

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Sustainable Models for Local Government**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5271 |
| GEF ID | 5726 |
| Title | Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organisations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand |
| Country(ies) | Thailand, Thailand |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The objective of the project is to mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into the performance management, development planning and budgeting systems of local government in Thailand.  This project will support the realization of this by providing a framework for the inclusion of biodiversity into the development planning, management and performance assessment mechanisms of local government organisations (LGOs). This will be achieved through working on the development of a national level framework to guide LGOs as well as developing the tools (including a Biodiversity Health Index) and capacity to implement it.  The project will also demonstrate how this approach can be achieved within the two pilot locations of Don Hoi Lord (Ramsar No 1099) in Samut Songkram Province and Bang Krachao an “urban oasis” within Samut Prakarn Province. In doing so the project will enhance conservation management of 69,618ha of land and marine area, as well as supporting the conservation of the habitats of a number of threatened species including the Great Knot (Calidris tenuirostris) (IUCN – VU), Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) (IUCN – NT), Eurasian Curlew (Numenius arquata) (IUCN – NT) and Asian Dowitcher (Limnodromus semipalmatus) (IUCN – NT), as well as a locally endemic earthworm (Glyphidrilus sp). |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| Project Implementing Partner | Mr. U-thai Aue-areechit (U-thai@bedo.or.th) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

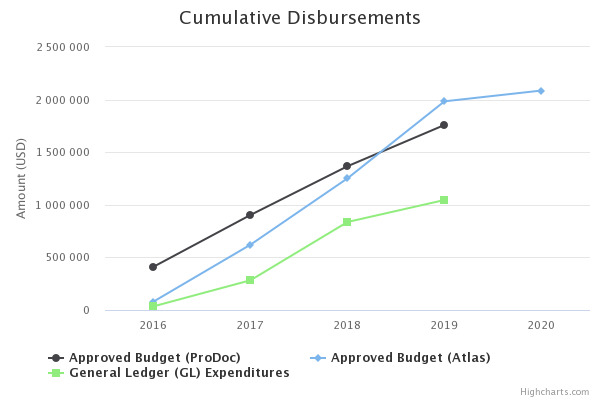
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To mainstream biodiversity conservation priorities into the performance management, development planning and budgeting systems of local government in Thailand.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Hectares of landscape with enhanced conservation security | Currently only 204ha are managed with a focus on environmental considerations:  Bang Krachao - 204ha has been acquired within Bang Krachao for management by RFD with 32ha managed as parkland.  Don Hoi Lord has no areas currently protected. | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 69,618ha of land and coastal area has biodiversity considerations mainstreamed into its management through development of regulations providing stricter management arrangements for land/coastal use within these areas to ensure the conservation of target species and habitats. | The cumulative has been reviewed and found that there has been no increase in the operative areas because the defined project boundary already covers the entire Kung Bang Krachao (1,819ha) for the 6 Local Administration sub-districts and completely encompasses the whole of the Don Hoi Lord wetlands (67,799ha) in which 4 Local Administration sub-districts are located. | The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has declared all 6 sub-districts of Kung Bang Krachao, covering 1891 ha, and the adjacent inland vicinities all the way to the middle of the Chao Phraya River to be environmentally protected area effective March 1, 2019. As for the wetlands of Don Hoi Lord (67,799 ha), which has the scope area as specified in the Wetland Declaration (67,799ha). The announcement of Don Hoi Lot as an environmental protected area is currently under consideration by the Cabinete to announce in the next decree (this progress report will be continued in the quarterly report) |
| Number of provinces with important biodiversity areas within eco-regions where the BHI is used as an annual performance measure for LGOs by the DLA. | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Two provinces – Samut Songkram and Samut Prakarn | Final BBI report submit in December. Ready for piloting Q1 2019.  Studies of indicators – BHI, have scrutinized further the BBI and defined the framework for indicators for the project areas. In summary, there were 11 indicators in 3 aspects:  1.) Habitat; consisting of 4 specific indicators:  a. Proportions of green zone (natural ecosystem)  b. Maintenance of the area (This will be measured by the numbers of LGOs activities relevant to sustainable land uses measurements.)  c. Variables on threats to water quality  d. Reduction of natural disaster impact (This will be measured by the numbers of LGOs activities relevant to natural disaster prevention)    2.) Species in the area; comprising 3 major indicators, namely:  a. Rare species or species that is valuable to the locality  b. Mechanisms or conservation process for rare species  c. Control and preventive measures of invasive species (This indicator will be measured during the biological survey done by LGOs and Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment)    3.) Sustainable utilization; indicators are:  a. Harvest of production from sustainable biodiversity resources and friendliness to ecological balance  b. Network of conservation cooperation among local associates (10 LGOs and community leaders in pilot areas)  c. The continuity of the activities and the cooperation process on conservation  d. Local budgets for conservation  The piloting will be started in Q1-2019. | a) Operation results up to June 2019: The project has conducted review studies and made policy proposals to stipulate the work of local government organizations for integrating biodiversity management into local development planning and budgeting with which will be presented to the Ministry of the Interior and the Department of Local Administration for subsequent consideration.    b) The project has produced a handbook for managing biodiversity in the area, essentially emphasizing the assessment of indicator BHI of the area and to use the indicator to assess and formulate biodiversity plan to integrate them into the subsequent local plan via process of collaborative work of the community members.  (The implementation of BHI was not in line with LGOs' budget consideration cycle, but PMU has already coordinated 10 LGOs in order to use BHI in the 5-year local plan review (2018-2022) which will start in the year 2021 onwards)    c) PMU has presented the results of the preparation of policy proposals, and use of biodiversity management manuals, at the local level, to the Provincial Governors, District Chiefs, heads of government agencies, local administrators and community leaders in the project areas of both provinces in order to develop indicators all in the process of local development planning and budgeting for all of the 10 LGO jurisdictions later on.    d) PMU has requested an approval of a conceptual principle from the Provincial Project Working Committees of both areas to continue to track the work of the 10 LGOs on integration of biodiversity management plan (which had been developed from the use of indicator BHI) into the preparation of local development planning and budgeting for each of their respective locations, and then propose a plan to follow-up with local administrators during the period of 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019. |
| Numbers of populations of the following species at target sites;  - Eurasian Curlew  - Flying earthworm | Eurasian Curlew – Site 1 = 595 birds (10 stations; 2016 data).    Flying Earthworm – 0 (2017; no earthworms found in surveys).    [Baselines updated 2018: note that curlew baseline had been incorrectly recorded as 50 (this was number of species observed)] | *(not set or not applicable)* | No decline in population. | a) Follow-up surveys for the population of Eurasian Curlew birds (10 survey stations) throughout the Q1-2018 period have found 47 types of coastal birds in the Don Hoi Lord coastal area with the most Eurasian Curlews out of a total number of 47,987 birds found in January 2018. This is compared with Curlew Eurasians found the most among the total population of 1,336 birds in December 2017  b) Random biological resources surveys in Bang Krachao area, for the fiscal year 2017-2018 during Q4-2017 continuing through to Q1-2018, did not find any Flying Earthworm. This might not be a good indicator species; therefore, the consultant team and PMU are working on finding a new significant indicator species that can be found in the area and can represent biodiversity fertility in the area more effectively. This work is underway to look at data and will be summarized and reported in Q4-2018.  The follow up survey will be conducted and reported continually in every quarter while an overall biodiversity survey was able to identify the types of resources found as follows:  b1. Natural wild bird groups, 63 types, totaling 1,203 birds, were discovered, dispersedly dwelling in every sub-district. Presently, there are rare birds residing in Chao Phraya localities such as the Dark-necked tailorbird, the Sturnus Nigricollis, and bamboo forest green woodpeckers  b2. Large water- dwelling invertebrate animals were found in 11 groups, 42 subspecies.  The biological resources survey has some continuing tasks to be resumed in 2018-2019. BEDO will be the principle operator in collaboration with local communities in all 10 sub-districts of project areas. | A) Don Hoi Lord  A1- PMU has studied the habitat behavior information of the migrated and coastal birds in Don Hoi Lord area, Samut Songkhram province from July 2018 through April 2019. The study areas comprised 9 stations covering 3 sub-districts of Don Hoi Lord wetlands and their vicinities of neighboring provinces of Samut Sakhon and Petchburi. The studies included the data of Water birds and Sea birds, 71 types in total, 15 types of native species and 56 migrated species. The highest number of birds was 78,866 in December 2018 and the least of the population was 35,741 in August 2018.    A2- Monitoring and data collecting on the number of coastal birds and migrating birds (specifically Eurasian Curlews) in the Don Hoi Lord area during the last year of the project has been scheduled to be done between the months of September and November, 2019. This is purposely for reference as the last set of data before the end of the project.    B) Bang Krachao  Because the project has conducted resource information surveys in Kung Bang Krachao continually through the 3- year period but found no biological resources of flying earthworm in the area, PMU and BEDO, therefore, intensified the biological resource exploration looking for other things that could be interpreted as water quality indicators and the richness of the local ecosystem like the Flying earthworm (including other biological resources that are important as well). This survey will start in the 3rd quarter 2019 continuously on through to the beginning of the 4th quarter of 2019.  (Biological indicators that can be used to describe ecological conditions instead of Flying earthworms are insects in a Collembola and Baetidae family . |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Enabling framework for LGOs to plan, monitor and adapt land management for BD conservation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Policy statement and guidance on inclusion of biodiversity considerations in local government development planning and performance assessment issued by MoI | No policy | *(not set or not applicable)* | Policy statement issued | PMU has coordinated with an academic institute of local administration development (King Prajadhipok's Institute) to study the promotion effort for empowerment of the local government and to formulate policy proposals to define the guidelines for the operation of LGOs. As of present, King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) has accepted our request to join the project as a consultant. The work will start in Q3-2018 and continue on through to the early part of 2019 (6 months).  The guidelines for operation will be piloted and monitored in every LGOs of both project sites, start in Q4-2018. Moreover, the staffs from DLA will be invited to participate and involve in every process of this policy proposals formulation. This is vital because by the end of the project, DLA, as the main project partner, will play the most important role to propose the policy statement to the Ministry of Interior in order amplify the policy statement and guidance on inclusion of biodiversity considerations in a national level. This is one of the most important expected plans of the project. | a) Consultant (King Prajadhipok's Institute) has submitted a report on the results of a review study of the work process of LGOs on integrating biodiversity into local development planning and budgeting, including drafting of policy proposals to be presented to the Ministry of Interior and the Department of Local Administration. Concurrently, a full, complete report has been forwarded to the project. In addition, Thailand Environment Institute has also prepared local biodiversity management guidelines and submitted the complete manual to the project as well. As such, PMU has summarized important pertinent issues of policy proposals along with the documentation guidelines for management of biodiversity in this area to present to the Ministry of Interior and the Department of Local Administration for use by nationwide LGOs subsequently as the operation guidelines.    b) Ministry of Interior and Department of Local Administration will begin to coordinate to consult with BEDO and PMU on matters regarding the increase of efficiency of the LGOs for their principle objectives of the project in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019.    c) With respect to the local area biodiversity management plan which has been developed from the use of indicator BHI as a component in the preparation of the local plan process through collaboration of community members and local administrators, project consultant (Suan Dusit University) has prepared a plan template with elaborated details for all 10 LGOs and forwarded to their respective administrators already.    (The policy statement issued is currently awaiting confirmation from the relevant authorities. And will report continuously in the next quarter report) |
| Number of Provincial Administration Organizations (PAOs) who are meeting the BHI targets established within their Development Plans. | Currently no such targets exist. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Two PAO development plans with BHI targets. | The consultant, TEI, has summarized the studies of BHI for 11 indicators and has already briefed the local administrators, communities as well as local-level agencies.  The piloting will start in Q1-2019 to guide the local administrators how to include these indicators and collaborate with their KPI. | a) The project areas in 2 provinces (covering 10 Local Administrative Organization juristic areas) have managed and produced a draft of local development plans by integration of management and sustainable utilization of biodiversity of which developed from the use of the indicator BHI in Kung Bang Krachao (6 LGOs) and Don Hoi Lord wetlands (4 LGOs). The integration has since been designated as the direction of the local development plan targeted framework of each area (10 LGOs/2 provinces).    b) Project Management Unit has received the approval from the provincial Project Working Committees to continually and consistently follow up on the plan development and the preparation of local development budget of each LGO in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2019. |
| Number of Sub-district Administration Organizations (SAOs) who are meeting the BHI targets in their Performance management agreements with the Office of the Provincial Governor. | Currently no such targets exist. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Ten SAOss | The consultant, TEI, has drafted a manual for managing biodiversity in the local area. In the manual, guidelines for the use of indicators in the plan execution have been defined with which local budgets could subsequently be formalized.  All in all, after piloting, the process of local development planning will include the integration of indicators into the plan and will carry on with all 10 LGOs in the 2018/2019 planning process. | PMU has coordinated to monitor the implementation of BHI indicators of the 10 LGOs to revise local plans in the middle of the fiscal year 2019 including the activity adjustments for the local development plans for year 2020 (More details will be reported continuously in the next QTR) |
| Improvements in capacity development indicator score for DLA for:  • Indicator 4: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders  • Indicator 10: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory frameworks  • Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making mainstreaming  • Indicator 14: Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring process | Current scores  • Indicator 4: 1  • Indicator 10: 1  • Indicator 11: 1  • Indicator 14: 2 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20% increase in capacity under indicators | Department of Local Authority is conducting the capacity assessment ahead of the MTR. Project Management Unit (PMU) will receive the completed score card in Q3-2018. The scoring process and methodology is done by DLA authorized specialists. | a) There has been no score card evaluation from the Department of Local Administration at this time.  (PMU will coordination with DLA and report further information in the next QTR.)    b) Alternatively, Project Management Unit will be conferring and working with UNDP in conducting the evaluation instead. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Local government development programmes based on biodiversity mainstreaming principles are demonstrated in two pilot areas** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Hectares of land for which participatory land/coastal management plans are in place. | Currently no participatory management plans in place. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Don Hoi Lord – 67,799ha  Bang Krachao – 1,819ha | Don Hoi Lord - PMU has hired a consultant to study the coastal areas and to develop learning centers about natural habitats, coastal birds and wetlands. The study will begin in Q3-2018 and will take approximately 9 months. This will provide recommendation mgmt. planning process to LGO. Draft plans by December 2018 and training for the 4 LGOs.  Bang Krachao – BEDO has signed contract with Kasetsart University as a key consultant to generate trainings and mechanisms for bio-tourism as land management plans in both Bang Krachao and Don Hoi Lord. The working period is from April 2018 to September 2019 and will be monitored till the end of project.  The two working committees established last reporting period are meeting and actively involved in the process. | A) Don Hoi Lord  A1- Project Management Unit, in conjunction with consultant (Thai Wetlands Foundation) conducted studies of the area (covering 4 sub-districts) to assign the model of sustainable coastal land utilization and has summarized full final reports complete with details of the utilization of area resources and designate the area to become a learning center of the coastal birds nature. The area is also to be utilized as tourism attractions for bird watching/birds and natural mangrove wildlife photographing and mangrove forest eco-tourism around the coastal sea sand dunes.    A2- In the study results, there were also proposals of income generating development, for local community member, from utilization of waste resources such as fertilizer fabrication from salt field clay, mangrove forest honey production. All of which will allow the land occupants in the wetlands of Don Hoi Lord to continue to make use of the land while that contributes to maintaining the ecosystem services suitable for feeding and habitats of the coastal birds as well as various other wildlife in the ecosystem.      B) Bang Krachao  B1- Kung Bang Krachao area (6 sub-districts) has been declared an environmentally protected area in accordance with the Environmental Act of March 2019, hence commissioning the entire area of Kung Bang Krachao to be under measures to maintain the conditions of green zone ecosystem which prohibits any construction and retrofitting buildings to become factories, hotels, condominiums or marinas. There have also been mandates to promote growing native perennial plants at no less than 50 percent of the open land.    B2- Measures that are defined in accordance with the environmental protection zones for all Kung Bang Krachao LGOs to immediately enforce the mandates effective the day of the declaration (March 1, 2019) |
| Reduction in identified threats to pilot areas achieved through improved local development plans.    a) Don Hoi Lord:  i) Improper harvesting of clams – indicated by increases in species density  ii) Pollution of canals - indicated by water pH and dissolved oxygen (DO) levels    b) Bang Krachao:  i) Rapid urbanisation  ii) Pollution from agricultural run off | a) Don Hoi Lord    i) No regulation or voluntary standards for clam harvesting currently exists – density of clams reported 0.51 (+/- 0.31) clams/m2 in 2008/9    ii) Water pollution within Don Hoi Lord estuary reported to fall below PCD recommended levels for two months per year in 2008/9.    Baseline water quality (2016):  • DO 5.49 mg/l  • TCB 7141 MPN/100ml  • Nh3 0.15 mg/l  • BOD 1.3 mg/l  • FCB 1020 MPN/100ml    b) Bang Krachao  i) Urban area currently 389.83ha  Green area 1,112.43ha of which 204ha is conservation area.    ii) Water quality has been classified as Damaging under PCD classifications    Baseline water quality (2016):  •DO 0.5-3.3 mg/l  •TCB 3,300-17,000 MPN/100ml  •Nh3 0.5-1.3 mg/l  •BOD 1.8-6.3 mg/l  •FCB 780-92,000 MPN/100ml | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) Don Hoi Lord  i) Increase in species density of Razor Clams.  ii) No decline in water quality levels as indicated by levels of pH and DO based on parameters set by the Thai PCD.    b) Bang Krachao  i) No decline in area classified as ‘green area’ with no decline in conservation area within this.  ii) Improvements in water quality levels of dissolved oxygen (DO) and pH of water within canals to levels associated with Class 3 Water Quality (pH between 5 and 9, DO 4.0mg/l) | a) Don Hoi Lord  i) BEDO hired consultants (Thammasat University) in Q2-2018 to study the economic development plan of the community to utilize sustainable biological resources. The study will take 10 months (completed Q1-2019). The scope of work is to define the knowledge about quality development and the environmentally friendly process. The study will take 10 months (completed Q1-2019). Clam density monitoring will be conducted as part of study and will be reported next PIR.  ii) In year 2017, the overall water quality of Mae Klong River (based on Water Quality Index - WQI) is classified as “Satisfied Water Quality”. The chemical indicators are as follows:  • DO 3.85 mg/l  • TCB 7,300 MPN/100ml  • Nh3 0.14 mg/l  • BOD 1.4 mg/l  • FCB 1680 MPN/100ml  • Ph level=5.0-9.0(Type 4)    The average WQI score of the water quality in Mae Klong River in year 2017 is 69.    b) Bang Krachao  i) No change in areas from baseline.  ii) There has been no update in water quality levels since the previous baseline established due to change in monitoring station and delay in collecting monitoring data.  The monitoring will next be conducted in Q4-2018. | a) Due to the fact that there had not been any water quality data survey during 2018 and 2019 of the canals, waterways that flow through the inner areas of Kung Bang Krachao and Don Hoi Lord wetland areas (collection areas for government data, water quality information specifically biological resources data and the major rivers that flow through the area are the Chao Phraya and the Mae Klong rivers),    The Razor clams survey is in the process of hiring a consultant to conduct a survey in Quarter 3-4 / 2019 And will report the progress in QTR.      b) Project Management Unit and BEDO, therefore, collaboratively, have hired consultants, to conduct surveys, water quality, and biological resources data that were factors and variables reflecting water quality, by focusing at natural water sources within the project area. The result will be available in the 4th quarter of 2019. |
| Biodiversity Health of Don Hoi Lord Ramsar Site and Bang Krachao. | No BHI currently used in Thailand. Specific BHI will be designed for the project sites and baseline established in year 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Increase in BHI score against baseline. | Final BBI report submit in December. Ready for piloting Q1 2019.  Studies of indicators – BHI, have scrutinized further the BBI and defined the framework for indicators for the project areas. In summary, there were 11 indicators in 3 aspects:  1.) Habitat; consisting of 4 specific indicators:  a. Proportions of green zone (natural ecosystem)  b. Maintenance of the area (This will be measured by the numbers of LGOs activities relevant to sustainable land uses measurements.)  c. Variables on threats to water quality  d. Reduction of natural disaster impact (This will be measured by the numbers of LGOs activities relevant to natural disaster prevention)    2.) Species in the area; comprising 3 major indicators, namely:  a. Rare species or species that is valuable to the locality  b. Mechanisms or conservation process for rare species  c. Control and preventive measures of invasive species (This indicator will be measured during the biological survey done by LGOs and Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment)    3.) Sustainable utilization; indicators are:  a. Harvest of production from sustainable biodiversity resources and friendliness to ecological balance  b. Network of conservation cooperation among local associates (10 LGOs and community leaders in pilot areas)  c. The continuity of the activities and the cooperation process on conservation  d. Local budgets for conservation  The piloting will be started in Q1-2019. | a) BHI's baseline data in the BKC and DHL areas has been recorded in 2018. PMU is currently working with 10 LGOs to evaluate the BHI in Q3-2019 to compare and confirm the information. And will report in QTR    b) The implementation of BHI indicators in the 10 LGOs will start implementing in year 2020 in the local development plan process which will begin in May 2020 |
| Scale of certified production and operations | Don Hoi Lord   Currently no certified production of Razor Clams or other products.    Bang Krachao   3.4 ha of certified mango production. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Don Hoi Lord   80% of full time Razor clam harvesters are certified.    Bang Krachao   Over 70ha of certified mango production. | a) Don Hoi Lord  The certified products are in the process of registration.  Study on razor clam harvesting underway. Will include recommendations for Fisheries. Revised scheme expected to be in place Q1 2019.  b) Bang Krachao  No additional number product certified as Good Agricultural Practice Farm since 2017  GI registration is ongoing for farm plots and should be finalized by December 2018 which will be updated data by next PIR. | Don Hoi Lord:  The Project Management Unit has preliminarily conferred with pertinent agencies of the Department of Fisheries in the 2nd quarter 2019 and has come to a joint conclusion that led to collaboratively organizing a skills development and training to educate members of the coastal fishing operators and those aqua culturists in the project area. This will provide the aquaculture, shellfish fishing, home style fishery that are done with environmentally friendly process and that it does not negatively impact the ecosystems and aquatic resources. The operation covered networking of fishing communities to build and share responsibility of continuously monitoring and checking fishing activities in the area. Thus, Project Management Unit and the Department of Fisheries have established training and advance follow-up plans in the 3rd quarter 2019 onwards.  (Detailed information about certified xxx harvest Will be reported in QTR)    Bang Krachao:  During the period of 2018-2019, the Provincial Agricultural Office has organized a GAP standardized farming workshop to train 50 local Kung Bang Krachao growers who were responsible for 21.3ha of the area.  (PMU is currently collecting data from relevant agencies in the area. For further reporting on in the QTR) |
| Number of project beneficiaries (number of which are women).    [NEW indicator added during inception phase] | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 600 (of which 250-300 are women) | PMU, together with Bangjakreng Fishery Network Group in the Don Hoi Lord, conducted a special event to raise awareness of the importance of Don Hoi Lord wetlands to keep an accord with World Wetlands Day in February every year. The event was held on February 24, 2018 in which 286 participants attended (204 males, 82 females.) These participants are counted as project beneficiaries because they gain knowledge and training through the workshops.  The project is focusing more on activities that could preferentially target women number eg. Income generation workshop. | The Project Management Unit and UNDP jointly have hired equality gender specialists to study and evaluate relevant issues by defining the operations plan to be carried out in the 3rd quarter of 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 59.45% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 59.45% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,045,617 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 67,580 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 1,758,904 |
| Co-financing | 7,560,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | May 8, 2014 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jun 5, 2015 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 19, 2016 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Sep 2, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Sep 17, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 14, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Aug 22, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 18, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-09-12 |
| 2019-02-06 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| MTR took place on 17-28 September 2018. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| No delay in this cycle. The MTR report was finalized in December 2018 and the management response has been endorsed and is under implementation. The terminal evaluation will take place in the next reporting period. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The MTR mission took place in September, with report finalization in December. This was only slightly behind the expected schedule. As the project is due to close in February 2020 the MTR was conducted ahead of the standard timeframes of between the 2nd and 3rd PIR. The terminal evaluation will be held in the next reporting period. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | A rating of “Moderately Satisfactory” is given due to fact that the operation during the months of June 2018 to June 2019 had fallen behind the expected progress schedule with significantly influenced implications to the achieving key indicators in accordance with the project objectives. Henceforth, it has delayed the mobilization of the main activities of the project but caught up to be back on track only in the final year of operation.    In the years 2018 and 2019, Project Management Unit in cooperation with UNDP and BEDO have highlighted the project management on the main activities emphasizing for Cutcome 1 and outcome 2 that would result in productivity output reflective as key success activities of the project. These activities help show that targets under both Outcomes are on track for achievement with only minor shortcomings. Key progress towards targets includes  • Reviewing the process of plan management and budgeting for the local development of the 10 LGOs in the 2 provinces.  • The preparation of policy proposals to increase efficiencies of LGOs to be submitted to the Ministry of Interior and the Department of Local Administration.  • Preparation of manuals, guidelines to use BHI in the biodiversity management process at the local level through the mechanism of local development planning and budgeting of LGOs.  • The survey to collect information of biological resources in the project area and then tied to the topographic database system to be compiled into BEDO collective database pool.  • Skills development and enhancing enthusiastic awareness in caring, rehabilitating and preserving of the ecosystem and biodiversity resources including knowledge transfer of the making of plan integration and tracking compliant performance for the communities and respective local administrators.  • Community economy development from bio-resource utilization in the area to create products or services from ecosystems of the 2 project areas.    On the basis of this progress and efforts reported in the DO progress tab, the Objective and both Outcomes are assessed as on track with only minor shortfalls expected. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the 3rd PIR. The DO progress rating is "Moderately Satisfactory” with progress towards the end of project targets. This is because key information for one of the three indicators of the project objective (Numbers of populations of the following species at target sites) is missing in this PIR cycle. The missing data on additional species and its population in target sites (Eurasian Curlew and Flying earthworm) can only be reported in Q4/2019 that is close to the project end (February 2020). Despite, the PMU can make good progress in the two indicators of the project objective; i) Hectares of landscape with enhanced conservation security, ii) Number of provinces with important biodiversity areas within eco-regions where the BHI is used as an annual performance measure for LGOs by the DLA. The PMU is still behind the schedule on one indicator under the Outcome 1 (20% increase in capacity under scorecard indicators). So far, the PMU hasn’t received data from the Department of Local Administration (DLA). Proactive coordination is needed.    The PMU can make good progress of activities toward the target indicators under the following outcomes.    Outcome 1: Enabling framework established for Local Government Organizations (LGOs) to plan, monitor and adopt land management for biodiversity conservation    The “Biodiversity Health Index (BHI)/ Biodiversity Benefits Index (BBI)” has been adopted by 10 Local Government Offices (6 in Kung Bang Krachao. 4 in Don Hoi Load). They are welcome the Project Management Unit (PMU) to provide technical support in mainstreaming the BHI/BBI into each of the Development Plan and BudgettingBudgeting of Tambon Administrative Office (called Aor-Por-Tors in Thai), that is normally done in August - March annually. The PMU has planned to carry out this task in Q3-4/2019. The guideline on BHI/BBI has been endorsed by the project board in June 2019. It has been published (in Thai) by BEDO. This BHI/BBI has been integrated into the policy proposal to the Ministry of Interior. The executive summary on policy proposal is available in English. This policy proposal has been prepared by the King Prajadhipok's Institute (a think tank of parliament ) that can raise high awareness to the Interior Minister who is keen to drive local-based economy development nationwide. This policy statement supported the MoI mission through promotion of environmentally friendly products made by local communities such as salt for the spa (relaxation treatment), GAP mango and razor clam, aquaculture production. These activities are perfectly fit with the MoI's mission to develop local base economy and link with One-Tambon-One-Product (OTOP) programme, Village Fund. At the provincial level, the policy statement on biodiversity planning and budgeting have been adopted by the Governors of Samut Prakarn and Samut Sakhon.      Outcome 2: Demonstrating local government development programmes based on biodiversity mainstreaming principles    Several indicators have been addressed as per the MTR recommendations. It includes:    - Training curriculum and several communities outreach activities; such as mangrove tree planting, youth learning, have been continued in collaboration with the Provincial Office of Samut Prakarn and Samut Sakhon. It enhanced visibility and awareness on the project issues.    - The biodiversity database has been developed for BEDO. The PMU has already synced the BEDO's biodiversity database with the national BIG DATA managed by the Office of National Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP).  This effort was made by the PMU in collaboration with BEDO's IT department. BEDO's biodiversity database provides endanger, threaten, rare species, a biological product from the district, sub-district, clearinghouse of experts, etc. http://www.thaibiodiversity.org/bedo/index.php    - Local products such as salt and razor clam in Don Hoi Load, Samut Sakhon have been promoted by BEDO, facilitated by the PMU. The project team has provided knowledge to local people who earn income from razor clam and salt pan on sustainable production (integrated ecosystem -balancing of social, environmental and economic). The certified stamp by BEDO is supporting the market development that will be an incentive for enhancing biodiversity protection and utilization at local government organizations. The biological resources capacity of each 10 targets LGOs (studied by Thammasat University) has been completed. The study will guide the PMU to advance the existing community products /ecotourism package towards commercialization in the market (or e-commerce).    - As many consultant contracts signed already, the PMU has already organized a regularly technical meeting with all consultants. The meeting improved coordination among different consultants that work in the same project site and with the same key stakeholders and beneficiaries.  The IP progress rating is Moderately Satisfactory with project implementation largely on track with some delays in contract signing with the Thammasat University and King Prajadhipok’s Institute in Q 1,2, 3 of 2017. Delivery is 59% Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year. However, I observed that the expenditure plan for Q3, Q4/2019 is a small amount to be disbursed by a consultant, project personnel, direct cost of activities. It seems that the PMU can make only 70-80% cumulative GL delivery in December 2019.    The project has no critical risks.    Recommendations:  1) Since the policy statement has been developed to pitch the MoI, it is good opportunity to advocate policy via a joint-ministerial conference between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) and Ministry of Interior (MoI). The PMU should arrange a professional organizer to make a plan and aim to convene this conference in December 2019. This activity is additional to the existing work plan in 2019. It will help to increase the delivery rate to reach nearly 100% of ASL this year. Besides, it is a need to redesign the work plan in Q3, Q4 2019.    2) As per MTR recommendations, the PMU need to continue the effort to mainstream the gender aspect into the project result.    3) The PMU should raise the opportunity to access the Community's BIO Bank. This is an existing finance solution that is managed by the Committee, chaired by BEDO. The fund is ranged from 50,000 - 300,000 THB for each community.    4) The PMU should pursue the project's result from both Kung Bang Kra Chao and Don Hoi Load as an additional BEDO's Learning Center. At present, BEDO manages 13 Learning Center on Beneficial Use of Biological Resources and Conservation.    5) The integrated ecosystem in Don Hoi Load and Kung Bang Krachao is high potential to develop a work programme on developing sustainable tourism. The PMU should prepare Workplan in Q3, Q4/2019 to support the establishment of the Social Enterprise in both project sites. The business plan/model of the incumbent social enterprise should be developed.    6) The Social Enterprise (SE) Business Model should demonstrate how Local Government Organizations can integrate the SE model into their fiscal budget plan.    7) Since the project also supports the conservation of the habitats of a number of threatened species, the PMU should ensure that the survey work in Q3-4/2019 will cover a number of threatened species including the Great Knot (Calidris tenuirostris) (IUCN – VU), Bar-tailed Godwit (Limosa lapponica) (IUCN – NT), Eurasian Curlew (Numenius arquata) (IUCN – NT) and Asian Dowitcher (Limnodromus semipalmatus) (IUCN – NT), as well as a locally endemic earthworm (Glyphidrilus sp). The survey will report the status of each species. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The mobilization of the project during 2018 to 2019 has been able to clearly demonstrate critical milestones that have been driven toward the goals and is in the right direction to achieve the principle objectives of the project within the scheduled deadline, namely this coming December 2019.    Achieving goals and significant productivity based on the plan set forth by the project document enabled BEDO and PMU to spend the remaining time of the final year of the project on follow-up operation management of the LGOs in the matter of local development plans and budgets by integrating biodiversity into the local plans. Thus, this effort will be a part in pushing all 10 LGOs to enhance their work efficiencies clearly pertinent to the project objectives.    In addition, PMU, in conjunction with BEDO has been in a production of a documentary video summarizing the results of the implementation of the project to present to the public after the end of the project (production is on-going and will be completed in the 4th quarter, 2019).    Although the progress and achievements of the project outputs, which are in compliance with key indicators, have allowed the project to be successful in overall pictures, the delay of many activities that were achieved at the beginning of the final year of the project affects the concrete implementation of all 10 LGOs, which may not be able to show the results in time before project termination. The assessment result is therefore at the Moderately Satisfactory. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This is the third and expected final PIR for this project that aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation into local government management, planning and budgeting in Thailand. The project continues to be well-managed, although gradual delivery slippages and delays are starting to impact on progress towards targets with some potential shortfalls emerging. I have allocated a ‘moderately unsatisfactory’ rating for progress towards development objective (DO) and ‘moderately satisfactory’ for implementation progress (IP). The IP rating is the same as that given in past PIRs and by UNDP Thailand in this PIR, showing the general agreement that the project is managed well. The DO rating I have given is lower than other assessors who have given ‘moderately satisfactory’ rating. It is also a decline from the ‘moderately satisfactory’ DO rating in prior PIRs. I have taken a more conservative rating on DO progress this year due to the partly unclear reporting in the DO progress tab and signs that there will be shortfalls in meeting project targets. There is some subjectivity in assessing the extent of these shortfalls based on the information provided, and this can explain the difference in ratings. As the project is well-managed, I trust that the good management of the project by the PMU and BEDO will enable targets to be as fully achieved as possible by project close.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The project’s aim of mainstreaming biodiversity into local government will be achieved through creation of a national enabling framework (Outcome 1) and demonstration of biodiversity-friendly local government processes at two pilot sites (Outcome 2). At last PIR minor shortcomings were emerging due to the implementation delays and some larger gaps appear apparent at this PIR, justifying the slightly lower DO rating of ‘moderately unsatisfactory’. This is a decline from the December 2018 MTR rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’ for the Objective and both Outcomes.  Under the project Objective, the first indicator of enhancing conservation security of the project landscapes looks likely to be achieved. Bang Krachao was declared an environmentally protected area on 1 March 2019 and a similar announcement for Don Hoi Lord is under Cabinet consideration. The stricter management arrangements for land and coastal use arising from these announcements are not fully clear. Progress has been made with LGOs to use the project-developed Biodiversity Health Index (BHI) in their planning review from 2021 onwards, along with other good efforts to more firmly integrate biodiversity conservation within local government planning. Despite this progress, earlier delays with the development of the BHI make it unlikely that the target of BHI being used as an annual performance measure by LGOs will be achieved by project close. Lack of monitoring data preclude the assessment of progress towards indicator species responses – in Don Hoi Lord, Eurasian Curlew data will not be collected until late in 2019; and in Bang Krachao Flying Earthworm has not been detected and the PMU has been unable to identify a suitable alternative indicator species. Monitoring will continue over the remainder of 2019, hopefully providing a clearer picture on population sizes by the terminal evaluation.  Outcome 1 to establish an enabling framework for local governments to mainstream biodiversity into planning remains behind schedule. Reports and guidelines have now been completed on the inclusion of biodiversity considerations into local government planning. These are not yet translated into the project target of an issued policy statement by the Ministry of Interior – with political support from government, this could still be achieved by project close. Other targets rely on measurable improvements in BHI scores and the earlier delays in establishing the BHI meant that these are unlikely to be achieved by project close. Draft local development plans for 10 LGOs with BHI targets have been developed, in part meeting the target, although as the indicator specifies that organizations will be “meeting BHI targets” some shortfalls appear likely. The situation is similar for the indicator for 10 LGOs to meet BHI targets in their performance management agreements with Provincial Governors, which looks unlikely to be achieved in full as monitoring is only just commencing in mid-2019. It is not clear if separate Performance Management agreements have been developed as reporting is based on LGO plans (which presumably have been adopted as the basis of the agreements with Governors). An M&E oversight was the failure to complete the capacity development scorecard at mid-term and thus capacity improvements are unclear. This needs to be completed in a timely fashion, with clear documentation of scores given, prior to the terminal evaluation.  Work continues to operationalize biodiversity mainstreaming at Don Hoi Lord and Bang Krachao under Outcome 2, although shortfalls in targets are emerging due to the limited time remaining before project close. Assessments and good efforts are underway to inform sustainable land and coastal management in the project sites, however no clear reporting is provided on the development of participatory land/coastal management plans (the specific project indicator) which were scheduled to be completed by mid-2018. However, project quarterly reporting indicators that work is underway by Suan Dusit University to develop these biodiversity management plans. Threat reduction and ecological response indicators have been challenged by lack of collected data. This is continued in this PIR despite PMU efforts to collate additional data with the support of technical consultants. No new data is presented on water quality measures or on razor clam density, and no clear data is provided on progress towards biodiversity health (and moreover LGOs will not start reporting on these indicators until after the project close. The baseline BHI indicators have been confirmed in the project baseline in this PIR, although baseline data has not been provided which will preclude assessment of progress . Limited new data is provided on the success of livelihood programs and the expansion on razor clam fishery certification and certified mango production (although a marginal increase to 21.3 ha of GAP mango production towards the target of 70 ha is detailed). No updated information is provided on beneficiaries, which should be a regularly tracked indicator. Progress towards Outcome 2 will only become clear at the terminal evaluation and some shortfalls are anticipated, largely due to the delays in adopting the BHI. At this stage it is difficult to assess that it is ‘on track’.  The RTA recommended in the last PIR that results framework changes were considered as part of the MTR management responses to improve clarity in reporting and measurement of progress. This recommendation was also provided by the MTR, however the MTR management response concluded to retain the existing results framework and no changes were made (a proposed change to include a new indicator species at Objective level for Bang Krachao was never finalized). Clarity of M&E reporting remains an area requiring targeted improvement. Additional specialist M&E support should be engaged to support clear and complete reporting for the terminal evaluation.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  Over the reporting period, the PMU has been effective at enhancing delivery and trying to catch up for earlier delays. The IP rating is ‘moderately satisfactory’ and overall remains well-managed with a strong PMU and good leadership and engagement by BEDO as Implementing Partner. The relationships between PMU, BEDO and UNDP Thailand are very strong and these partnerships have underpinned the good implementation of the project.  The Project Board met twice over the reporting period including to adopt the MTR management response which was prepared in a timely fashion. The PMU is effective and engaging well with national and local stakeholders, although M&E requires further attention. Weak M&E is a common concern of UNDP-GEF projects in Thailand and the UNDP CO should consider bringing in specialized support across all projects from the outset to enhance the quality and coverage of project M&E as this is in part driving down performance ratings.  Delivery for 2018 was good, with 88% of the approved annual budget disbursed. This was an improvement on past years (at last PIR cumulative disbursement was at only 26% of project budget) but the project still has the challenge of correcting this initial delivery lag. There remains some slippage in the finalization of key project deliverables in work plans, as observed in the DO progress tab reporting. At 30 June, 40% of the project budget is remaining with less than eight months until project close in February 2020 (i.e. the project needs to spend 40% of project funds in less than 20% of the implementation timeframe). This could be difficult to achieve and enhanced efforts on delivery are required to push remaining activities and sub-contracted deliverables in a timely fashion. Delivery of 2019 work plan to mid-point is at a moderate 29%. This can be corrected in the second half of the year which tends to record higher delivery, although as observed in the UNDP CO assessment only 70-80% delivery appears likely based on current expenditure plans. These plans should be revisited and any remaining procurement prioritized and discussed with UNDP CO to see if any further support is needed.  Adaptive management has been good overall, with the project appropriately identifying new project approaches to work around the reduced role of the Ministry of Interior. The project did not adopt many course corrections on the back of the MTR, and adaptive responses to the MTR perhaps could have been more strongly applied to ensure maximum project impact and results. The PMU is however working hard with local stakeholders to ensure integration of biodiversity into local government planning and budgeting, even if some of these measures can only be completed following the project close. Preparing an exit strategy for the project will be important for sustainability, particularly for any activities that need to be completed after closure. Sustainability was assessed as ‘moderately likely’ by the MTR and the project’s current efforts on engagement of local stakeholders including LGOs should help support this.  Risk identification and management have been effective. There are no critical risks reported in this PIR. No additional safeguards risks or escalation of risks have been identified.  The project has had limited focus on gender although is engaging a gender specialist to advise on some practical gender mainstreaming opportunities that can be identified and progressed by the project over the remainder of the implementation period (or thereafter captured in the exit plan). Good engagement and capacity building of local stakeholders on gender mainstreaming will be an important deliverable that could be progressed by the project to support further efforts on gender mainstreaming after project close.  As the project is nearing completion, the PMU should start to increase emphasis on knowledge management and documentation and dissemination of best practices. One opportunity that was overlooked by the MTR team is the potential for the project to engage with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) to share and disseminate best practices and lessons learned. It is recommended that the PMU engage with the ICLEI SE Asia Secretariat (based in the Philippines) to see what might be possible in this regard. The project-targeted LGOs do not appear to be members of ICLEI (although other municipalities in Thailand are). One potential opportunity could be to engage project LGOs as members of ICLEI so that they can benefit from the coordination and knowledge management platform of ICLEI on local government sustainability after project close.    RECOMMENDATIONS  I have the following recommendations for the project to improve overall performance and sustainability:  1) Recruit a M&E specialist to support project-related monitoring and ensure clear data is collected for all project indicators ahead of the terminal evaluation; 2) Review remaining work plans to identify any potential implementation/procurement bottlenecks where UNDP CO could offer support, and to ensure delivery is on track to meet 2019 targets; 3) Prepare a project exit strategy and sustainability plan, with a focus on the key activities commenced by the project but unlikely to be achieved by project close (e.g. incorporation of BHI performance measures into local government plans and budgets); 4) Start preparation for the terminal evaluation in Q4 of 2019, aiming to hold the terminal evaluation mission in February 2020, providing maximum time for the full completion of project outputs before the terminal evaluation is conducted; 5) Complete the proposed targeted gender analysis and conduct training and awareness events with stakeholders on gender mainstreaming; 6) Emphasize knowledge management and identification, documentation and dissemination of project best practices and experiences (e.g. BHI, livelihoods support). This should include reaching out to ICLEI SE Asia Secretariat including exploring potential membership of project LGOs in this coordination platform to support ongoing knowledge management and coordination on LGO sustainability. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| None |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| UNDP will hire the gender specialist for the project team. The gender specialist will be on board in late August 2019. He/she will deliver two outputs:  1) Gender mainstream report of the project  2) Training delivery to BEDO, Provincial Officers, Tam Bon Administrative Officers, local communities in Bang Kra Chao and Don Hoi Load. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The training programme will enhance knowledge of BEDO and stakeholder on gender aspect in biodiversity management with local government. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| NA |

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| **SESP:** [5271\_Annex 3\_Social and Environment Screening Report.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5271/214000/1717676/1724228/5271_Annex%203_Social%20and%20Environment%20Screening%20Report.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| NA |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| NA |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| During the last year of the project, we have tried to create knowledge and understanding of the project's achievements in both project areas (Khung Bang Kachao and Don Hoi Lord) as well as creating cooperation and network partners that are related to the work processes in the areas (through media mechanism and organizing forums to discuss together with local people), including brainstorming of academics, experts, local administrators, and community members to jointly study, learn and analyze the utilization of the areas for the most efficient and effective benefits.  For example, the project transfers knowledge of conservation and management of biodiversity in the ecosystem to community members, students, and local administrators in both project areas, which is an important network to raise awareness of the importance of BD. The project participants group consisted of 320 students and youth, and 160 community members from Don Hoi Lord(consisting of 110 local administrators and community representatives).  For Bang Ka Chao area, there are 60 students and young people attending, and 118 local administrators/community members. The project also created awareness and understanding of the use of biodiversity and enhanced conservation, maintenance, restoration of ecological systems in the areas in order to instill consciousness for people in the community sustainably and create a correct understanding about the core missions that the project and GEF want to create for the areas and the communities. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| PMU has made reports on the progress and mobility of the project activities and posted on BEDO’s website for general public access at: (http://eweb.bedo.or.th/?page\_id=20152)    Project is creating knowledge and understanding of the project's achievements in both project areas (Khung Bang Kachao and Don Hoi Lord) as well as creating cooperation and network partners that are related to the work processes in the areas (through media mechanism and organizing forums to discuss together with local people). |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [FINAL\_5271 Mainstreaming Biodiversity CEO ER\_28Apr2015.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5271/214000/1686903/1687184/FINAL_5271%20Mainstreaming%20Biodiversity%20CEO%20ER_28Apr2015.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| No challenge in this cycle. All stakeholders/consultants are on board and stakeholder engagement is continuing in accordance with stakeholder engagement plan. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.