

CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name	Bird Conservation Society of Thailand
Project Title	Building a Network for Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Thailand
CEPF GEM No.	CEPF-032-2014
Date of Report	
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CEPF Region: Indo-Burma

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

Grant Amount: \$19,999

Project Dates: November 1st, 2014 to October 31st, 2015

1. Implementation Partners for this Project

Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation - the government agency that is responsible for the management of and law enforcement in protected areas.

Universities - Kasetsart University, Chiang Mai University, Khon Kaen University, and Walailuck University hosted the IBA monitoring workshops.

Local Conservation Clubs;

- Khok Kham Conservation Club, Khok Kham district, Samut Sakhon province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in the Inner Gulf of Thailand
- Lanna Bird Club, Chiang Mai province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in northern Thailand.
- Nan Birding Club, Nan province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in northern Thailand.
- Mae Moh Bird Conservation Club, Lampang province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in northern Thailand.
- Chun Conservation Club, Phayao province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in northern Thailand.
- Flyway Foundation, Chumphon province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in southern Thailand.
- Khao Luang Bird Conservation Club, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in southern Thailand.
- Hala-Bala Conservation Community, Narathiwat province. They were involved in IBA monitoring in southern Thailand.

Conservation Impacts

2. Describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile

The project mainly addressed Strategic Direction 8, in particular Investment Priority 8.1 - supporting networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority and emerging issues. The capacity of BCST was built to take a leading role in bird conservation and monitoring of IBAs in Thailand. This is expected of BCST as a BirdLife Partner - BCST can draw on methods and resources provided by BirdLife International. A network was created of existing groups supporting conservation at IBAs, and BCST is now in a stronger position to support them, and share experiences across the network. By the nature of the project, all target sites are KBAs.

3. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project

Planned Goal

The Important Bird Area (IBA) system in Thailand is better monitored and protected, as a result of enhanced civil society awareness, capacity, and engagement.

4. Actual progress toward Goal at completion

Approximately 60% of IBAs are better monitored and protected since the IBA directory was launched in Thailand more than 10 years ago, as a result of enhanced civil society awareness, capacity, and engagement.

Planned Objectives

Objective 1:

A network of civil society organizations and individuals in Thailand is established and coordinated by BCST to monitor IBAs, identify potential new IBAs, and highlight issues and trends of national concern.

Objective 2:

Monitoring and reviewing the status of IBAs in Thailand becomes an integral part of BCST's operations.

Objective 3:

The Thai public has greater awareness of IBAs in Thailand and the issues facing them.

5. Actual progress toward Objectives at completion

An IBA monitoring form was developed in Thai language, based upon IBA monitoring forms used by BirdLife International and some other BirdLife partners. It was designed to meet the requirements of the BirdLife IBA Programme, addressing the "state, threats and response" at each IBA and adapted to the conservation context in Thailand. This monitoring form was field tested at a few IBAs, including the Inner Gulf of Thailand, to ensure that it is clear and simple enough to use. Field testing led to revise the form and help to develop guidelines on using the form.

Four regional workshops were held in Thailand; in Bangkok for central Thailand, in Chiang Mai for the North, in Khon Kaen for the Northeast and in Nakhon Si Thammarat for the South. Each workshop included all members of the network within the region and other relevant organisations such as government offices, universities, bird clubs and bird tour companies. The workshops presented the concept of IBAs and how they can be used to monitor and prioritise biodiversity conservation in Thailand. Training was provided on monitoring IBAs and the use of the monitoring form. During the workshops, initial data were collected on IBAs within each region about the general status and threats to IBAs and

any required responses, suggested changes to IBA boundaries and any potential new IBAs. Capacity building needs of local groups were identified and other organisations not present at the workshop were contacted for involvement in the IBA network.

BCST's IBA programme coordinator followed-up and compiled data on IBAs from the network, using the World Bird/Biodiversity Database (WBDB). The WBDB is hosted by BirdLife International and used to compile global data on IBAs and currently has the 2004 records for Thailand. IBA data from this database is publicly available through the BirdLife website (www.birdlife.org). Training to the IBA programme coordinator was provided by the RSPB partner development officer, who had been trained by the database manager at BirdLife headquarters. All IBA data was made available in Thai and English.

In November 2014, BCST hosted and organised the 13th annual Thailand Bird Fair with the theme Thailand's Important Bird Areas. Each year, bird watching and conservation organisations from throughout Thailand are invited to participate, setting up displays and stands to promote their work and products and also to give presentations over two days. BCST invited key groups associated with IBAs to present their work carried out in IBAs. Progress on updating the IBA database was presented by BCST with some preliminary results on the status of IBAs in Thailand. Further data were collected on IBAs from representative organisations. The event was a major opportunity to promote IBAs among the general public, businesses and government in Thailand and the use of IBAs as a tool to support conservation. The public was also informed on how they can support monitoring IBAs by sending information and updates to BCST. This event was funded by BCST, which received funds after the event from sponsors.

A final small review workshop was hosted by BCST with participation of the BCST conservation sub-committee and other technical expertise within BCST and key representatives from the government. The data were presented and reviewed and conclusions and recommendations compiled.

6. Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its goal and objectives

A network is established and coordinated by BCST for monitoring IBAs in Thailand, sharing experiences and highlighting local conservation issues of national importance.

Data on at least 60% of IBAs are updated and at least three new IBAs are added.

Systematic monitoring of IBAs becomes an integral part of BCST's conservation programme, ensuring that data on 100% of IBAs are updated within two years of project completion.

There is greater public awareness and public support for Important Bird Areas in Thailand, and evidence of the general public, particularly BCST members, supporting IBA monitoring.

The government sees the value of IBAs as a tool for monitoring nature conservation in Thailand.

Lessons learned from the project are provided to BirdLife to inform similar initiatives elsewhere in Asia.

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

A workshop was organized in the Northeast, Khon Kaen province. BCST, together with Khon Kaen University, co-hosted the 4th International Ornithological Congress of Southeast Asia (IOCSA). The IBA workshop was a section in this conference and received good attention from the government sector and participants. BCST provided information about IBAs in Thailand. This was an unexpected positive impact.

Project Activities and Deliverables

8. Describe the deliverables met under Objective 1.

Objective 1

A network of civil society organizations and individuals in Thailand is established and coordinated by BCST to monitor IBAs, identify potential new IBAs, and highlight issues and trends of national concern.

Activity 1.1:

Prepare for project implementation by identifying organizations to be involved in project activities, suggesting potential new IBAs in Thailand, and by testing BCST's IBA monitoring form by updating information on well-known IBAs.

Deliverable:

List of organizations to be contacted
List of new potential IBAs
Information on well-known IBAs updated using new monitoring form

Actual

BCST has a contact list of approximately 60 organizations including local conservation groups, the government sector, universities, and conservation NGOs. These organizations are involved in IBA monitoring and protection in Thailand.

Activity 1.2:

Carry out an IBA monitoring workshop in central Thailand (Bangkok) in order to provide training on IBAs and their monitoring, update datasheets for IBAs in central Thailand, and generate information on new potential IBAs in central Thailand.

Deliverable:

Training workshop held, including participation of at least five organizations from Bangkok and central Thailand.

Actual

The workshop was scheduled in four regions of Thailand. The first one was organized on 20 March 2015 at KU home, Kasetsart University. This workshop received very good cooperation from government sector and private sector. Approximately 31 participants and 20 organizations joined this workshop.

Activity 1.3:

Carry out an IBA monitoring training workshop in northern Thailand (Chiang Mai) in order to provide training on IBAs and their monitoring, update datasheets for IBAs in northern Thailand, and generate information on new potential IBAs in northern Thailand.

Deliverable:

Training workshop held, including participation of at least five organizations from northern Thailand.

Actual

The second workshop was held on 28 April 2015 at Chiang Mai University. This workshop received good cooperation from government sector and local conservation group in the North. There were approximately 36 participants and 19 organizations that joined in this workshop.

Activity 1.4:

Carry out an IBA monitoring training workshop in northeastern Thailand (Khon Kaen) in order to provide training on IBAs and their monitoring, update datasheets for IBAs in northern Thailand, and generate information on new potential IBAs in northeastern Thailand.

Deliverable:

Training workshop held, including participation of at least five organizations from northeastern Thailand.

Actual

The third workshop was organized on 21 July 2015 in Khon Kaen province in the Northeast. This workshop received cooperation from the government sector and local conservation groups in the Northeast. Approximately 24 participants and 16 organizations joined this workshop. BCST together with Khon Kaen University co-hosted the 4th International Ornithological Congress of Southeast Asia (IOCSA).

Activity 1.5:

Carry out an IBA monitoring training workshop in southern Thailand (Hadyai or Nakhon Si Thammarat) in order to provide training on IBAs and their monitoring, update datasheets for IBAs in northern Thailand, and generate information on new potential IBAs in southern Thailand.

Deliverable:

Training workshop held, including participation of at least five organizations from Bangkok and southern Thailand.

Actual

The fourth workshop was held on 26 June 2015 at Walailak University, Nakhon Si Thammarat province in the South. This workshop received cooperation from the government sector and local conservation groups in the South. Approximately 19 participants and 12 organizations joined this workshop.

9. Describe the deliverables met under Objective 2**Objective 2.**

Monitoring and reviewing the status of IBAs in Thailand becomes an integral part of BCST's operations.

Activity 2.1:

Collate and update IBA data sheets through network members.

Deliverable:

At least 36 updated data sheets

Actual

BCST had 36 monitoring data sheets that monitored by the protected areas and local conservation group in the region.

Activity 2.2:

Conduct training for BCST staff on use of the World Bird and Biodiversity database (WBDB).

Deliverable:

At least 2 BCST staff member trained

Actual

3 BCST staff members were trained to use of the World Bird and Biodiversity database (WBDB) by the IBA program of BirdLife.

Activity 2.3:

Enter data from Thailand (including datasheets in Thai) into the WBDB.

Deliverable:

Updated WBDB

Actual

BCST staff members updated the WBDB with information on IBAs in Thailand from IBA monitoring results and also IBAs in Danger.

Activity 2.4:

Hold a review meeting within BCST in order to identify new IBAs in Thailand, record key findings of this project, and identify recommendations and outline for final report.

Deliverable:

Review meeting held. Minutes submitted alongside technical reporting.

Actual

BCST held the IBAs review meeting to identify potential new IBAs in Thailand. There are seven areas in the four regions.

1. Prasae-delta at Rayong province, central Thailand
2. Koh Man Island group at Rayong province, central Thailand
3. Bung Kaloh Reservoir at Uttaradit province, northern Thailand
4. Mae Ping National park, northern Thailand
5. Khong Jiam upstream to Chanuman, Mae-Khong river, northeastern Thailand
6. Khlong Saeng Forest Complex, southern Thailand
7. Khao Dinsor, southern Thailand.

Activity 2.5:

Write a report on the status of IBAs in Thailand.

Deliverable:

Report submitted.

Actual

BCST published the status of IBAs in Thailand in BCST's bulletin. IBA brochures were printed to distribute to regional schools.

Activity 2.6:

Prepare guidelines for BCST on IBA monitoring and data management, drawing from project experiences and BirdLife guidelines.

Deliverable:

Guidelines prepared.

Actual

IBA monitoring guidelines were prepared and shared with local conservation groups and protected areas for monitoring. BCST provided training as requested.

10. Describe the deliverables met under Objective 3**Objective 3**

The Thai public has greater awareness of IBAs in Thailand and the issues facing them

Activity 3.1:

Compile and publish an issue of the BCST bulletin, with a focus on IBAs.

Deliverable:

BCST bulletin published.

Actual

BCST published the status of IBAs in Thailand in BCST's bulletin. IBA brochures were printed to distribute for regional schools.

Activity 3.2:

Organize the Thailand Bird Fair with a theme of Important Bird Areas - "Love birds, save habitats", including displays and presentations on IBAs.

Deliverable:

Thailand Bird Fair held.

Actual

BCST held the 13th Thailand Bird Fair with a theme of Important Bird Areas - "Love birds, save habitats", including displays and presentations on IBAs on 8-9 November 2014 at Bang Pu, Samut Prakan (Inner Gulf of Thailand).

Activity 3.3:

Develop and distribute a publication summarizing project findings and a poster map of IBAs in Thailand to all network members and relevant government agencies.

Deliverable:

500 copies of the publication and poster distributed.

Actual

1,800 copies of BCST's bulletin and 1,500 posters on the status of IBAs in Thailand distributed to members and regional schools.

Activity 3.4:

Issue a Press Release to the Thai media about the work of the project, and publish on BCST and BirdLife websites and Facebook pages.

Deliverable:

Press release issued.

Actual

BCST issued a press release about IBAs in Thailand, their status and monitoring, and about the work of the project to the Thai media and published it on BCST and BirdLife websites and Facebook pages.

11. If you did not complete any activity or deliverable, how did this affect the overall impact of the project?

Some activities were changed in terms of their date, time, and location. For the workshop at Khon Kaen province, BCST was a co-host with Khon Kaen University and the IBA workshop was a section of the international conference. The schedules of the third and the the last workshops were changed. This did not affect the overall impact of the project.

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

The outputs were presented in a booklet reporting on the status of IBAs in Thailand with an associated wall map. The booklet will also include policy recommendations and information on how other groups and individuals can help. It was designed to be attractive, presenting scientifically and factually rigorous data in an accessible way, with links to updated information on individual IBAs available through the BCST websites, especially the BirdLife Datazone, along with monitoring forms and corresponding monitoring

guidelines. Information disseminated through websites (BCST), Facebook pages and social media. The report and wall map were distributed among the IBA network and other participating organisations in the project

CEPF Global Monitoring Data

13. Did your organization complete the CEPF Civil Society Tracking Tool (CSTT) at the beginning and end of your project? Yes/No

Yes.

14. List any vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species conserved due to your project

Common name	Scientific Name	Thai name	Global Threat Status
Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i>	เป็ดดำหัวดำ	CR
White-shouldered Ibis	<i>Pseudibis davisoni</i>	นกช้อนหอยดำ	CR
Giant Ibis	<i>Pseudibis gigantea</i>	นกช้อนหอยใหญ่	CR
Christmas Island Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	นกโจรสลัดเกาะคริสต์มาส	CR
White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	อีแร้งเททหลังขาว	CR
Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	อีแร้งสัน้ำตาลหัวดำ	CR
Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	พญาแร้ง	CR
Spoon-billed Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	นกชายเลนปากช้อน	CR
Chinese Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bernsteini</i>	นกนางนวลแถบเงิน	CR
White-eyed River Martin	<i>Pseudochelidon sirintarae</i>	นกเจ้าฟ้าหญิงสิรินธร	CR
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	นกยูง	EN
White-winged Duck	<i>Asarcornis scutulata</i>	เป็ดก่า	EN
Scaly-sided Merganser	<i>Mergus squamatus</i>	เป็ดปากยาวข้างลาย	EN
Storm's Stork	<i>Ciconia stormi</i>	นกกระสาขาวปากแดง	EN
Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos dubius</i>	นกตะกราม	EN
Black-faced Spoonbill	<i>Platalea minor</i>	นกปากช้อนหน้าดำ	EN
Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais personatus</i>	นกฟีนฟุต	EN
Nordmann's Greenshank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	นกทะเลขาเขียวลายจุด	EN
Black-bellied Tern	<i>Sterna acuticauda</i>	นกนางนวลแถบท้องดำ	EN
Gurney's Pitta	<i>Pitta gurneyi</i>	นกแก้วแล้วท้องดำ	EN
Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza aureola</i>	นกจามปีกอ่อนอกเหลือง	EN
Milky Stork	<i>Mycteria cinerea</i>	นกกระสาปากเหลือง	EN
Mountain Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	นกแว่นภูเขา	VU
Malayan Peacock Pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	นกแว่นสัน้ำตาล	VU
Swan Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	ห่านคอขาว	VU
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	เป็ดหางยาว	VU
Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i>	นกตะกรม	VU
Chinese Egret	<i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	นกยางจีน	VU
Pallas's Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i>	นกอินทรีหัวนวล	VU
Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Lophaetus clangus</i>	นกอินทรีปีกลาย	VU
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	นกอินทรีทุ่งหญ้าสเตปป์	VU
Wallace's Hawk Eagle	<i>Nisaetus nanus</i>	เหยี่ยวพอนสัน้ำตาลท้องขาว	VU
Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	นกกระเรียนพันธุ์ไทย	VU
Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	นกปากซ่อมพวง	VU

Far Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	นกอีโก๊ยตะโพกสีน้ำตาล	VU
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	นกน้อคอใหญ่	VU
Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albicollis</i>	นกกรีดน้ำ	VU
Pale-capped Pigeon	<i>Columba punicea</i>	นก حمامแดง	VU
Large Green Pigeon	<i>Treron capellei</i>	นกปล้ำใหญ่	VU
Short-toed Coucal	<i>Centropus rectunguis</i>	นกกระปูดนิ้วสั้น	VU
White-fronted Scops Owl	<i>Otus sagittatus</i>	นกเค้าหน้าผากขาว	VU
Dark-rumped Swift	<i>Apus acuticauda</i>	นกแอ่นท้องลาย	VU
Rufous-necked Hornbill	<i>Aceros nipalensis</i>	นกเงือกคอแดง	VU
Plain-pouched Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros subruficollis</i>	นกเงือกกรมช้างปากเรียว	VU
Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus pulverulentus</i>	นกหัวขวานใหญ่สีเทา	VU
Fairy Pitta	<i>Pitta nympha</i>	นกเต้าแสบัวพันธุ์จีน	VU
Silver Oriole	<i>Oriolus mellianus</i>	นกขมิ้นขาว	VU
Straw-headed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i>	นกปรอดแม่ทะ, นกปรอดแม่ทะ	VU
Manchurian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus tangorum</i>	นกพงนาพันธุ์แมนจูเรีย	VU
Giant Nuthatch	<i>Sitta magna</i>	นกไต่ไม้ใหญ่	VU
Beautiful Nuthatch	<i>Sitta formosa</i>	นกไต่ไม้ที่สวยงาม	VU
Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus feae</i>	นกเดินดงอกเทา	VU
Brown-chested Jungle Flycatcher	<i>Cyornis brunneatus</i>	นกจับแมลงอกสีน้ำตาลอ่อน	VU
Blackthroat	<i>Calliope obscura</i>	นกเขนน้อยหัวดำ	VU
Java Sparrow	<i>Lonchura oryzivora</i>	นกกระจอกชวา	VU

Hectares Under Improved Management

Project Results	Hectares*	Comments
15. Did your project strengthen the management of an existing protected area? Yes.		TH001 Doi Inthanon National Park
		TH002 Doi Suthep-Pui National Park
		TH003 Doi Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH005 Mae Fang National Park
		TH007 Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area
		TH008 Sri Nan National Park
		TH009 Mae Jarim Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH011 Doi Phukha National Park
		TH012 Nanthaburi National Park
		TH014 Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH016 Mae Yom National Park
		TH017 Nam Nao National Park
		TH018 Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH019 Khao Yai National Park
		TH021 Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area
		TH023 Mae Wong National Park
		TH024 Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH025 Thung Yai - Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH026 Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
		TH027 Khao Laem National Park
	TH029 Kaeng Krachan National Park	
	TH030 Bung Boraphet Non-Hunting Area	
	TH034 Khao Ang Ru Nai Wildlife Sanctuary	
	TH044 Mu Ko Surin National Park	
	TH049 Khao Nor Chuchi (including Khao Pra-Bang Khram Wildlife Sanctuary)	
	TH050 Ko Li Bong Non-Hunting Area	
	TH054 Khao Banthad Wildlife Sanctuary	

		<p>TH055 Thale Ban National Park TH056 Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area TH060 Bala Sector, Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary Taksin Maharaj National Park Hat Wanakorn National Park Doi Phahompok National Park Salawin National Park Sri Phang-nga National Park Khlung Saeng Wildlife Sanctuary Huai Chorakhe Mak Non-Hunting Area Kut-Ting Non-Hunting Area Nong-Harn Non-Hunting Area Phu Kra-Dung National Park</p>
<p>16. Did your project create a new protected area or expand an existing protected area? No.</p>		<p><i>List the name of each protected area, the date of proclamation, and the type of proclamation (e.g., legal declaration, community agreement, stewardship agreement)</i></p>
<p>17. Did your project strengthen the management of a key biodiversity area named in the CEPF Ecosystem Profile (hectares may be the same as questions above) Yes.</p>		<p><i>List the name of each key biodiversity area</i></p> <p>Bala Sector, Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary Bung Boraphet Non-Hunting Area Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area Doi Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary Doi Inthanon National Park Doi Phukha National Park Doi Suthep-Pui National Park Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary Inner Gulf of Thailand Kaeng Krachan National Park Khao Ang Ru Nai Wildlife Sanctuary Khao Banthad Wildlife Sanctuary Khao Laem National Park Khao Nor Chuchi Khao Yai National Park Khlung Saeng Wildlife Sanctuary Ko Li Bong Non-Hunting Area Mae Fang National Park Mae Jarim Wildlife Sanctuary Sri Nan National Park Mae Yom National Park Mae Wong National Park Mu Ko Surin National Park Nam Nao National Park Pak Nam Prasae Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary Phu Kra-Dung National Park Salawin National Park Sri Nan National Park Sri Phang-nga National Park Thale Ban National Park Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Thung Yai - Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary</p>
<p>18. Did your project</p>		<p><i>List the name or describe the location of the</i></p>

improve the management of a production landscape for biodiversity conservation Yes.		<i>production landscape</i> Inner Gulf of Thailand; Khok Kham and Pak Thale, Salt pan areas for EAAFP Flyway Site Network
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* Include total hectares from project inception to completion

19. In relation to the two questions above on protected areas, did your project complete a Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT), or facilitate the completion of a METT by protected area authorities? If so, complete the table below. (Note that there will often be more than one METT for an individual protected area.)

Protected area	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score	Date of METT	Composite METT Score

20. List the name of any corridor (named in the Ecosystem Profile) in which you worked and how you contributed to its improved management, if applicable.

N/A

Direct Beneficiaries: Training and Education

<i>Did your project provide training or education for . . .</i>	Male	Female	Total	Brief Description
21. Adults for community leadership or resource management positions	35	0	35	Workshop on IBA monitoring and threatened birds identification in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary
22. Adults for livelihoods or increased income				
23. School-aged children	10	25	35	Youth camp for conservation of threatened birds in IBAs, Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary
24. Other				

25. List the name and approximate population size of any “community” that benefited from the project.

Community name, surrounding district, surrounding province, country Population size

Khok Kham Conservation Club, Khok Kham district, Samut Sakhon province	10
Lanna Bird Club, Chiang Mai province	10
Nan Birding Club, Nan province	20
Mae Moh Bird Conservation Club, Lampang province	20
Flyway Foundation, Chumphon province	50
Khao Luang Bird Conservation Club, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province	30
Hala-Bala Conservation Community, Narathiwat province	40
Chun Conservation Club, Phayao province	30

26. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

Based on the list of communities above, write the name of the communities in the left column below. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes.

Community Name	Community Characteristics								Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit												
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty line	Other	Increased income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance	Other
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services									
Khok Kham Conservation Club	X					X				X									X	X	
Lanna Bird Club	X					X														X	
Nan Birding Club	X					X														X	
Mae Moh Bird Conservation Club	X					X														X	
Flyway Foundation					X				X												
Khao Luang Bird Conservation Club					X																
Hala-Bala Conservation Community	X				X				X												
Chun Conservation Club	X				X				X											X	

If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:

Lessons Learned

- 27. Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community**

There are many local conservation groups in Thailand that are involved in environmental issues, and 60% of IBAs in Thailand are under the responsibility of the government sector as protected areas. BCST has some lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project. For the protected areas, continuity and support for technical information and surveys are needed. For the local conservation groups, they were quite independent and it required time for networking. BCST is quite a small organization to lead IBA monitoring; therefore, it was important to consider the connection between regional groups and the government sector.

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

The current status of some IBAs is not known and some additional areas should be included; in particular the wetlands of northeast Thailand are under-represented. Through its informal network of members and like-minded civil society organizations, BCST conducted a series of regional workshops to assess the status of the current IBA network in Thailand.

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

Informed Thai bird enthusiasts and conservationists about IBAs
Provided training on IBA monitoring
Assessed the status of known IBAs
Identified potential new IBAs
Established a database of interested individuals and organizations for IBA monitoring

- 30. Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community**

Through the IBA monitoring project, we found that the population of green peafowl increased in the areas of Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary, Doi Phu Nang and Mae Yom National Parks, all three IBAs. The ecological-culture tourism concept in IBA areas was used as a tool for conservation with the collaboration of community-stakeholder. Information on each IBA and the recovery areas of green peafowl, EN species, were needed by all stakeholders. BCST has become a part of the community project for the management of wildlife tourism.

Sustainability / Replication

- 31. Summarize the success or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated**

Once the IBA network was established and managed by BCST for systematic and on-going IBA monitoring, it became an intrinsic component of the BCST conservation programme.

Project results and experiences were reported to BirdLife International to disseminate to BirdLife partners in other countries.

BCST facilitated exchange of experiences and organized events and activities for the network through sponsorship, especially corporate, following completion of the project

BCST built its capacity and enhanced its reputation as the civil society organization with a national role for bird conservation and, thus, generated more support both through membership and sponsorship.

32. Summarize any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability

There was a technical training about threatened birds of the Western Forest Complex, bird-data collection, and wild bird trade status for rangers in Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary (IBA). BCST achieved participation from members, and other local conservation groups supported this activity such as through donation of binoculars and guide books. The government sector needs this type of training to enhance the capacity of patrol rangers.

Youth-camp activities for the conservation of the Helmeted Hornbill (Critically Endangered) and other hornbills were organized in Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary (IBA). BCST conducted networking with a local conservation group, members, and local schools near the protected area. Conservation awareness was built among students, villagers, and local conservation group. This activity was supported by the government sector as building conservation awareness around the protected area.

Safeguards

33. If not listed as a separate Project Component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental, or pest management safeguards

N/A

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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

BCST would like to express its thanks to CEPF for supporting the IBA monitoring project. The project needs continuity to conduct more activities for IBA support. Additional support for project monitoring, assessment and conservation activities would be beneficial.

Additional Funding

35. 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

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
RSPB	B	23,000 USD	staff salary

* 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)

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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