

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**GMS-FBP Strengthening Capacity and Incentives**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5436 |
| GEF ID | 4677 |
| Title | GMS-FBP Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex (transferred from WB) |
| Country(ies) | Thailand, Thailand |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Situated at the core of the Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM), the Huai Kha Khaeng-Thung Yai Naresuan World Heritage Site (HKK-TY WHS) consists of three contiguous Wildlife Sanctuaries: the Huai Kha Khang (HKK); the Thung Yai Naresuan East (TYE); and the Thung Yai Naresuan West (TYW). Totalling an area of 6,427 km2, the largely intact forest habitats of the HKK-TY WHS provide a protected refuge for approximately half of Thailand’s tiger population.    There are no villages within the HKK, but there are 14 formally recognised enclave villages within the TYW (7 villages) and TYE (7 villages). There are further villages, together with mixed forest-agriculture, in a 5km buffer around the HKK-TY WHS with a particular concentration to the east of HKK where there is an estimated 29 villages. Many of the villagers living in the enclave and buffer villages are dependent on the use of forest resources    The most significant threats to tiger survival in and around the HKK-TY WHS includes: i) habitat degradation and fragmentation; ii) poaching of the prey that tiger depend on; and iii) poaching of the tigers themselves. These threats are further exacerbated by limited capacity and insufficient resources to effectively plan and administer the wildlife sanctuaries, and limited working relationships with enclave and buffer communities.    The project has been organised into three components, and will be implemented over a period of five years.  The first component of the project is directed towards strengthening and scaling up existing best-practice management activities, and developing and testing innovative approaches to enforcement and compliance, in the HKK-TYN WHS. It will strive to reduce the direct threats to tigers and prey, improve effectiveness of wildlife sanctuary management, and enhance the use of data and information to support key management decision-making.  The second component of the project is focused on linking sustainable livelihood development in the enclave and buffer zone villages with specific conservation outcomes, and improving economic links between the buffer zone and enclave villages and the Wildlife Sanctuaries. It will seek to achieve these linkages by promoting incentives (including technical support and grant funding for sustainable livelihood initiatives, ecotourism development and piloting a REDD+ Wildlife Premium carbon project) for community-based sustainable forest management, environmentally-friendly agricultural practices, nature-based tourism and education and improved wildlife and habitat protection.  The third component of the project is directed towards raising the awareness in communities living in and around the WHS of the need to conserve, and the importance of protecting, the forest landscapes and associated wildlife. With the iterative recognition in these communities of the intrinsic value of the forest habitats and wildlife, work under this component will assist in strengthening the representation of the buffer and enclave communities in each of the Wildlife Sanctuary’s Protected Area Committees (PACs). With improved community-based representation on the PAC, the project will assist in building the capacity (information, knowledge, skills) of each of the community representatives to assure a constructive and meaningful contribution to the co-management of the WSs |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

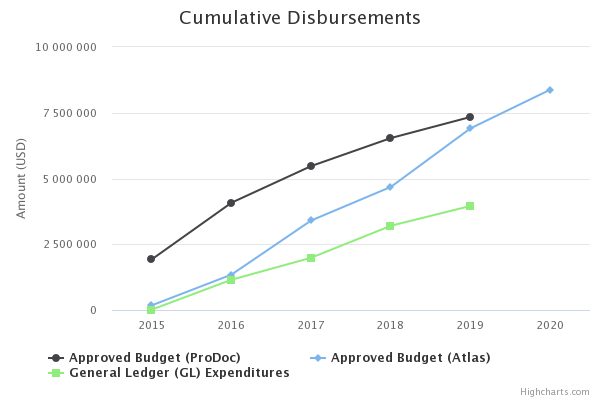
# Overall Ratings

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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 improve the management effectiveness of, and sustainable financing for, Huai Kha Khaeng-Thung Yai Naresuan (HKK-TYN) World Heritage Site and incentivise local community stewardship** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| METT Scores of HKK, TYE and TYW Wildlife Sanctuaries | HKK: 67%  TYE: 75%  TYW: 60% | *(not set or not applicable)* | HKK: 71%  TYE: 77%  TYW: 68% | Mid-term METT score is being assessed for the mid-term review. The midterm review will launch the interview and field mission in Mid-August 2018. The female superintendent of TYW has been promoted as Head of regional Wildlife Conservation. DNP has just established the Foundation for Rangers located at DNP HQ. This initiative reflects DNP executives’ response to public call and adaptive management in setting it up. The provision of insurance for rangers by the project will be part of this initiative. | METT Score from Midterm assessment exceeds the target for HKK, almost achieved for TYE, but below the baseline for TYW (due to big flooding in 2018 of which impact affected the overall management). As of June 2019, METT score of HKK is in the upward trend with the project’s technical support on information network system and community outreach activities. For TYE, the integrated habitat management plan and advocacy to get support by the provincial administration helps strengthen METT and it is likely to achieve the target by 2020. As TYW recovered from flood impacts, the project helped speed up the management effectiveness with support on joint patrol with community and livelihoods development via small grants, which made the target achievable.  It is noted that METT scoring was based on subjective rating via the interview with each wildlife sanctuary. Between baseline and midterm progress, the interview was conducted with different superintendents (due to reshuffling) and therefore the rating seemed non-consecutive in comparison. The METT standard methodology was discussed and unresolved on how to make the rating more objective and logical.  With the unresolved delay of government procurement (due to compulsory regulation and internal control), UNDP supported services helped filling the gap. Still, there are certain activities that must be done by the government, i.e. construction of the new ranger stations. |
| Financial sustainability scorecard for the WHS | TBD | *(not set or not applicable)* | TBD | The indicator will be at two levels 1) System-wide with 2016 baseline and 2) World Heritage Site of which baseline will be developed by the external consultant to be done by July 2018 as an input for MTR.  Conclusion of the MTR and Tracking tools will be presented to the 2nd Project Board in Q4 of 2018  It is noted that the Project Director suggested the management structure to be reviewed by the MTR and the review report will be presented to the 2nd Project Board in Q4 2018. | Financial Scorecard at the World heritage Site level has been developed during midterm evaluation by external consultant. The baseline score is 79. It is therefore set as baseline.  The indicator was presented to the Project Board on 2 July 2019. There was no enquiry from the Project Director on the management structure as stated earlier and that was assume no need to change.  To achieve the end of project target, concern is commitment by DNP in allocating regular budget for the additional inputs provided by the project in increasing capacity and effectiveness of the World Heritage protection, after the project ends. The adoption of SMART training into regular budgeting and life insurance provided to all rangers are a good sign, though.  Under output 2.3, the Business Plan will provide the mapping of required resources and result-based expenditure that will effectively manage the biodiversity conservation and icon species of the World Heritage Sites.  Initial draft of the Business Plan will be delivered by March 2020. |
| Capacity development indicator score for DNP (Wildlife Conservation Office) | Systemic: 67%  Institutional: 64%  Individual: 61% | *(not set or not applicable)* | Systemic: 69%  Institutional: 65%  Individual: 68% | Capacity Development scorecard has been conducted by an external consultant and will be concluded by July 2018 for the MTR.  Skill development of park rangers and wildlife conservationists are main focus of the setup of regional training center @ HKK. The renovation is on-going and will be completed by October 2018. Then, the first regional training course will be launched in November 2018. Network centric operation system that will better equip the park rangers has been tested along the border of HKK, where there are grid connected, helped capturing poachers and save lives of rangers from being encounter with the armed poachers. War Room in DNP HQ has been renovated and finished by mid-July. | The inauguration of the Regional Training Center on Wildlife Conservation and SMART Patrol on January 4, 2019 marked an official adoption of the Training Center as DNP capacity and career development engine for PA Chiefs and park rangers, including wildlife researchers. Providing the training ground for students, the Center also served universities in supplying qualified manpower in wildlife conservation areas. The center has all year round schedule. Starting with the Training of Trainers course in Q1 of 2019, succeeding in new 40 talented rangers and Chiefs of Wildlife Conservation units , as trainers of SMART and wildlife tracking techniques. . |
| Number of villages (of the 43 targeted enclave and buffer zone villages) directly benefiting from community-based livelihood activities that contribute to reducing the extent and intensity of threats to the HKK-TY WHS | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >28 | 29 target communities along the buffer zone were selected at the beginning of the project with aims to re-establish the community forest network, as means to reduce threats. By the project midterm, however, it is found that the most crucial situation is human-wildlife conflicts in the mono-cropping farm land which has been encroaching to the border of HKK, now encountering with wildlife abundance coming out to damage the crops. Therefore, criteria of grant provision for alternative livelihoods extends from community forest development to address this issue. MOU with SGP will be established, to utilize SGP expertise and screening methodology to select the most justified community proposals with assurance of the outcome. . | Total 33 villages of which over 479 direct beneficiaries being the Low Value Grantees are piloting the 7 projects in the HKK buffer zone areas on Community Forest and alternative agriculture. Another 14 enclave villages in the Protected areas in TYE and TYW with over 195 direct beneficiaries are the Low Value Grantees in piloting the sustainable coffee, organic herbs and traditional woven crafts. Criteria of all grants are gearing towards alternative livelihoods that will not contaminate the wildlife habitat and do no harm to wildlife in the World Heritage Site. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthening on-ground conservation actions and wildlife protection** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of tigers/100 km2 in the three wildlife sanctuaries | HKK: 2.3  TYE: 0.7  TYW: 1.3 | *(not set or not applicable)* | HKK: 2.7  TYE: 0.9  TYW: 1.5 | KNR proposed to change the baseline because coverage areas of monitoring has been enlarged whereas finding of tigers is not increasing. The new baseline is "HKK 2.36, TYE 0.28 TYW 0.74" The update at midterm is "HKK 2.47, TYE 0.49 and TYW 0.51." Target is proposed to change to "HKK 2.5, TYE 0.5, TYW 0.9 ". This change must be proposed to the Project Board. Wildlife research sub-stations in TYE and TYW are established. Installation of additional 400 camera traps in the 2 areas are also succeeded. The facilities and equipment will help ensure the wildlife monitoring result. Work of SMART Patrol also help tracking wildlife traces to be reported monthly to the chief of wildlife sanctuaries. At present, number of tigers in HKK, TYE and TYW, which have been captured by the camera traps are 160.  Replication of wildlife research and monitoring standard from HKK-TYN to Khao Yai (the 2nd WHS), is on-going by WCO wildlife research office. It is believed that relocation of tigers from HKK to Khao Yai will be considered only if Khao Yai can maintain the habitats and there is no way to rehabilitate the existing wildlife resources. | The project Board meeting on 2 July 2019 approved changes of this indicator due to the adjustment of Wildlife Research methodology. This is another change after the midterm review.  Baseline: HKK 1.8 TYE 0.5 TYW 0.5  Target: HKK 2.1 TYE 0.7 TYW 0.7  From initial survey (January – April 2019) by KNR wildlife Research Station, number of tigers captured by camera traps in HKK is 54, TYE 12 and TYW 12. This raw figures needs additional rounds of picking data from camera traps and statistical analysis all year round to conclude the projection of total number of tigers in the World heritage Sites. Better accurate data gained from additional installment of 400 camera traps supported by the project that enable regular tracking in TYE and TYW with the same frequency as in HKK.  On 29 July 2019, the World Tiger Day, DNP will announce full functioning of the 2nd hub of wildlife research station in Khao Yai Dong Phayayen. This is as a result of success and recognition to KNR as professional wildlife research station of Thailand. The project supports KNR with additional 400 camera traps, renovated solar power system, 2 wildlife research assistants, and 6 workers on camera traps data monitoring. |
| Aggregate occupancy index (number/km2) of select tiger prey species (sambar; gaur; banteng) and elephant in the three wildlife sanctuaries | HKK: 6.5  TYE: 9  TYW: 13 | *(not set or not applicable)* | HKK: 8  TYE: 11  TYW: 17 | The official accumulative figures is pending on the Transec Line demarcation to be done by end of 2018 and then, start monitoring within the grid. Increasing abundance of Tiger prey is evident significantly. From the statistics of the Kasetsart University study, they are already out flux to the border of the protected areas. | Data collection on occupancy index of tiger preys will be conduct only after the Transec Line has been demarcated. Procuring the team via DNP, it is unlikely to succeed and DNP now request WCS to help. In the meantime, evidence on the abundance of Tiger Preys can be obtained from the patrolling record of each wildlife sanctuary. However, the data indicates frequency of wildlife footprint found in the patrol route, not the number.  The relocation of the encroached communities out of Banteng Habitat is another factor to regain Banteng population. Without human disturbance, the area will regain fertility as the food habitat of this rare species. The community work is under outcome 2 of the project. |
| Number of poacher encounters per annum reported by ranger patrol staff from HKK, TYE and TYW | HKK: 84  TYE: 72  TYW: 96 | *(not set or not applicable)* | HKK: 76  TYE: 65  TYW: 86 | Noted that the more frequent and wider coverage of patrolling will lead to more cases found. The base line should be revised to count number of poacher encounters per EFFORT. Initial phase of the network centric operation has been tested at HKK by installing the hidden stealth cameras. After 5 months , this system is still not fully operating and real time reporting is only possible around the fringes where there are mobile phone signals. Nevertheless, it has enabled them to make 5 arrests involving 9 poachers and confiscated 7 guns. Evidence from the camera helps planning of counter-measures at the hot spots of threats. The full scale to cover the non-grid/ no wifi signal is during experiment in a laboratory. If applicable, this system will be installed in deep forest of the 3 wildlife sanctuaries of the WHS. | As advised by MTR on better define of this indicator, the Board approved on 2 July to remove this indicator since the other relevant indicator of increasing patrolling coverage will better describe the logic of reducing threats by poachers. |
| Areal coverage (as a % of total WHS area) of the ranger patrols in the WHS | 60% | *(not set or not applicable)* | >75%    [Target amended during inception phase and approved by Project Board; it was >90%] | Currently, from SMART monthly meeting, area coverage of ranger patrol is 70% of the WHS coverage. In addition to staff and facilities provision, SMART Application is the guarantee of real area coverage of patrolling with record of evidence. Each month, rangers must report to the chief, total distance of patrol, number of routes, evidence of threats and poachers, also wildlife traces. 86 additional GPS were provided to the 3 wildlife sanctuaries. | Patrolling coverage of the world heritage areas is 69.17% (HKK is 70 %, TYW is 77% and TYE is 60.5 %). This increasing coverage of ranger patrol is as a result of additional manpower, training on SMART Patrol and active monthly reporting of each wildlife sanctuary. The upcoming installment of internet expansion devices, supported by the project, will broaden wifi coverage of patrolling in addition to rangers patrol. Better quality of data and information can be captured and reported in a timely manner via camera traps and CCTV installed to the internet expansion devices. |
| Area-based habitat management plan taking climate projection into consideration    [NEW. Indicator revised during inception phase and approved by Project Board; it was "Number of wildfire incidences per annum in the WHS"] | No plan | *(not set or not applicable)* | Plan operational at one site as model for replication | Development of Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Management plan has been on-going in TYE and will be concluded by August 2018. The plan will provide an area-based management with better understanding of interior administrative agencies on the need of well-managed forest fire to allow grassland to fertile. Meanwhile, the abundance of tiger prey is evident along HKK border and needs proper wildlife habitat management to keep them within, against the call from sustainable crops outside the border. Habitat improvement and management will be part of Wildlife Tourism to manage abundance of big mammal species in the best suitable habitats.The project has started the activity 1.1.2 on HKK wildlife habitat management and 2.2 on Wildlife Tourism as the innovative buffer zone management. It is noted that apparently, climate change has non-significant effect to wildfire and drought. | TYE starts implementing the Habitat Management Plan to monitor wildlife utilization in a fertile food habitat. Better understanding of local administration on the necessity of forest fire to maintain grassland for tiger preys.  HKK wildlife habitat survey and analysis on nutrients to maintain wildlife abundance is on-going. The work include policy advocacy to resolve livestock spread to wildlife habitat and prevention of communicable diseases. The habitat management is also as part of wildlife tourism as means to manage surplus of wildlife in the edge of the protected areas and to resolve human-wildlife conflicts.  Wildlife habitat survey in TYW has started at the pristine areas of the wildlife sanctuary where poachers recognized as wildlife hot spots.  All habitat management plans aim to be integrated into local and provincial administrative development plan, as more inclusive aspects of development |
| Number of tigers (captive and wild) with a documented DNA record | Captive: 0  Wild: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Captive: 1,250  Wild: 200    [Target for wild tigers revised during inception phase and approved by Project Board; it was 500] | DNP has initiated a collaboration with BIOTECH to help analyze the DNA samples from captive tigers. The contract with BIOTECH will be completed by September 2018.  DNA of wild tigers are in questions. Mostly, the samples were collected from tiger dropping. The quality might not be stable.  Forensic unit has developed the DNA database of captive tigers in order to compare with the poaching cases. If not matched with the available DNA, it is assumed that the case would be tiger in the wild. | As of August 2019, number of captive tigers are 1,250 and tigers in the wildl is 150-200.  Approved work plan and budgeting for DNA collection and analysis of tigers in the wild. The team will be launched in Q3 of 2019 due to delay of contracting by DNP. UNDP will provide supported services in procuring DNA analysis equipment for samplings of tiger dropping.  With completion of DNA database of captive tigers, the project supported the installment of Lab Furniture for DNP Forensic Unit, which is not recognized as a standard wildlife forensic center in South Ease Asia. |
| Coverage (as a % of total area) of the wildlife monitoring program in the wildlife sanctuaries | HKK: 60%  TYE: 30%  TYY: 30% | *(not set or not applicable)* | HKK: >70%  TYE: >50%  TYW: >50%    [Targets for TYE and TYW revised during inception phase and approved by Project Board; targets were both >40% originally] | The accumulative figures are HKK 70% TYE 50% TYW 50%. The 2 additional wildlife research sub-stations in TYE and TYW provide additional facilities and manpower in increasing coverage of wildlife monitoring. In Q3 of 2018, the survey boundary will be demarcated to start tiger prey monitoring in TYE and TYW by Q4 of 2018. | The target indicator is already achieved. The Transec line for prey monitoring to be conducted will help ensure better quality of data. This include technical improvement of internet coverage (in Q4 of 2019) by which additional camera traps and CCTVs to be installed will provide more thorough data coverage and accuracy. |
| Number of staff of HKK, TYE and TYW who receive (a) refresher training and (b) train-the-trainer training, | a) Refresher: 0  b) Train-the-trainer: 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | a) Refresher: 470  b) Train-the-trainer: 40 | Success is the adoption of SMART training (conducted by WCS) into DNP work plan with regular budget support. This allows the project to reorient the budget on SMART training to the renovation of the regional training center. In addition, WCS can mobilize additional funding for full facilities of the training center. All will be finished by end of October, followed by the launch of first regional training course in Nov. 2018. In April 2018, WCS has arranged a trip to the model training center in U.S.A. for DNP Deputy Director General and President of Kasetsart University in advocating for future operation of the established Regional Training Center for Wildlife Conservation and Protection. | WCS co-finance with the project in renovation of the Regional Training Center, develop the training curriculum and conduct the trainings on SMART Patrol and wildlife conservation. Success indicator is since late 2018 through the fiscal year of 2019, DNP has allocated the additional budget for more than USD 8.1 million to expand the SMART patrol system to cover 204 protected areas across the country. This includes 131 national parks, 62 wildlife sanctuaries, and 11 non-hunting areas. Simultaneously, the project via WCS, conduced the Training of Trainers to meet the needs of SMART training across the country. 46 talented rangers and middle management officials succeeded in the training with certification as the trainers. Indicator b) is already achieved. For indicator a) following trainings were conducted:  1. Refresher training of Huai Kha Khaeng rangers (35 rangers) and 4th- year male KU Faculty of Forestry (22 students): January 4-10, 2019  2. Refresher training of Tung Yai West rangers (35 rangers) and 4th-year female KU Faculty of Forestry (50 students): January 25 – February 21, 2019  3. SMART Database training for wildlife conservation staff of DNP (50 wildlife officers): May 13 – 17, 2019  4. Field training for KUFF Wildlife students (25 wildlife students) : June 16 – July 6, 2019 |
| Percentage of temporary ranger staff across the three wildlife sanctuaries who have adequate death and disability insurance cover | 36% | *(not set or not applicable)* | 100% | Big progress is that DNP has just established the Foundation for Rangers, with prime purpose to provide job security, welfare and insurance for rangers throughout the country. Funding is the donation from general public. It is possible that project funding on insurance for ranger will be transferred to the foundation, or otherwise, being used for the more urgent purpose. | This indicator is achieved by DNP established Foundation for Rangers. Life Insurance is provided for all ranger across the board. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Incentives and sustainable financing for wildlife conservation and forest protection** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of villages with signed Conservation Agreements | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | >28 | In TYE and TYW, The "White Line" boundary is agreed between communities and officials, as the threshold to which production activities are allowed. In the buffer zone, the agreement is drawn from community forest, mainly to control wise use of NTFP. Such agreements are not legalized but agreed upon trust. As the project proceeds to the mid-term, it is better understood that community forest promotion does not sufficiently address the current threats to wildlife conservation and human-wildlife conflicts. Conservation Agreement therefore, should include other alternative livelihoods that reduce threats by encroachment and wildlife killing. | The existing “Conservation Agreement” is defined by the registration of Community Forest Network with Royal Forest Department. The Network comprises 16 villages of northern HKK Buffer zone, and 11 villages of southern HKK buffer zone. In addition,14 enclave villages hold the Conservation Agreement with Seub Foundation, not to trespass the “White Line” demarcated within the protected area. As direct beneficiaries, these 41 villages receiving the project’s Low Value Grants which are obliged in delivering the implementation results to do no harm to wildlife and threats to the world heritage biodiversity. The project is in the process of developing the succeeded criteria of Wildlife Friendly Community set as goal for one pilot community. The certification of “Wildlife Friendly Community” will be an incentive for these 41 villages to obtain it as brand recognition to their wildlife-friendly products and services. This certificate will be more relevant Conservation Agreement which can be monitored and verified as time goes by. ducts. |
| Area registered as community forest in the HKK buffer zone | 1,029 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1,338 ha | Compared with baseline, current registered community forest in the buffer zone is 2,933 ha. This is the point to consult MTR team if this already achieved indicator will be meaningful for further project progress. The community forest promotion originally aimed to prove avoided deforestation / expand the forest areas, turns out unable to answer the new challenge of human-wildlife conflicts. Asadptive management, the criteria of grants to buffer zone communities therefore, gearing towards wildlife related solutions namely 1) land use change from mono-cropping where human-wildlife conflicts exist. 2) Wildlife friendly activities/ resolution 3) Environment education via wildlife tourism and 4) NTFP wise use and community forest regulation. Before end of October, community livelihood proposals for small grants will be concluded.  Basically, the 6 pilot communities already reach the target of increasing areas of community forest. The legalized process will be concluded with the grant support. | MTR endorsed the achievement of total areas registered as Community Forest which is exceeded the target indicator. To ensure the quality of the registered community forest, 3 out of 8 projects receiving grants cover 16+11 community forest network in 2 districts in improving quality of the community forest with enhancing capacity of community leaders as community researchers on wildlife and plants tracking to develop community forest management plan aiming at sustainability and wise use. |
| Number of people (of which percentage are female) living in the enclave villages of TYE and TYW who are direct recipients of project grant funding support | 0 (0) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 175 (60) | Time frame for enclave community project development is by Q4 of 2018. The grant will be issued by Q1 of 2019. Seub Foundation has elaborated criteria for community enterprise in 3 areas i.e. coffee production, Woven craft and Herbs plantation. Seub Foundation will provide technical back up in proposals screening and grant making, project monitoring and evaluation. During project development, a criteria of gender balance will be encouraged from the beginning of the project design stage. Evidently, the woven craft group is led by a Karen Woman, so do the majority members. | Total 195 (70 women) direct beneficiaries of the project grants in the 14 enclave villages in TYE and TYW exceeds the target. The grant supports the extension of sustainable production of premium coffee, organic herbs, and Karen woven crafts. In addition to the nature-friendly production process and product development, the grant also aims to support the revitalization of traditional culture of communal practices and living in harmony with nature |
| Direct project beneficiaries living in buffer villages (of which percentage are female) who are direct recipients of project grant funding support | 0 (0) | *(not set or not applicable)* | 300 (60) | Criteria of the community project proposal includes management structure and benefit sharing. The project development team and SGP screening team will ensure this aspect in the design and selection process.  Beneficiaries of buffer zone communities from alternative livelihoods supported by grants is compulsory to justify. This will be concluded by October 2018 and grants will be awarded to buffer zone communities by Q1 of 2019. | Total 539 (201 women) direct beneficiaries of the project grants in 33 buffer zone villages in HKK exceeds the target. The grant supports community forest extension and sustainable use via participatory planning by community researchers, community enterprise of local products that rely on the unharmed nature, agro-forestry switched from mono-agriculture and environment education scheme for local primary schools. All aim to get certified as Wildlife Friendly Community |
| World Heritage Site strategic plan of which eco-tourism, sustainable financing are integrated into provincial development plan, with community participation in planning and financial management.    [NEW. Indicator revised during inception phase and approved by Project Board; it was 'Financial, Tourism and Integrated Fire Management plans for the WHS are in place'] | Financial: No  Tourism: No  Provincial or DNP Strategic plan for financial management: No  Provincial tourism plan: No | *(not set or not applicable)* | WHS strategic plan that covers:  Sustainable financing: Yes  Tourism: Yes    WHS strategic plan integrated into provincial development plan. | Viability of the WHS Strategic Plan depends largely on feasible business plan for sustainable financing. Such business plan must comprises key activities which can generate flows of budget on a long term basis. In the buffer zone, these activities are invented as the project's innovations" i.e. Wildlife-based ecotourism and alternative livelihoods which contribute to wildlife conservation of the WHS. The governor of Uthai Thani has adopted the concept of Wildlife-based ecotourism as the model of buffer zone management. Fund flows will be initially drawn from provincial development budget once the detailed design is concluded.  In case of TYE and TYW, the business plan focuses on wildlife habitats improvement and management for the high-valued habitats of rare species. This special value zone will derive public attention and awareness to help support. Fund flows will be justified by the so-called wildlife valuation. In principle, WHS Strategic Plan aims to convince relevant agencies to adopt the areas-based business plan for high value activities for wildlife conservation and WHS protection. | The provincial governor’s adoption of wildlife tourism into the provincial development plan has provided space for budgeting and possibility to access the national allocation at the ministerial level. Meetings with Uthai Thani Member of the Parliament confirmed political interest ad support from across ministries of MONRE and Tourism.  Whereas the Coordination Center of HKK-TYN World Heritage Site is developing the joint Strategic Plan for the 3 wildlife sanctuaries of the World heritage (see outcome 3 indicator), the project aims to develop the WHS Business Plan with sustainable financing mechanism, to sustain the non-BAU initiatives introduced by the project. This is not contradicted but complementary. The government Strategic Plan normally aims to pool existing resources and regular budget allocated for more effective and efficient expenditure.  The Business Plan of the World Heritage Site aims to fill the gap of needed budget to maintain the most possible resources (manpower and budget) provided by TIGER project and sustain the impacts of the project initiatives beyond the project lifetime. Draft Business Plan will be ready for consultation in Q4. |
| Avoided forest and forest degradation (ha and tonnes of CO2 eq.) in the WHS, enclave villages and HKK buffer areas | 0 ha  0 tonnes of CO2 eq. | *(not set or not applicable)* | 985 ha  249,969 tonnes of CO2 eq. | It is to consult the MTR team on the turning point if the current indicator is relevant. Change of focus will be wildlife assessment as the core value of the World Heritage Site, not as premium to forest carbon. This will be proposed to the project Board for consideration. Justification is that this World Heritage Site is the last home of rare species, with Tiger as the flagship. This is far more tangible in terms of valuation. Without REDD+ development, this current indicator can be verified by  SFM tracking tool conducted by the individual consultant. As for record, it is found not-feasible to proceed REDD+ project development at sub-national level while the national REDD+ reference line (by DNP as national REDD focal point) is not established. After the project board agreed to divert REDD+ to Forest Carbon compensation, Thailand Green House Gas Management Organization, suggested that the forest carbon methodology may not be applicable for the project areas which belongs to the government and scattering pieces of forest. established. | The project Board approved on July 2, 2019 as recommended by MTR to delete this indicator since REDD+ will not be proceeded. Forest area coverage is recorded in the other indicator on areas coverage of community forest.  Substituted indicator will be on the establishment of sustainable finance mechanism as a replacement of REDD+. The indicative financial solutions are Wildlife Conservation Fund generated from fees charged from special design of the Car License Plate. Another financial mechanism is called “Impact Investment” by which the wildlife valuation assessment generate Willingness to Pay (invest) from individuals, corporates and public finance. Return of the investment will be an assurance that these rare species and the global biodiversity hot spots of the world heritage Site will be maintained in good condition. The significant impact includes better livelihoods of communities living in and around the wildlife habitats. |
| Annual deforestation rate (%) in the WHS, enclave villages and HKK buffer areas | 0.76% per annum | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.62% per annum | The verification of deforestation rate will be conducted via community forest projects in HKK buffer zone area and proven result of community livelihoods improvement with indigenous groups in the enclave villages in TYE and TYW. | The project Board approved on July 2, 2019 as recommended by MTR to delete this indicator since REDD+ will not be proceeded.  Replacing indicator will be  Baseline: No Sustainable Financing Mechanism  Target: Sustainable Financing Mechanism via Conservation License Plate and Impact Investment committed to fill the gap of the World Heritage budgeting. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Improved local education, awareness and participation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of WS community liaison and outreach staff working in targeted enclave and buffer zone villages |  | *(not set or not applicable)* | 29 | Additional 9 outreach officers have been contracted as the team under Chiefs of the 3 wildlife sanctuaries. This is resulted in integration of community work plan into the regular work plan of the wildlife sanctuaries. At HKK buffer zone, the team works on project development for the target communities to receive grants. The outreach liaisons in TYW work with youth leaders to develop educational platform on wildlife conservation. Two community liaisons in TYE are joint-patrolling and working with the enclave communities on household food production to substitute the traditional hunting in the wild. | The target has been achieved. In TYE and TYN, assigned rangers as community outreach officers are 8 and 34 respectively. This is as a result of the project providing additional 2 outreach officers to each of TYE and TYW who are indigenous people and help liaising the officials with the villagers. In HKK, 13 assigned rangers working with communities to help solving human-wildlife confrontation have been liaised by 5 community outreach officers hired by the project. There is no commitment by DNP to continue the contracts of these additional outreach officers beyond the project lifetime, though. In practice, the 3 wildlife sanctuaries assign key functions to these outreach officers and they become one of the core staff whose work with communities enhance joint management between communities and rangers. The outreach officers also help initiating and implementing community grants to ensure viability of alternative livelihoods and wildlife –friendly initiatives. |
| Number of schools using WHS-based education and information materials | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 | More than 20 pilot schools in HKK adopt Tiger and Wildlife Conservation in the curriculum. To verify if such curriculum succeeds in convincing the larger audience, the project is working with the Nature Education Center of HKK to pilot the platform focusing on wildlife and wildlife conservation. The concept is to make public realize the importance of genetic store of biodiversity within the WHS. The wildlife education platform will be the Show Room to inspire public compassion in wildlife conservation and wildlife-friendly initiatives. Similar concept is planned for TYW with 3 youth camps a year to create the youth ambassadors who speak for their home-based wildlife conservation. | Currently, Tiger Conservation curriculum is adopted in 20 schools in Uthai Thani, annually, with more than 300 students trained accumulatively. There is no assurance if the curriculum really affects awareness and sense of pride of Uthai Thani people on Tiger Conservation and the importance of the World Heritage Site. therefore, the small grant for 4 pilot schools aims to design a tailor-made curriculum which will give hands-on experience to the students on the world heritage and wildlife conservation. In addition, success in gathering youth leaders via youth camps of TYW, 6 nodes of youth club will be established by Q1 of 2020 to generate youth speakers on the integration of traditional knowledge on conservation with scientific back up. Moreover, in HKK, the newly established Volunteer center will provide a forum/ meeting space for urban youth and the local host to learn more about valuable resources of the World Heritage Site. |
| Number of informational and educational road shows presented per annum using the mobile environmental education units | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 144/annum | Apart from the mentioned Show Room of WHS, the project is developing social media channels which contain the road shows/ exhibition and mobile environment education materials to outreach broader audiences. One of the final products from youth camps is the exhibition and display concluded as Body of Knowledge in wildlife conservation based on traditional livelihoods and scientific-based proof. A web page on HKK and the World Heritage Site is established in July 2018 aiming at outreaching to local people surrounded the World Heritage Sites and public interaction. | The original interpretation of “mobile environment education units” has been redefined as current communication modes by which social media can generate public awareness more effectively and outreach to broader audiences. The project has launched FACEBOOK page in mid-2018 and received drastic positive feedback with constant followers over 20,000 by less than 6 months. The rating maintains in increasing trend. The project non-BAU initiatives have been posted and FACEBOOK becomes the portal of progress reporting and enhancing mutual understanding of conservationists and general public. The roadshow, in this regard, will be to organize a face-to-face event where viral communication will become real. The project plans to launch the first wildlife tourism mock-up event in November 2019 to advocate the creative tourism as means to advocate wildlife conservation and management with public enthusiasm. |
| Number of Protected Area Committees (PACs) with full representation and involvement of enclave and buffer zone villages | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 | Another point of consultation to MTR team on how to make the already achieved indicator more meaningful. Apparently, PACs (of which members include community representatives) perform the routine role of advisory rather than decision made for actions or finding resolution. It is to consult if the project proceed further to establish a parallel local foundation which works hands in hands with the government in protection and wildlife conservation. The project is looking for a good governance in establishing such a parallel body. It might be based on PAC members as a starting point. | PACs with community representation in all 3 wildlife sanctuaries perform on regular basis. In order to ensure quality of such advisory committees, the project plans to provide lessons learned of the 3 wildlife sanctuaries to other protected areas’ administration of the western forest complex. Joint PACs meeting is planned in Q4 of 2019 to develop a Master and Strategic Plan for the World Heritage. The idea of parallel local foundation is still in the exit plan which need further investigation on the most viable management structure with sustainable financing mechanism. Knowledge sharing via UNDP network should be sought. |
| **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): | 53.9% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 53.9% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,955,866 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Grant Amount | 7,339,450 |
| Co-financing | 24,234,427 |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 1, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 1, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jul 15, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 8, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 14, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 14, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 15, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 13, 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)** |
| 2018-10-19 |
| 2018-12-19 |

# 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.** |
| The MTR was held over the reporting period as planned. |

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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.** |
| There were no delays of key project milestones (e.g. MTR) during this reporting period. Mid-term Review was conducted in August 2018 and management response finalized and concurred by the project board in October 2018. Actions were taken following recommendations of the MTR (see separate question on MTR response). |

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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 mid-term review was conducted over the reporting period in accordance with UNDP-GEF guidelines that this is held between the 2nd and 3rd PIRs. The report and management response were finalized with some delays but the project is now actively implementing the management response actions. The terminal evaluation is scheduled to take place over the next reporting period - this may be delayed if an extension is requested and endorsed by UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator. |

# 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 | Overall rating is moderately satisfactory towards the objectives to improve management effectiveness of, and sustainable financing for HKK-TYN World Heritage Site and incentivize local community stewardship. The achievement is measured by 3 indicators related to tracking tools, which unfortunately, was not conducted professionally by the external consultant. However, based on project’s outcomes and activities at the site, there are indicators that the project objectives will be met. (See section c. Development Progress with updated results framework).  Outcome 1 Strengthening on-ground conservation actions and wildlife protection. Most targets are achievable, some already achieved, with pending process on building new rangers stations, and measuring tiger prey distribution and number.  Supplies of additional manpower and equipment and vehicle have been succeeded. Remaining construction of new ranger stations and radio communication system are during the government procurement process with the timeframe to finish by Q2 of 2020. Capacity strengthening via trainings are on-track with the inauguration of the Regional Training Center in January 2019. The innovative Network Centric information system and prototype devices are tested and pending on improvement of quality and time-bound of transmitting the data from deep forest to the War Room at DNP HQ. Internet expansion is now on survey of the most suitable locations and on plan to be installed by Q1 of 2020. This innovation of real time information commander will help improve efficiency of patrolling and save lives of park rangers.  On Wildlife monitoring, supplies of 500 camera traps have been delivered and distributed to TYE and TYW, resulting in broader coverage of wildlife monitoring. Pending DNP procurement process of the survey on tiger preys, the project will proceed with extension of WCS services to complete it by Q1 2020. Renovation of wildlife research station has been succeeded with installment of the 6 KW solar power system and additional research assistants, including six data collectors of camera traps. Capacity strengthening utilizes the facilities of the regional training center (joint efforts with WCS) aiming at more wildlife researchers with proficiency. Development of DNA database of wild tiger has started with additional manpower and equipment.  Noted that the new innovation provided “lead by example” to the government counterpart on how to spin off from basic support in filling the gap of government resources (budget and manpower) to prove the non-BAU in strengthening effectiveness and efficiency. Government adoption is the key for sustainability.  Outcome 2 Incentives and sustainable financing for wildlife conservation and forest protection. Most targets are achieved, some are revised according to MTR recommendation and being on-track.  Following MTR recommendation, a number of indicators are adjusted and some non-relevance are deleted. Key achievement is on exceeded numbers of community as direct beneficiaries from the project’s grants. With adjusted management suggested by MTR, community liaison and outreach officers have established community project management set up and monitoring practices. They are gearing towards Wildlife-friendly Community certificate, as more concrete Conservation Agreement. Regarding wildlife tourism, the conceptual designed was proposed to both provincial and national decision makers. With positive response, in particular, by buffer zone communities, there are still administrative complication due to the government jurisdiction of different agencies in the same areas. The most challenging of outcome 2 is the new target which is deviated from REDD+ financing mechanism to sustainable financing for Wildlife Conservation. Wildlife valuation assessment will be concluded by Q4 of 2019 with the Business plan, mapping of fund generating sources with value and impacts from wildlife conservation. Key initiatives are conservation license plate (now deviated to License frame), community enterprise on wildlife tourism, and wildlife friendly community branding.  Achievement of outcome 2 is challenged by the nature of its non-BAU (Business As usual) initiatives. Through difficulties and bottleneck in the bureaucracy system that is not ready, both in terms of strategic thoughts and permitted rules and regulations, adaptive management, learning by doing, is the key to improvise from the beginning of rooting the justification, convincing the business case, and walking the actions to prove its viability. Such significant progress, in return, is resulted in demand for harder efforts on how to retain the momentum of commitment by the pioneers involved, and initial interest of key decision makers.  Outcome 3 Improved local education, awareness and participation. Most targets are achievable, some are already achieved and reinterpreted to be more practical.  The project’s outreach officers serving each wildlife sanctuary have successfully liaise park rangers with communities, resulting in joint mission in protecting the world heritage site. Increasing number of assigned park rangers to work with communities and additional mission on joint patrol along the buffer zone and demarcated areas within the protected areas significantly improve better understanding between communities and officials.  Initial target of improving local education and awareness via mobile environment education units and media road shows have been re-interpreted in consistent with the rapid progress and innovative communication modes and channels.  Regarding the number of schools with Tiger conservation curriculum, the project adds on the assurance of learning by providing grants to 4 pilot schools to pioneer the tailor-made environment education curriculum initiated by teaches and students with hands-on experience in nature appreciation. In TYW, 20+ youth leaders are pioneering an integrated local wisdom with scientific back up and form the body of knowledge in valuable resources of the World Heritage. The formation of youth club will be the knowledge hub of the world heritage.  While the target set for accessibility of mobile environment education and roadshows have been replaced with more effective and broader accessibility in reaching the targeted audiences of Uthai Thani citizen and middle-class urban. The project FACEBOOK has got public response that exceeds the expectation. FACE-to-FACE tourism event of Facebook followers is planned at the end of the year. Destination is buffer zone communities which will bring people to aware of wildlife friendly communities and sustainable livelihoods in the buffer zone area.  Inclusive PAC meetings with community participation has been achieved. Next step is to enhance joint efforts of the 3 PACS, starting by initiating development process for the Master Plan of the World Heritage Site. The first workshop will be in Q4 of 2019. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | This year the ratings for development objective and implementation progress are 'moderately satisfactory'.    The project has seen a number of notable achievements during this rating period supporting progress towards targets under each outcome, including:    1) The Regional Training Centre on Wildlife Conservation. The Centre (in HKK) was launched in January 2019 and has started providing training to rangers and trainers across the country to strengthen their capacity on SMART patrolling. The Centre is positioned to be a model for similar learning nodes in Thailand and other countries. It has been fully adopted by DNP which has committed a regular budget for it and a year-round training schedule is being developed with support from WCS.    2) Community grant provision. Eight low-value grants have been given to community groups in the buffer zone of HKK and enclave area of TYE and TYW. These grants were designed to enhance awareness on the benefits of wildlife conservation through alternative livelihood options (e.g. organic vegetables, organic coffee, woven fabric, etc.) and related research. The grants also came with capacity building support which enabled community members to make suitable choices that both benefit them and the ecosystem on which they depend. The provision of these grants also showed good adaptive management of the project manager who decided to descope the work of a responsible party (RECOFTC) resulting in successful issuance of these low-value grants without further delays.    3) Wildlife tourism development. A study has been successfully completed on a wildlife tourism model. A mock-up programme will be conducted in Nov 2019 to test this concept. However, funding is needed to implement this concept in practice. The project manager has consistently sought political support from both the provincial governor and Uthai Thani Member of Parliament who are both supportive of this novel concept. Continued effort to secure funding for the construction of the facility and its operation is needed. An opportunity exists with the formulation of 2020 budget which has yet been finalized and a courtesy call to the new environment minister by UNDP’s senior management.    4) Testing of the network-centric operation system prototype. The lab testing was completed; however, it concluded that further finetuning is needed as the quality of photos and time spent to send the photos were not satisfactory. An alternative solution was then identified whereby internet signal from the fringes of the WHS will be amplified and relayed across the WHS through existing communications towers. This is a proven technology which will extend the signal reach by about 100 km. It can be done in parallel with the original LoRa system. Following approval from the project board, DNP is preparing a TOR for UNDP to procure the equipment and services.    5) Wildlife-friendly community. A voluntary community group willingly relocated from the wildlife habitat and changed their agricultural practice from monocropping to integrative organic farming. This ‘wildlife-friendly community’ serves as a model for other 6 communities to follow as it demonstrates that the relocation has not only solved the wildlife-human conflict but also provide economic benefits for participating communities.    In addition, the project has successfully raised awareness of the importance of tiger (wildlife) conservation and the project visibility among the Thai public, in particular, youth population, through its Facebook page which to date has attracted over 700,000 views and 10,000 Likes, plus 3,000 Shares. Work is in progress to extend the reach to the non-Thai audience (especially those in the tiger conservation countries) to learn and exchange experiences in order to advance their tiger conservation goals.    Through Rabbit on the Moon (a subcontract), the project has organized youth camps for youth leaders of the Karen indigenous people group who live in the protected areas of Tung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary. The project aims to capacitate them to be the spokesperson of the World Heritage Site. This activity will continue throughout the life of the project to create an increasing number of environmental stewards among the young generation. In addition, the project is planning to organize a 'challenge' activity for youth to help find solutions for issues being faced by the project.  These initiatives are proven to be an effective outreach to youth to raise their awareness on the importance of wildlife conservation vis-a-vis their unsustainable development practices and stimulate action to prevent untoward consequences. In effect, these activities also show the adaptive management of the project over the unsuccessful educational roadshows originally planned in the results framework.    On the Implementation Progress rating, the project is rated ‘Moderately Satisfactory’. With about half of the project budget not yet spent vis-à-vis more than 80 percent of the time has elapsed, heightened attention is needed to carefully develop a spending plan with the remaining time to ensure all project targets will be fully met. It is noted that a number of contracts, purchase orders, grants are being envisaged; timely execution of these mechanisms will be crucial. Planning for the project no-cost extension and relevant scope as recommended by the mid-term review should also be considered.    A delay is noted on the construction of the ranger stations (responsible by DNP) which involved changing of the specifications and reference prices in the government procurement procedure. The problem is well recognized by the project board but UNDP’s offer to support is not deemed practical due to government procurement requirements. Also, it is recognized that a dedicated M&E person is needed to support close monitoring of the activity implementation--something that the CO has taken note of and is creating the position for CO-wide portfolio.    Some activities have shown progress: however, they need close follow-ups.  1) Wildlife premium and sustainable financing still require continued effort to find a workable solution for which it can be tested during the life of the project.  2) Wildlife tourism needs continued advocacy to secure a budget from the provincial administration, DNP, or public-private partnerships.  3) Committed budget from DNP is needed to retain added support from the project, such as rangers’ salary and equipment.    Recommendations:  1) Take another look at the objectives and time requirement for the long-delayed construction of the ranger stations. Investigate whether a reallocation of the budget to other activities would be a practical alternative;  2) Share and learn experiences with/from other Tiger countries through the Global Wildlife Programme;  3) Continued engagement with BIOFIN, private sector partners to explore other finance solutions;  4) Continue engagement with UNDP’s Social Innovation Lab to find practical solutions for the project’s development challenges (e.g. alternative finance solution for wildlife conservation, wildlife tourism development); and  5) Investigate a need for a no-cost extension and seek concurrence from the project board | |
| **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** | *(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** |
| **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 PIR for this five-year project aiming to strengthen management and financing of Thailand’s World Heritage-listed western forest complex that protects a globally-significant tiger population. The project has reported much improved delivery over the reporting period on the back of intensive efforts to resolve operational bottlenecks. However, earlier delays and low M&E quality mean that it is not clear if targets will be fully achieved and some shortfalls appear likely. I have allocated a progress towards development objectives (DO) rating of ‘moderately unsatisfactory’ and an implementation progress (IP) rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’. My DO rating is lower than that given by other assessors who have given ‘moderately satisfactory’ and a drop from the rating of last year. This is because I have taken a more conservative assessment due to the gaps in reporting, as outlined below. My IP rating is the same as that of UNDP Thailand and the same as the IP rating in prior PIRs.    PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (DO)  The project has three outcomes – strengthening on-ground conservation actions (Outcome 1), developing incentives and sustainable financing for wildlife conservation (Outcome 2), and improving local awareness and engagement (Outcome 3). The Project Manager (PM) has assessed the objective and all Outcomes as ‘on track’ although in places there is limited data to support this assessment. The mid-term review (December 2018) assessed progress towards outcomes as ‘moderately satisfactory’ but noted the risk of monitoring gaps. As these gaps have not yet been effectively resolved and progress remains unclear against many indicators, I have given the rating of ‘moderately unsatisfactory’ as conservatively there could be shortfalls towards targets that are not being detected. Further, ‘on track’ progress towards Outcome 2 appears to be based in part on Project-Board approved proposals (2 July 2019) to change the results framework and delete REDD+ indicators. These are still pending approval by the RTA based on further requested information from the PM – and shortfalls are therefore still likely. The proposed changes and shortfalls are detailed below under relevant outcomes. These shortfalls can be partly corrected through enhanced attention on M&E and revisions to the results framework.    The objective is measured by improvements in PA management effectiveness tracking tool (METT), financial sustainability scorecard and capacity development. Past mid-term, progress towards the objective remains unclear due to challenges with completion of these standard scorecards and unclear reporting. METT improvements are noted in the DO progress tab but the actual METT data has not been provided restricting the clarity of the assessment. The project struggled with the application of the METT and there were some questions about the accuracy of the data collected at mid-term, and this needed to be re-validated. The DO progress tab reports that there is still unresolved subjectivity between the assessments. Nevertheless, progress is reported for Huai Kha Khaeng and Thung Yai Naresuan East, with targets reported as nearing or past achievement. The METT for the third site at Thung Yai Naresuan East is reported as falling below baseline, which is an unusual result (reported as being linked to substantial impacts from flooding) and indicates further support might be necessary at that site. This is also the PA with the highest targeted management improvement to be achieved by project close. There is no clear information on improvements in financial sustainability as no data on progress with PA financing needs or financing gap are provided. The baseline score has finally been confirmed, but the target still needs to be agreed and adopted by Project Board and RTA. The PA business planning underway should help with improving financial sustainability although there might not be sufficient time left in implementation to record a measurable improvement against this indicator. No information is reported on the mid-term capacity development scorecard results despite repeated requests that this be included in the PIR. Based on the activities delivered by the project, one could assume that progress is being made towards the indicators but this cannot be reliably assessed due to the absence of tracking tool data reported. There is clearer data on the number of villages engaged in livelihood activities, with 47 villages receiving low value grants. This exceeds the project target of >28 villages, although the impact of grants provision on livelihoods (e.g. diversified income sources, improved household income) is not assessed.  Outcome 1 shows the most positive progress and a diverse range of project activities are resulting in improvements in on-ground conservation, although there are key ecological data gaps. Increased tiger density was reported in last year’s PIR. This year, a further resetting of baseline and target is requested due to changed methodologies. No new data showing current densities towards this target is provided, but raw camera trap data is listed showing regular image captures – further data analysis is pending. No updated data on aggregated occupancy index of tiger prey has been provided since the project baseline. This needs to be completed as a priority. The PMU is now seeking support of WCS to collect the data. Clear progress is again reported on patrolling, with coverage nearing 70% towards the target of 75%. Wildlife monitoring coverage has also achieved target, supported by additional camera traps and transect lines for prey monitoring – the data inputs from this enhanced coverage is still pending. The indicator on poacher encounters is proposed for deletion as it in part duplicates patrolling coverage. This appears an appropriate change as there are excessive indicators in the results framework. The target of implementing habitat management plans could be assessed as achieved as implementation is now underway in at least Thung Yai Naresuan East. Wildlife habitat surveys are underway at the other two PAs that will support finalization of those plans. Forensics remains a strength of the project, with good progress in documenting tiger DNA records – the captive tiger target was achieved in prior years and the wild tiger target is nearing completion (there is some uncertainty in assessing wild individuals from DNA records and thus the target is proposed to change to ‘samplings’ rather than individuals). The project-supported Regional Training Centre is now operational, and WCS is implementing training based on an established curriculum. The specific target is on number of staff who receive training. The train-the-trainer target was achieved last year. Updated information is not available on refresher training although based on project efforts, good progress towards the target can be reliably assumed. Finally, the target of providing insurance cover for 100% of rangers has been achieved by the DNP-established Foundation for Rangers generated through public fundraising efforts.  Progress towards Outcome 2 is mixed. There are some data limitations, but clear progress has been made on conservation agreements, community forest registration and project beneficiaries. Forty-one villages are reported as having some form of signed conservation agreement and are actively engaging with the project on community grants and the establishment of a wildlife-friendly community certification. This is an innovative approach taken by the project that could offer good lessons for replication. The community forest registration target has been exceeded in last year’s PIR. The project is now focusing on disbursing grants to support community forest network capacity and management planning to support the conservation and livelihood outcomes arising from community forests. With these grants now under disbursement, the grant beneficiary targets for community enclave and buffer villages have both been exceeded. The WHS strategic plan and business plan are still under development and pending continued support of government, targets can still be exceeded by project close. In the meantime, wildlife tourism has been incorporated into the provincial development plan which will support mainstreaming of project efforts to support wildlife-based economy development and generate additional financing for the PA sub-system. Project targets on avoided forest degradation and stemmed deforestation are under discussion. The Project Board has endorsed removing these indicators as the project is not continuing with its proposed REDD+ efforts. The MTR has proposed replacing these with a new target on the development of financing mechanisms. This is relevant as this is an area being emphasized by the project, but in practice will partly duplicate the objective-level target on closing the financing gap (against which no clear data has been reported). As the project is programming both CCM and SFM focal areas, the RTA has not endorsed these changes pending receipt of further information from the PMU on how GEF focal area programming objectives will be supported by the project. Broadening the attention on community forests could be one option since the project has observed good success there. CCM and SFM mid-term tracking tools showed marginal progress towards targets and will still need to be submitted again at project close irrespective of results framework decisions. The RTA will consult with UNDP-GEF HQ to finalize the proposed changes to these indicators.  Under Outcome 3 targets for local education, awareness and participation are broadly on track. The target for community outreach officers and rangers has been achieved, totaling 42 compared to the target of 28. In addition, there is enhanced effort on raising awareness of human-wildlife conflict that is further supporting improved community awareness. Further clarity would be provided by a community survey to show the impact of the extra effort on shifting community attitudes, perceptions and behaviors. Similarly, targets for engaging schools in education are also achieved and social media is being used to support education and public awareness. There appears to be a shift away from the mobile education units and this target may require change to reflect the reinterpretation reported in the DO progress tab, particularly as no monitoring data is provided against the specifics of the indicator. With the 9 new outreach officers in place the project target is achieved, along with better integration of community and wildlife sanctuary work plans. Similarly, the target of 20 schools using WHS-based materials is achieved with 20 schools already having adopted tiger and wildlife conservation into curriculums. The mobile educational units are operational although with limited data on the number of roadshows presented, progress towards the target is uncertain. The final target of engaging community villages in Protected Area Committees has also been achieved since the last PIR, and joint PAC meetings are now planned to support the development of the WHS master plan and business plan.  As summarized above, my DO rating for this PIR is partly based on M&E limitations that preclude a clear assessment of progress. The project has struggled with M&E and further attention is needed to bring the M&E quality up to the required standard. This has been raised in prior PIRs but has not been satisfactorily addressed and further capacity should be provided (e.g. part-time specialist technical support) to correct this.    IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP)  The project has an enthusiastic PMU that works hard to ensure project activities are technically-sound and well-aligned to government priorities. Delivery over the reporting period is much improved, but the project remains challenged by a delivery lag arising from inception delays and needs targeted improvements in M&E. This year the IP rating is again ‘moderately satisfactory’, concurring with the rating given by the MTR.  The government implementing partner, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) remains well-engaged in the project providing leadership and a co-financed Project Co-Manager to support alignment to government work plans and budgets. The Project Board met twice during the reporting period, endorsing the annual work plan and MTR management response (and meeting again just after the reporting period to endorse proposed changes to the results framework following the MTR recommendations).  The project’s work plans are appropriately detailed, and delivery has improved on the back of concerted attention by the PMU and UNDP CO. Delivery of the 2018 approved budget was an impressive 95%, with over $1.2 million delivered – the highest annual expenditure of the project to date. This included disbursement of small grants and delivery under multiple responsible party arrangements. Delivery to 2019 mid-point is at a moderate 34% of the approved budget, although the delivery target of $2.2 million appears very ambitious. While work plan implementation has improved, there are still some delays and procurement challenges (e.g. the delay in construction of ranger stations) that are not fully resolved. The project has never recovered from the delivery lag resulting from the slow inception and initial delivery bottlenecks, as evident in the graph of cumulative disbursements. With one year of implementation remaining (20% of the project timeframe) almost half of the project budget (46%) is remaining to be spent and it looks unlikely that the GEF grant will be fully disbursed over this time.  The MTR was completed over the reporting period in accordance with UNDP-GEF timeframes for completion between the 2nd and 3rd PIRs. There were some delays in finalizing the MTR report and management response but these are now endorsed and the management response under implementation (with some delays in completion of M&E-related actions that have already been mentioned). The project is exhibiting appropriate adaptive management, adjusting course into strategies that offer most impact and alignment to government priorities (e.g. community-based ecotourism, financing mechanisms) and embracing innovative approaches. There is a risk that this could come at the expense of delivery if adaptive changes are not clearly translated into practical work plans and measurable targets and results. Proposed changes to the results framework following the MTR are currently being finalized. While the MTR management response actions are being well-tracked, past recommendations from PIRs and other oversight discussions have not been fully captured. The UNDP CO should investigate integrating these into quarterly project reporting so that they are not overlooked. Project risk management is effective and the PMU and UNDP CO have worked hard to mitigate earlier-reported risks challenging delivery so that these are no longer critical. The project is continuing to work adaptively to mitigate the risk that project budget will not be fully disbursed by close (e.g. progressing additional procurement, considering project extension – see below). Other risks being managed are securing additional budget allocation for PA management to maintain additional project effort, delays in construction of ranger stations, and responding to audit issues around maintaining proper inventory of vehicles and equipment.  A project extension was recommended by the MTR. It is not yet clear whether DNP will formally request an extension. If desired, this request should be made shortly so that a clear work plan can be developed for the extension period and considered by the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator prior to the development and submission of the 2020 work plan to the Project Board (e.g. as the status of the extension will determine whether it will be either a 6- or 12-month annual work plan). If an extension is not requested or supported, the project should start development of a sustainability and exit strategy, along with commencing planning for the terminal evaluation.  The project is reporting some gender mainstreaming results and collating gender-disaggregated data. The gender marker rating of GEN1 is below the standard expected of UNDP-GEF projects and could have been improved by the completion of a gender analysis as recommended in the past PIR. Nevertheless, the project has reported increase in female participation, including in team leader positions in male-dominated PA profession. The PMU should place maintain this focus and try to capture these successes in project communications and knowledge management to further raise awareness of the importance of gender equality across all levels.  The new and escalated safeguards risks identified in last year’s PIR have been mitigated. The project SESP still needs to be revised on the basis of these changed risks and the PMU and UNDP CO are asked to review this as a priority. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan should also be revised as needed following the SESP revision to ensure that stakeholder engagement mechanisms remain comprehensive and appropriate. Need to add risks from last year.  The project’s attention on communications and outreach is very good. The project Facebook page has had over 700,000 views and collected over 20,000 followers. The project is also very active in preparing materials to align to relevant international days and related government events, maximizing the exposure of the project. This strong presence in local media could be enhanced by the preparation of a photo story on the project for the global EBD EXPOSURE platform. This will also help enhance communications among non-Thai- audiences, an area of extra attention noted by the UNDP CO.  The project has benefited from past engagement in the Global Wildlife Program and this should be continued, particularly as the GWP is focusing on project-aligned issues such as HWC and nature-based tourism development. This engagement is supported by the Thailand GEF-6 GWP project and close coordination between the two respective PMs. Knowledge transfer and exchange with other UNDP-GEF projects focussed on tiger conservation, e.g. in Indonesia and Malaysia, should also be considered so that best practices and lessons can be shared between projects. The RTA can help establish knowledge exchanges with these projects.    RECOMMENDATIONS  I have the following recommendations to further improve performance:  1) Enhance M&E quality through recruitment of a M&E specialist, validation and submission of MTR tracking tools, collation of data against indicators, and finalization of the results framework changes; 2) Confirm whether an extension will be requested by DNP and if so finalize the request ASAP. The extension request will need to include a practical work plan for the extension period showing how the extension will lead to enhanced project impact and realization of global environmental benefits; 3) If no extension is being sought, start preparing for the terminal evaluation in Q1 of 2020 so that this could be conducted around the time of operational closure, maximizing the time for achievement of project results. In parallel, an exit strategy should be prepared; 4) Revisit the SESP to capture the new risks identified during implementation and confirm risk ratings and mitigation responses, and provide for RTA review and then UNDP CO signature. Thereafter revisit the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to confirm engagement mechanisms remain comprehensive and appropriate; 5) Integrate PIR/MTR etc recommendations into quarterly reporting so that these are more fully tracked; 6) Increase attention on knowledge management as the project is generating good lessons and practices. Continue sharing of lessons learned through engaging with GWP as needed and through exploring exchanges with similar UNDP-GEF tiger projects; 6) Build on the project strong communications approach with the preparation of an EBD EXPOSURE story for global audiences. Try to gender mainstreaming results within project communications and knowledge management to enhance gender attention of project. | |

# 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: No |
| 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.** |
| There is no experience or linkages between project activities and gender-based violence. |

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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.** |
| Proportion of female trainers certified as Team leaders to conduct SMART training for 204 protected areas units across the country. The ratio is 10:46 compared to none of women trainers in the past. In addition, a special class for female students was conducted in the Refresher training of Tung Yai West rangers and 4th-year female KU Faculty of Forestry: January 25 – February 21, 2019. The new female wildlife researcher employed by the project budget has actively perform the tasks on wildlife tracking and analysis. Moreover, the new team leader to conduct wild TIGER DNA sampling and analysis is also a female researcher.    This evidence of more female involvement in DNP career path development indicates that hopefully, there will be more women in positions at the senior management level. This will change the norm of male dominant in the field of wildlife conservation and protected areas surveillance. |

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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.** |
| With no preference of gender, communities involved as the project grantees have men/women proportion of 539/201 in buffer zone areas and 195/70 in the enclave villages of indigenous people. This is outstanding evidence and progressive to the norm perception that women should basically carry out their duty within household.  Women empowerment focuses on young Karen women who lead the women groups of TYE and expansion of its woven craft members to TYW, over 100 km. away. Strengthening management skills will be value added to their pride of traditional intellectual property in crafts, which confirm the harmony living with nature. |

# 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?** |
| Yes |

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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.** |
| As reported in last PIR, there was a new risk that emerged due to government's reclamation of land reform communities. There was a grievance to government about government-conducted resettlement in the project site. This was proposed and conducted by government and not supported by any GEF or UNDP funds. The grievance was not against the project but it raised new social risks related to the resettlement of communities and change in community access to land and resources.    Grants awarded to communities in the buffer zone and indigenous group living within Protected Areas providing opportunities for alternative livelihoods that prevent social and environmental risks. |

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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.** |
| The last PIR reported an increase in risks related to human-wildlife conflict. This PIR, risks are not escalated because it has been mitigated from the last PIR situation. The resolution on human-wildlife conflicts by creating the co-existence of wildlife habitat and human resettlement is in good progress. |

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| **SESP:** [5436\_PART VII-Environmental and Social Screening Summary.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5436/214155/1717605/1724114/5436_PART%20VII-Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening%20Summary.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.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| A recommendation of this PIR is that the SESP is reviewed and updated for UNDP Thailand signature. This is pending. |

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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.** |
| Not applicable. |

# 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.)** |
| The project helps finding resolution for Human-Wildlife Conflicts. The story is about a community which had a long battle with wildlife in the habitat they had encroached. Being convinced to build a new home in the resettlement, the community not only change the mode of agriculture production from chemical mono-cropping to integrative organic farming, they are gearing towards meeting the standard of &quot;Wildlife-Friendly Community&quot;. The flagship is to demonstrate a model of Protected Areas' Buffer Zone Management. |

**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.** |
| The project FACEBOOK has received over-expected response of over 300,000 views and organic followers over 20,000 within less than 6 months after launching. The page has been shared by Thai leading newspaper and the government official page. Face to face event has been organized as Wildlife Tourism Mock-up event, by which community hosts volunteer to provide tourism related services to the guests.  Stocks of stories over 30 articles, twice a week photos with captions and video live of wildlife appearance from the wildlife watch tower have been posted in the FACEBOOK with multiplying shares by the fan-page. Notably, all communication pieces are in Thai and the project is in the process to selectively translate/ put English subtitles in the video/ clips.  Some communication pieces are uploaded into the “File Library”  The project supports the production of 2 videos for the Global Youth Competition of Climate Change annual conference.    The first video is the story of a community who challenges the in-debt-agriculture in the wildlife habitat, with alternative livelihoods. The young pioneers form like-minded crews to the new settlement and create “Wildlife-friendly Community” where HOME is the peace of human and wildlife co-existence. Click link below:    https://undp.sharepoint.com/:v:/t/THA/IGSD/Ee2HEIN6IUZFvh2UDdVyrr4B3fg7fA\_nTEFN9STj8-Pv\_g?e=p3x2Yb    The second video is the testimony of indigenous group living inside the World Heritage with the inherited wisdom of living in harmony with nature. Being accused as the cause of deforestation, they tirelessly resist their nature-based solution as the Watcher of the Wild. In relation to this testimony, the project creates “One Community” initiative to safeguard indigenous livelihoods by which park rangers and communities carry the same mission for the World Heritage. The project has now formed the 20+ youth leaders and as next step, will propose the establishment of the youth club as the engine for better understanding and advocate for their decent living. This video got selected as top 20th finalists. Click below link:    https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UvfgifFJczoluroyEfCUQss1uGdTpRRC |

# 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?** |
| Yes |

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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?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 5436 Thailand\_Tiger CEO End Request 16 Sept 2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5436/214155/1691549/1691835/PIMS%205436%20Thailand_Tiger%20CEO%20End%20Request%2016%20Sept%202014.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.** |
| Stakeholder engagement is proceeding as planned.    With NGOs partners: Achievement of working with Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is the inauguration of the Regional Training Center for Tiger Conservation. Joint advocacy was succeeded in DNP mainstreaming SMART training into the regular budget, and adoption of training of trainers which was gender-sensitive curriculum for career development. Working with HKK Foundation, run by the local development veterans since 1960s, the project supports capacity development to upgrade the team with a new generation to carry on its mission. The business case is to prove feasibility of setting standard of Wildlife Friendly Community by demonstrating the game change from human-wildlife batter fields into peaceful home of co-existence.    Joint work with NGOs and indigenous people: Working with Seub Foundation is in progress of strengthening capacity of indigenous women groups of woven craft, in presenting traditional livelihoods in harmony with nature. In addition, the sustainable coffee enterprise supported by small grant, starts to revitalize communal tradition of every day meeting at the village coffee shop. With Rabbit in the Moon, succeeded in calling for more than 25 young leaders from 14 indigenous villages whose knowledge are expanded from trips of nature searching and meeting with scientists on wildlife conservation. Next step is to establish the youth club situated in each village as the education and knowledge sharing nodes.    With The private sector, the project approached automobile companies for the concept idea of establishing Wildlife Conservation Fund via fees from special Conservation License plate and involvement in the Wildlife Tourism initiative by building a prototype Game Drive Truck.    With GEF SGP, the project invited members of National GEF SGP Committee to help screening and monitoring UNDP Low Value Grant to the buffer zone and enclave communities. 8 succeeded projects are on-going.    With UN Volunteer, the project is recruiting a suitable candidate to work on project communications for UNDP international target audiences..    With S-S cooperation programme, the project connected with Social Innovation Scheme on APYE (Asia Pacific Youth Exchange) programme to ring in young creative to help community enterprise on the production and branding of the products/ services towards premium quality. |

# 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.