



## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

*Instructions to grantees: please complete all fields, and respond to all questions listed below.*

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	Mekong Community Institute Association
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Mekong Local Youth Networks for Riverine Biodiversity Conservation
<b>Grant or GEM Number</b>	65816
<b>Date of Report</b>	3 July 2017

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo Burma Hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** 6. Engage key actors in mainstreaming biodiversity, communities and livelihoods into development planning in the priority corridors.

**Grant Amount:** US\$ 80,000

**Project Dates:** 01 May 2015 – 30 April 2017

### **PART I: Overview**

#### **1. Implementation Partners for this Project (*list each partner and explain how they were involved in the project*)**

1. Chiang Khong Local Learning Center (CKLC) in Chiang Rai Province operated by Chiang Khong Conservation Group (CKCG). CKLC is also called Mekong Local School. CKLC work with us to implement some project activities, such as trainings, workshop, research, meetings, conservation activities, and campaign. It is a center for communication and cooperation with youths, villagers, and other stakeholders in the area.
2. Nong Khai Local Learning Center (NKLC) in Nong Khai Province operated by Council of Community Organizations in Seven Mekong Northeastern Provinces (CCOSM). NKLC work with us to implement some project activities, such as trainings, research, and meetings. It is a center for communication and cooperation with youths, villagers, and other stakeholders in the area.
3. Tamui Local Learning Center (TLC) in Ubon Ratchathani Province operated by Love Mekong Community Network (LMCN). CKLC work with us to implement some project activities, such as trainings, workshop, research, meetings, conservation activities, and campaign. It is a center for communication and cooperation with youths, villagers, and other stakeholders in the area.

4. Horkam Youth Group (KYG) in Horkam village in Bueng Kan Province. HYG work with us to implement some project activities, such as trainings, research, conservation activities, and campaign.
5. Living River Association (LRA). LRA is a local NGO working with us and CKLC on the Mekong issues in Chiang Rai Province. LRA is a core partner for organizing many activities. Counterpart funding of this project mainly come from LRA.
6. Transborder News (TN). TN, a media organization, is a partner for organizing some campaigns for saving the Mekong. TN work with us by writing news and sending information to other mainstream media.
7. International Rivers (IR). IR is a partner for organizing campaigns against blasting Mekong rapids and Mekong dams.
8. Save the Mekong Coalition (StM). StM is a regional network of NGOs and Mekong local communities. And Teerapong Pomun, Project Coordinator, is a Committee of StM. StM provide a platform for people from different countries and levels to get together and communicate.
9. Thai Coalition for Saving the Mekong (TCSM). TCSM is a national platform of Thai NGOs for sharing information and working together. It helps us to monitor the Mekong issues and local situation.
10. The Network of Thai People in Eight Mekong Provinces (NTEMP). NTEMP help us to promote the works and roles of the youths. It also help to monitor the implementation and cooperate with communities and other stakeholders.
11. Regional Center for Social Sciences and Sustainable Development (RCSD), Chiang Mai University. RCSD is a partner to organize a press conference at the university on Mekong Navigation Channel Improvement Project.
12. Center for Ethnic Studies and Development (CESD), Chiang Mai University. CESD work with us to organize one environmental camp for the youths.
13. Thai PBS Television. Thai PBS work with us to train youths in our environmental camp about how to editing news and broadcasting it.
14. Local schools in Chiang Khong district. The schools send students to participate in our trainings and other learning activities at CKLC.
15. Faculty of Humanity and Social Sciences, Mahasarakham University. The faculty provides us four interns per years. And they will work for us four to six months per years.

## **2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

Outputs in all components are more than expectation except for component 4.4, monthly meeting. For example, 12 research topics were conducted instead of 6 topics, 96 VDO clips instead of 10 clips, and 35 news were covered instead of 4 news. We get outputs a lot more than it was planned because 1) working together with partners and sharing resources. So we have budget left to do more activities, 2) monitoring the situation closely and adjust implementation according to the contexts, and 3) using ten interns to work for us in the fields. It can save our time, budget, and energy. And interns can work with youths well.

The project causes impacts from personal, community to international levels. Information about the Mekong is effectively produced and disseminated, while locals' capacities and mechanisms are improved along the processes. And it causes positive impacts to saving Mekong ecosystems. In personal and community levels, Mekong youths and villagers gain more skills and knowledge on communication, conducting research, Mekong ecosystems, and community rights.

Communities are strengthened and get more supports. In local level, the roles of the three learning centers and their cooperation with stakeholders are improved. Their work are accepted by local and national authorities. As a result, our work for saving environment is easier and more effective. The centers is important for sustainability in the project areas because they role as coordination centers of local mechanisms. In national level, Thai government and the public are aware more about Mekong problems and the voices of local communities. It is impressive that CKLC, a small local NGO located at the edge of country, can effectively deal with big and complex Mekong issues. It can make a change under Thai political situation that not allows us to campaign freely. The centers are well known and become a good example for other areas. Many people visit to learn about the centers and plan for future collaboration. Platforms for saving the Mekong of local communities and NGOs are strengthened. Mekong People Council – Thailand (MPC-T) is established. TCSM has better strategies and cooperation. Mekong Youth Network are established and connected to other Mekong networks. In addition, new approach for communication of local communities is developed, Tai Baan Media (TBM). In regional level, the public, the government of Mekong countries, and regional body related to the Mekong are concern more about the voices, needs, and power of the locals and youths. The campaign of CKLC and partners make Chinese government and business sectors aware that the Mekong is very important for ecosystems and people downstream. They have to aware more about the impacts. Regional networks are strengthened. The members of StM had a chance to exchange information and work together. Communication of Mekong local community is planned. The roles of StM are recognized by Mekong River Commission. In international level, the voices of locals and Mekong problems are heard.

In term of sustainability, improvement of the centers and communities’ capacities are important. The centers get more support and collaboration from different stakeholders. We will continuously improve TBM because it is an effective tool and not perfect yet. We also plan with the centers and universities for future cooperation for conducting research on Mekong food security.

**3. Briefly describe actual progress towards each planned long-term and short-term impact (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each long-term impact from Grant Writer proposal*

a. Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>1. The local youth networks in eight Mekong provinces of Thailand play significant roles in Mekong environmental conservation</p>	<p>The voices of the Mekong youths are recognized by the public, the Media, and Mekong networks, for example, <a href="https://goo.gl/rfkjM4">https://goo.gl/rfkjM4</a>. Their voices were reported in four news by Thai mainstream Media, for example, <a href="http://www.krobkruakao.com/local/42274">www.krobkruakao.com/local/42274</a>. And their roles are recognized by the public and a regional mechanism.</p> <p>The youth network is established and connected to other Mekong networks, such as StM. Mekong People Council-Thailand (MPC-T) is established. And a representative of Mekong youths will be appointed as a Committee of MPC-T. Collaboration and plans for strengthening Mekong youths’ roles and networks are created.</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
2. The public and targeted audiences in Thailand are aware and participate in Mekong environmental conservation	<p>Produced knowledge and information is disseminated to the public. The research conducted make people aware more on the issues about Mekong ecosystems and food security. The campaigns and news make the public are aware about the problems and community rights.</p> <p>The increased awareness and participation can see from the numbers of news about the Mekong issue, shares in social media, and participants in the campaign activities. Many people visit local learning centers to learn, exchange experiences, collaborate, and support about saving the ecosystems.</p>
3. The community-learning centers and network become models for other river basins	The centers, especially CKLC, is well known by the public and also authorities. Many groups of Thais and foreigners visit to learn about the roles' of the centers about four time per month. For examples, groups from US. Embassy, EU, foreign students, and Office of The National Economic and Social Development Board.
4. Mekong riverine ecosystems are sustainably managed by people's participation	Mekong mechanisms in all levels are strengthened and connected. And the center will be a key mechanism for people's participation.

b. Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 40 local youths from each of three environmental networks along the Mekong River in Thailand demonstrate significantly improved capacity in documenting local environmental issues and communicating to the public	The number of youths trained by this project are 439 people. The number of youths demonstrating significantly improved capacity are less than expectation. About 80 youths demonstrate the improvement. For example, two youths edited news for broadcasting in Thai PBS Television, please see <a href="https://goo.gl/IZPQqG">https://goo.gl/IZPQqG</a> .
At least 10 local youths from each of three networks above demonstrate significantly improved leadership	The number of youths demonstrating significantly improved leadership are less than expectation. About 20 youths demonstrate the improvement.
The members of three networks above are increased	The members of the three youth networks are increased.
The three networks above are linked together as a network	The three network are link together. And Mekong Youth Network is informally established. In addition, they are connected to Indigenous Youth Network organized by Center for Ethnic Studies and Development (CESD), Chiang Mai University.

Impact Description	Impact Summary
At least 100 villages along Mekong river in eight provinces of Thailand receive books and posters about the research results and DVD of the short documentaries	In total, 1,278 pieces of the books, posters, exhibition, t-shirts, postcards, DVDs, were posted and given to targeted audiences. The audiences are youths, local schools, villagers, NGOs, and academics, including 163 villages and libraries of 48 universities in Northern and Northeastern Thailand.
At least 10 pieces of news or articles about Mekong environmental issues are covered by Thai local Media (television, radio, newspapers, magazine, etc) because of the project implementation, at least 10 pieces are covered by Thai mainstream Media, and at least 5 pieces are covered by international Media	Thirty-five news were covered about the concerns of local communities on the Mekong ecosystems. Of this, 34 news are covered by Thai mainstream media and 1 news by international media.
Facebook Page of the youth network get at least 1,000 likes, each VDO clip or short news produced by the youths get at least 1,000 views or 500 likes	The total view of all video clips and short documentary films from on Facebook and YouTube is 59,702views. The most popular clip is 5,900 views. Our Facebook Page get 1,611 likes and 681 shares.

**4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impacts**

The successes toward the impacts are, 1) Capacity building of local youths, communities, and learning centers, 2) knowledge production on relationship between Mekong ecosystems and livelihoods, 3) communication and cooperation with partners and stakeholders, 4) organization development, such as personal resource mobilization, 5) raising awareness to the public, relevant authorities, and government by campaigns and communication for saving Mekong ecosystems. A tool for communication is developed and effectively used, such as TBM, 6) strengthened Mekong mechanisms from local to regional levels. Roles of youths are recognized for future restoration and conservation of the ecosystems. The centers get more supports form stakeholders and the public, 7) Restoration and conservation of the ecosystems by community fish conservation zones (CFCZ).

The challenges are, 1) the project area is quite large and distance to communities is long. To travel, it costs a lot, takes time, and wastes energy. 2) Youths and villagers have low motivation and confidence for communication, especially via social media, 3) Mekong issues are large and complex. It is difficult for us, youths, and community to understand and communicate about it, 4) Less supports for working on Mekong controversial issues, 5) Capacities of project staffs on communication and working with youths are needed to be improved, and 6) evaluation systems for the impacts are not clearly set.

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

The unexpected positive impact is organizational development from project implementation. For examples, improving financial systems from the comments of CI and RIT, improving a monitoring system by creating a table, and improving personal resource mobilization.

**PART II: Project Components and Products/Deliverables**

**6. Components (as stated in the approved proposal)**

*List each component and product/deliverable from Grant Writer*

**6.** Describe the results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1	Capacity building for knowledge production and dissemination	1.1	Reports on 6 trainings on: Mekong riverine ecosystems and threats; Tai Baan Research; and communication skills, such as taking photo and video, writing news, photo and video editing.	<p>Seventeen trainings were organized. Seven of them are on-the-job trainings for conducting the research in local communities. Five of them are training on communication skills, such as a training on “Communication for environment by using cell phone and social media” for forty five youths from Chiang Khong and Chiang Sane District on 18 September 2016 at CKLC. The rest are training and youth camp about Mekong environmental conservation.</p> <p>As a result, 439 youths were trained, 202 boys and 237 girls. The youths’ capacities are improved. The research is conducted and the media is produced. Local communities have resource persons for working in the communities and saving the Mekong. Preparing youths is very important for the future of the Mekong because problems are complex and last very long.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
2	Production of knowledge and publication	2.1	Reports on 6 research topics: 1) Mekong fish and ecosystems, 2) eatable and herbal plants on the Mekong riverbank in an area, 3) riverbank gardens and its economics, 4) local fishing gears and cultural ecology, 5) local food from Mekong fish and other aquatic animals, and 6) environmental changes and impacts	<p>Twelve research topics were conducted, 1) Mekong Local Fishermen in Nong Khai Province, 2) Local Food from Mekong Fish in Tamui Village, 3) Local Food from Ing River in Ngam Muang Village, 4) Edible and Herbal Plants in Wetland in Ngam Muang Village, 5) Edible and Herbal Plants in Wetland in Boon Rong Village, 6) Mekong Water Fluctuation in Hor Kham Village, 7) Ecosystem and Birds in Khon Phi Long Island, 8) Edible Plants along Mekong River Banks in Hor Kham Village, 9) Community Economic from the Mekong: the Case Study of Tamui Village, 10) Mekong Fish in Sopkok Village, 11) Mekong Riverbank Garden in Tamui Village, and 12) Mekong Traditional Fishing Gears in Tamui Village.</p> <p>Mekong youths and villagers gain knowledge and capacities from conducting the research. The publications of the research results are useful for Mekong community to present their knowledge and concerns about the Mekong to the public and other Mekong communities. Some information inspire other communities to conduct the same research and aware about Mekong food security, especially the book on the 2<sup>nd</sup> topic. The 11<sup>th</sup> research is important because riverbank garden is an identity of linkage between local livelihoods and Mekong ecosystems. And this is one of a few research done on this topic.</p>
		2.2	Three print publications with 1,000 copies of book or poster of each research topic. And 3 documentaries with 200 DVDs of each: 1) "Voices of Mekong Youths for their Mother Mekong", 2) "Mekong Cultural Ecology and Local Communities", and 3) "Mekong Ecosystems and Development"	<p>The produced media and publications are 4,000 copies of four print publications, 19 pieces of four sets of vinyl exhibition, 115 campaign t-shirts, 500 campaign postcards, 60 copies of a research report, and 600 DVDs of four short documentary films. The four print publications are 1) a book on "Local Food from Mekong Fish in Tamui Village ", 2) a book on "Community Economic from the Mekong: the Case Study of Tamui Village", 3) a poster on "Mekong River Bank Garden in Tamui Village", and 4) a factsheet on "Mekong Rapids". The four sets of exhibition are also produced from the research results, such as "Edible and Herbal Plants in Wetland in Boon Rong Village". The four short documentary films are 1) "Mekong People: Children Learning" available at <a href="https://youtu.be/TGafQfjmKFU">https://youtu.be/TGafQfjmKFU</a>, 2) "Survey on Mekong Ecosystem at Khon Peelong Area" available at <a href="https://youtu.be/b8SRmHETK5Q">https://youtu.be/b8SRmHETK5Q</a>, 3) "Mekong Fishermen" available at, and 4) "Mekong Island and Children in Tamui Village" available at <a href="https://youtu.be/8sidLzzwPaU">https://youtu.be/8sidLzzwPaU</a>.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		2.3	Ten short news and 10 short VDO clips	<p>Thirteen short news and 96 short VDO clips were produced and shared. This make people get more messages from locals about the Mekong.</p> <p>In addition, a new approach for communication of local community is developed, Tai Baan Media (TBM). It is developed from the same concept as Tai Baan Research (TBR). The main principles are producing medias by locals based on local cultures and for local benefits. The content and messages should be from communities. If community members cannot produce a media, people from outside should be only as a technical person providing a media-producing services. TBM's objectives are not only producing media but also empowering local communities. TBM must be processes for both communication and capacity building. Three video programs of TBM are developed, 1) Mekong Reporters, for example, <a href="https://goo.gl/AuRB1n">https://goo.gl/AuRB1n</a>, 2) Mekong People and Nature, for example <a href="https://goo.gl/7ndeip">https://goo.gl/7ndeip</a>, and 3) Food from the Mekong, for example, <a href="https://goo.gl/5UwxVJ">https://goo.gl/5UwxVJ</a>.</p>
3	Knowledge dissemination and action	3.1	All publications and media are disseminated, gaining at least 26,000 likes in Facebook and 13,000 views in YouTube. At least 500 hardcopy publications and DVDs, produced under deliverable 2.2, are posted to targeted audiences.	<p>All publications and media are disseminated by post and sharing on social media, such as Facebook, YouTube, website, and Line. The total views of the clips and short films on Facebook and YouTube are 59,702 views. The digital copies of the print publications are available for download on website. The</p> <p>In total, 1,278 pieces of the books, posters, exhibition, t-shirts, postcards, DVDs, were posted and given to targeted audiences. The audiences are youths, local schools, villagers, NGOs, and academics, including 163 villages and libraries of 48 universities in Northern and Northeastern Thailand.</p>



Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		3.2	<p>Reports on 3 learning activities: 1) Teaching about subjects on the cultural ecology at the centers, such as Mekong fish, 2) one day environmental camp to learn about the cultural ecology, and 3) Mekong Children's Day.</p>	<p>Twelve activities were organized, 9 learning activities and 3 campaign activities for saving the Mekong ecosystems.</p> <p>An example of learning activity is an event for opening CKLC organized during 18-19 December 2015 with about 1,000 participants. Different learning stations were organized. In the event, CKLC signed an MOU for future cooperation with nine organizations, which are local schools, educational offices, and university. In every Wednesday, Chiang Khong Center organizes learning activities for students from Chiang Khong Vithhayakom School. And every Friday, learning activities are organized for monk students from Chiang Khong Buddhist School. Another example is the 6<sup>th</sup> Mekong Children's Day organized in January 2016 at TLC with over 600 participants from Thai and Lao communities across the border. In addition, groups of people both national and international groups visit the three centers about four times per month.</p> <p>Campaigns against Mekong dams and rapid blasting were successfully organized and effectively cause impacts. Thai government had to answer to the public because of our questions. Many local and national authorities were ordered to monitor the situation closely and talk to us. For examples, Chiang Rai Governor, the Head of Chiang Rai Provincial Office of Military, and Department of Marine. High ranking positions from Chinese construction company also came to talk with us at CKLC. Talking with the authorities make them and the government understand us more, especially the military office. Consequently, they do not obstruct our activities although it is related to international relationship with China. More importantly, we are and under the military government that does not allow anyone organize a protest.</p>
		3.3	<p>Reports on 3 Environmental conservation activities by local communities</p>	<p>Four activities were done. For example, an activity for maintaining existing community fish conservation zones (CFCZ) in Horkham village. Four new CFCZs along the Mekong were also established by this activity. The activity also got support from Horkham Tambol Administration Organization and District Office of Fishery.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		3.4	One report and at least one news article on a seminar on “Voices of Mekong people for Mekong riverine ecosystems”	<p>The activity was done on 14 March 2017 and 3 news were covered by mainstream media. Ninety-six participants are youths from three Mekong provinces and other provinces in Central and Southern Thailand. The main activities were 1) making friends, 2) learning about the Mekong, 3) preparing for group presentation about the Mekong, and 4) youth’s voices and action for the Mekong. And the Mekong Youth Network (MYN) was established. In the activity, we also work with Thai PBS television to train youths about reporting and editing news. And the youths’ productions were broadcasted in Thai PBS, <a href="https://goo.gl/IZPQqG">https://goo.gl/IZPQqG</a> and <a href="https://goo.gl/AEz1dH">https://goo.gl/AEz1dH</a>.</p> <p>Four additional activities were organized for strengthening Mekong local networks, one meeting of TCSM, one regional meeting of StM, and two meetings of Mekong local communities. As a result, Mekong People Council – Thailand (MPC-T) was established. And the MYN is connected to Mekong networks.</p>
		3.5	One report , and at least four news articles, on a media trip to listen to voices of local communities including youths about impacts of dams, such as flood, drought, loss of fisheries, riverbank gardens, etc.	<p>Six media trips and one press conference were done. Two of the trips were organized for groups of the Media and artists. The rest four trips were organized for a media in each time. As a result, 35 news were covered about the concerns of local communities on the Mekong ecosystems, especially the impacts of blasting rapids by Mekong Navigation Channel Improvement Project for Chinese commercial ships. Of this, 34 news are reported by Thai mainstream media such as <a href="https://goo.gl/3GKpzp">https://goo.gl/3GKpzp</a>, <a href="https://goo.gl/Kz8yzY">https://goo.gl/Kz8yzY</a>, and <a href="https://goo.gl/OFyJFp">https://goo.gl/OFyJFp</a>, 1 news by international media, <a href="https://goo.gl/BXsG2S">https://goo.gl/BXsG2S</a>.</p> <p>As a result, the public, authorities, governments, and Chinese company are aware about the Mekong issues and concerns of local communities. For example, Thai government had to respond to the questions we raised. Local authorities are ordered to work harder on the issues, such as organizing public hearing and consulting local community and organizations. The Chinese company conducting a survey on Mekong navigation project had to come to talk with us. It also makes our work for saving the Mekong easier because of watching by the public.</p>
4	Project management	4.1	Reports/records on 18 travels to visit the youth groups	<p>We visit youth groups and villagers 46 times. As a result, local situations and project implementation are monitored. Communication, relationship, and trust with local partners, communities, youths, and other stakeholders are improved. The work is effective. And negative impacts are prevented.</p>

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub-#	Description	Results for Deliverable
		4.2	Reports on 4 meeting of secretariat team	We organized 4 meetings of the team to discuss about project plan, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. As a result, the project implementation was effectively planned, implemented, and monitored.
		4.3	Reports on 2 trainings of project staff	Project staffs were trained 6 times, such as training on Photoshop, conducting survey on plant diversity and carbon stock, editing VDO, and communication via social media. As a result, capacity of MCI is improved and project implementation is effective.
		4.4	Reports on 24 MCI's monthly meetings and 4 internal evaluations	Nineteen meetings were organized. In addition to the meetings, we regularly communicated via social media. As a result, the project implementation was effectively planned, implemented, and monitored.
		4.5	Strengthened capacity of MCI, as demonstrated by comparison of civil society tracking tool scores at project beginning and end	After comparison between the project start and end, MCI's civil society tracking tool score increased.

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

Tai Baan Media (TBM) is unexpected result developed by learning from implementation. It is useful tool for environmental conservation. TBM is used for communication from locals at the edge of the country to the public and decision makers. Please see more information from component 2.3.

**PART IV: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing**

**Lessons Learned**

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

Lessons learned from a project design process are, 1) designing the project based on our social capitals and local contexts is important for success. Such as working with the centers as main partners, and 2) communication is important for Mekong ecosystems.

Lessons learned from project implementation are, 1) sharing video on Facebook can reach out targeted audiences more than YouTube. This is because Facebook connect directly to friends and people interesting in the same things. About 90 % of the views of our videos are from Facebook. Website is less important for sharing information but is useful for organization identity, 2) interns are good personal resources for project implementation but we have to know how to manage personal resource, 3) working with partners can save our energy and

budget while the results are effective and more than expectation, and 4) organization development is needed for us. After the visit of financial team from CI and RIT, we have learned many things and found what we have to improve. For examples, writing contract with project staff, accuracy and transparency of the systems, accountability, payment, and right receipts. Organization development includes merger with LRA. After the long discussion with Executive and Advisory Committees and staff members about making the work more efficient, we decided to merge MCI with LRA in late 2016. Practically, MCI will be under the umbrella of LRA. However, MCI and LRA still have different legal entities, offices, management, and financial systems. Both organizations have the same Executive and Advisory Committees, and Director, Teerapong. We share the same goal and objectives. But LRA will focus on domestic water issues, while MCI will focus on transboundary issues.

### **Sustainability / Replication**

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

The successes are, 1) the capacities of local youths and community have been improved which is important for voicing the concerns and disseminating their knowledge and information, 2) cooperation between local communities and stakeholders. For examples, cooperation about CFCZ between community and Horkham Tambol Administration Organization and District Office of Fishery, cooperation between Tamui village and a Tambol Administration Organization. 3) The improvement of local learning centers' capacity. The reputation, working experiences, and cooperation with stakeholders of the centers are improved. This is useful for the sustainability of the work in the areas. The three centers, especially CKCL, are well known and accepted by the public and local and national authorities. A good example is signing MOU between CKLC with nine education organizations in Chiang Khong District for collaboration on learning of students, 4) strengthened Mekong local and regional mechanisms. They will be platforms for continuing work in different levels. For examples, changed structure of StM. Teerapong is selected as country representative and StM committee to coordinate with Thai and regional networks. The first objective of StM is provide supports for local communities to voices their concerns. And StM plans for fundraising to supports local communities and communication among StM's members and local communities, 5) MCI gain more trust and cooperation from local partners and stakeholders. Communication with partners and stakeholders is also improved, such as communication channel via social media, 6) capacity of MCI is improved and we know our weakness. We will continue developing our capacity and adapting to the changes of society and nature for environmental conservation, 7) cooperation and inspiration for improving the existing work. We will continue improving TBM as a simple but effective way for communication from local to protect their ecosystems. We also plan with a university to conduct more research on Mekong food security and ecosystems.

The challenges are, 1) moving out from communities of the youths. When the youths grow up, they might move out to a city or other places. Communities will lost personal resources. And the work will not continue, 2) Negative impacts from Mekong changes might cause too much changes to some local communities. Community members might change their jobs and move out from their villages. And they will lost connection to the Mekong and concerns for protecting the ecosystems, 3) NGOs working on Mekong issues is decreased. This includes the decrease of

supports for working on Mekong controversial issues, 4) the unstable political situation in Thailand and freedom for campaign and monitoring policy and plans. This impacts the work in local areas of villagers and us, 5) the complex of Mekong problems, such as relationship between Thai military government and Chinese government and business sector.

**Safeguards**

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

For social and environmental safeguards, we always plan and implement an activity with concern about safety measures. For example, buying travel insurances for all participants, making sure that all youths wear lifejackets, talking with staffs that safety is the first priority for working with youths, and providing enough staffs or adults to take care youths during activities. In addition, we always consult and working with relevant stakeholders, especially the local learning centers. They are every important for monitoring situations, evaluation, and planning and implementing activities based on local context and situation. We also communicated with youths and other stakeholders regularly via Facebook and Line. Facebook chatting group is created to communicate with a youth group. When we visits local communities, we always ask their feedbacks about our implementation.

**Additional Funding**

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

**a. Total additional funding (US\$) 14,000**

**b. Type of funding**

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	14,000	The grant was received through Living River Association (LRA) for strengthening Mekong local networks. Some part of the grant was used for implementing activities by MCI after merger under with LRA.

\* Categorize the type of funding as:

- A Project Co-Financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
- B Grantee and Partner Leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project)
- C Regional/Portfolio Leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

### Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

### PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

### Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative

### Contribution to Global Indicators

**Please report on all Global Indicators (sections 16 to 23 below) that pertain to your project.**

### **14. Key Biodiversity Area Management**

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

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

If you have recorded part or all of a KBA as newly protected for the indicator entitled "protected areas" (section 17 below), and you have also improved its management, you should record the relevant number of hectares for both this indicator and the "protected areas" indicator.

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

*\* Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.*

## 15. Protected Areas

### Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**
Nong Good Peng, community fish conservation zone (CFCZ)	Thailand	54.5	2016	18.42269494	103.44473087
Nong Muak, CFCZ	Thailand	76	2016	18.41698417	103.43202264
Nong Kure Khao, CFCZ	Thailand	192	2016	18.392492	103.4491773
Nong Bua Noi, CFCZ	Thailand	0.64	2016	18.4	103.4

\* If possible please provide a shape file of the protected area to CEPF.

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

## 16. Production landscape

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

### Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Hectares**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention

\* If the production landscape does not have a name, provide a brief descriptive name for the landscape.

\*\*Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were strengthened due to certification in the first year, and 200 of these same 500 hectares were strengthened due to new harvesting regulations in the second year, the total number of hectares strengthened to date would be 500.

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

**17. Beneficiaries**

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

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

# of men benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
202	237

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from training in beekeeping, and 3 of these also benefited from training in project management, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

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

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

*\*Please do not count the same person more than once. For example, if 5 men benefited from increased income due to tourism, and 3 of these also benefited from increased income due to handicrafts, the total number of men who benefited should be 5.*

**17c. Total number of beneficiaries – Combined**

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

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*
202	237

*\*Do not count the same person more than once. For example, if Paul was trained in financial management and he also benefited from tourism income, the total number of people benefiting from the project should be 1 = Paul.*



### 18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting
Sopkok village	X	X												X				
Hua Wieng village		X				X									X			
Boon Rong village	X	X												X	X	X		
Ban Muang village	X	X												X				
Hor Kham village	X	X												X	X	X		
Samroong village	X	X												X		X		
Tamui village	X	X												X	X	X		

**18b. Geolocation of each community**

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Sopkok village	20.2408996	100.1489596
Hua Wieng village	20.2726077	100.4020415
Boon Rong village	20.002103	100.3349087
Ban Muang village	18.1757976	102.1683436
Hor Kham village	18.4366187	103.4271935
Samroong village	15.7428566	105.4545881
Tamui village	15.3975166	105.5444363

**19.  
Policies  
,  
Laws  
and  
Reg**

**19. Regulations**

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

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)															
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade	
1																				
2																				

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

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				

## 20. Best Management Practices

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

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Developing a new approach for communication from locals, Tai Baan Media	This unexpected result is developed by learning from implementation. It is useful tool for environmental conservation. TBM is used for communication from locals at the edge of the country to the public and decision makers.
2	The impacts of the local learning centers for saving the Mekong and voicing the concerns of locals	The impacts of the centers are impressive when we compare the size and location of the centers to the size of the Mekong issues. CKLC is a small local NGO located at the edge of country but it can make impacts from local to international levels.
3	Personal resource mobilization for environmental conservation	In this two year period, we got thirteen interns to work for the project. This is important for the success of the project because working in large project areas need personal resources. And interns are good personal resources for the project because they are teenagers which can work with youths very well. They have creative thinking and a sense of communication via social media. Teenagers can also improve relevant skills easier than adults. In addition, it is important for organization development and capacity. We have learnt about personal resource mobilization which is important for NGO in the era that funding is harder to find while volunteers are available more than before.

## 21. Networks & Partnerships

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

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	Mekong Youth Network	2017	Thailand	The objectives are: 1. To exchange information and experiences on the Mekong ecosystems 2. To voice the concerns of the youths 3. To provide supports for the youths on capacity building and organizing activities for saving the Mekong

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
2	Mekong People Council – Thailand	2016	Thailand	General purpose is cooperation of the local communities for protecting Mekong ecosystems and environmental justice of local communities. and specific objectives are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To exchange information and experiences on the Mekong ecosystems</li> <li>2. To voices the concerns of local communities about the Mekong</li> <li>3. To provide supports for local communities to protect their ecosystems and justice</li> </ol>

#### **Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy**

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

Please include your full contact details below:

- 17. Name:** Teerapong Pomun  
**18. Organization:** Mekong Community Institute Association  
**19. Mailing address:** 49/4 moo 4, Suthep, Muang, Chiang Mai, 50200, Thailand  
**20. Telephone number:** +66 81 4477969  
**21. E-mail address:** [mci@mekongci.org](mailto:mci@mekongci.org)