



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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

Organization Legal Name	Living River Siam Association
Project Title	Strengthening Local Community Networks for Restoration of Fish Habitats in Northern Thailand
Grant or GEM Number	65765
Date of Report	June 7, 2017

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma Hotspot

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

Grant Amount: 90,000 USD

Project Dates: 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2017

PART I: Overview

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

In Ing River Area, our main local partners are

- 1) People Council of Ing River Basin (PCIR). PCIR is a local community network that helps us implement the activities in the basins.
- 2) Save the Ing River Coalition (SIC). The members are six organizations working together in the basins, 1) Living River Siam Association (LRS), 2) Mekong Community Institute Association (MCI), 3) Chiang Khong Conservation Group (LCKG), 4) The Center for People and Forest (RECOFTC), 5) Northern River Network (NRN), and 6) Puang Phaya Phayao Institute (PPPI). The roles of SIC are 1) work as a secretariat team of PCIR. SIC provides all supports for implementation and improvement of PCIR, 2) SIC is a platform for cooperation of the members and with other stakeholders, and 3) implement other SIC's activities, such as conducting research, organizing a press release. It includes controversial issues that PCIR cannot involve.
- 3) The Center for People and Forest. RECOFTC, a member of SIC, implement a project "Empowerment of Local Networks and Local Authorities (LAs) for Sustainable Ing Watershed Management" to strengthen PCIR.

- 4) Chiang Khong Conservation Group. LCKG, a member of SIC, will work closely with community in the Lower Ing River Basin, and link the work in the basin to Mekong issues.
- 5) Mekong Community Institute Association. MCI, a member of SIC, implement a project to build Ing women network which will strengthen PCIR.
- 6) Puang Phaya Phayao Institute. PPPI, a member of SIC, is local NGO based in Phayao Province focusing on local media. It helps us promote our work because PPPI is implementing a project, Phayao Community TV.
- 7) Northern River Network. NRN, a member of SIC, help us to plan, implement, and monitor the project and corroborate with the communities.
- 8) Center for Biodiversity and Environment for Local and ASEAN Development (BELAD), Chiang Rai University. BELAD work with us to conduct research in the communities and disseminate knowledge to support local communities.
- 9) Sanmakha Tambol (sub-district) Municipality. The municipality work with us to conduct action research on local legislation for natural resource management. We also work together to implement activities in the communities in this sub-district.

In Upper Mae Chaem River, the main stakeholders are six local communities. Our main local partners are

- 1) Orphaya Institute (OI). This organization is the main partner in the area to implement all activities. OI have a good connection with all stakeholders.
- 2) Love Mae Chaem Foundation (LMCF). Similar to OI, LMCF is well known by local stakeholders. LMCF help us to implement the activities and monitor the project.
- 3) Thais Love Forest Foundation (TLFF) and Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF), and Northern Land Reform Network. TLFF and SDF implement a project on forest and land in the area. We organize relevant activities together in the areas, such as river and forest ordination, meeting with villagers, and planning activities.
- 4) Mae Chaem District Office (MCDO). MCDO work with us to implement activities, such as establishing a GIS center for natural resource management in the district and developing Mea Chaem Model Plus. The office also provides us support, such as data.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

In summary, we achieve all results and impacts. We get more results than we planned in every component. For example, in component 1.1, we planned to organize 16 activities but we finished 18 activities at community fish conservation zones (CFCZ) of seventeen villages. The total size of the seventeen CFCZs is 325 hectares. In component 1.2, we planned to organize 4 other environmental-conservation activities but we finished 10 activities. The total size of the forest benefited from the ten activities is 994 hectares. The total area of the production landscapes benefited from the project is 1,319 hectares. Most of them are CFCZ and community forest. In component 2.1, six research topics were conducted instead of four topics. The two main impacts that we achieve are improved local mechanisms and restored riverine ecosystems. Cooperation in the project areas is increased. The capacities of local communities, organizations, and networks are improved.

In addition, there are many unexpected positive impacts. For example, establishment of new CFCZs and local network, protecting wetland forest, and improving organizational management. Another unexpected impact is improvement of our organization's capacity from implementing

this large grant that have a good system and aim for capacity building of the grantees. We have created new systems for monitoring and evaluation. We also learned more about financial and accounting systems from the evaluation team of Conservation International. We also learned from our partners and stakeholders, such as conducting a survey on plant diversity and carbon stock.

We get more results and impacts than we expected while resources were used less. This is because of good cooperation with partners and stakeholders, and project design. The project was designed based on social capital in the project areas, our capacities, and connection with stakeholders. However, there are challenges, such as the large areas of project sites. And the two areas are far from each other.

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
Riverine ecosystems along the Ing and Mae Chaem Rivers basins are restored	The fish habitats, wetland forest, and watersheds are restored. For examples, In Ing River Basin, new CFCZs were established, water and chemical uses in banana plantation have been reduced and monitored. In Mea Chaem River Basin, watersheds are restored by reforestation.
The networks in northern Thailand are used as models for networking local communities in Thailand and Mekong region	Mechanisms of PCIR and Mea Chaem Model Plus are improved and presented to the public and interested groups. Mea Chaem Model Plus have been developed by adding water resource management in Meacham Model focusing only on land and forest.
Mechanisms for people's participation in riverine-ecosystem management in Thailand are improved	The roles of PCIR and people in Mea Chaem is recognized in local and national levels by the public and relevant authorizes. The structure of PCIR is improved.
National policies related to water resources and riverine-ecosystem management are changed to reflect the concerns of local communities	People's plans for water resources and riverine-ecosystem management in the two river basins was submitted in local and national authorizes. This will impact to the national policy in the future. Mea Chaem Model Plus is accepted and implemented by district and provincial offices.

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

Impact Description	Impact Summary
Capacities of villagers and the communities are improved.	Their capacities have been increased. For example, conducting Tai Baan Research on local knowledge and ecosystems, conducting surveys on plant diversity and carbon stock in wetland, presentation about their natural resources, teamwork, communication via social media, collecting data by a GPS tool, leadership, and teamwork.

<p>Local community organizations and institutions are strengthened.</p>	<p>Local community organizations and institutions are strengthened. For example, organizing FCZ activities can strengthen their unity, working skills, and community mechanism for resource management and conflict resolution. Boon Rong village is a good example of strengthened community. Villagers successfully got together and formed a group to protect their wetland.</p>
<p>Cooperation of stakeholders in the project areas is improved.</p>	<p>The cooperation among local communities, between local communities and other stakeholders, and among other stakeholders are improved a lot. Numbers of participants from different stakeholders and numbers of organizers of Ing Forum show the improved cooperation. It was improved by different activities. For example, conducting participatory action research on Local Legislation on Environmental Conservation in San Makha Sub-district with local authority.</p> <p>In the case of cooperation among communities, local networks have been strengthened and improved. PCIR is strengthened and expanded. The structure of PCIR is improved. The members of PCIR are increased. More communities and networks are added to PCIR, such as Community Forest Network, Wetland Forest Network, and Ing Woman Network. In addition, the network of sixteen communities in Lower Ing River is established to protect their wetland. In addition, new local learning center was established in Upper Ing River Basin. The networks of the two basins are connected.</p> <p>In the case of cooperation between local communities and other stakeholders, a good example in Mea Chaem area is developing Meacham Model Plus, a model for three resource management, land, forest, and water. It is cooperation between different organizations, such as villagers, Chiang Mai University, GISTDA Thailand, Meacham District Office, Forest Offices, NGOs, Local Administration Organization, and a business company. In the case of Ing area, a good example is cooperation between Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, villagers, LRS, and other members of SIC about wetland registration and research. An authority from San Makha Municipal Sub-district, who is good at governmental systems and management, is appointed as a new Advisory Committee of PCIR.</p> <p>Cooperation between other stakeholders are also improved a lot. For examples, 1) The cooperation and work efficiency of SIC is improved because the structure, objectives, communication, the roles of each member, and the roles in PCIR are clearer, 2) cooperation between LRS, a local university, and San Makha Sub-District Municipality for conducting research on local</p>

	legislation for environmental conservation in the sub-district.
Fish habitats are restored.	Two new CFCZs were established. Fish habitats, wetland forest, and forest in watershed are restored. Local mechanisms are strengthened for sustainable restoration.
Communities have more food and incomes.	The riverine-natural resources in local communities are restored. Their sources of food are secured. However, we have not a system to measure this impact.

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

The success toward achieving the impacts are 1) strengthening local mechanisms both in communities and river basin levels. Communities' capacities are improved. The objectives, roles, structures of the networks are improved. Women and new communities are added to members of PCIR. As a result, the work is sufficiently and resources are restored, 2) working closely with partners and stakeholders. This includes working as a member of SIC. As a result, resources are used less, while the work is more effective and sustainable. And we get some unexpected results. For example, research results and improving staff's skills about conducting survey on plant diversity and carbon stock in a community forest, 3) changing problems to opportunities for improving local mechanisms and restoration. For example, implementing different activities with community, PCIR and other stakeholders to protect wetland forest in Boon Rong village. It is a process for improving the community and also the network. Villagers learned many skills, such as conducting research, communication, and negotiation. We also used this opportunity to establish a new CFCZ in the forest. PCIR can learn about the issues and include the community as a new member.

The challenges are 1) cooperation of the PCIR in the entire river basin. Some problems are not interested by all members of PCIR. For example, the issue on wetland forest in the Ing River because the forest are found only in the lower basin. The members in Upper and Middle Ing River don't understand about wetland forest. Another problem is communication among the PCIR's member, 2) less cooperation with Chiang Rai Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment, which is the key stakeholder for registration of the wetland forest. We have to involve the office more in the future, 3) Project Manager communicated to and visited the Field Staff in Mea Chaem area not too much. As a result, the activities in this area focused more on forest resource. Monitoring about financial management in this area also took longer time, 4) distance of the two basins make it is harder to connect the two networks together, and 5) political situation in Thailand does not allow us to closely monitor and involve in relevant policy and plans. The plan and policy are pushed forward quickly. We cannot organized many activities freely.

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

The unexpected positive impacts are, 1) Capacity building of staff members and organizational development. For example, improvement of our skills about financial systems, monitoring and evaluation, and conducting survey on community forest. Our capacity and knowledge about wetland is also improved. Our organization works only on water resource, this is the first time for us to work about wetland forest. More importantly, our skills are improved and new strategy on wetland forest are developed. Another capacity is working with different stakeholders, 2) A new local community network was established to manage wetland forest: The Network of Local Community for the Management and Protection of Community-Wetland-Forest in Lower Ing

River Basin, 3) new knowledge on wetland forest and local legislation for environmental conservation was generated, 4) wetland forest in Boon Rong village was protected, strengthening the community. Even though it is the first time for the community to fight, the forest was successfully protected. Boon Rong Forest Conservation Group was established, 5) As a result of the protection, the community became a learning center about wetland and local management. The village is well known by the public. Many Thai and foreign groups visit the community, 6) Mea Cheam Model Plus was developed by our Field Staff in Mea Chaem area, and 7) GIS Center for Natural Resource Management in Mea Chaem was established and operated by our Field Staff. The center was financially supported by a business company. It is located in Mea Chaem District Office because of the cooperation and supports from the office.

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	Fish habitat restoration in the Ing and Upper Mae Chaem River Basins	1.1	16 river ordinations for Community Fish Conservation Zones (CFCZs)	Eighteen activities were done in seventeen villages in the Ing and Mae Chaem River Basins. Two new CFCZs were established.
		1.2	4 other conservation activities	Ten activities were done in the two basins. Three activities were forest ordination. One activity was making forest borders. And the rest were reforestation. The total forest areas of the ten activities are 6,210 Rai (994 hectares).

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
2	Strengthening networking mechanisms for local communities in river-basins	2.1	4 Thai Baan (villager) Research (TBR) topics	<p>Six research topics were conducted, 1) "Fish and Aquatic Animal in the Upper Maechaem River based on Karen Local Knowledge", 2) "Riverine Ecosystems based on Karen Local Knowledge in the Upper Maechaem River", 3) "Local knowledge on Local-riverine Ecosystems, Fish Species, and Local Fishing Gears in Wetland of Boon Rong Village", 4) "Ecosystems of Wetland Forest in Toong Ngew village", 5) "Wetland and the Management by Local Communities in Lower Ing River", 6) "Local Legislation on Environmental Conservation in San Makha Sub-district"</p> <p>In total, 6,058 copies of print publications were printed. They are, 1) 2,000 copies are posters on the 1st research topic, 2) 2,000 copies are books on the 2nd research topic, 3) 1,000 copies of book on the 5th research topic, 4) 1,000 copies of poster on "Fish Species in Ing River Basin", 2nd edition of research results from the previous project, 5) 50 copies of report on the 6th research topic, and 6) 8 vinyl exhibitions on "Local Ecology of Boonreung Wetland Forest".</p>
		2.2	2 documentary films on the results of TBR	Two documentary films were produced with 1,000 DVDs in total, "Taibaan Research on Riverine Ecosystems based on Karen Local Knowledge in the Upper Maechaem River" and "Wetland and the Management by Local Communities in Lower Ing River"
		2.3	Dissemination of DVDs and reports	DVDs, book, poster, and reports were disseminated to target groups, and shared via our website and social media.
3	Capacity building for network members and secretariat on ecological restoration, management and networking	3.1	3 workshops and field trips for community members	Seven activities were done. For example, learning about fish hatchery, learning about processes for wetland forest registration, and training on Cellphone and Social Media for Communication about Environmental Conservation.
		3.2	2 training of members of the secretariat team	Five activities were done. For example, training on accounting, surveying on plant diversity and carbon stock, and learning English.
		3.3	comparison of civil society tracking tool	The comparison was done. Our score is increased four points.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
4	Preparation of people's master plan and good practices for water resource management, based on the principle of Integrated Water Resource Management	4.1	8 meetings of village clusters	Nine activities were done.
		4.2	3 meetings of river basin networks	Seven meetings were organized.
		4.3	Draft of 2 river-basin plans	Two river basin plans were drafted.
5	Communication with communities and monitoring of the project	5.1	48 visits to participating communities	Eighty-four visits were done.
		5.2	12 meetings of the network's secretariat team	Nineteen meetings were organized. As a result, the secretariat team is improved and the project implementation is efficient. And the network of local communities are strengthened.
		5.3	Six-monthly reports on compliance with social safeguards submitted to CEPF	The reports were done every six months. We have found no negative impacts to Karen communities in the Upper Mea Cheam River. We have done all the planned measures to prevent the impacts, 1) translation project information to Karen language, 2) asking their permission to implement the project, 3) providing channels to complain, 4) communication with the communities and partners in the areas regularly, 5) visiting the communities about two times a month, 6) interview the communities in their language, and 7) working closely with stakeholders.
		5.4	Project audit by external auditor	The project audit was done by external auditor.
6	Strengthening national mechanisms and engaging in decision making on water resources management	6.1	Report and national media coverage of inter-river-basin seminar	Ing Forum was successfully organized by cooperation of ten organizations, including local networks from the two basins. About three hundred people from different sectors participated, such as Vice Governor of Phayao Province, an EU ambassador, villagers, academics, local authorities, students, and monks. The results of six different workshops related to sustainable riverine resource management were submitted to the Vice Governor. The event was covered by the Media. And the information was shared to different channels.

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	Sub - #	Description	Results for Deliverable
		6.2	Delivery of information and publications to targeted groups	Ing Forum is a big seminar of local networks to present their findings, proposals and plans relevant to water and other resource management in the two basins. All information and publications were disseminated to different targeted groups.
		6.3	4 presentations on project results	Presentations on project results were made at thirteen meetings or seminars. The main contents presented are PCIR, FCZs, Mea Chaem Model Plus, water problems caused by banana plantation in the Ing River, importance and biodiversity of wetland, and people's plans for water resource management.

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

N/A

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.

Consider lessons that would inform:

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

1) Designing the project based on social capital in the project areas, our capacities, and connection with stakeholders. To do that, we have to know the areas very well. We also have to consult stakeholders.

2) Because SIC's role is a key for strengthening PCIR, we plan provide activities to improve SIC.

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

1) Working together and sharing resources with partners and stakeholders can help us get more results and better impacts. We can also improve our capacity by learning from each other. RECOFTC is a very useful partner because it has useful resources, working systems, and connection. For example, connection and communication with governmental agencies, research capacity on forest, and tools for training and capacity building. The good example is organizing Ing Forum by ten organizations. This big event participated by about three

hundred people from different sectors, including Vice Governor of Phayao Province and EU ambassador.

2) Improving organizational management and capacities of staff's members.

3) Improving SIC. SIC was called Secretariat Team of PCIR which made problems. It made us confuse about our roles in PCIR. Cooperation among SIC's members were also confused. After discussion to solve problems, we change the name to SIC. The structure and roles are clearer. Working as the secretariat team is only one of our jobs.

4) Communication is a key for success in working together with different stakeholders.

5) Understanding changing contexts in local communities is important for adjusting plans. We have to be aware that Thai local communities have been changed a lot in the past years. There is no such a community totally depended on natural resources. They have resources and are connected to the public. We have to analyze what they lack and adjust our plans and roles. We have to closely communicate with them, partners, and other stakeholders to understand the situations.

- Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

N/A

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 success in ensuring the sustainability are, 1) strengthening local mechanisms with the connection to and supports from local stakeholders, and 2) produced knowledge, information, and tools will be used as guidelines in the future. The challenges are, 1) improving capacity of the network on fundraising, and 2) development plans and policy that will affect natural resources, such as special economic zone.

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.

It is listed as a Project Component and described above.

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

- Total additional funding (US\$)**
20,000 US\$

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
Synchronicity Earth	Project co-financing	10,000 US\$	Implemented in 2015 - 2017
MacArthur Foundation	Project co-financing	4,000 US\$	Implemented in 2016 - 2017
MacArthur Foundation	Grantee and Partner Leveraging	6,000 US\$	Implemented in 2016 - 2017

* 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.

N/A

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative

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**
CFCZ in Rong Hai village	Thailand	6	2015	19° 9'4.27"	99°53'19.36"
CFCZ in Boon Rong village	Thailand	25	2015	20° 1'6.04"	100°19'0.39"

* 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 Ha**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
1. CFCZ in Wiangtai village	13	19°40'54.36"	100°11'41.15"	river ordination
2. CFCZ in Maewak village	20	18°38'43.16"	98°22'33.67"	river ordination
3. CFCZ in Pak-ing Tai village	8	20°12'19.61"	100°26'59.11"	river ordination
4. CFCZ in Mea Sar village	50	18°48'52.52"	98°20'2.28"	blessing fish and other aquatic animals (OAA) in CFCZ, an activity by a Christian village
5. CFCZ in Jane village	23	19°14'48.33"	99°58'31.46"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
6. CFCZ in San Tontom village	8	19°12'47.57"	99°58'45.49"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
7. CFCZ in San Pa-ngiu Ngam village	6	19°13'3.12"	99°59'18.62"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
8. CFCZ in Jumpa village	5	19°16'23.45"	99°58'7.14"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
9. CFCZ in Wang Uan village	25	19°27'35.08"	100° 0'49.42"	river ordination
10. CFCZ in San Tonpueng village	26	19°15'29.93"	100° 0'20.99"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
11. CFCZ in Mae Ing Sanklang village	12	19°12'50.70"	99°58'31.43"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
12. CFCZ in Kwan village	12	19°13'6.87"	99°58'11.30"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
13. CFCZ in Mea Ao village	20	18°49'20.56"	98°24'13.26"	blessing fish and OAA in CFCZ
14. CFCZ in Sop Khor village	30	18°47'56.95"	98°22'13.98"	Blessing fish and OAA in CFCZ
15. CFCZ in San Makha village	25	19°27'35.08"	100° 0'49.42"	river ordination and release fish into CFCZ
16. reserved forest in watershed in Mea Sar village	480	18°48'53.91"	98°20'26.97"	Reforestation and expand the forest
17. reserved forest in watershed in Mea Ao village	48	18°49'10.85"	98°24'21.75"	reforestation and expand the forest
18. community forest in Wiangtai village	0.16	19°40'54.36"	100°11'41.15"	reforestation
19. reserved forest in watershed in Mea Sar village	2	18°48'53.91"	98°20'26.97"	reforestation
20. community-wetland forest in Boon Rong village	236	20° 0'44.47"	100°18'43.98"	forest ordination

Name of Production Landscape*	# of Ha**	Latitude***	Longitude***	Description of Intervention
21. community-wetland forest in Boon Rong village	5	20° 0'52.71"	100°19'7.01"	reforestation
22. reserved forest in watershed in Mea Sar village	2	18°48'54.81"	98°20'34.07"	reforestation
23. community-wetland forest in Taa village	84	19°49'12.00"	100°11'50.42"	making fences around the forest
24. reserved forest in watershed in Tomdong village	115	19°11'33.02"	99°48'17.55"	forest ordination
25. community-wetland forest in Tungsrikerd village	22	19°57'27.08"	100°18'7.36"	forest ordination

* 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 benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*
200	100

*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 benefiting from increased income*	# of women benefiting 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*
200	100

**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
1. Maehoi, Mae Najorn, Mea Cheam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
2. Maesa village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X					X						X	X	X		

3. Maekhor-sobkhor village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
4. Mae Ao village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
5. Sobmaeruam village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
6. Huaypa village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
7. Maewak village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	X	X	X						X					X	X	X		
8. Ronghai village, Mae Sai, Muang, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
9. Ronghai village, Mae Sai, Muang, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
10. Santontum village, Mae Ing, Muang, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
11. Sanpa Ngiungam village, Mae Ing, Muang, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
12. Jumpa village, Huaykaew, Pugamyao, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
13. Wang Uan-Sanpakam village, Sanmaka, Pa Daed, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
14. Sanmaka village, Sanmaka, Pa Daed, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
15. Santonpueng village, Mae Ing, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		

16. Mae Ing Sanklang village, Mae Ing, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
17. Tomdong village, Muang, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
18. Pang Moddaeng village, Angthong, Chiang Kam, Phayao Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
19. Pak-ingtai village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
20. Thung Ang village, Starn, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
21. Thung Ngiu village, Starn, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
22. Sri Donchai moo 15 village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
23. Sri Donchai moo 7 village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
24. Tongkao village, Krueng, Amphur Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
25. Muangshum village, Krueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
26. Kruengtai village, Krueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
27. Saowa village, Bunrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		
28. Boon Rong village, Boon Rong, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X							X					X	X	X		

29. Danmuang village, Bunrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
30. Ngammuang village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
31. Namprae village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
32. Tungsrikerd village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
33. Pabong village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
34. Taa village, Taa, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
35. Shawa village, Sansaingam, Thoeng, Chiang Rai Province	X	X						X					X	X	X		
36. Wiangtai village, Wiang, Thoeng, Chiang Rai Province		X				X		X					X	X	X		

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
1. Maehoi, Mae Najorn, Mea Cheam, Chiang Mai Province	18°46'6.94"	98°19'42.87"
2. Maesa village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°48'54.48"	98°20'4.50"
3. Sobkhor village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°49'32.48"	98°21'36.20"

4. Mae Ao village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°49'17.34"	98°24'9.61"
5. Sobmaeruam village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°53'38.94"	98°19'23.77"
6. Huaypa village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°51'49.13"	98°13'20.26"
7. Maewak village, Mae Najorn, Maejam, Chiang Mai Province	18°38'28.90"	98°22'36.72"
8. Ronghai village, Mae Sai, Muang, Phayao Province	19° 8'42.92"	99°53'33.34"
9. Ronghai village, Mae Sai, Muang, Phayao Province	19°14'57.09"	99°58'7.90"
10. San Tontum village, Mae Ing, Muang, Phayao Province	19°12'53.50"	99°58'47.79"
11. San Pangiu Ngam village, Mae Ing, Muang, Phayao Province	19°13'6.77"	99°59'18.39"
12. Jumpa village, Huaykaew, Pugamyao, Phayao Province	19°16'33.09"	99°58'17.61"
13. Wang Uan-Sanpakam village, Sanmaka, Pa Daed, Chiang Rai Province	19°27'42.30"	100° 1'7.84"
14. Sanmaka village, Sanmaka, Pa Daed, Chiang Rai Province	19°27'27.11"	100° 0'31.39"
15. Santonpueng village, Mae Ing, Phayao Province	19°15'22.30"	100° 0'36.92"
16. Mae Ing Sanklang village, Mae Ing, Phayao Province	19°12'52.68"	99°58'30.41"
17. Tomdong village, Muang, Phayao Province	19°11'43.45"	99°49'38.09"
18. Pang Moddaeng village, Anghong, Chiang Kam, Phayao Province	19°31'34.58"	100° 9'39.48"
19. Pak-ing Tai village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20°12'14.73"	100°26'56.97"
20. Thung Ang village, Starn, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20°11'19.52"	100°25'38.49"
21. Thung Ngiu village, Starn, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20°12'25.93"	100°24'9.33"
22. Sri Donchai moo 15 village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 8'31.50"	100°24'54.60"
23. Sri Donchai moo 7 village, Sri Donchai, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 8'14.17"	100°24'13.80"
24. Tongkao village, Krueng, Amphur Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 6'56.50"	100°24'50.10"
25. Muangshum village, Krueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 6'11.29"	100°24'13.14"
26. Kruengtai village, Krueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 2'40.24"	100°22'48.61"
27. Saowa village, Bunrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 0'41.15"	100°20'29.70"
28. Boon Rong village, Bunrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	20° 0'0.16"	100°20'22.76"
29. Danmuang village, Bunrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai Province	19°58'22.28"	100°19'10.08"
30. Ngammuang village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	19°58'16.69"	100°19'11.39"
31. Namprae village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	19°57'28.78"	100°18'40.24"
32. Tungrikerd village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	19°57'6.33"	100°18'37.86"
33. Pabong village, Yanghom, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	19°56'42.29"	100°18'37.32"

34. Taa village, Taa, Khuntan, Chiang Rai Province	19°49'44.01"	100°12'17.93"
35. Shawa village, Sansaingam, Thoeng, Chiang Rai Province	19°43'55.99"	100°10'40.60"
36. Wiangtai village, Wiang, Thoeng, Chiang Rai Province	19°40'58.18"	100°11'41.46"

19. Policies,

Laws and Regulations

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

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

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

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				

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	Mea Chaem Model Plus	A model for natural resource management with people's participation in Mea Chaem River. Land, forest, and water resources will be managed together.

21. Networks & Partnerships

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

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	The Network of Local Community for the Management and Protection of Community-Wetland-Forest in Lower Ing River Basin	2016	Thailand	1) to protect community wetland forest in sixteen local communities in Lower Ing River Basin, 2) to register the forests as national wetland forest
2	Boon Rong Forest Conservation Group	2015	Thailand	to protect community wetland forest

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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