



CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)
Project Title	Network Building for Community-Based Approaches to Natural Resources Management in Trat Province
CEPF Grant or Number	CEPF-065 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-104308 (CEPF Ref.)
Date of Report	30 th April 2018

CEPF Hotspot: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction 8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels.

Investment Priority 8.1 : Support networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority and emerging threats.

Grant Amount: 20,000 US\$

Project Dates: 1st January 2017 - 31st March 2018 (15 months)

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

The operational framework of the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) on marine and coastal resources management in Trat Bay, Thailand, focuses on the participation of all sectors, including communities, local government units, other agencies at provincial level, the private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs). Several actors, including government and CSOs, recognize the importance of greater participation by local communities in natural resource management in marine environments. Therefore, it is important that we take an inclusive approach and encourage the participation of all people and sectors. Sustainable marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay shouldn't be only the responsibility of local communities, but should integrate participation of all sectors to ensure sustainable use.

Although participation of all sectors is very important, local fisher people remain the top priority because they are the direct stakeholders, and at present they play a role in dolphin watch and resource management in certain areas. Local fisher people work together and have organized a network to help rare marine life. This project studied the relationship of fisher people groups and different networks on rare marine life and marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay. Most of the groups and networks focus on conservation and restoration of resources in front of their coastal homes, but do not have activities related to awareness raising about resource management.

The work of SDF therefore focuses on motivating local fisher women and men to become more aware of the importance of dolphins and other resources in Trat Bay. This was done by collaborating with local schools and leaders of conservation groups to implement a campaign with fisher people and other community members in Klong Yai, Haad Mai Rood and Ao Yai Sub-Districts.

Regarding the role and participation from other agencies, although they do not have a direct role or responsibility for resource management, they can also take part in resource management for other benefits corresponding to the objectives of each agency, especially tourism for conservation. Therefore, there are linkages between various sectors for collaboration in linking conservation of dolphins, marine and sustainable conservation of marine and coastal resources with sustainable ecotourism that is consistent with conservation. It will also be a major instrument and approach in communicating and informing the wider public through tourism activities.

When ecotourism is linked to resource management, it not only interests state agencies, but also various private sector actors, such as tourism associations, owners of hotels and resorts. These stakeholders are interested in resource management in Trat Bay, especially in dolphin management, because it plays a role in promoting tourism.

2. Summary of the overall results/impacts of your project

1. Campaign and public relations activities helped raise the awareness of local fishers and other community members to help take care of rare marine life, especially dolphins. Moreover, a social media Line group was established related to the bike for conservation of dolphins initiative in Trat. This provided a channel for communication between local people in implement conservation activities and share information about dolphin sightings in their communities. This gave rise to a dolphin lovers group, and motivated other sectors to disseminate information about dolphin conservation.

For example, Klong Yai Bike Club launched a campaign on dolphin conservation on Children’s Day. Moreover, business operators in Trat Province are enthusiastic to support implementing dolphin conservation activities.

2. The project engaged stakeholders from multiple sectors and informed the wider public about the presence of dolphins and their significance to ecosystems. This helps to lay a foundation for improving resource management and dolphin conservation.
3. The project helped people to realise the importance of sustainable tourism consistent with conservation of dolphins and coastal areas of Trat.
4. A network of youth was established around Trat Bay as volunteers in conservation of marine and coastal resource restoration, from Ao Yai, to Klong Yai, Mai Rood and Haad Lek districts.
5. The implementation of this project helps create favourable factors for declaration of effective rare marine life protection zone in Trat Bay with participation of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources.

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

Description of the overall project goal (as stated in the small grant contract)	Summary of actual progress towards this goal
<p>To strengthen community-based marine and coastal resource management and biodiversity conservation in Trat province, Thailand</p>	<p>Trat Bay, Thailand, is home to a large school of dolphins since the area is rich with marine and coastal resources. It is also habitat and a breeding and nursery ground for a variety of other marine life such as shrimp, shellfish, crabs and fish. However, most people in Trat province and other areas are not aware that there are dolphins in Trat Bay. In recent years, a large number of dolphins have died, especially between 2012-2016 when more than 70 deaths were reported. If no measures are taken, then dolphin may become locally extinct in Trat or perhaps migrate to other areas.</p> <p>This project focussed on public relations and providing knowledge on dolphins and marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay. The campaign disseminated knowledge about the importance of protection of marine and coastal resources and rare marine life. This was done through activities such as conferences, training, walk campaign, exhibition and dissemination of information through social media to several stakeholder target groups.</p> <p>Most fisher people realise the importance of dolphins, leading to activities focusing on the restoration of marine resources which benefit both dolphins and fisher people. Fisher folk leaders and various conservation groups linked with one another during the project, sharing knowledge and increasing their collaboration to implement activities. They have an idea of helping expand areas for sustainable resource management to cover the wider Trat Bay area. This includes implementation of activities that tourists can participate in with local communities.</p>

	<p>Apart from fisher communities the youth groups, state actors and the private sector are more aware and interested in dolphins living in the Trat Bay area. Many of them were not aware that there are dolphins in the areas, and while many heard that dolphins living and feeding in the area, but they were not interested. When dolphins become a campaign issue these stakeholders became more interested and want dolphins to live in the area forever. Then, they started to be interested in marine and coastal resource protection. Apart from providing a source of income for the communities, sustainable natural resource management activities also motivate communities and tourists to be aware of a need to take care of dolphins and natural resources and the environment, seeing dolphins as protected animal that reflect richness of resources in Trat Bay.</p>
--	---

4. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its overall goal

1. The project accomplished its objectives, but to achieve the overall goal will require sustained effort. For example, local policies. If policies do not promote participation of all sectors, then there is no guarantee that this process will succeed. However, this project has laid solid foundation for supporting the people to stand up and protect their resources.
2. State agencies at regional level have limited ability to make independent decisions on the implementation of resource management. They still have to follow policies from the national level, which might not be appropriate in local context. Although there is a mechanism for fostering people’s participation in fishery management, there is still a gap in pushing for measures for marine resource protection and fishery management. There is also an overlap of operations in the area by several state agencies and very little integration between them which creates obstacles.
3. The operations of state agencies in general is fragmented. Each agency will only follow its own plan and budget that have been approved earlier. They cannot take actions that vary from the plan. Even when there have been consultations and agreement on working together, they cannot take action as there is no budget to support these activities. Therefore, it is necessary to plan with state agencies at least one year ahead to integrate the plan into the budget of that agency.
4. Provincial mechanism for public relations and media is an exclusive channel communication for a specific group, and could not reach the wider public. On the other hand, social networks can reach more people, but are still limited. Therefore, the project opened a Facebook fan page under the name ‘Bike and Run, Take Part in Conservation of Dolphins’. This fan page has reached mainly runners and bikers.
5. There are time limitations in implementing activities with school youth. It is necessary to plan ahead with schools for effective and continuous operation.
6. Leaders of conservation group in each sub-district who attended meetings of the Ao Trat (Trat Bay) Network and took part in various activities are not consistent. Representatives attending each meeting were not the same person which made it difficult to build on previous discussions.

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

1. Although the plan was to foster participation of all sectors, due to time limitations, SDF adopted a plan to collaborate with key agencies related to resource management (such as the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources), and provincial fisheries and other state agencies. The discussions were informal and positive. This success led to linkages with more agencies than planned, which include Trat Provincial Office for Tourism and Sports, Administration Organization for Development of Special Areas for Sustainable Development (special area of Koh Chang Island and linked areas), Trat Provincial Bike Club, Klong Yai Bike Club, military, police, Rescue Foundation, which helped to publicise campaign issues on the conservation of resource restoration and raising awareness of a wider audience.
2. Beside awareness raising and planning for resource management in Trat Bay, another activity that this project implemented was a run and bike campaign centering around the conservation of Trat dolphins. The goal was to communicate with the public and raise aware of people of Trat, the public and mass media and people in general to be informed, understand and realise the importance of conservation of dolphins and marine and coastal resources of Trat Sea. It also fostered participation in sustainable ecotourism. As others from outside the local areas became interested in dolphins and marine environments in Trat Bay, this helped to motivate local people to be aware more of these issues as well. In total more than 2000 people participated in this event.

PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables

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

Objective 1: The existing community network working in and around the Gulf of Trat is strengthened, and operates following a clear operational framework, strategy, and workplan.		
Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct a stakeholder analysis and gap analysis of communities and organizations (civil society organizations and government bodies) working on Irrawaddy dolphin conservation and fisheries/coastal resources management in the Gulf of Trat. Share the results with relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Stakeholder and gap analyses conducted. Results compiled in report for use in stakeholder consultation meetings. Report shared with Research and Database Units, Department of Coastal Resources, and Eastern Fishery Research and Management Unit, Trat provincial Fishery office, and 11 Local Administrative organizations located along the Gulf of Trat.</p>	<p>Process of stakeholder analysis was conducted by gathering and interviewing 3 groups of stakeholders..</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In-depth interviews and focus group discussions with fisher people and leaders in marine and coastal resource management and network on saving rare marine life. These activities were conducted in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mai Rood Sub-District • Haad Lek Sub-District • Laem Glud Sub-District • Ao Yai Sub-District • Klong Yai Sub-District 2) Interviews and discussions on integration of information with state agencies, namely Research and Development Center on Marine and Coastal Resources in Eastern Coast Line of the Gulf of Thailand, Provincial marine and Coastal Resource Conservation Unit, Provincial Fisheries Office. 3) Discussion and collaboration with academic institutions, namely IUCN, MFF, Faculty of Marine Technology, Burapha University at Chantaburi. <p>Our analysis of the information collected shows that most stakeholders interested in the conservation of dolphins in Trat Bay are conservation leaders in various sub-districts loosely organised in the name of ‘network on helping rare marine life’. Their main role is in raising awareness on conservation and care of dolphins. Initially, they received support from the Research and Development Center on Marine and Coastal Resources in Eastern Coast Line of the Gulf of Thailand with knowledge about the proper care of sick or wounded dolphins, as well as doing autopsies and burying dolphin bodies washed ashore. They also learned about reporting information and statistics on dolphin bodies found.. The Research Center also collaborated with the network to help conduct autopsies in some cases. The Research Center does not have a direct role in promoting conservation of dolphins. Similarly, the Marine and Coastal Conservation Unit does not have a direct role in conservation of dolphins, but plays a role in overall protection of marine resources. This is also the same for the Trat provincial fisheries office.</p>

		<p>Therefore, it is the main role of conservation groups around Trat Bay in the name of the network on helping rare marine life to do conservation of dolphins, which have been trying to foster collaboration with provincial state agencies. For example, Baan Sapan Hin Conservation Group in Laem Glud Sub-District organised merit making event for dolphins. Yet, there has not been any clear policy or measure in protecting rare marine animals on the part of local state actors in Trat. Therefore, several representatives of the network on helping rare marine life proposed that there should be personnel from the Research Center or state official stationed in Trat Bay to help protect and give immediate assistance to dolphins and other rare animals.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Produce 2 documentary films highlighting local environmental issues, in particular explaining the importance of community networks in the Gulf of Trat and neighboring areas for natural resources management, including Irrawaddy dolphin conservation.</p>	<p>2 documentary films produced.</p>	<p>The project produced a series of a documentary on marine and coastal resource management entitled 'Trat People and Dolphin Conservation'.</p> <p>The first series presents the status of dolphins, and relationship between fisher people and dolphins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and richness of resources and dolphins in Trat Bay • Relationship, love and care of fisher folks for dolphins • Mobilisation of certain groups of fisher people in dolphin conservation <p>The second series is about the work of local fisher leaders to conserve dolphins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience and reasons why leaders are aware of a need to conserve dolphins and marine and coastal resources. • Dolphin conservation activities implemented by fisher people. • Recommendations and direction for future resource management. <p>Apart from these two series of video clips, the project also organised an exhibition on the theme 'Dolphins and Fisheries Management in Trat Bay' at the bike and run for conservation of dolphins event. The exhibition was well received by those participating in the bike and run. This exhibition also included a drawing contest on the theme 'Protect Sa-Ngard Dolphins-Protect Our Trat Sea'.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3: Organize a first workshop for relevant stakeholders (government departments,</p>	<p>First workshop held, with at least 40 participants. Outputs documented in workshop report.</p>	<p>The project organised public forum on 'eco-based marine and coastal resource management' during February 2017. The forum resulted in development of a joint plan on marine and fisheries resource management based on ecosystem in Trat Bay. Participation in the forum was from several sectors namely state agencies (Fisheries Department, the Department of Marine and Coastal</p>

<p>fishing communities, local civil society organizations, and private companies working at the Gulf of Trat).</p>	<p>Operational framework, strategy, and work plan for the network developed.</p>	<p>Resources, local administration organisations and communities in 11 sub-districts around Trat Bay.</p> <p>In the operational process, there was consultation in each agency, and invited these agencies to be present and take part in play their roles. There is a network on operation and Line group for consultation to integrate conservation of dolphins in various networks. There are several factors that need to be integrated that in the future there would be financial resources to implement common activities on conservation of dolphins through bike and run campaign event for conservation of dolphins and marine resources. There is a process building network for various agencies to take part in the operation. It needs time in laying foundation on understanding in building network with the sense of ownership.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Organize monthly informal consultation meeting/training events for network committee members in three sub-districts in order to build their capacity in organizational management, goal-setting and planning, and network organizing, and to support future expansion of the network.</p>	<p>Meeting/training event held, including participation of all committee members</p>	<p>Consultation was held and information coordination with various state agencies in the province, such as various provincial offices, Trat provincial administration organisation, local administration organisations in 11 sub-districts, committee of experts in fisheries and marine and coastal resources, provincial office of marine and coastal resources, provincial marine and coastal resources office of Trat, marine and coastal resource conservation unit of Trat, PIPO, association of business people and biking club of Trat, Klong Yai District.</p> <p>In Klong Yai District, community and conservation group leaders, and chiefs of district offices in Klong Yai, provincial office of fisheries of Trat, office of marine and coastal resource management 1 (Rayong), Research and Development Center on Marine and Coastal Resources in Eastern Coast Line of the Gulf of Thailand, and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources led to development of a plan on initial community study for use in information system in sustainable management of natural resources and the environment, and for consultation on public relations and awareness raising on conservation of marine and coastal resources, which is helpful for formulation of direction in organizing campaign and public relations at the bike and run: together for dolphin conservation in Trat.</p>

Objective 2: Community-based conservation activities are carried out in and around the Gulf of Trat, guided by a community-based sustainable natural resources management plan which is endorsed by the members of the network.

Activity description	Deliverable(s)	Summary of actual progress/results for this activity
<p>Activity 2.1 Organize a collaborative</p>	<p>Training event held, for 30-25 participants.</p>	<p>The project organized a campaign promoting knowledge on importance of conservation of dolphins, marine and coastal resources at sub-district level, namely Haad Lek, Klong Yai</p>

<p>training event for community leaders (from 5 local communities), members of community networks, and local civil society organizations on natural resources management and planning, including Irrawaddy dolphin monitoring. The training will be conducted in collaboration with relevant government departments, in order to build local government support for the work of the network, and will include the development of a community-based natural resources management plan for the Gulf of Trat.</p>	<p>Community-based natural resources management plan for the Gulf of Trat produced.</p> <p>Plan on community-based natural resource in Trat Bay</p>	<p>and Ao Yai, to mobilise participation of all sectors, namely the public, fisher people, youth and local government units.</p> <p>The campaign aimed at raising awareness on conservation of dolphins by providing training to promote knowledge and understanding on the importance of dolphins in Trat Bay that is linked to the way of life, economy and the environment. The training was given to youth and the people with leaders of the conservation group as resource persons in sharing knowledge and experience to students so that school youth would join the organizing team for campaign with community leaders. Training was given at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Klong Yai Witthakhom School at Klong Yai Sub-District on June 23 and August 7. It gave training on creative campaign media on September 9, 2017, and the school environmental conservation club has recruited volunteers for the campaign team in the school and sub-district, which have organized campaign walk on sports day of the schools around Klong Yai municipality on December 4, 2017. 2) At Wat Klong Makham School, a training was given on September 2017 to provide knowledge on marine and dolphin protection, and organize campaign walk around the municipality area. 3) At Ao Yao Pitthayakhom School, Ao Yai Sub-District, a training was given on November 11, 2017 to provide knowledge to youth and mutually allocated space for marine resource restoration which serves as a source of food for dolphins. 4) A meeting was held for consultation in the network of Trat Bay on November 8, 2017 at the coordination center of local administration organization of Trat Province, to discuss mapping of resources and fisheries in Trat Bay, planning on campaign activity to protect dolphins and establishment of a fund for resource and dolphin conservation in Trat province.
<p>Activity 2.2 Community network members conduct collective actions to conserve dolphins in Ao Trat (pilot conservation activities)</p>	<p>At least one collective conservation activity implemented by members of the network</p>	<p>Several meetings were held for consultation with community leaders, local administration organisations and the network of Trat Bay and the network on helping rare marine life, both formal and informal, leading to the formulation of a common plan in organizing campaign on dolphin and marine resources under the concept ‘human being survive, dolphin survive, sustainable resources’ with bike and run activity as strategy to foster participation of all sectors.</p> <p>During the preparation, information was prepared to provide knowledge on protection of marine resources and dolphins, and do public relations through various channels. On the campaign day, there was exhibition on the theme</p>

		<p>‘Protect Dolphins, Protect Trat Bay, and helped organize exhibition with conservation groups in various sub-districts and concerned agencies, such as resource conservation groups of Haad Lek, Laem Glud, Klong Manao Schools, network of rare marine life of Trat Province, GISTDA, IUCN, association for the protection of torture against animals of Thailand, SEAFDEC, Research and Development Center for Marine and Coastal Resources on Eastern Gulf of Thailand, training center Resources 1 Trat, and several other agencies, as well as releasing young marine life, collecting garbage, and allocating space for placement in Klong Yai area.</p> <p>An invitation was extended to mass media in the province and Thai PBS to produce a special scoop on trans-border dolphin protection and cooperation in Dolphin conservation of popular sector to be on air in Plik Pom Khao programme.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3 Organize a second network workshop in order to review progress in implementing the work plan, and review and improve the network's defined roles/mandate.</p>	<p>Second workshop held, with at least 40 participants. Outputs documented in workshop report.</p> <p>Lessons-learned documented, and disseminated via social media. Funding proposal prepared, ready to be submitted to relevant donors.</p>	<p>The project organized a public forum under the title “Protect Dolphins for Existence of Dolphins and Human Beings’, and sustainable resources at the bike and run for Trat dolphin protection event with speakers from various sectors, such as community-based conservation groups, state agencies like Institute for Research and Development on Marine, Coastal Resources and Mangrove, provincial fisheries officials, Research and Development Center on Marine and Coastal Resources in Eastern Coast Line of the Gulf of Thailand. The following topics were dealt with in the public forum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dolphins and marine and coastal resource conservation - Promotion of resource conservation and sustainable tourism - Thai-Cambodian cross border dolphin conservation - Cooperation of people’s network in dolphin conservation: problems and limitations - Dolphin conservation for people and dolphins - Tourism for dolphin and human survival and sustainable resources. - Death of dolphins from autopsies - Eco-based sustainable resource management for dolphin and human survival and sustainable resources. <p>Youth groups, local people, conservation groups, bikers and runners participated in the forum. Results and recommendations were summarized and presented at consultations on cooperation in driving marine resource management and dolphin protection with concerned stakeholders even after the end of this project.</p>

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

<u>Tool/methodologies</u>	<u>Results</u>
Forum of discussion for all sectors	Network of quality, effective and holistic operation
Use bike and run as an activity that is currently popular among most people as instrument to foster participation of wider public in protection of marine resources and dolphins.	General public are interested and informed with good knowledge in dolphin and marine resource conservation in Trat Bay.
Face to Face communication	Clearer understanding on the issue, and sense of participation and being part of the network and activities.
Provide space for different agencies to play a role in this operation.	Sense of ownership is fostered for participation in project implementation
Social network page Facebook	Quick and wide channel of communication that interested people could have easy access to clear information on issues that the project wanted to communicate and campaign.
Line group	Quick communication and a channel in disseminating information and news of individuals and each area, enabling comprehensive communication, and motivating fast dissemination of information.

PART III: Lessons, Sustainability, Safeguards and Financing

Lessons Learned

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

1. The work with school youth has to be flexible responding to their availability, because schools normally have already set their teaching plans in advance for the whole school year.
2. Budget allocation by state agencies had many limitations. They have to plan budget well ahead of time with plan or project already included in their fiscal year budget. Therefore, plan for operation with state sector must be made in advance for at least 1 year.
3. Operational system of the state is an instruction system. Therefore, coordination with state agencies should be done with higher bodies or authorities so that their operational units could conveniently join activities without breaking regulations. However, to foster effective operation, coordination with operational units should also be done in parallel to foster common understanding and sense of participation in a joint operation.
4. Integration of operation with local administration organisations at present needs to have planning or integration into plans of these local administration organisations at least one year ahead of time, similar to coordination with state agencies.
5. Joint operation with several agencies and sectors resulted in several uncontrollable factors, which required more time in addressing problems, or extension of timeframe for operation to fit and benefit all sectors.
6. Organize campaign activities in local communities and schools with community conservation leaders providing information and playing a role as key actors in the campaign. Apart from supporting leaders to play their key role, it is also a link between leaders, schools, youth and community members to know and understand the role as leaders, and foster their future cooperation.
7. The cooperation was both formal and friendly since bureaucratic system requires official, written contact and procedure. However, formal cooperation could not foster clear common understanding, there needs to be friendly, direct cooperation to give explanation and discussion in details, as well as mutual planning for effective operation.

Sustainability/Replication

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

The campaign at sub-district level and the bike and run to protect dolphins helped raise awareness on resource management to enrich ecosystem that fits for habitat of dolphins in Trat Bay, since it motivated local people and outsiders, as well state agencies to be interested in this issue, especially on marine and coastal resources for promotion of ecotourism. However, with a limited short period of one year in the operation, and pattern or planning on clear, comprehensive resource management for Trat Bay, it is only individual agency showing interest in operating on this issue. Therefore, it requires continual consultation, as well as

mutual planning to define it in annual and long term plans of each agency, so to define role and consistent, effective and sustainable activities of each agency.

There was more collaboration among conservation networks in each sub-district. There was more coordination and mutual aid with neighbouring sub-districts, as well as sharing of experience in resource management and conservation in each sub-district. Since it is just the beginning of coordination and linkage as network, results of project operation are foundation laying for network linkage, but here was no planning of the network on resource management in the whole Trat Bay. To foster sustainable networking with effective plan on marine and coastal resource management in Trat Bay, it is necessary to organize forum for ongoing discussion and consultation to support strong and continual network operation.

Safeguards

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

No safeguards triggered.

Additional Funding

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

a. Total additional funding (US\$) USD 71,000

b. Type of funding

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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, SEAFDEC	In-kind	THB 2,000,000	The project on 'Towards an Ecosystem-based Approach to Fisheries Management in Trat Bay' is the project on eco-based fisheries management in Trat Bay, which supported coordination of network in Trat Bay, academic activity and campaign media to disseminate knowledge on eco-based resource management in Trat Bay.
IUCN	B	THB 10,000	It provided scholarship for youth in youth drawing contest on the theme 'Love Our Sa-

			Ngard Dolphins, Love Our Trat Bay’.
Thai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal	B	THB 5,000	It provided scholarship for youth in youth drawing contest on the theme ‘Love Our Sa-Ngard Dolphins, Love Our Trat Bay’.
Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (Public Organization)	B	THB 100,000	It provided fund to support bike and run to protect dolphins.
Trat provincial administration organisation	B	THB 80,000	It provided fund to support bike and run to protect dolphins.
Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (Public Organization)	B	THB 60,000	It provided fund to support bike and run to protect dolphins.
Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth)	B	THB 20,000	It provided fund to support bike and run to protect dolphins.
Trat provincial office for tourism and sports	B	THB 40,000	It provided campaign t-shirts.
Private sector in Trat and other provinces, including resort operators, food shops and commercial fishing boat operators.	B	THB 65,500	It provided fund to support bike and run to protect dolphins.

* Categorize the type of funding as:

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

Awareness raising in sustainable marine and resource management should pass through the process of promoting understanding, and the process to foster true understanding through continual, regular meetings. There were continuous activities to raise awareness of communities by leaders. Therefore, the project period of one year is not sufficient to raise awareness to the needed levels. It is only to provide information and interest on the issue of marine and coastal resource management to agencies and communities taking part in various activities. Therefore, this operation should be carried on continuously and regularly to motivate true information and awareness, and process of participation of all parties in effective and sustainable marine and coastal resource management.

PART IV: Impact at Portfolio and Global Level

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

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

Contribution to Portfolio Indicators

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

Indicator	Narrative

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

14. Key Biodiversity Area Management

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

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

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

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

** Do not count the same hectares more than once. For example, if 500 hectares were improved due to implementation of a fire management regime in the first year, and 200 of these same*

500 hectares were improved due to invasive species removal in the second year, the total number of hectares with improved management would be 500.

15. Protected Areas

Number of hectares of protected areas created and/or expanded

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

Name of PA*	Country(s)	# of Hectares	Year of legal declaration or expansion	Longitude**	Latitude**

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

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

16. Production landscape

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

Number of hectares of production landscapes with strengthened biodiversity management.

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

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

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

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

17. Beneficiaries

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

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

# of men benefiting from formal training*	# of women benefiting from formal training*

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

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

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

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

17c. Total number of beneficiaries - Combined

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

Total # of men benefiting*	Total # of women benefiting*

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

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)							# of Beneficiaries			
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in community	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting	# of women and girls benefiting

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude

19. Policies, Laws and Regulations

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

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

No.	Name of Law, Policy or Regulation	Scope (mark with x)			Topic(s) addressed (mark with x)														
		Local	National	Regional/International	Agriculture	Climate	Ecosystem Management	Education	Energy	Fisheries	Forestry	Mining and Quarrying	Planning/Zoning	Pollution	Protected Areas	Species Protection	Tourism	Transportation	Wildlife Trade
1																			
2																			
3																			

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

No.	Country(s)	Date enacted/ amended MM/DD/YYYY	Expected impact	Action that you performed to achieve this change
1				
2				
3				

20. Best Management Practices

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

No.	Short title/ topic of the best management practice	Description of best management practice and its use during the project
1	Foster meaningful participation of all sectors.	Participation of all concerned sectors, including state agencies, local administration organisations, business and civil society, as well as local people and fisher people in natural resource management, resulted in mutual thinking, planning and operation. They got information on the situation, problems and successes they collectively made, which fosters the sense of ownership in them and willingness to do it, although they faced obstacles, but were empowered to drive the operation to achieve the objectives mutually chosen.

21. Networks & Partnerships

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

No.	Name of Network/ Partnership	Year established	Country(s) covered	Purpose
1	The working group on bike and run to protect dolphins	At the end of 2017	Thailand	To mutually launch campaign to disseminate knowledge and raise awareness on conservation of dolphins and marine and coastal resources in Trat Bay as a public issue.

Part V. Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

Name: Varantorn Keawtankham
Organization: Sustainable Development Foundation
Mailing address: 86 Soi Ladprao 110 (Sonthiwadhana 2) Plubpla, Wangthonglan, Bangkok 10310
Telephone number: 02-9353560-2
E-mail address: sdfthai@gmail.com