

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

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| Organization Legal Name | Andaman Organization for Participatory Restoration of National Resources (ARR) |
| Project Title | Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management by Engaging Local Communities in Phang Nga Bay |
| CEPF Grant or Number | CEPF-067 (IUCN Ref.) / SG73287 (CEPF Ref.) |
| Date of Report | 30 June 2019 |

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-burma

Strategic Direction: 8

Grant Amount: 20,000 USD

Project Dates: January 2017-June 2018 (No cost extension)

PART I: Overview

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

This project was implemented at district level, which the project covered the area of 4 river basins in Phang Nga Bay, including Klong Marui, Klong Bor Saen, Klong Bang Toei and Klong Phang Nga in Koh Punyhee sub-district of Muang district and Tubpud district of Phang Nga province. The area is made up of 15 target villages in 120 square kilometers.

Klong Marui, Klong Bor Saen, Klong Bang Toei and Klong Phang Nga are important water bodies that flows into the inner part of Phang Nga Bay. This created an important ecosystem, which can be separated into three parts, which are the upstream ecosystem, mid-stream ecosystem and the estuary ecosystem. Each of the ecosystems in the four river basins are all at risk from various threats according to its geographical context and the characteristic of the specific ecosystems. The upstream ecosystem of all 4 basins is being exploited for monocrop agriculture such as for para-rubber and oil palm plantations. Meanwhile, the mid-stream ecosystem is under pressure of the expansion of urbanization and communities, which included land use conversion for agricultural purposes, whereas the estuary ecosystem has been encroached for agriculture and aquaculture. The impacts of the encroachment resulted in the degradation of the environment in the four basin areas; such as degraded water quality, the collapse of surface soil and riverbanks, the formation of silt and dunes in the water body, the higher number of deteriorated land and mangrove forest. Especially the decline of marine species, which affects the income and livelihood of the communities along the basin significantly. Most importantly, it greatly affected the biodiversity in each ecosystem as well.

When the environment and natural resources of each of the ecosystem are degraded, many communities in each ecosystem have come together to call for their rights to get access and manage the resources. However, those activities still seem to lack the power to mobilize change. This is due to the limitations of knowledge and awareness for natural resources conservation

along with the lack of linkages of works in each of the area and lack of collaborative work that connects the areas from upstream all the way to downstream. Thus, this project was developed to promote the community to set up network to protect the biodiversity at the river basin level and district level. There are changes in land use in the buffer zone area between the forest and the communities and there is a need to develop an integrated management scheme for the protection and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in the four river basins.

Partners:

ARR together with 15 coastal and upstream communities from four river basins in five sub-districts in Tubpud and Muang districts of Phang Nga province worked at the network level with partners from the government, private and civil society sectors including;

1. Marui, Bor Saen, Koh Punyhee Sub-district Administration Organization (SAO) and Bang Toei Sub-district Municipality collaborate with the communities in conserving and protecting biodiversity at local level. At the same time, they also tried to set up agreements and SAO regulations, as well as support the communities to initiate their own natural resources management.

2. The Mangrove Resource Development Station under the Mangrove Resource Management Promotion Section of the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Office No. 8 (Phang Nga Province), Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, is by law, required to take on the role of according to the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act 2015.

3. The Forest Resources Management Section No.12 (Krabi) has the role in promoting forest management in terms of community forestry, which many communities in the target area had registered and been accredited as community forest areas.

4. Tubpud and Muang districts are required to play a role in strengthening the communities and local administrative organizations in sustainable protection of natural resources.

5. Prince of Songkla University, Phuket Campus, has roles and responsibilities in participating in activities and performing assessments, and summarizing lessons learnt with the communities in some of the activities.

6. Phang Nga's Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Association both have roles and responsibilities in participating in activities and performing assessments, and summarizing lessons learnt with the communities in some of the activities and then expanding the results by creating a policy direction for the provincial level and mobilizing relevant agencies in the process.

7. The Phang Nga Community based Tourism Network and the Phang Nga Community Network both have roles and responsibilities in participating some activities and summarizing lessons learnt with the communities in order to scale up on the results and extend the alliances for the network in the future.

2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project (What are the results, achievements)

The activities carried out under the CEPF project in the four river basin ecosystems in Phang Nga Bay enhanced the protection and management of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of resources. Participatory management was in place with the collaboration between communities and local partners from all sectors. The communities' livelihood became improved. There was an integrated area-based and biodiversity management scheme at the landscape level and co-management between the communities sharing the same ecosystems, the government agencies, private sectors, and non-governmental organizations. The capacity of communities and

the local working group have been improved to be able to manage landscape and being adaptive to the impacts of climate change. Partnership and community networks were established to protect landscape and biodiversity in the four river basins and the establishment can be briefly described as follows;

1. Landscape and biodiversity in each ecosystem in the four river basins are now being managed as the community based protected area under the collaboration of Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR). It is one of the targeted areas in Phang Nga Bay that DMCR would like to set up the community mangrove forest and develop the participatory regulations. Draft agreements for mangrove forest utilization have been developed for the Local Administrative Council in four sub-districts to legally endorse in the future. However, since the current constitution (2017) and the relevant legislations have not yet given authorities and rights to the Local Administrative Organizations in managing associated natural resources in its own territory, it is necessary to collect the database, achievements and build capacity of the communities in natural resources management. Later on, the database could be presented to the central government in order to further develop the related action plan for natural resources management led by local authorities. At the same time, it is important to promote and improve understanding of the public on conservation regulations and setting up community based mangrove forest protected areas.

2. The buffer zone between agricultural areas and the forests in each ecosystem has been protected. The farmers have converted their agricultural patterns to be more environmental friendly and sustainable in order to protect the biodiversity; for instance, agroforestry, integrated agricultural garden, organic agriculture, etc. This approach aligns with the regulations of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment on the Environmental Protected Areas in Phang Nga Province and the Ministry of Interior’s Announcement on Urban Land Use for Phang Nga Province.

3. A learning process of multi-stakeholder platform is developed and carried out together amongst the community networks, coastal communities, Local Administrative Organizations and relevant local agencies continuously.

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

List the project goal from the small grant contract

| Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract) | Summary of actual progress towards this goal |
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| The biodiversity and natural resources of Phang Nga Bay are better conserved and managed, through increased engagement of local communities in Marui, Borsaan, Koh Panyee, and Bang Toey sub-districts. | Promoted participation and scaled up the role of the target communities to be more engaged in managing the biodiversity by creating a learning process and joint implementation through project activities. First, the project created a common understanding of the landscape importance, conducted the surveys in the target areas and assessed the threats to the biodiversity, current utilization scheme in the areas, trends of fishery practices in the future, and potential agricultural practices and tourism. Then the project developed the measures for managing community based |

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| | <p>protected areas and planned a sustainable utilization of the natural resources by considering land use in the buffer zones of each river basin. The plans aimed to conserve and protect biodiversity by encouraging local people engagement, which included Community based Organizations, Local Administrative Organizations, private sectors and government agencies. Department of Public Works and Town & County Planning of Phang Nga province is in charge of the provincial natural resources and land use management plan, which is enforced both provincial and community level. Draft agreements for marine and coastal resources and the river basin ecosystem management practices in the four sub-districts have been created. The draft agreements developed by Sub-district Administrative Organizations could be integrated into the provincial plan of Department of Public Works and Town & County Planning.</p> |
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4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

One of the success stories was the community network is more confident in their ability to take a lead on managing the natural resources and they believe that they are the owners of the natural resources. Community members are more active in taking the roles and responsibilities in managing the natural resources in their own areas in a more tangible approach. They feel more protective and being aware of the need to sustainably utilize the resources, for instance, ban the use of the large fish trap and complying with the regulations of using timbers in the community forest areas only.

The most outstanding challenge in this area is mega-development project and political interests. The policy of Special Economic Zone for tourism and industries in the Southern areas has promoted by the current Government under the mobilization scheme of the large investors, which will be a threat or risks to biodiversity in the target areas. It will cause the poorer environmental conservation wills of the local authorities and local people.

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

The project was implemented during the time of the Coup government, so the Central Government exercised their absolute power on natural resource management. The agencies working in the target areas prioritized the policies and projects, which were directed developed by the Central Government. Those projects undermined the opportunities and initiatives in managing the natural resources by local communities. The government agencies prioritized their agendas into the community's implementation plans, such as the forest reclamation scheme, land use rights for livelihood purposes, and the process of community mapping which lacked of participatory approach and democratic process. The government's projects did not prioritize community's real engagement and unsustainable project outcomes.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

6. Objectives (as stated in the small grant contract)

List each objective and activity/deliverable from the small grant contract and describe the actual progress/results. Add or remove number of Objectives and Activities as required.

| Objective 1: Residents of 12 target communities in four sub-districts have increased capacity and understanding regarding natural resources management and biodiversity conservation. | | |
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| Activity description | Deliverable(s) | Summary of actual progress/results for this activity |
| <p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Description</p> <p>Organize an inception meeting for all relevant stakeholders in order to introduce the project's objectives and activities.</p> <p>An activity was planned to organize on 31 Jan '17.</p> <p>Inception meeting held, with at least 50 participants from target communities</p> | <p><i>Annex2 Name list of participants</i></p> <p>59 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file for activity photo no. 1</p> <p><i>Agreement Meeting report</i></p> <p>Attached file no. 1</p> | <p>This was the first activity of the project. The meeting was organized to promote and create understanding of the project on promoting area management in water catchment areas and protecting biodiversity through participation of the communities in the 4 river basins in Phang Nga. It was held on 22 May 2017 at Baan Tha Sanook Community Learning Hall.</p> <p>The target groups and participants attended the workshop jointly developed an implementation plan for the first 6 months. Therefore, this was considered 100% successful.</p> <p>Summary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explained the objectives, goals and the context of the activities of the project. 2. Promoted the roles of the coastal communities and the Local Administrative Organizations in participating in the natural resource management in the target areas. <p>The importance of the natural resources and biodiversity basis in the area. The important context in the management practices according to the Marine and Coastal Resources Management Promotion Act 2015.</p> |

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| <p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Organize a training event/study visit to Trang Province for residents of the four sub-districts on natural resources management, resource governance, and participatory land-use planning.</p> | <p><i>Name list of participants</i></p> <p><i>Number of participants</i> 31 participants</p> <p>Attached file no. 2</p> <p>13 Speakers/ Trainers</p> <p><i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file photo for activity no. 1 and 2</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>Training sessions and study trip to learn more about natural resources management, community based tourism and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Date held: 27 – 29 June 2017 at Klong Tom Nua sub-district, Klong Tom district, Krabi province and Sikhao Municipality Coastal Community, Bor Hin Farm Stay in Trang province.</p> <p>Summary: The training workshop was organized on 27 – 29 June 2017 at Klong Tom Nua sub-district, Klong Tom district, Krabi province and Sikhao Municipality Coastal Community, in Trang province.</p> <p>Exchange forum on natural resources management methods and tourism promotion scheme at the local level at Klong Tom Nua sub-district, Klong Tom district, Krabi province.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.3</p> <p>Organize four meetings (one per sub-district) with community representatives and community leaders of the 12 communities for consultation and planning on improved natural resources management, biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, and natural resource governance.</p> <p>1. Carried out sub-district level meetings for communities in 12 villages. Date of implementation: 26/1/17</p> | <p><i>Number of participants</i> 47 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file for activity photo no. 1 and no. 3</p> <p><i>Meeting Reports</i></p> <p>Attached file no. 3 Attached file no. 4</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>Summary: Marui, Bor Saen, Bang Toei and Koh Panyee sub-districts in 2017. Issues on resources in the area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sand worms were over-harvested for sale 2. Illegal fishing gears, awareness raising schemes, set up zonings for fishing and regulations for collecting marine species 3. Setting up zoning for aquaculture and create understanding on the practice 4. Wastewater, integrated action between agencies to mobilize the sub- |

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| <p>Sub-district level platform at Baan Tha Yai Community Hall, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District</p> <p>2. Carried out sub-district level meetings for communities in 4 sub-districts, 12 villages. On 20/6/2017 Meeting at the Mangrove Development Station 21</p> | | <p>district regulations that requires factories/ shrimp farms to have a wastewater treatment plant.</p> <p>5. Waste management plan being integrated in sub-district regulations and community garbage bank establishment.</p> <p>6. Selling and buying of land.</p> <p>7. Residential areas should be zoned properly and regulations should be in place along with a data set of the community information.</p> <p>8. Problems of coastal erosion, review the development plan and application of local wisdom as a tool to cope with these problems.</p> |
| <p>Activity 1.4</p> <p>Organize four sub-district-level meetings of selected community representatives (2-3 people per community) for planning sub-district master plans for improved natural resources management, biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, and governance. The community-based plans developed under Activity 1.3 will be used to inform the sub-district master plans.</p> <p>1st event 5 /5/2017 Sub-district platform</p> <p>2nd event at Mangrove Development Station 21 (Tasai) Hall in Tubpud district, Phang Nga province</p> | <p><i>Number of participants</i> 17 Participants</p> <p><i>Report</i> <i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file of activity photo no. 1 and 4</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>Drafted the principles and justifications for management of watershed forests and protection of biodiversity in the areas of the 4 river basins in Phang Nga province. Under this project, promote watershed forest management and biodiversity protection by implementing participatory approach with the communities in the 4 river basins in target areas.</p> <p>Preliminary framework of agreement Zoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boundary demarcation should be developed and zoning, for example, conservation, rehabilitation, utilization zone and others as appropriate in the conditions of land use plan in the specified area. ○ Zoning for organic agriculture, para-rubber plantations and oil palm plantations. |

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| | | <p>Utilization regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utilization of timber, type of timber, plants, herbs, and orchids ○ Animals, marine species and fishery resources ○ Residential land and agricultural land ○ Waste management ○ Development of the agreement, issuance of rules and prohibitions ○ Development of a mechanism for management system and approval process, punishment and other regulations developed by the Committee ○ Warning, explanation, ensure understanding, confiscate the evidence (timber, aquatic animals) |
| <p><u>Activity 1.5</u> Organize an inter-sub-district meeting (with representatives of all four sub-districts) for consultation (with DMCR and Sub-district administration organization) about current natural resource use, sub-district master plans and management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. The consultation will include community members, sub-district administrations and DMCR and will lead to the development of an inter-sub-district natural resource management plan (four sub-districts inter-connected through their four river systems).</p> | <p>37 participants <i>Meeting report</i> <i>Photographs</i> Attached file for activity photo no. 1 and 5</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>Workshop was organized for Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management, Land Use plan for each community with the Local Administrative Organization and Government agencies.</p> <p><u>Summary</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To present the assessment results of the current natural resource management, biodiversity and land use pattern in the target areas to the community representatives, Local Administrative Organizations and the government agencies. 2. To develop an implementation plan for natural resources, biodiversity each sub-district with the government agencies. |

Objective 2: A community-level natural resources and land-use database has been produced and is being actively used to help inform NRM and land-use plans.

| Activity description | Deliverable(s) | Summary of actual progress/results for this activity |
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| <p>Activity 2.1 Conduct surveys of the natural resources, habitats, and ecosystems of two sites in each sub-district (8 sites in total), and use the results to compile a database and produce a biodiversity map of each river basin. Survey teams will consist of 10-12 representatives of local communities, DMCR, the Royal Forest Department (RFD), local authorities, and ARR staff. Sub-district databases will be analyzed and used to inform natural resources management plans, biodiversity conservation, and land-use planning</p> | <p>54 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i> Attached file for activity photo no. 2 and 6</p> <p>Maps of targeted communities Marui Sub-district Baan Koakkrai Baan Bor Sai Ngam Baan Ta Sanook Baan Klong Jude Bor Saen Sub-district Baan Tha Yai Moo 8 Bang Toey Sub-district Baan Koh Kiem Baan Klong Baan Bangpat Baan Tai Koh Punyee Sub-district</p> | <p>The surveys were carried out on 11-15 May 11-14 June 25-27 July 15-18 August</p> <p>Summary: Created a resource map and community maps for the coastal communities together with identification of methods for natural resource utilization and resource restoration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To conduct natural resource, biodiversity and land use surveys in 12 communities. 2. To collect field data with the community leaders. 3. To create maps for natural resources, biodiversity and land use in 12 communities. |
| <p>Activity 2.2 Organize a training event on the use of multimedia and online social networks for improved natural resources management, biodiversity conservation, and information-sharing among the members of the four sub-districts (2 days). 10 selected community representatives (conservation leaders, youth, women’s group) will be trained.</p> <p>Plan: The training course will be conducted by a citizen news reporter of Thai PBS or Issara news agency.</p> | <p>Did not implement/ Activity was cancelled.</p> | <p>Due to the project extension situation, there were limitation on the budget and readiness of ARR officers and community leaders. The budget was dedicated to the activities on surveying activities and community consultations for local regulations. A part of it was allocated for staff salary in the extended period.</p> |

| Objective 3: Target communities and sub-districts are engaged in sustainable natural resources management, restoration, and biodiversity conservation initiatives, including community forestry and other models of community-based management. | | |
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| Activity description | Deliverable(s) | Summary of actual progress/results for this activity |
| <p>Activity 3.1 Set up two plant nurseries (to produce local plant species for restoration and reducing soil erosion) in Bang Toey and Marui sub-districts, based on the level of degradation and priority of the areas.</p> | <p>Plant nursery Attached file no. 7</p> <p><i>Photographs</i> Attached file for activity photo no. 2 and 7</p> | <p>The implementation was completed and local plant species were collected for 1 plot in Baan Tha Sanook Moo 3, Marui Sub-district, instead of 2 plots as planned because there was insufficient budget. In the beginning the budget was set for 20,000 THB/community but the actual cost that occurred from the Ta Sanook Community implementation was 38,500 THB.</p> <p>The expenditure details are as follows,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 Foundation and cement posts = 18,000 THB - Wooden posts and roof frame = 13,500 THB - Roof slants and fittings = 5,000 THB - Food for volunteer s = 2,000 THB |
| <p>Activity 3.2 Organize community meetings to conduct land-use zoning and create community-level land-use maps. We will subsequently use these maps to identify suitable sites for community-based protected areas, community forests for fishery and non-timber product harvest and residential zones</p> | <p>29 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i> Attached file for activity photo no. 2 and 8</p> <p><i>Meeting report</i> Attached file no. 8</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully. The meeting was to summarize the model for natural resources management and land utilization. The conclusions from the meeting were used to draft an agreement and a community plan at the landscape level in order to protect the biodiversity in the Phang Nga Bay river basin.</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.3: Develop new community agreements for natural resource</p> | <p>26 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i></p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully. This meeting was the brainstorming meeting to draft the</p> |

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| <p>use, based on the newly-assessed land use plan of each community.</p> | <p>Attached file for activity photo no. 3 and 9</p> <p><i>Meeting report</i> <i>MOU</i></p> <p>Attached file no. 9</p> | <p>agreement on natural resource management and land utilization. The draft agreement will be presented for comments at the community level and the inputs will then be taken to the sub-district level as the guideline for the community plan at the landscape level. The aim of the plan is to protect the biodiversity of the Phang Nga Bay river basin and the food security of the community.</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.4: Develop new sub-district administration regulations for natural resource management based component on land use plan of each sub-district (new, helping them to reshape the old city mapping and adding the of land use zoning)</p> | <p>32 Participants</p> <p>Pictures <i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file for activity photo no. 3 and 10</p> <p><i>Meeting report</i> Attached file no. 10</p> <p><i>Agreement</i> Attached file no. 11</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>A channel that is parallel to the Central Government’s mechanism was sought for which is inclined to assist the communities’ and Local Administrative Organizations’ roles in co-managing natural resources such as the Royal Forestry Department and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, etc.</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.5: Organize a final seminar for exchanging and sharing information about natural resources management and biodiversity conservation, recognizing the role of local communities in planning, managing and sustainably use the local resources. (1 day workshop-60 participants)</p> | <p>29 Participants</p> <p><i>Photographs</i></p> <p>Attached file for activity photo no. 3 and 11</p> <p><i>Agreement</i> Attached file no. 11</p> | <p>The activity was carried out completely and successfully.</p> <p>The draft of Local Administrative Organization (LAO) regulations and community agreements could not be legalized yet due to the centralization of the natural resource management by the current law. The LAO regulations has to be aligned with the national law of natural resources management. It could be happened only when decentralization law is fully granted the LAOs manage its own natural resources</p> <p><i>The Thai Constitution, Section 57.</i> <i>“The State shall:</i> <i>(1) conserve, revive and promote local wisdom, arts, culture, traditions and</i></p> |

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| | | <p><i>good customs at both local and national levels, and provide a public area for the relevant activities including promoting and supporting the people, community and a local administrative organization to exercise the rights and to participate in the undertaking;</i></p> <p><i>(2) conserve, protect, maintain, restore, manage and use or arrange for utilization of natural resources, environment and biodiversity in a balanced and sustainable manner, provided that the relevant local people and local community shall be allowed to participate in and obtain the benefit from such undertaking as provided by law.”</i></p> |
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7. Please describe and submit any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

According to the project implementation results, it was evident that a network was established among the communities, the Local Administrative Organizations, relevant government agencies working on the management of forest resources, mangrove forests and biodiversity conservation. In addition, the area protection is tangible where there is a process for learning and exchanges of experiences to create a common understanding for every sector. The main tools used in this process are the meetings, dialogues, and participatory action.

However, the process is still lacking a good public communication process with the outsiders. The lack of utilization of media space for communication can be considered as the weakness of the project.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

The project design must be in line with the political situation, social condition and changing economic situations. For example; the policy implementation based on the national strategic plan and community based projects that had implementation plans to engage local communities and Local Administrative Organizations could cause the delay of the additional projects led by NGOs like ARR. These government led projects required a lot of working process and working hours for local people to complete the projects. Therefore, it was unpredicted and absolutely distracted the local people’s attention on ARR-CEPF project and focused only on the government owned projects.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- *Project Design Process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community*

Working on enhancing a community's capacity on natural resources conservation and biodiversity protection in Thailand is quite challenging. This is because there is center of power that solely holds the authorities for management of natural resources for a long time, AKA the Bureaucratic state. The current system has major influence on people's mindset, which most still understand that the role of natural resources management belongs to the state. Therefore, it took a long time to create understanding and awareness in participatory engagement for conservation rather than letting the government officials take the responsibilities by themselves, which creates a risk for conserving natural resources and conflicts with the communities.

Thus, in promoting the capacity of the community, it is necessary to create knowledge and understanding for the community on management system and the management structure at the same time that will also reflect on the good governance on natural resource management.

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 stories of the four pilot sub-districts could demonstrate the opportunities to scale up the approaches in other areas. Sustainability of the approaches would be secured only when the local authorities legally endorse the natural resource management agreements and regulations.

The implementation of the project emphasized the collaboration of the communities, Local Administrative Organizations and the relevant governmental agencies in order to create sustainability and further collaboration after the project finished. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources and private sectors through the Provincial Chamber of Commerce, Phang Nga were engaged in this project since these agencies will further coordinate with the target communities on sustainable development. This project also brought in non-targeted sub-districts to learn about the project approaches; such as the Koh Pra Tong Sub-District Administrative Organization, Kukkak Municipality and Tung Maprao Sub-district Administrative Organization. Cross learning and multi-stakeholder platform of communication and collaboration will ensure project continuity and sustainability. ARR will continue working in the future with the Local Administrative Organizations in Phang Nga province by using other sources of funding, although CEPF fund finished.

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.

What activities did you perform that initiated the defense against the impacts that will occur on the society, resources and environment?

None

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\$) None

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 |
|-------|------------------|--------|-------|
| None | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

* 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.

The continuous plan and funding to support the implementation of the target communities should be in line with the SDG framework in the future.

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.

- 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 |
|-----------|-----------|
| None | |
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Contribution to Global Indicators

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

- 14. Key Biodiversity Area Management**

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

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

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 |
|---|--|---|
| No new KBA designation under this project | | |
| | | |

** 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** |
|---|------------|---------------|--|-------------|------------|
| No PA being designated by the Thai law under this project | Thailand | | | | |

* 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 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| None | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

* 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* |
|---|---|
| 242 Persons | 29 Persons |

**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* |
|--|--|
| None | None |

**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* |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 242 Persons | 29 Persons |

**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 |
| Community name list | Business | Land owner | Ethnicity | Nomadic people | Immigrant | Urban community | Others | Access to clean water | Increased food security | Access to energy | Access to public services | Capacity building | Land ownership | Has local knowledge | Ability of community | Access to ecosystem services | Number of men | Number of women |

| Name of Community | Community Characteristics (mark with x) | | | | | | | Type of Benefit (mark with x) | | | | | | | | | # of Beneficiaries | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Baan Koakkrai Moo 1, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 2. Baan Tha Sanook Moo 3, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 3. Baan Klong Jude Moo 5, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 4. Baan Koakluade Moo 7, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 5. Baan Thasai Moo 7, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 6. Baan Tha Yai Moo 6, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 7. Baan Hua Tha Moo 5, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 8. Baan Bang Hrieng Moo 3, Bang Hrieng | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

| Name of Community | Community Characteristics (mark with x) | | | | | | | Type of Benefit (mark with x) | | | | | | | | | # of Beneficiaries | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---|
| Sub-district, Tubpud District | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.Baan Koh Kiem Moo 5, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 10.Baan Klang Moo 6, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 11.Baan Bangphat Moo 8 Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 12.Baan Tai Moo 9, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 13.Baan Bang Toei Tai Moo 3, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 14.Baan Koh Panyee Moo 2, Koh Panyee Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 15.Baan Koh Mai Pai Moo 3, Koh Panyee Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

| Name of Community | Community Characteristics (mark with x) | | | | | | | Type of Benefit (mark with x) | | | | | | | # of Beneficiaries | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Baan Tung Kha Ngok Moo 3, Songprake Sub-district, Muang District | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | 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 |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Baan Koakkrai Moo 1, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | 0461040 | 0929102 |
| Baan Tha Sanook Moo 3, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | 0461631 | 0931017 |
| Baan Klong Jude Moo 5, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | 0461186 | 0931251 |
| Baan Koakluade Moo 7, Marui Sub-district, Tubpud District | 0460930 | 0936774 |
| Baan Thasai Moo 7, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | 0459519 | 0936805 |
| Baan Tha Yai Moo 6, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | 045 | 093 |
| Baan Hua Tha Moo 5, Bor Saen Sub-district, Tubpud District | 045 | 093 |
| Baan Bang Hrieng Moo 3, Bang Hrieng Sub-district, Tubpud District | 045 | 093 |

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Baan Koh Kiem Moo 5, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | 045 | 092 |
| Baan Klang Moo 6, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | 045 | 092 |
| Baan Bangphat Moo 8 Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | 0451255 | 0921980 |
| Baan Tai Moo 9, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | 0459163 | 0930046 |
| Baan Bang Toei Tai Moo 3, Bang Toei Sub-district, Muang District | 044 | 092 |
| Baan Koh Panyee Moo 2, Koh Panyee Sub-district, Muang District | 0446953 | 0921797 |
| Baan Koh Mai Pai Moo 3, Koh Panyee Sub-district, Muang District | 0449088 | 0921949 |
| Baan Tung Kha Ngok Moo 3, Songprake Sub-district, Muang District | | |

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.

Created policies, legislations, regulations, agreements under the project.

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 | Legislation, rules, mark for the different levels. | / | | | / | / | / | | | / | / | | / | / | / | / | / | / | |

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

| No. | Country(s) | Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY | Expected impact | Action that you performed to achieve this change |
|-----|------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 1 | None | | | |
| 2 | | | | |

20. Best Management Practices (case studies)

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 | None | |
| 2 | | |

21. Networks & Partnerships (name list of the governmental local administrative organizations from last year)

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 | Informal network among four sub-districts | 2017 | Only in Phang Nga province, Thailand | Collaboration on natural resources management (coordination platform for information exchange) |

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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