DIR29S2\1058

Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

Human-elephant conflict (HEC) threatens elephant populations and human livelihoods. This project will develop a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand by increasing country-wide capacity to implement and monitor suitable, cost-effective HEC mitigation measures and assessing the feasibility of and piloting HEC insurance and elephant-friendly business models. Elephant-friendly livelihoods will be strengthened and scaled in the southern Western Forest Complex, a key elephant stronghold and HEC hotspot, reducing poverty, and improving attitudes towards elephants and protected areas.

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DIR29S2\1058

Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

Section 1 - Contact Details

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Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR28S1\1123

DIR29S1\1268

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Tropical-subtropical forests

Biome 2

Intensive land-use systems (agric., plantations and urban)

Biome 3

No Response

Conservation Action 1

Education & awareness (incl. training)

Conservation Action 2

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Conservation Action 3

External Capacity Building

Threat 1

Agriculture & aquaculture (incl. plantations)

Threat 2

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 3

No Response

Q5. Summary of project

Please provide a brief summary of your project: the problem/need it is trying to address, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Human-elephant conflict (HEC) threatens elephant populations and human livelihoods. This project will develop a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand by increasing country-wide capacity to implement and monitor suitable, cost-effective HEC mitigation measures and assessing the feasibility of and piloting HEC insurance and elephant-friendly business models. Elephant-friendly livelihoods will be strengthened and scaled in the southern Western Forest Complex, a key elephant stronghold and HEC hotspot, reducing poverty, and improving attitudes towards elephants and protected areas.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

Q6. Country(ies)

Which eligible host country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.

Country 1	Thailand	Country 2	*No Response*
Country 3	*No Response*	Country 4	*No Response*

Do you require more fields?
⊙ No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:	End date:	Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):
01 April 2023	31 March 2026	3 years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	███████	███████	███████	█████	█ ████████

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: % ███

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?
⊙ Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

ZSL has been offered ████████ of financial support from the WWF NbS Accelerator for the design, planning, and development of sustainable agroforestry models in Thailand for investment readiness.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)	████████

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how will you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

In-kind support from project partners (ZSL, HEVN and DNP) will cover staff time over the course of the project. While DI and current confirmed matched funds will fully cover key project output costs, additional matched funding will provide opportunities for scaling and expanding the project, particularly insurance pilots and HEC resilient livelihoods.

Funding is expected from Thai Government's Thai Research Fund, Department of Industrial Promotion, Genesis Charitable Trust and Golden Triangle Asian Elephant Foundation.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity?

For example, what are the drivers of biodiversity loss that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? Please cite any evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Thailand has the largest population of Asian Elephants in mainland Southeast Asia and shares with Myanmar the largest remaining blocks of elephant habitat (Table 1). The future of Southeast Asia's elephants thus depends disproportionately on the success of elephant conservation efforts in Thailand. Unfortunately, elephant conservation in Thailand is undermined by human–elephant conflict (HEC), which is prevalent throughout most of the species' range in the country (Figure 1). HEC threatens human livelihoods and well-being and undermines tolerance of elephants and protected areas (PAs) [1]. There have been and continue to be many projects – both government and NGO/CSO – working to reduce or otherwise mitigate HEC throughout Thailand (e.g., Figure 3; [1-5]). These methods have met with mixed success and there are no best practice guidelines on what has worked and what has not. Furthermore, many local organizations lack sufficient capacity and expertise for establishing sustainable mechanisms to support projects beyond seed funding. As a result, some projects are trying methods already shown to be ineffective elsewhere in Thailand while effective approaches are not being replicated at scale.

Despite its middle-income country status, Thailand has one of the highest income inequality rates in the East Asia and Pacific region [6], largely split between urban and rural populations. Indigenous peoples, such as the Karen and Mon in rural western Thailand, are among the poorest of Thailand's populations. Many lack legal recognition and thus access to land rights and basic social services including education, health care, information, and justice [7]. Impoverished rural communities living near protected areas do not have financial mechanisms to offset elephant damage or knowledge and capacity to trial and scale-up viable elephant friendly livelihood options. Economic monocrops such as cassava and sugarcane, most-prone to elephant damage, are widely promoted by government programs but no corporate social

responsibility (CSR) or government insurance program currently exists, and existing compensation programs are widely considered insufficient by HEC-affected communities. Lower-income farming households in the landscape have expressed less supportive attitudes towards conservation and coexistence due in large part to the socio-economic and wellbeing costs of living near elephants [8]. The consequence is that HEC remains a serious problem in Thailand leading to retaliatory killing of elephants[9], reduced support for conservation, and substantial socio-economic costs typically affecting the poorest members of society.

This project will address these problems by promoting effective HEC mitigation methods across the country, assessing the feasibility of HEC insurance schemes at the national scale and piloting the most viable ones, and scaling-up elephant friendly livelihood initiatives (coffee agroforestry).

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.
- ☑ Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- ☑ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)
- ☑ Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Using evidence where available, please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

Convention on Biological Biodiversity-Aichi Targets:

Strategic Goal C Target 12 will be supported by developing a model for long-term human-elephant coexistence, promoting effective mitigation measures that reduce threats to and increase tolerance and attitude towards Asian elephants.

Strategic Goal E Target 19 will be supported by disseminating best practice and lessons learned from the HEC review and feasibility assessments nationally with local partners and internationally through publication and open-access reports for utilization across elephant range territories, with participation and input from gender-balanced and inclusive focus groups.

NAP:

This project will contribute to Thailand's regional Elephant Action Plans [10-11] by developing inclusive frameworks and monitoring systems to address core drivers of threats to Asian elephants in priority conservation landscapes in Thailand. The project directly supports goal 2 of the regional WEFCOM action plan [10] by mitigating damage to livelihoods by elephants and goal 3 by supporting development of remedial financial measures for those affected by wild elephants. Best-practice mitigation and

standardized mitigation M&E will be co-developed with DNP as partners and proposed for integration into regional and national Asian Elephant Action Plans.

CMS:

In 2020, representatives at the 13th CoP formally adopted a proposal to enlist mainland Asian Elephants in Appendix I of the CMS Convention. This project will support goal 4 by assessing and piloting elephant-friendly livelihoods, and goal 6 by synthesizing and disseminating best practice guidelines for HEC mitigation and increasing national capacity with potential for scaling across elephant range territories.

SDGs:

This project will support goals 8 and 13 by promoting sustainable, equitable livelihood development options resilient to climate change for vulnerable communities impacted by HEC.

Under goal 5 the project will ensure a minimum of 30% representation of women in elephant-friendly livelihood cooperatives, community banking frameworks, and business training workshops, promoting women's independent income generation, agency in decision making, and gender equality.

The project will also help meet goal 15 by reducing threats to Asian elephants and elephant habitat by supporting income-generating livelihoods and promoting non-violent deterrence methods, reducing agricultural encroachment of PAs and injury to elephants.

Section 6 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q13. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- how you have reflected on and incorporated **evidence and lessons learnt** from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project.
- the specific approach you are using, supported by **evidence** that it will be effective, and **justifying why you expect it will be successful** in this context.
- how you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods)
- what will be the **main activities** and where will these take place.
- how you will manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

n collaboration with DNP, ZSL and HEVN bring strengths in community engagement and HECx. ZSL has supported HEC monitoring and mitigation trials (Figure 3) within the southern Western Forest Complex (sWEFCOM), a critical stronghold for Asian elephant populations in Southeast Asia, since 2005. HEVN, a national network of 23 organizations across six landscapes, promotes elephant-friendly mitigation measures and livelihoods (e.g., coffee, honey, shampoo; 4 established social enterprises) but lacks sufficient capacity and support to strengthen and scale current projects.

HWC mitigation reviews [12-14] generally summarize the 'pros and cons' of methods without systematically reviewing effectiveness, and there are no nation-wide assessments of what has and has not worked (including cost-effectiveness) for any elephant range state. HEC mitigation methods in Thailand

have not been standardized or replicated at scale, with ineffective measures still deployed, wasting valuable resources and compromising community relationships. Human-elephant conflict (HEC) mitigation measures and monitoring methods used in Thailand since 2002 will be systematically reviewed (Output 1), with data synthesized (vote counting) and/or analysed (random effects models)[15]. A final report with input from national partners will be circulated, a multi-author paper submitted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal, and capacity-building workshops will disseminate best practice to stakeholders across Thailand.

Solutions to HEC that address the underlying problems (attractive crops, habitat encroachment) while providing stable income will improve attitudes towards PAs and elephants[8,16]. HWC insurance[17-18] and wildlife-tolerant crops[19-21] can successfully promote HWCx. Building on an experienced portfolio of HWC insurance development in other elephant range states, including Kenya and Sri Lanka[17], IIED will support an assessment of feasible HEC insurance schemes (Output 2) using data on HEC rates and severity across Thailand and focus group discussions with high-HEC communities (~600 individuals, 30% women and indigenous) and plantation companies across five regions) in Thailand. Data will be presented to insurance companies and government agencies to assess interest in, ability to, and requirements to insure farmers against HEC. Results will be disseminated to national partners and appropriate pilot scheme(s) supported.

Where high-HEC monocrops dominate agricultural landscapes, low-shade agroforestry (e.g., coffee, teak) offers a compromise between economic prosperity and wildlife conservation[22]. Agroforestry models[4] improve biodiversity and carbon sequestration while switching cash crop production from those attractive to elephants (cassava, sugar cane and banana) to a model centred around low-conflict options. ZSL has identified 93,000 ha around sWEFCOM (Annex 1:Figure 3) suitable for farmer adoption of a proven coffee agroforestry model that is unattractive to elephants, taking advantage of a doubling in wholesale coffee prices and large domestic and international market, and delivering a Nature-Based Solution to HEC. Biogeographical (soil mapping, climate projections) and HEC data (from partners), focus group discussions, and a market analysis will develop a resiliency mapping framework to identify and assess appropriate and scalable livelihood options (e.g., agroforestry) and financial support mechanisms (e.g., CBO, community-based microfinance[23], CSR, insurance) that promote economic resiliency and HECx for 16 high-HEC zones in sWEFCOM (Output 3; Annex 1 Figure). Matched funding through the WWF NbS Accelerator will support agronomy and business planning, remote sensing and data analysis, and engagement of market actors to ready a coffee-based agroforestry model across HEVN project sites, including sWEFCOM, for investment. The framework, embedded in HEVN website, will be shared with partners and HEC communities for scaling nationally.

Results from the insurance and livelihoods assessments will inform strengthen, support, and scale-up an existing elephant-friendly community business organization (CBO; 10HH Y1, 60HH by Y2) and inform business model workshops for two additional high-HEC communities (160HH) in sWEFCOM (Output 4). A gender-equitable CBO steering committee will further development of a robust business pilot integrating "elephant-friendly standards". Business training workshops will support CBO operations, management, and financial sustainability models. Seed money will support soft loans for investment in 'Chang Pa' coffee supply chain – production, product testing and processing to meet national health and safety standards, distribution, and marketing. CBO members and the 'elephant-friendly' national network, will be connected to high-value domestic (e.g., Royal Product Foundation) and international (e.g., UK and EU) markets, gain knowledge of market systems and suppliers, and disseminate lessons learned on elephant-friendly livelihood and mitigation standards across 5 HEC-afflicted regions (16 PAs) in Thailand.

Project outputs will be shared with the international HEC community and other elephant range states (e.g., Nepal, Kenya, Sri Lanka) via public webinars.

Q14. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take, who will benefit, and the post-project value to the country.

A primary outcome of this project is the improved capacity and capability of 23 partner organizations working in elephant conservation in Thailand (including DNP, NGOs and universities) as well as HEC-affected communities in 5 regions (~1,000 people, 30% women and indigenous, benefitting ca. 30,000 HEC-afflicted HH) to assess, implement, and monitor suitable, sustainable, cost-effective HEC mitigation measures. This will be built via best-practice dissemination workshops following results of the systematic review from Output 1. DNP will co-lead community dissemination workshops to strengthen trust, transparency, and relations between local people and PAs. Integration of systematic M&E protocol and mitigation best practice in DNP's elephant National Action Plan and adoption by partner organizations across Thailand will support cross-country scaling and replication of successful models where funding is limited for cost-effective HEC mitigation.

The HEC livelihood resiliency framework, developed as part of Output 3, will inform and strengthen elephant-friendly livelihoods for 16 HEC zones in sWEFCOM via workshops and shared with national HEC partners (23) and other elephant range states (e.g., Kenya, Nepal). The framework will also be housed within the HEVN network platform for future reference and scaling beyond the life of the project.

Existing and new elephant-friendly agroforestry CBOs will be supported by business operations, financial management, and product development workshops, processing infrastructure to ensure product quality and quantity, connections to high-value markets, and a sustainable funding model to support investment in scaling livelihood pilots (coffee). Local expertise will ensure CBOs have sufficient capacity and self-resilience to independently manage and operate a sustainable business model by project end.

Q15. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your understanding of gender equality within the context your project, and how is it reflected in your plans. Please summarise how your project will contribute to reducing gender inequality. Applicants should, at a minimum, ensure proposals will not increase inequality and are encouraged to design interventions that proactively contribute to increased gender equality.

Gender considerations will be incorporated in the design and implementation of the project baseline, monitoring, and evaluation systems and gender disaggregated data will be collected throughout the project and recognized at all stages of data processing and analysis.

Surveys, assessments, monitoring frameworks and evaluations will ensure men and women perspectives are discussed. We will ensure that inputs are balanced in terms of gender and that data is collected to be able to display differences in responses and inputs from women and girls during community consultations, focus groups, and when business plans are developed. Where relevant we will ensure female interviewers.

Elephant-friendly community business membership, training workshops, community-based financial schemes, feasibility study focus groups, and dissemination meetings will have gender targets for participation (30% women in line with CEDAW), and gender sensitive content. The livelihood pilots will actively engage and involve women in the development and decision-making process, provide skills in business management and market systems, and directly promote female agency and leadership.

Target communities have confirmed inadequate representation based on gender and vulnerability in community-based organisations. The project will ensure enhanced representation of women in CBOs and community-based financial mechanisms, particularly in leadership roles. Associated activities will be designed to ensure equitable access to services, improved asset accumulation base, enhancement of social capital, and the institutionalization of gender considerations in livelihood programming for women and men.

Q16. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who your stakeholders are, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how you will ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

Dissemination workshops will provide recommendations for cost-effective HEC methods and M&E to reduce HEC-related impacts on biodiversity erosion and rural livelihoods to government (DNP) and non-governmental (NGO, university) partners in 5 HEC regions. Recommendations will also be shared with other elephant range states via ZSL's international network (e.g., Kenya, Nepal). A HEC livelihood resiliency mapping framework and lessons learned from successful elephant-friendly CBOs will be shared with communities, DNP, and partners across HEC zones in sWEFCOM and 4 other HEC regions.

Thai language hard copies of updated training materials, recommendation reports, management plans, protocols and guidelines will be provided to project partners, communities (also in local Karen language) and other stakeholders as well as digital copies. Results will also be communicated verbally to community members through workshops, ensuring access regardless of literacy level. Necessary printing costs have been included in the budget.

Many activities are participatory, adaptive, and will include regular meetings providing opportunities for feedback and clarification. Understanding and retention of concepts and learned skills will be measured using the attitudes to conservation index and other wellbeing indexes via annual M&E. Regular coaching and support by the project coordinator and expert consultants for each selected market product will follow initial CBO infrastructure and livelihood enhancement trainings throughout the project life. Market system experts trained in each community will ensure self-reliance and access to key knowledge and skills beyond the project timeframe.

Key project outputs will be hosted and reported on ZSL's and partner's websites and disseminated via social media. Content will be provided to ZSL's and DI's press departments for inclusion in newsletters and press releases, where relevant. Any project publications will be through open access peer reviewed journals (e.g., Animal Conservation). Associated costs will be covered by the overhead contributions requested.

Q17. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended) and the potential to scale the approach.

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit,

differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

A robust, cost-effective model for human-elephant coexistence based on evidence-based approaches to mitigation, insurance against HEC, and support for elephant-friendly livelihoods will be developed and promoted across Thailand, leading to reduced HEC (and thus reduced poverty) and a more secure long-term future for elephants. The success of HEC mitigation methods in Thailand and across elephant range states vary widely and is often dependent on local variables including sustainable funding, PA or government support, regular maintenance, and environmental conditions. The success of mitigation projects is also difficult to quantify and compare across projects due to inconsistent and unstandardized monitoring methods.

Results of the systematic review of what has worked to mitigate HEC and what has not in Thailand over the last 20 years will be disseminated to DNP, conservation NGO, universities, and high-HEC communities in/around 5 HEC-afflicted forest complexes across Thailand (benefitting ca. 30,000 HH, 30% women and/or indigenous). This will raise short- and long-term capacity to mitigate HEC using best practice methods. All partners and collaborators will co-author a report and subsequent paper in a peer-reviewed journal to share lessons learned with the global elephant conservation community. Adoption of guidelines by in-country partners and integration into DNP's elephant action plan(s) will facilitate future cross-country assessment and evaluation of mitigation efforts and enable better understanding of factors affecting the success and effectiveness of HEC mitigation methods in Thailand.

Appropriate insurance schemes piloted by the project's nation-wide feasibility study will provide financial security for HEC-afflicted communities and encourage effective mitigation by linking premiums to commitment to employing best-practice mitigation measures, reducing HEC rates and increasing financial security for impoverished rural households.

Development of an elephant-friendly livelihoods framework will inform an existing elephant-friendly community business organization (CBO) and development of two business models for high-HEC communities in sWEFCOM (benefitting ca.160 households). This framework, housed within the HEVN site, will provide a dynamic resource for informing suitable land-use options that are climate-resistant, economically viable, and HEC-resilient, fostering long-term coexistence. Support from WWF NbS Accelerator will ensure the coffee agroforestry model is robust, informed, and attractive to investors, facilitating effective and rapid scalability.

A strengthened and competitive elephant-friendly CBO will support and empower 60HH (30% women and indigenous) in sWEFCOM. The CBO will share lessons learned with communities in 16 HEC zones across sWEFCOM (benefitting ca. 8,000 HH) and will be connected to a national "elephant-friendly business network" spanning three additional HEC-afflicted Forest Complexes in Thailand. Broad dissemination will ensure the CBO becomes a scalable model for generating sustainable, conflict-free income long-term, supporting human livelihoods and wellbeing while reducing threats to globally important wild elephant populations. Future secured funding will enable rapid scaling based on successes and lessons learned and benefit from local expertise (business management, coffee production) developed as a result of this project.

Promotion of the project's Thailand-wide results will advance knowledge, evidence, and impact in Least Developed or Low-Income Countries and thus contribute to a global public good by strengthening the knowledge base related to human-wildlife conflict mitigation and poverty reduction.

Q18. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline why and how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

Human-elephant conflict threatens livelihoods (e.g., crop and property damage, opportunity and other indirect costs), undermining elephant conservation across Thailand (e.g., retaliatory killing, deliberate destruction of habitat). This project will assess what has worked and what has not to reduce HEC across Thailand and increase the capacity of conservation organizations to implement effective HEC mitigation measures that ensure safety of both humans and elephants. A standardized M&E framework to measure the effectiveness of mitigation methods country-wide will also be promoted.

A rigorous assessment of the feasibility of country-wide HEC insurance schemes followed by a pilot project will allow for sustainable options for reducing the financial impact of HEC and improving attitudes towards conservation.

Sustainable, climate-resilient, elephant-friendly livelihood options will be assessed to develop biodiversity friendly business models in a key elephant stronghold with high HEC rates, supporting long-term human-elephant coexistence and increasing wellbeing (financial stability, social support networks, safety) for poor and vulnerable households. Existing elephant-friendly livelihoods will be strengthened, scaled, and supported by financial mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainability beyond the life of the project. Success will be monitored by trends in capacity and capability of partner organizations; attitudes towards elephants and PAs; elephant crop raiding; and human wellbeing [24-25].

Q19. Exit Strategy

How will the project reach a sustainable point and continue to deliver benefits post-funding?

How could post-project scaling of the approach (if proven) be delivered: through new finance or through uptake by stakeholders or other mechanisms? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

How will the required knowledge and skills remain available to sustain the benefits?

This project seeks foremost to be self-sustaining and self-reliant beyond the three-year timeframe. Key to this is empowering stakeholders with science-based knowledge and skills to deliver effective HEC mitigation and management, pursue innovative practices, and carry out participatory research.

This project also has significant potential for upscaling. Development and dissemination of a systematic review of mitigation methods across Thailand will ensure best-practice employment of mitigation tools post-project, increasing long-term mitigation capacity and effectiveness. Lessons-learned from the HEC insurance feasibility assessment and pilot projects will support informed adoption by other insurance providers, with potential for scaling nationally if adopted by large-scale corporate or government insurance providers. In addition to pilot projects for enhanced livelihoods, sustainable finance frameworks, business acumen, and new market networks will support expansion of both existing and future interventions that outlive the project duration. A successful model of participatory management, effective HEC mitigation, and livelihood enhancement for elephant conservation has strong potential for government support and replication across the sWEFCOM landscape and other HEC regions.

A community Master Plan for self-reliance (following previously successful microfinance models in Thailand [23]) will unify the vision and activities of CBO investments and ensure long-term viability.

ZSL/HEVN will act solely as facilitators, ensuring complete self-reliance by training market system experts within communities, connecting communities to high-value markets to reduce HEC and unsustainable practices, diversifying suppliers and livelihoods, and replacing external materials with internal production where possible. CBOs with strong community participation and mobilized funds are more likely to draw additional funds from external agencies, where profits can be re-invested into funds for communities (e.g., disaster relief, health care, education), further improving community livelihoods.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:

⤓ ZSL Thailand Supplementary Materials
🗓 12/12/2022
🕘 14:22:14
📄 pdf 1.02 MB

Section 7 - Risk Management

Q20. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft their initial risk register using the Risk Assessment template provided, and be prepared to submit this when requested if they are recommended for funding. Do not attach this to your application.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation Header	Residual Risk
Fiduciary Misuse of funds by partners	Major	Unlikely	Major	ZSL has stringent financial protocols in place and works with a wide range of partners. A grant agreement is set up with each partner clear outline of financial responsibilities. Financial tracking is done every month.	Minor

Safeguarding Harassment, abuse or sexual exploitation of project stakeholders or participants during their interactions with the project, resulting in harm caused to individuals	Major	Possible	Major	ZSL has rigorous in-house protocols and policies for safeguarding, which all partners adhere to. ZSL has training for all project staff on safeguarding, GDPR and the Global Code of Conduct. This is implemented through locally relevant grievance and feedback mechanisms that are open to all project participants, partners and stakeholders.	Moderate
Delivery Chain Changes in leadership of the Department of DNP and local communities leads to transition of priorities.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	Regular consultations with communities and government officials ensure DNP/village leaders and priorities are endorsed and will remain consistent through the life of the project. Staff will communicate closely with local PA and community authorities to ensure project activities are planned and run to avoid political events.	Minor
Risk 4 The project works with vulnerable community members and causes harm or deepens gender or other inequity by not involving members of the community, not informing them appropriately or leaving out groups' voices from the consultations.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate	GESI is mainstreamed into the ZSL Thailand approach ensuring the inclusion of marginalised groups. This includes the implementation of participatory stakeholder engagement and Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The project also implements grievance mechanisms and beneficiary feedback and collects disaggregated data. Regular checks ensure guidelines and processes are adhered to.	Minor

				Staff and project partners will take H&S precautions to avoid the spread of COVID in line with national policy. Virtual tools are available to continue regular stakeholder meetings, community engagement, and advocacy if social distancing is necessary.	
Risk 5 COVID-19 causes disruption to project activities.	Moderate	Unlikely	Moderate			Minor
Risk 6 Natural disasters such as flooding and landslides jeopardise the health and safety of project staff and participants.	Major	Possible	Major	H&S assessment at project inception phase to guide site selection for project activities and data collection sites. Close collaboration with local authorities to progress activities in safe conditions.		Minor

Section 8 - Implementation Timetable

Q21. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Implementation Timetable Template

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

⤓ ZSL Thailand Timetable
🗓 12/12/2022
🕐 14:25:32
📄 pdf 179.43 KB

Section 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q22. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see Finance Guidance**).**

The project's M&E plan will be designed by the project management team. Progress will be tracked via existing annual planning tools, bi-annual and annual reports. A stakeholder engagement plan and ESMS framework will be developed to guide activities. Weekly team meetings and regular partner engagement (including DNP) will ensure smooth delivery and adaptive management. Data will be stored following secure data management protocols. The project management team will lead on the analysis, and all results anonymised before being shared.

Outcome – Baseline, midline, and endline capacity of organizations and communities will be assessed using the Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (OCA) and the methods of Gerrie et al. (2022). Annual capacity assessments of CBO members will ensure they are progressing towards strengthening their elephant-friendly livelihoods and CBO. For long term impact monitoring, baseline socioeconomic surveys of CBO members will be used to construct a Wellbeing Index, Conservation Attitude Index, and metric of net costs and benefits perceived from protected areas. This will be repeated at the end of project to measure impact. Reports on the national HEC insurance feasibility assessment will be developed, published, and disseminated to all stakeholders.

Output 1 – Notes and minutes, training curriculums, photographs, and guidelines will be collated for all stakeholder workshops/disseminations. A final report will be developed as well as publication of the systematic review in a peer-reviewed journal. Co-developed M&E will offer MEL opportunities for other Asian elephant range states (Sri Lanka, India, Nepal) and AsESG members.

Output 2 – HEC data will be collated into reports with analyses and summaries. Reports developed from meetings, focus groups, consultations, and workshops with written analyses/position statements. Inception and quarterly progress reports will be developed for the insurance scheme pilots with analyses presented in white paper. Final insurance feasibility case studies (Thailand, Sri Lanka, Kenya, and Malaysia) will be presented and recorded as a webinar with a CoP report to promote further HWC insurance assessments.

Output 3 – Elephant-friendly livelihood feasibility assessment and market analysis reports and focus group notes will be developed along with an online interactive mapping framework published to the HEVN website. Dissemination of HEC livelihood resiliency framework will be monitored via workshop notes and a webinar recording.

Output 4 - Community business plan, steering committee meeting records and minutes, and community business and membership records will monitor CBO development progress. Management guidelines for coffee production infrastructure supported by seed funding (e.g., processing facility) will be integrated into the business plan with certification of standards met. CBO capacity, including financial management, will be evaluated annually via independent assessment and examination reports (e.g., OCA or Conservation Standards). CBO production and effectiveness will be monitored via community business records, crop-raid monitoring data, and baseline and endline socio-economic surveys. Additional business models developed in other high-HEC zones will generate feasibility assessment report and dissemination recorded with photos and workshop minutes. Final roadshow will be recorded via reports and videos.

This project's M&E also aligns with overarching ZSL impact framework, using the ZSL Wellbeing and Social Capital Index.

Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	██████
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	█
Number of days planned for M&E	80

Section 10 - Logical Framework

Q23. Logical Framework (logframe)

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

- Stage 2 Logframe Template

The **logframe template** (N.B. there is a different template for Stage 1 and Stage 2) needs to be downloaded from Flexi-Grant, completed and uploaded as a PDF within your Flexi-Grant application – **please do not edit the logframe template structure (other than adding additional Outputs if needed) as this may make your application ineligible.**

Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.

⤓ ZSL Thailand Log Frame
📅 12/12/2022
🕐 14:28:19
📄 pdf 134.37 KB

Impact:

A sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence based on effective HEC mitigation strategies that enhance human wellbeing and reduce threats to elephants has been adopted across Thailand benefitting all elephant populations.

Outcome:

An evidence-based model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand increases country-wide capacity for HWC mitigation, including insurance and elephant-friendly livelihoods, improving human wellbeing and attitudes toward elephants and protected areas.

Project Outputs

Output 1:

A country-wide systematic review of all human-elephant conflict mitigation projects in Thailand identifies effectiveness of mitigation tools trialed, and informs best practice and M&E guidelines that are promoted across 5 HEC regions of Thailand

Output 2:

Assessment of the feasibility of human-elephant conflict insurance schemes (including commercial, corporate CSR and community-based) for supporting long-term human-elephant coexistence across Thailand.

Output 3:

Identification of alternative and/or enhanced livelihoods (e.g., agroforestry, elephant-resilient crops) that promote human-elephant coexistence in sWEFCOM informs future forward climate and HEC resilient livelihoods that promotes HECx.

Output 4:

Elephant-friendly livelihood and community cooperatives/ business organizations strengthened and scaled to support long-term human-elephant coexistence and provide financial and social resilience for HEC-afflicted communities in sWEFCOM.

Output 5:

No Response

Do you require more Output fields?

It is advised to have fewer than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.

⊙ No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1

1.1 Baseline and endline HEC mitigation capacity assessment of all project partners within HEVN network (23) and annual assessment of communities in 5 HEC regions.

1.2 Systematic review (synthesis/analysis) of data on HEC mitigation measures and monitoring methods collated from all partners in Thailand since 2002.

1.3 Co-development of best-practice guidelines for HEC mitigation and M&E with DNP and all partners by end of Y1. Report and paper published by end of Y2.

1.4 National capacity-building workshops (Bangkok) introduce the project and assess existing capacity of elephant conservation partners in Y1 and disseminate project results in Y3.

1.5 Community-level workshops introduce project and assess capacity(Y1), disseminate best-practice mitigation, HWC insurance feasibility and livelihood framework(Y2), and elephant-friendly business models(Y3) to 5 HEC regions.

1.6 Public Community of Practice webinar shares lessons learned and best-practice guidelines to other elephant range countries (Kenya, Nepal, Sri Lanka).

Output 2

2.1 Collation and analysis of data on financial impact of HEC. Situation analysis of HEC and role for insurance published by end of Y1.

2.2 Focus groups in 5 forest complexes with farming communities assess WTP premiums, insurance eligibility, existing financial support mechanisms, feasibility of crop protection compliance, etc.

2.3 Interviews/meetings with plantation companies in Bangkok to assesses feasibility/acceptability of monitoring compliance

2.4 Interviews/meetings with insurance agencies to assess buy-in and feasibility of various insurance schemes

2.5 Assessment supported by IIED identifies feasible HEC insurance schemes. Insurance product designed with insurance agencies.

2.6 Pilot schemes established in Y3Q1 with technical support for implementation from IIED

2.7 Monitoring and reviewing of insurance scheme by end of Y3

Output 3

3.1 Soil and farm mapping surveys to groundtruth spatial maps and inform biogeographical variables of feasibility assessment, conducted in Y1

3.2 Viable Elephant-friendly alternative agroforestry/livelihood system(s) determined for model farms using biogeographical (soil mapping, climate) and HEC data (from partners) for 16 HEC zones in sWEFCOM

3.3 Market analysis identifies agroforestry/livelihood product buyers and collective action structures (e.g., CBO and associated microfinance, training and input supply services) across 16 HEC zones

3.4 Interactive map of agroforestry/livelihood options for sWEFCOM landscape co-developed with Suranaree University and DLD and integrated into HEVN website

3.5 Community-led focus groups in 16 HEC zones assess receptiveness to identified alternative elephant-friendly agroforestry/livelihoods systems

Output 4

4.1 Establishment of a governance structure, development of responsibilities and/or articles of incorporation and monthly CBO meetings, leading to incorporation (if determined by the community).

4.2 Business operations and management workshops support existing Chang Baa coffee CBO in TPP (60 members)

4.3 All CBO members trained to monitor/report HEC incidents and coached in safe, effective, non-violent deterrence methods. Data collected by HEVN at monthly steering committee meetings.

4.4 Agroforestry/livelihoods training workshops and annual product testing to meet national and buyer standards

4.5 Business operations and management workshops conducted in two additional HEC zones (Thamanao and Mae Plasoi)

4.6 Capacity assessment surveys conducted annually to assess progress and needs for CBOs (60 HH) through the project

4.7 Baseline and endline household income assessments adapted with appropriate indicators for Thailand context developed, conducted, and analysed for community business members (60 HH)

Section 11 - Budget and Funding

Q24. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that all Darwin Main should be using the over £100,000 template. Please refer to the Finance Guidance **for more information.**

- Budget form for projects over £100k

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

N.B.: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload the Lead Partner's accounts at the certification page at the end of the application form.

  ⤓ BCF-Budget-over-£100k-MASTER-Apr22 Thailand
  🗓 12/12/2022
  🕐 14:31:58
  📄 xlsx 91.76 KB

Q25. Funding

Q25a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

⦿ Development of existing work

Please provide details:

This project is building upon baseline work in species monitoring and community engagement in the landscape. ZSL has been supporting (since 2005) and conducting (since 2013) camera trap and ecological surveys on elephants and other species (tigers, pangolins); developing DNP-PA capacity in SMART implementation and use; and engaging communities to mitigate HWC and threats across the sWEFCOM landscape; through various funding sources (e.g., British Embassy Bangkok, Darwin IWTCF, CEPF, EDGE, Fondation Segré, IUCN SOS, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Fund, Panthera, USFWS, Thai Research Fund (TRF), Taiwan Forestry Bureau, WSPA, UNDP, ZSL, other donors).

HEVN has developed and led Thailand Human-Elephant Coexistence (THECx) projects across 5 important HEC hotspots (Annex 1; Figure 1) in Thailand. THECx have been supported by National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), TRF, GATEF, and Foundation of Western Forest Complex Foundation (FWFCC). Local communities in the 6 HEC hotspot regions have also been engaged as local leaders for these human-elephant coexistence projects. HEVN focuses on sustainable living with elephants. This approach includes supporting rural communities to set up income-generating social enterprises (e.g., 'Chang Pa' elephant-friendly coffee CBO in Thong Pha Phum) that help promote human-elephant coexistence, elephant conservation, and poverty reduction.

Q25b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

⊙ Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Various governmental, private (Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand) and NGO partners (Seub Nakahasathien Foundation, RECOFT, ECN, ZSL, HEVN, WWF) have trialled both enhanced (e.g., organic agriculture, fish farming, dry fruit processing) and alternative (e.g., mint, elephant-friendly crops, coffee, eco-tourism) livelihood schemes in the wider landscape, which will inform this project's market and value chain assessments. This project is also building on previous work by HEVN to implement an elephant-friendly community agroforestry (coffee) model in the sWEFCOM and other HEC sites across Thailand. Prior projects have been small in scale, and the development, planning, and implementation of elephant-friendly CBOs will build on lessons learned and years of community engagement and feedback. WWF-NbS and their experienced Sustainable Finance team will support project planning and investment readiness for the first two years of the agroforestry project, benefitting from a global portfolio of successful NbS interventions.

In addition, the insurance feasibility assessment and pilots will be building off successful case studies by IIED in Kenya and Sri Lanka (DI 25-004) and designing, planning, and implementation of the HEC insurance scheme will be supported by an IIED insurance consultant.

Q26. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

No capital items will be purchased as part of this project.

Q27. Value for Money

Please demonstrate why your project is good value for money in terms of impact and cost-effectiveness of each pound spend (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity). Please make sure you read the guidance documents, before answering this question.

ZSL worked with the Thai Government and local communities for 17 years, improving access to information, tools, permits and local expertise, enabling cost-effective impact. The project utilises methods, data, infrastructure and learning from our existing ZSL Thailand programmes and wider portfolio of community conservation and capacity-building projects, including DI-supported work in Nepal (26-012), Mongolia (26-006), and Kenya (26-006). Project staff oversee activities to ensure high-quality and sustainable outputs. The project combines local expertise with ZSL/HEVN-facilitated project training and technical assistance to maximise efficacy. Co-development of projects and planning with DNP enable national dissemination and opportunities for scaling post-project and ensure long-term support. Operational costs are reduced by using existing systems, equipment, and infrastructure in Thailand. ZSL policies prioritise local hiring and procurement of local goods and services ensuring resilience post-COVID-19 health crisis. Building on established relationships with experienced partners ensures inputs are efficiently translated into outputs, keeping administrative costs low from the onset of the project. Effective outcome delivery and longevity is ensured by working with established institutions, underpinned by strong working relationships. Equal sharing of responsibilities and benefits will be required and strictly enforced in all management documents, including CBO constitutions and work plans, to increase participation of vulnerable groups. The project will implement cost-effective management improvements with low start-up costs but large impacts on conservation and community development. The sustainable and scalable nature of the project will continue to provide long-term benefits by developing local physical and human capital, thereby increasing return on investment.

Section 12 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q28. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked

We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with all partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement and strengthen your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that all partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner. If any of the responses are "no", please indicate how it is being addressed.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent is required prior to any engagement. We will disclose project aims through stakeholder engagement. Workshops, focus groups, and CBOs with 50% representation targets for vulnerable groups ensures equitable representation.

Partners must show that they meet ZSL's safeguarding standards. Training is always completed in safeguarding, GDPR and code of conduct. Policies are incorporated into MoUs and ToRs and translated into Thai. ZSL facilitation ensures beneficiary documents follow ethical standards and enable full participation.

Financial and procurement procedures are explained as necessary to partners and community members - maintaining ethical standards while maximising value for money.

Q29. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key principles of good ethical practice, as outlined in the guidance.

ZSL has rigorous in-house protocols for ethical approval, adhering to international commitments for human rights and biodiversity. The project will be subject to a full risk-assessment to ensure any programmatic risks and negative impacts on communities and biodiversity are mitigated for and reported on.

ZSL has an excellent track record for meeting the legal and ethical obligations of the Thai and UK Government. From the design phase, this project involves all stakeholders, including representatives of DNP and all communities to ensure equal access to information, benefit-sharing, and participation in decisions valuing traditional knowledge and local culture. The involvement of multiple stakeholders in conservation requires the adoption of a participatory bottom-up approach, which has been tested by ZSL and globally as best practice. Introduction of project activities will include a full explanation of the aims, data confidentiality, and ethical principles, reflected in an MOU with the partners. All research will require FPIC from the target communities and participants will be given the opportunity to opt-out of any activities, with grievance mechanisms and beneficiary feedback in place. All staff will receive ethics training prior to the fieldwork ensuring no adverse effects on any community members, and project interventions are equitable and gender-sensitive.

Section 13 - FCDO Notifications

Q30. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

⊙ Yes (no written advice)

Section 14 - Project Staff

Q31. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the Finance Guidance**.**

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Susie Offord-Woolley	**Project Leader**	10	Checked
Juliana Masseloux	Project Manager	58	Checked
Saravanee Namsupak	Data & Special Projects Officer	30	Checked
Thanakritta Oonsri	Finance Officer	40	Checked

Do you require more fields?

⊙ Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Bhichet Noonto	Project Manager/ Team leader	80	Checked
Riawphai Chantarachit	Project Coordinator/ Data Analyst/ Technical supporter	55	Checked

Pramote Sriyai	Livelihood and Engagement Advisor	20	Checked
May Moe Wah	Country Manager – Project Oversight	15	Checked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked
No Response	*No Response*	0	Unchecked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.

  ⤓ <u>ZSL Thailand Combined CVs and JDs</u>
  🗓 12/12/2022
  🕐 15:02:49
  🅟 pdf 2.91 MB

Have you attached all project staff CVs?

⦿ Yes

Section 15 - Project Partners

Q32. Project Partners

Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner - i.e. the partner who will administer the grant and coordinate the delivery of the project), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) which you will be asked to submit if your project is recommended for funding.

Lead partner name:	Zoological Society of London (ZSL)
Website address:	https://www.zsl.org/

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	The Zoological Society London (ZSL) Est.1826 is an international conservation organisation delivering conservation efforts in over 50 countries. ZSL's
	Conservation & Policy Programme has extensive global experience of improving/securing biodiversity and livelihoods through integrating community-based management. This is achieved through working with
	communities, government, private sector, and other stakeholders to identify threats, design locally relevant management plans, increase implementation
	capacity, and improve livelihoods, with outcomes underpinned by sound science.
	ZSL has supported conservation efforts in Thailand for 17 years and is a registered entity in Thailand with an MoU with the DNP and active seat in the local Protected Area Committees (PACs). ZSL Thailand has supported DNP conservation efforts on elephants, tigers, and pangolins in the WEFCOM since 2005. Engaging over 35 communities around the project landscape, ZSL has extensive knowledge of and relationships with many of the target communities. ZSL will be responsible for overall management of the project, including synthesis and analysis of data for the review and feasibility assessments; writing, publication, and dissemination of reports and papers; coordination, monitoring and evaluation, technical and logistical support, and implementation of key project activities. Community-based components (CBO establishment, training workshops, M&E) will be co-developed and implemented with HEVN.
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████
Represented on the Project Board	⊙ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⊙ Yes
Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?	⊙ Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?

⊙ Yes

1. **Partner Name:**	Human-Elephant Voices Network (HEVN)
Website address:	https://humanelephantvoices.org/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	HEVN is a Thai elephant conservation organization with 6 years of experience working across 5 key elephant stronghold and recovery sites (13 PAs) in Thailand. HEVN has established a strong network of collaborative relationships with various research and conservation organizations including Seub Foundation, Freeland, Mahidol University, NRCT, and DNP. HEVN also have a strong relationship with local conservation leaders and key persons working in HECx in HEC hotspots across Thailand. HEVN will collate data from partners for HEC mitigation review and feasibility assessments, organize focus groups, co-manage and support the strengthening and scaling of elephant-friendly livelihoods in sWEFCOM, and support dissemination of project outputs in their network of 23 partner organizations in 6 HEC regions.
Allocated budget:	██████
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

2. **Partner Name:**	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Website address:	https://portal.dnp.go.th/
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	DNP is a long-term partner of ZSL and HEVN, and the main government partners for implementation in Thailand and managing PA's. DNP will co-develop mitigation best-practice and standardized M&E for integration into Elephant Action Plans and building national DNP capacity. DNP will also support data collation from communities and PAs across Thailand and co-host dissemination workshops in 5 HEC forest complexes. A DNP consultant will oversee DNP involvement in regional sWEFCOM activities, including CBO trainings, crop raid monitoring, CBO project planning, and capacity-building workshops.
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	⦿ Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	⦿ Yes

3. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board	○ Yes ○ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

4. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board	○ Yes ○ No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	○ Yes ○ No

5. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	◯ Yes ◯ No

6. Partner Name:	*No Response*
Website address:	*No Response*
Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):	*No Response*
Allocated budget:	£0.00
Represented on the Project Board	◯ Yes ◯ No

| Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? | ○ Yes ○ No |

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.

⬇ ZSL Thailand Combined Letters of Support	⬇ ZSL Thailand Cover Letter
🗓 12/12/2022	🗓 12/12/2022
🕐 16:11:11	🕐 15:04:36
🗋 pdf 2.59 MB	🗋 pdf 251.27 KB

Section 16 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q33. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus or Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

⊙ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
28-006	Monica Wrobel/ Tungalag Ulambayar	Protecting Mongolia's Gobi Desert for wild camels and herder communities
26-012	Hem Baral	Ghodaghodi's Guardians: Communities restoring a Ramsar wetland at watershed scale
26-006	Rebecca Sennett Day	Conserving Tsavo's wildlife by building community resilience and fostering coexistence
25-024	Jeremy Huet	Securing marine biodiversity and fishers' income through sustainable fisheries, Mozambique
25-012	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Steppe-up: Community-led recovery of Mongolia's iconic species and forest-steppe ecosystem
24-015	Gitanjali Bhattacharya	Community conservation of Chitwan National Park's freshwater ecosystems and Gharials

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

⊙ Yes

Section 17 - Certification

Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Andrew Terry

I apply for a grant of

████████

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, cover letter, letters of support, a budget, logframe, Safeguarding Policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name	Andrew Terry
Position in the organisation	Director of Conservation and Policy
Signature (please upload e-signature)	⤓ <u>Andrew Terry signature</u> 📅 12/12/2022 🕓 15:10:42 📄 jpg 5.33 KB
Date	12 December 2022

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

⤓ ZSL Annual Report and Accounts 2020-21
🗓 12/12/2022
🕐 15:12:10
📄 pdf 5.03 MB

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF

⤓ ZSLGlobal Safeguarding Policy _
🗓 12/12/2022
🕐 15:22:29
📄 pdf 1.48 MB

Section 18 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, **including the** "Darwin Initiative Guidance**", "**Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance**", "**Risk Guidance**" and "**Financial Guidance**".**	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions **for this fund.**	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates **for the project.**	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years **i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP.**	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, **correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.**	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual **(clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).**	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application • **my** completed logframe **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
• **my** budget **(which meets the requirements above)**	Checked
• **my completed** implementation timetable **as a PDF using the template provided**	Checked
I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff **identified at Question 31, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a letter of support **from the Lead Partner and partner(s) identified at Question 32, or an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a cover letter from the Lead Partner, **outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.**	Checked

I have included a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy, **which covers the criteria listed in Question 28.**	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO **in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.**	Checked
I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts **for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.**	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website **immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.**	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website**.**	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the Forms and Guidance Portal.

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

Project Title: Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1														
1.1	Baseline and endline HEC mitigation capacity assessment of all project partners within HEVN network (23) and annual assessment of communities in 5 HEC regions	3		▓										▓
1.2	Systematic review (synthesis/analysis) of data on HEC mitigation measures and monitoring methods collated from all partners in Thailand since 2002	9	▓	▓	▓									
1.3	Co-development of best-practice guidelines for HEC mitigation and M&E with DNP and all partners by end of Y1. Report and paper published by end of Y2	6			▓	▓			▓	▓				
1.4	National capacity-building workshops (Bangkok) introduce the project and assess existing capacity of elephant conservation partners in Y1 and disseminate project results in Y3	3		▓										▓
1.5	Community-level workshops introduce project and assess capacity(Y1), disseminate best-practice mitigation, HWC insurance feasibility and livelihood framework(Y2), and elephant-friendly business models(Y3) to 5 HEC regions	6		▓						▓				▓
1.6	Public Community of Practice webinar shares lessons learned and best-practice guidelines to other elephant range countries (Kenya, Nepal, Sri Lanka)	1												▓
Output 2														
2.1	Collation and analysis of data on financial impact of HEC. Situation analysis of HEC and role for insurance published by end of Y1	12	▓	▓	▓	▓								

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.2	Focus groups in 5 forest complexes with farming communities assess WTP premiums, insurance eligibility, existing financial support mechanisms, feasibility of crop protection compliance, etc	3			▓	▓								
2.3	Interviews/meetings with plantation companies to assesses feasibility/acceptability of monitoring compliance	3					▓	▓						
2.4	Interviews/meetings with insurance agencies to assess buy-in and feasibility of various insurance schemes	3					▓							
2.5	Assessment supported by IIED identifies feasible HEC insurance schemes. Insurance product designed with insurance agencies.	6							▓	▓				
2.6	Pilot schemes established in Y3Q1 with technical support for implementation from IIED	12									▓	▓	▓	▓
2.7	Monitoring and reviewing of insurance scheme by end of Y3	1												▓
Output 3														
3.1	Soil and farm mapping surveys to ground-truth spatial maps and inform biogeographical variables of feasibility assessment, conducted in Y1	6	▓	▓										
3.2	Viable Elephant-friendly alternative agroforestry/livelihood system(s) determined for model farms using biogeographical (soil mapping, climate) and HEC data (from partners) for 16 HEC zones in sWEFCOM	6			▓	▓								
3.3	Market analysis identifies agroforestry/livelihood product buyers and collective action structures (e.g., CBO and associated microfinance, training and input supply services) across 16 HEC zones	6					▓	▓						

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.4	Interactive map of agroforestry/livelihood options for sWEFCOM landscape co-developed with Suranaree University and DLD and integrated into HEVN website	6							▓	▓				
3.5	Community-led focus groups in 16 HEC zones assess receptiveness to identified alternative elephant-friendly agroforestry/livelihoods systems	3			▓	▓								
Output 4														
4.1	Establishment of a governance structure, development of responsibilities and/or articles of incorporation and monthly cooperative/CBO meetings, leading to incorporation (if determined by the community).	12	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
4.2	Business operations and management workshops support existing Chang Baa coffee CBO in TPP (60 members)	18	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
4.3	All cooperative/CBO members trained to systematically monitor and report HEC incidents. Data collected by HEVN at monthly steering committee meetings.	36	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓	▓
4.4	Agroforestry/livelihoods training workshops and annual product testing to meet national and buyer standards	6			▓				▓				▓	
4.5	Business operations and management workshops conducted in two additional HEC zones (Thamanao and Mae Plasoi)	1										▓		
4.6	Capacity assessment surveys conducted annually to assess progress and needs for cooperatives/CBOs (60 HH) through the project	3		▓					▓					▓
4.7	Baseline and endline household income assessments adapted with appropriate indicators for Thailand context	2		▓										▓

Biodiversity Challenge Funds Implementation Timetable Template

Project Title: Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand

	Activity	No. of months	Year 1 (23/24)				Year 2 (24/25)				Year 3 (25/26)			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	developed, conducted, and analysed for community business members (60 HH)			█										█

Project Title: Developing a sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand - DIR29S2\1058

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: A sustainable model for human-elephant coexistence based on effective HEC mitigation strategies that enhance human wellbeing and reduce threats to elephants has been adopted across Thailand benefitting all elephant populations			
Outcome: (Max 30 words) An evidence-based model for human-elephant coexistence in Thailand increases country-wide capacity for HWC mitigation, including insurance and elephant-friendly livelihoods, improving human wellbeing and attitudes toward elephants and protected areas.	0.1 Improved capacity and capability of 23 organizations and communities in 5 regions (~1,000 people, 30% women and indigenous, benefitting ca. 30,000 HEC-afflicted HH) working in elephant conservation in Thailand (including DNP, NGOs, and universities) to assess, implement, and monitor suitable, sustainable, cost-effective HEC mitigation measures by end of Y3, compared to Y1 baseline, with midline surveys conducted in Y2. 0.2 HEC mitigation best practice and standardized M&E co-developed and adopted into DNP elephant NAP and implemented by 70% (n =	0.1 Baseline, midline, and endline capacity assessment using the Organizational Capacity Assessment tool (OCA) from Capacity for Conservation plus the methods of Gerrie et al. (2022) [21] 0.2 DNP National action plan, annual partner reports 0.3 Reports on the feasibility assessment; evidence of corporate (CSR or commercial) interest in pilot schemes; reports on pilot scheme implementation 0.4 Capacity assessment surveys conducted using Organizational Capacity Assessment tool 0.5 Baseline and endline socioeconomic surveys collecting data from all sWEFCOM community	The proposed HECx model (mitigation and monitoring best practice, feasible insurance schemes and alternative livelihoods) is able to prove its value to the Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plants and other stakeholders across the landscape, including elephant conservation NGOs/CBOs, through improved outcomes and post-project sustainability. As a result, the model is adopted by relevant stakeholders across the country. Communities are interested in and willing to shift away from current livelihoods and mitigation methods.

	16) of partner organizations by project end 0.3 National HEC insurance feasibility assessment, including costs and benefits, informs government and community-level options to offset elephant damages by the end of Y2 and, where appropriate, pilot schemes are in place by end of Y3. 0.4 Improved capacity of CBO members in business and product development, assessed annually (60 HH) to ensure they are progressing in Output 4. 0.5 Increase in subjective and relational aspects of wellbeing among 70% of sWEFCOM households engaged in elephant-friendly community business market chain (total 60 HH, 30% women and indigenous) by end of Y3, compared to Y1 baseline, assessed as: 0.5.1 Improved perceived security (e.g., safety	business members (60 HH) to construct Wellbeing Index (subjective wellbeing, financial wellbeing, material style of life metrics, social relations, etc.) based on guiding principles of Woodhouse et al., 2015 [22] ('Voices of the Poor' well-being domains and Wellbeing in Developing Countries (WeD) guidelines) 0.6 Baseline and endline socioeconomic surveys collecting data from all sWEFCOM community business members to construct: 0.6.1 Conservation Attitude Index (Ratings and Likert scales, 'willingness to pay' for conservation outcomes, grievances and conflicts with protected area staff and wildlife) 0.6.2 Metric of net benefit perceived from protected areas (Likert and ratings	Improved income and wellbeing of local communities, resulting from declining HEC and enhanced livelihoods, reflects reduced costs of living with wildlife and coupled with regular outreach that reinforces that these benefits are dependent on supporting wildlife conservation.

	from elephant injury) as a result of training workshops in effective, nonviolent deterrence methods and reduced HEC rates 0.5.2 Improved dimensions of social capital (community relations, dignity, ability to help others), particularly for women and indigenous people, achieved via development of more participatory and collaborative community business structure that ensures representative governance and connection to a broader elephant-friendly business support network. 0.5.3 Reduced perceived vulnerability to human-elephant conflict (e.g., effects on savings and capital) as a result of community business	scales on objective and subjective benefits (income, wellbeing, cultural traditions) and costs (access, park, and wildlife conflict).

	financial support mechanism and competitive products. 0.6 70% of sWEFCOM households engaged in elephant-friendly community business market chain (60 HH) report improved attitudes toward elephants and protected areas by end of Y3, compared to Y1 baseline, as a result of effective mitigation via elephant-friendly livelihoods.		
Outputs: **1.** A country-wide systematic review of all human-elephant conflict mitigation projects in Thailand identifies effectiveness of mitigation tools trialed, and informs best practice and M&E guidelines that are promoted across 5 HEC regions of Thailand	1.1 Data on mitigation methods and assessment collated from partners across Thailand, systematically reviewed and analysed in Y1. Report written with participatory input from all partners including DNP at end of Y1 and a paper submitted for publication in a relevant peer-reviewed journal by the end of Y2. 1.2 Best practice guidelines for HEC mitigation tools,	1. Final report; publication in peer-reviewed journal 2. Workshop notes and minutes, photographs, guidelines 3. Workshop notes and minutes, photographs, guidelines 4. Training curriculum; meeting and workshop notes and minutes, photographs, webinar recording	Sufficient data made available from partners for a meaningful review of the effectiveness of mitigation and monitoring strategies. Willingness of all partners including DNP to co-develop Guidelines and to attend capacity-building workshops.

	including suitability, requirements, risks, and cost-analyses co-developed by end of Y1. 1.3 Best practice guidelines for locally appropriate, systematic and adaptive monitoring and evaluation of HEC mitigation methods co-developed by end of Y1. 1.4 Best practice guidelines for HEC mitigation, monitoring and evaluation framework, and lessons learned disseminated to: 1.4.1 DNP and all partners (n=23) from 5 regions via HECx national capacity-building workshops in Y3; 1.4.2 Communities across 5 regions (~1,000 people, 30% women and indigenous, benefitting ca. 30,000 HEC-afflicted HH) via community-level HECx capacity building workshops in Y2 and Y3; 1.4.3 Other elephant range States via public HEC		DNP and national partners see value in implementing evidence-based best practice mitigation measures and monitoring framework for evolving lessons learned the long-term. Partners in other elephant range countries (e.g., range country government agencies, other NGOs/CSOs, Elephant Conservation Group, IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group) see value in resulting national assessment and monitoring and evaluation framework.

	community of practice webinar in Y3.		
Outputs: **2**. Assessment of the feasibility of human-elephant conflict insurance schemes (including commercial, corporate CSR and community-based) for supporting long-term human-elephant coexistence across Thailand.	2.1 Data on financial impact of HEC (crop damage including damage to plantation crops; damage to infrastructure) collated from partners and analysed, and additional data collected as needed from representative areas across Thailand and analysed, by end of Q3Y1. 2.2 Willingness to pay (WTP) premiums and linking premiums and eligibility for insurance to crop protection and 'riskiness' of crop type established by end of Q2Y2 via focus groups and interviews in 5 HEC regions (~250 individuals, 30% women and indigenous). 2.3 Feasibility of crop protection compliance and payments monitoring systems established by end of Q2Y2.	2.1 Collated reports; reports on fieldwork-based data collection; analyses and summaries. 2.2 Focus group reports and analyses; reports on consultations with plantation companies 2.3 Reports and analyses 2.4 Reports on meetings, workshop notes, written analyses/position statements 2.5 Reports on meetings, workshop notes, written analyses/position statements 2.6 Inception reports; progress reports; analyses presented in white paper 2.7 Reports on Community of Practice and recording of webinar	Business model is developed which incentivises and finances farmers to adopt wildlife-friendly practices (e.g., crops unattractive to elephants, other mitigation measures) in exchange for lower premiums, avoiding moral hazards associated with compensation schemes. Insurance companies are willing to partner on the project and suitable compromises are developed so that insurance companies are willing and able to insure high-risk HEC-afflicted farmers at reasonable premiums. Proposed insurance schemes meet IIED's requirements for successful and sustainable implementation (cost effective insurance administration, timely and fair insurance payments,

	2.4 Insurance companies' interest in and ability to insure against HEC established (including viability of meeting the industries' risk management and re-insurance standards) by end of Y2. 2.5 Feasibility of alternatives to commercial insurance (government schemes, companies' CSR, community based micro-finance) established by end of Y2. 2.6 Feasible pilot schemes are established and evaluated in Y3. 2.7 Insurance feasibility case studies (Thailand, Sri Lanka, Kenya, and Malaysia) shared with other elephant range countries via public HEC community of practice webinar in Y3.		incentives for damage prevention, financial sustainability of premium payments) based on successful models and lessons learned in Kenya and Sri Lanka (DI 25-004). IIED will be a consulting partner for Output 2 and ensure best-practice delivery. Partners in other elephant range countries (e.g., range country government agencies, other NGOs/CSOs, Elephant Conservation Group, IUCN Asian Elephant Specialist Group) see value insurance assessment and pilot scheme results, adapting them for their own purposes.
Outputs: **3**. Identification of alternative and/or enhanced livelihoods	3.1 Agroforestry/livelihood systems (based on existing coffee agroforestry model) builds scalable elephant and	3.1 soil sample tests, agroforestry/livelihoodsystem document, online interactive	University partners acquire adequate information from existing data

(e.g., agroforestry, elephant-resilient crops) that promote human-elephant coexistence in sWEFCOM informs future forward climate and HEC resilient livelihoods that promotes HECx.	crop resiliency mapping framework, embedded within national HEVN network, to assess crop suitability across the sWEFCOM landscape (ca. 2,000 km^2), identifying climate and HEC resilient options, and modelling areas prone to HEC by end of Y1. 3.2 Market analysis identifies and prioritizes suitable 'elephant friendly' products, cost-to-convert ratios, and sustainable financial mechanisms (e.g. community-based microfinance, CBO, CSR, insurance) for economically viable and inclusive livelihood enhancement promoting HECx across 16 HEC zones (~8,000 HH) in the sWEFCOM landscape by end of Y1. 3.3 Community-led focus groups in 16 HEC conflict zones across the sWEFCOM (ca. 160 HH) assesses farmer	mapping framework published to HEVN website 3.2 Market analysis report 3.3 Focus group notes, barriers assessment and interventions report 3.4 Alternative agroforestry/livelihoods and farmer adoption pathways report, dissemination of workshop notes, webinar recording	sources to build resiliency framework. Elephant-friendly products identified by the project represent a sustainable investment, with market prices remaining relatively stable and competitive. Proposed elephant-friendly business models and livelihood plans are considered sufficiently viable and attractive by communities. Financial mechanisms are suitable in scope and scale to support initial investment into proposed elephant friendly business models. Elephant and crop resiliency framework is built in way that can be scaled and replicated in both national and international site-based contexts for broad scale application and

	receptiveness to viable elephant friendly alternative and/or enhanced livelihoods (e.g., agroforestry, organic products, CSR) by Q2Y2; barriers to adoption farther adoption pathways identified e.g., microfinance by Q4 Y2. 3.4 HEC livelihood resiliency framework incorporates market and insurance cost-benefit ratios and serves as dynamic resource, housed within the HEVN network platform to inform and strengthen elephant-friendly livelihoods for: 3.4.1 16 HEC zones in the sWEFCOM (~8,000 HH) via landscape-level workshops by end of Y2; 3.4.2 National HEC conflict zone partners (23 partners from 5 regions) as a scalable model via HECx capacity building workshop by end of Y3; 3.4.3 And other elephant range states through		partners see value in resulting model.

	sharing adaptive resiliency mapping framework via a public HEC community of practice webinar in Y3.		
Outputs: **4**. Elephant-friendly livelihood and community cooperatives/ business organizations strengthened and scaled to support long-term human-elephant coexistence and provide financial and social resilience for HEC-afflicted communities in sWEFCOM.	4.1 An established community cooperative/business organization (CBO) piloting elephant-friendly livelihoods in Thong Pha Phum (TPP) zone (10 HH in 2 communities) in sWEFCOM is reinforced with support in business operations and management for 'Chang Baa' coffee production from source to market by end of Y1, with membership scaled to include 50 new members (20 HH in production and 30 additional HH along chain of production - processing, packaging, transport and marketing), with 30% membership of women and indigenous groups (Hmong and Karen) by end of Y2.	4.1 Community business plan, steering committee meeting records and minutes; Community business and membership records 4.2 Management guidelines for processing facility integrated into business plan, certification of standards met 4.3 Financial mechanism formation records, photographs, membership records, Master Plan for Self-Reliance (assessed annually) 4.4 Independent assessment and examination reports (e.g., Organizational Capacity Assessment tool or Conservation Standards) 4.5 Community business records, baseline and endline socio-economic survey; Crop-raid monitoring data, baseline and	No significant annual differences in environmental variables that could alter elephant movement behavior and patterns or significantly affect business members' financial situations. Elephants do not shift to consuming the alternative crop or raiding households. Communities are interested in and willing to consider alternative livelihood scenarios, engage in surveys and livelihood pilots, and invest in financial support schemes.

4.2 Seed funding supports CBO with assets, inputs, skills and finance to ensure product quality and quantity of coffee production (by end Y1), establishing a scalable M&E framework that meets both national 'elephant friendly' and health and safety standards by end of Y2, where 100% of participating CBO members (60 HH) meet standards by end of Y3. 4.3 Sustainable finance model established for CBO by end of Y2 to support investments in scaling livelihood pilot (coffee production) and HEC mitigation beyond life of the project, where CBO has sufficient resources, capacity and self-resilience to independently manage/operate sustainable business model by end of Y3. 4.4 CBO members (60 HH) connected with national	endline socio-economic survey 4.6 Feasibility assessment report, dissemination workshop notes; business model workshop agendas, presentations, and reports, dissemination workshop minutes 4.7 Reports including videos of roadshow	Community members understand that alternative livelihoods and CBO activities are directly linked to their engagement in conservation and human-elephant coexistence. This includes community members who are not direct beneficiaries, through word of mouth from community leaders and fellow community neighbours. Successful livelihoods existing and developed under the community business represent a viable business case for investment by the financial schemes, as seen in previous ZSL work in Kenya (DI 26-006) and the Philippines (DI 21-020 & 24-016). Aimed-for levels of female and indigenous participation are achieved based on pre-project understanding of community socioeconomics and demographics and results from

	'elephant friendly' product network in 3 additional HEC regions, product-specific market systems and suppliers (e.g., transportation of goods, marketing) by end of Y2, and high-value national markets (e.g., Royal Thai Foundation, Phufa Products) by end of Y3. 4.5 CBO business model results in a 30% increase in sales value of goods against Y1 baseline for coffee-producing CBO households (10 HH) by end of Y3. 4.6 Agroforestry/Livelihood, market, and insurance feasibility assessments inform two additional HEC resilient livelihood business models in high-conflict zones in sWEFCOM (Thamanao and Mai Plasoi, ~160 HH) by end of Y2, with two business model workshops and reports delivered by end of Y3.		previous/ongoing CBO implementation in the area. The CBO network engages necessary and sufficient community buy-in, social cohesion, and access to financial services (savings and loans) to be sustainable, competitive, and profitable. A supplementary widespread and reliable revenue stream, unimpacted by human-elephant conflict, will partially decouple community wellbeing from HEC, providing a basis for coexistence, with enough knowledge and modelling predicted about HEC incidents (i.e. activities elsewhere do not create new drivers of HEC). Access to enhanced and diversified livelihoods (in conjunction with financial schemes and mitigation

	4.7 Roadshow of resiliency mapping framework and successful elephant friendly business models (from TPP and three additional CBOs in elephant friendly product national network) share lessons learned across 16 HEC zones around 9 protected areas in sWEFCOM (~270 people benefitting ca. 8,000 HH) and 4 other HEC regions (~960 people benefitting ca. 27,000 HH) by end of Y3.		interventions if appropriate) will reduce the need to engage in illegal, environmentally-damaging activities for income supplementation. Coffee production knowledge, skills and assets developed by the project are sufficient in the event of any repeated extreme weather conditions over the life of the project. Economies of scale gained through establishing/supporting/strengthening the CBO gain sufficient market share to lead to profit for producers despite externalities in the market during the life of the project.

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Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

Output 1
1.1 Baseline and endline HEC mitigation capacity assessment of all project partners within HEVN network (23) and annual assessment of communities in 5 HEC regions.
1.2 Systematic review (synthesis/analysis) of data on HEC mitigation measures and monitoring methods collated from all partners in Thailand since 2002.
1.3 Co-development of best-practice guidelines for HEC mitigation and M&E with DNP and all partners by end of Y1. Report and paper published by end of Y2.
1.4 National capacity-building workshops (Bangkok) introduce the project and assess existing capacity of elephant conservation partners in Y1 and disseminate project results in Y3.
1.5 Community-level workshops introduce project and assess capacity(Y1), disseminate best-practice mitigation, HWC insurance feasibility and livelihood framework(Y2), and elephant-friendly business models(Y3) to 5 HEC regions.
1.6 Public Community of Practice webinar shares lessons learned and best-practice guidelines to other elephant range countries (Kenya, Nepal, Sri Lanka).

Output 2
2.1 Collation and analysis of data on financial impact of HEC. Situation analysis of HEC and role for insurance published by end of Y1.
2.2 Focus groups in 5 forest complexes with farming communities assess WTP premiums, insurance eligibility, existing financial support mechanisms, feasibility of crop protection compliance, etc.
2.3 Interviews/meetings with plantation companies in Bangkok to assesses feasibility/acceptability of monitoring compliance
2.4 Interviews/meetings with insurance agencies to assess buy-in and feasibility of various insurance schemes
2.5 Assessment supported by IIED identifies feasible HEC insurance schemes. Insurance product designed with insurance agencies.
2.6 Pilot schemes established in Y3Q1 with technical support for implementation from IIED
2.7 Monitoring and reviewing of insurance scheme by end of Y3

Output 3
3.1 Soil and farm mapping surveys to groundtruth spatial maps and inform biogeographical variables of feasibility assessment, conducted in Y1
3.2 Viable Elephant-friendly alternative agroforestry/livelihood system(s) determined for model farms using biogeographical (soil mapping, climate) and HEC data (from partners) for 16 HEC zones in sWEFCOM

3.3 Market analysis identifies agroforestry/livelihood product buyers and collective action structures (e.g., CBO and associated microfinance, training and input supply services) across 16 HEC zones
3.4 Interactive map of agroforestry/livelihood options for sWEFCOM landscape co-developed with Suranaree University and DLD and integrated into HEVN website
3.5 Community-led focus groups in 16 HEC zones assess receptiveness to identified alternative elephant-friendly agroforestry/livelihoods systems

Output 4
4.1 Establishment of a governance structure, development of responsibilities and/or articles of incorporation and monthly CBO meetings, leading to incorporation (if determined by the community).
4.2 Business operations and management workshops support existing Chang Baa coffee CBO in TPP (60 members)
4.3 All CBO members trained to monitor/report HEC incidents and coached in safe, effective, non-violent deterrence methods. Data collected by HEVN at monthly steering committee meetings.
4.4 Agroforestry/livelihoods training workshops and annual product testing to meet national and buyer standards
4.5 Business operations and management workshops conducted in two additional HEC zones (Thamanao and Mae Plasoi)
4.6 Capacity assessment surveys conducted annually to assess progress and needs for CBOs (60 HH) through the project
4.7 Baseline and endline household income assessments adapted with appropriate indicators for Thailand context developed, conducted, and analysed for community business members (60 HH)