, located in Eastern Thailand, which consists of four national parks and one wildlife sanctuary.



Map showing HEC affected area in Northern Khao Yai National Park