

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Mekong Community Institute Association
Project Title:	Strengthening Women's Networks for Riparian Biodiversity Conservation in the Ing River Basin
Date of Report:	2 August 2017
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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.

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

Grant Amount: \$ 20,000

Project Dates: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017

Implementation Partners for this Project:

1) *Phayao Women's Network (PWN)*

PWN was the main partner in designing the project, implementing the project in Phayao province, and establishing IWNEC. PWN is also the main member of IWNEC.

2) *Save the Ing River Coalition (SIC)*

SIC is a network of six NGOs implementing activities for environmental conservation in the Ing River Basin. The SIC's members are, 1) Living River Association (LRA), 2) Mekong Community Institute Association (MCI), 3) Chiang Khong Conservation Group (CKCG), 4) The Center for People and Forest (RECOFTC), 5) Northern River Network (NRN), and 6) Puang Phaya Phayao Institute (PPPI). The members also include an academic and village headman. The roles of SIC are 1) work as a secretariat team of PCIR. SIC provides all supports for implementation and improvement of PCIR, 2) SIC is a platform for cooperation of the members and with other stakeholders, and 3) implement other SIC's activities, such as conducting research, organizing a press release, and other activities on controversial issues that PCIR cannot involve. SIC play a role for consultation for project design and implementation, promoting project implementation and results, connecting women groups to other networks, sharing resources, and cooperation for organizing activities together.

The examples of the involvement of the SIC's member are:

a) *LRA* is a partner implementing a project in the Ing River Basin. LRA work together and shared budget to organize a training, seminar, and environment conservation activity in Boonrueng village. LRA also supports the work of a woman official in Sanmakha Sub-district about local legislation.

b) *RECOFTC* is implementing a project related to our implementation, “Empowerment of Local Networks and Local Authorities (LAs) for Sustainable Ing Watershed Management (WSM)”. *RECOFTC*’s involvement is the same as *LRA*.

c) *PPPI* or *Phayao Community Television (PCTV)*. *PCTV* is a local media group help us to organize two activities, a training and seminar.

3) *Boonrueng Woman Group (BWG)*

BWG was established by the support of this project. It supports and promotes the action of women in the village. The group is the partner to organizing environmental conservation activities supported by this project and conducts research in the village. *BWG* is also a member of *IWNEC*. The conservation and restoration in the village inspire other communities.

4) *Mea Rongkhui Community Forest Network (MCFN)*

We work with *MCFN* to conduct research about the forest and genders. The research results will be disseminated to villagers by the network.

5) *Ing Women Network for Environmental Conservation (IWNEC)*

IWNEC is a new loose network established by this project. It is a platform for cooperation of the women.

6) *People Council of Ing River Basin (PCIR)*

We connected *IWNEC* to *PCIR* for collaboration in the conservation and strengthening both of them. *IWNEC* is added as a member group of *PCIR*. *PCIR* also helps to implement some project activities and promote the project results.

7) *Boonrueng Forest Conservation Group (BFCG)*

BFCG work with us to organize environmental conservation activities in the village.

8) *Sanmakha Sub-district Municipality (SSM)*

We work with a female official in *Sanmakha Sub-district Municipality* for the action and promotion of the women’s group in her sub-district. We work with her to improve Municipality legislations on local environmental conservation. She is also a good and inspiring guest speaker on women and environment for our training. We also work with *SSM* to organize the environmental conservation activity supported by this project.

9) *Mahachulalongkorn Rajavidyalaya University – Phayao Campus*.

A lecturer from the university gave us advises about conducting the research, working with women groups, and organizing seminar.

Conservation Impacts

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

In summary, all project objectives were achieved as planned. Only sub-component 2.2 get less outputs than our expectation. One short documentary film was produced instead of two. However, five short video clips were produced instead of the missing short documentary film. Most of the components achieved more outputs and results than our expectation, for example, establishment of *BWG*. We achieved more than our expectation due to good

cooperation with partners, monitoring the situation in the project areas, and project design based on local context and our social capital.

There are five main impacts of the project, which are important for the suitability of natural resource management and empowering women. They are:

1) improving women's capacity because of a) the capacity and knowledge of the targeted women are increased because of fieldtrip, training, meeting, conducting PAR, organizing environmental conservation activities, and seminar, b) knowledge on women and environment are produced by the PAR and disseminated to targeted groups,

2) Greater opportunities for women's participation because of a) the roles of women are promoted and recognized because they have a chance to participate in environmental conservation and present their thoughts, b) three new mechanisms for strengthening their capacity and participation is established in village, provincial, and river basin levels. This is important for sustainability in the basin,

3) Protection and restoration of natural resources. Natural resources are more sustainably protected and restored by people's participation. For example, the case of Boonrueng wetland forest and Mearongkhui forest,

4) Increasing cooperation for environmental conservation in the basin. Other existing local mechanisms are strengthened. For example, PCIR is strengthened because of cooperation with IWNEC. The structure and objective of SIC are also improved, and

5) the capacity and knowledge on women and environment of MCI are also improved.

Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

Project Goal: The biodiversity of the Ing River is sustainably managed by equal participation of local peoples, including women and other marginalized groups.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The main impact toward the long term is establishing the three new mechanisms for strengthening their capacity and participation is established in village, provincial, and river basin levels. In addition, other existing local mechanisms are strengthened because of empowering women and improving cooperation of the key stakeholders. For example, PCIR is strengthened because of cooperation with IWNEC. In addition, women understand more about environmental issues and their important roles. Because women represent the marginalized groups, improving women's roles will influence the participation of other marginalized groups, including children, poor villagers in a community, elderly, and handicaps.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

Objective 1: The members of Phayao Women's Network (PWN) have the capacity to actively engage in riparian environmental conservation activities in the Ing River Basin.

Objective 2: The members of PWN, and women in general have greater opportunities to participate in riverine biodiversity conservation.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Objective 1: 1) the capacity and knowledge of the targeted women are increased because of fieldtrip, training, meeting, conducting PAR, organizing environmental conservation activities, and seminar. In addition, PWN set up a working group on environmental conservation, 2) knowledge on women and environment in the basin are

produced and disseminated to targeted groups. Women have more knowledge and confidence for engagement, 3) the established mechanisms will be platforms for improving their capacity and engagement in the future.

Objective 2: This project creates opportunities for their participation and presenting their thoughts. Moreover, knowledge and information about women are produced and disseminated. As a result, the roles of women are promoted and recognized which is useful for the opportunities in the future. The established mechanisms also useful platform for the opportunities.

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

The success toward the objectives is the same as in Sustainability/Replicability section below. In addition to those success, the success are:

- 1) Project design based on local context and consultation with partners and stakeholders, such as choosing the right target groups,
- 2) Project implementation based on the design, monitoring, and adaptation depending on situations, and
- 3) Using interns to work for the project. This can reduce the cost and time, while we get more outputs and results.

The challenges are:

- 1) distance to the project sites. It cost money and take time,
- 2) knowledge and examples for conducting research and implementing project about women and environment are not available much. When we search “women and environment” in Thai in Google or YouTube, only a few relevant links are found,
- 3) In general, the public don’t concern much about women and environment. This makes our videos get low views and shares, and
- 4) the project coordinator is a man. It caused small problems in the beginning, such as nervousness when leading a meeting with all female participants or communication with women.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

The unexpected positive impacts are,

- 1) establishment of BWG, and
- 2) a plan for conducting PAR on Mearongkhui forest by communities. Please see more details in Sustainability/Replicability section.

Project Components

Component 1 Planned: The members of Phayao Women's Network (PWN) have the capacity to actively engage in riparian environmental conservation activities in the Ing River Basin.

Activity 1.1: Organize one training event or field trip for members of PWN to learn about the links between gender and environmental conservation. (An additional event will be organized with counterpart funding).

Activity 1.2: Organize two meetings between PWN and other local women's groups to exchange experiences about women and environmental conservation, and initiate the establishment of the "Ing Woman's Network for Environmental Conservation" (IWNEC).

Activity 1.3: Conduct Participatory Action Research (PAR) on "women and environmental conservation" focusing on 3 case studies: a female community leader and community forests, a female community leader and fish conservation zones, and a female leader in a local administration organization and her role in environmental conservation.

Activity 1.4: Organize a seminar about women and environmental conservation, in order to present the results of the research, and discuss the establishment of IWNEC. We will invite participants from diverse sectors including representatives from local administration organizations, academics, NGOs, villagers, and local authorities, including members of the People's Council of the Ing River Basin (PCIR). They will share knowledge on topics including the role of women in the conservation of natural resources, gender equity, women and food security, and local legislation.

Activity 1.5: Organize two environmental conservation activities (such as tree ordination ceremony for a community forest, or a river ordination ceremony) in local communities, in order to promote the work of the women, and build the network.

Activity 1.6: Visit PWN and other women's groups in the basin to discuss progress with them, monitor the implementation of the project, and plan for future work.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Activity 1.1: Four activities were organized with the total number of 41 woman participants from PWN and Chiang Rai Province. The 1st activity was a field trip for 27 women who are PWN members and women from Chiang Rai Province. It was organized during 21-22 August 2016 to learn about environmental issues and women roles in the Ing and Mekong Rivers. The trip was very impressive, especially the meeting between 25 PWN members and 30 women in Boonrueng village in Chiang Rai Province. Two video clips about the activity, <https://goo.gl/oHO5Bv> and <https://goo.gl/4Ai6WX>.

The 2nd activity was organized with counterpart funding during 16-17 September in Phayao Province. 15 PWN members participated in a training on "Using a cellphone to communicate for environment and community protection".

The 3rd activity was organized with counterpart funding on 18 September in Chiang Rai Province. 5 women from Boonrueng village participate in a training on "Using a cellphone to communicate for environment and community protection". A video clip about the activity, <https://youtu.be/B9-3SBtTvXQ>.

The 4th activity was organized on 25 November 2016 for 7 members of PWN to learn about a Mae Rongkhui community forest in Phayao Province. PWN also plan to work with the community.

Activity 1.2: Two meetings were held. As a result, the woman network is established and women have a chance to exchange experiences. The 1st meeting was organized on 27 July 2016 in Phayao Province with 27 participants. A women leader from Chiang Rai was invited to give a talk about her roles in environmental conservation as a Deputy Chief Executive of a Sub-district Municipality. In the meeting, the participants agreed to establish Ing

Woman's Network for Environmental Conservation" (IWNEC). A "Line" chatting group was also created for communication of the IWNEC members. In addition, an annual meeting of PCIR was organized with counterpart funding on 19 November 2016. And we invite IWNEC members to participate in the meeting to discuss about their cooperation, especially on organizing activity 1.4 together. The 2nd meeting was organized on 3 February 2017 in Phayao Province. Women in two provinces participated in the meeting to discuss about their cooperation and exchange experiences.

Activity 1.3: PAR on "women and environmental conservation in Ing River Basin" focusing on 4 case studies was conducted in cooperation with local organizations, PWN, Maerongkui Community Forest Network (MCFN), BWG, and Boonrueng Forest Conservation Group (BFCG). The 1st case concerns the different relationship between male and female and Boonrueng wetland forests, and each's roles in the protection of the forest. The 2nd case concerns the differences between men and women in relation to Mae Rongkui Community Forest in Dokkamtai District and their roles in the forest protection and restoration. The 3rd case is the story of a scholar who has various roles regarding conservation and women, Dr. Sahattaya Wiset, a Lecturer from Mahachulalongkorn Rajavidyalaya University - Phayao Campus. The 4th case is the role of a female governmental official, Sopa Wongyai, Deputy Mayor of Sanmakha Sub-district Municipality, Pa Daet, Chiang Rai Province. In addition, we conduct research on eatable and herbal plants in Mearongkui Community Forest.

Activity 1.4: A seminar about women and environmental conservation was successfully organized on 22 March 2017 in Phayao Province. This is part of a big seminar, Ing Forum, with six sessions related to sustainable riverine resource management in the basin. The six sessions are, 1) women and environment, 2) wetland forest, 3) community forest, 4) water resource management, 5) local legislation, and 6) local media. It was organized by cooperation with more than ten organizations. There are about 300 participants from different sectors, such as Vice Governor of Phayao Province, an EU ambassador, villagers, academics, local authorities, students, and monks. Many topics were discussed in the session on woman and environment, such as environmental problems in each area. The research results from activity 1.3 also were presented. It was also a chance for participants to learn about women and environment from a guest speaker. The results of the six sessions were submitted to the Vice Governor.

Activity 1.5: Three activities were organized. On 27 September, the 1st activity was organized for reforestation and clarifying forest areas around a community reservoir in Sanmakha Sub-district, Chiang Rai Province. The 2nd activity is fundraising by BWG for saving community-wetland forest in Boonrueng village. In September, when we provide Boonrueng women financial support for organizing environmental conservation activity, they decided to use it for making handicraft souvenir to sale for fundraising. As a result, they have more money for saving the forest. More importantly, BWG is established because of an opportunity to work together. BWG has fifteen committees and over one hundred members. A campaign t-shirts with BWG logo were also produced for fundraising. The 3rd activity is river and forest ordination for the wetland on 22 December 2016. BWG also sale their campaign t-shirt in the event. Many activities were held, such as tree ordination, releasing fish, seminar, drawing pictures of children. The video clip of the activity, <https://goo.gl/aHPYDI>.

Activity 1.6: Eight activities were done, 3 visits and 5 meetings with Save the Ing River Coalition (SIC), a secretariat team of PCIR. As a member of SIC, we regularly organize meetings for our cooperation. The implementation of this project is shared. And it is agreed to add IWNEC to PCIR

Component 2 Planned: The members of PWN, and women in general have greater opportunities to participate in riverine biodiversity conservation.

Activity 2.1: Use the results of the PAR (Activity 1.3) and the seminar (Activity 1.4) to produce a short book in Thai (with an English executive summary) on "The roles women in the Ing River Basin and environmental conservation". We will give copies of the book to PWN and PCIR for distribution to their members and interested groups. A digital version of the book will be made available on MCI's website for free download.

Activity 2.2: Produce two short documentary films about women and environmental conservation in the Ing River Basin.

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Activity 2.1: One thousand and ten pieces of print publications were produced. One thousand copies of the book, “Ing Women”, were printed with an English executive summary. A digital version of the book is made available on MCI’s website for free download at <https://goo.gl/hLTkP1>. In addition, ten vinyl posters were produced. Five vinyl posters on the four case studies were produced and given to women for presentation in their communities. Please see <http://www.mekongci.org/print-publication>. And five vinyl posters and a research report on eatable and herbal plants in Mearongkhui Forest were produced and given to community. Please see <https://goo.gl/jhnQPc>. Communities also plan to use the research results on the plants for local education activity.

Activity 2.2: One short documentary film and five short video clips were produced and shared via our Facebook, YouTube, and website, and Line chatting groups. The short documentary film is narrated in three languages, Thai, English, and Shan. Please see <https://goo.gl/eJmdJ6>. Two video clip about a fieldtrip for PWN members and women from Chiang Rai Province, <https://goo.gl/4Ai6WX> and <https://goo.gl/oHO5Bv>. A video clip about women participation in a training on cellphone and communication for community and environment, <https://youtu.be/B9-3SBtTvXQ>. A video clip about women’s role in Mae Rongkhui community forest in Phayao Province, <https://goo.gl/xeENqY>. A video clip about the activity on 22 December 2016, <https://goo.gl/aHPYDI>.

Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

No

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

N/A

Lessons Learned

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.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Lesson learnt during project design are

- 1) consultation with partners and stakeholders before designing the project is important for the success,
- 2) it is important to design project based on local context, our capacity, and social capital,
- 3) Choosing the right targets is important for results. This project get more results and quicker than the plan because the readiness of the targeted groups and the social capital in the targeted areas. For example, the strength of Boonrueng community and PWN.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Lesson learnt during implementation are

- 1) Implementation have to be suitable to social context of each community. Working on gender might cause problems or conflict in communities. Women is a part of Thai society and culture that men are dominant. In the three cases studies, men are the leaders for environmental conservation. We have to be concern about the complexity and delicacy in a community. Consultation with communities, their participation in implementation, and

analyzing the context are very important. We should avoid talking only about women's roles and contacting only women. Before implementing activities in a community, we should contact formal leaders,

2) In Thailand, there are a few research or project about women and environment,

3) Distance to project site is a factor for success. It will be better if the project site is located closer to the office, and

4) however, social media is useful for communication and project implementation although the project sites are far.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

None

Additional Funding

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 the CEPF investment in this project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Save the Ing River Coalition (SIC)	A	\$ 9,000	This partner shared the budget for organizing Ing Forum and a training.

****Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- 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.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The success are:

1) mechanisms for strengthening the capacity and participation of women are established in provincial and river basin levels. This is important for sustainability in the basin. In Phayao provincial level, PWN has established a new working group on environmental conservation. Environmental conservation will be one of their important-working themes. In river basin level, IWNEC was established. Women in the two provinces are connected for future cooperation. In Ing Forum, activity 1.4, the proposal of IWNEC for cooperation and support on woman and environment was submitted to the Vice Governor,

2) strengthening existing local mechanisms, such as MCFN, BFCG, and connecting IWNEC to PCIR. It includes improved structure and objective of SIC,

3) promoting the roles of women in the communities or work places. It will make their work get successful easier and are more sustainable. For example, the female official as in the third case study. Currently she is working with various sectors to develop "Sanmakha Model" by drafting municipality legislation for local management of environment,

4) environmental conservation in the target communities in the case of protecting and restoring Boonrueng and Mearongkhui community forests. The communities are strengthened for forest management. The importance of the forest and community roles are promoted and recognized by related authorities. The issues about the forest are covered by the media and submitted to related provincial offices, and

5) the improvement of MCI's capacity and knowledge on women and environment. We have more knowledge, experiences, and connection which is very useful for working with women in the Ing River Basin and other areas.

The challenges are:

- 1) continuing supports for strengthening the three new mechanisms,
- 2) communication and cooperation of IWNEC across provinces and large river basin,
- 3) Distance from the office and project site. It costs money, takes times, and is obstacle for monitoring the project. It takes about two and a half hour to Phayao and five hours to Boonrueng village, and
- 4) improving more capacity and knowledge of MCI on women and environment. This is because this issue is new for MCI and only a few work have been done in Thailand.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The unplanned sustainability or replicability are:

- 1) establishment of a mechanism in village level for strengthening the capacity and participation of women. In community level, BWG was established with a structure for group management. They also plan to continue saving the forest and increase their roles. In the community meeting, BWG ask community that they want to have more opportunities to present to the visitors,
- 2) a plan for conducting PAR on other topics about Mearongkui Community Forest by local communities in cooperation with Tambol administration organizations and Phayao Provincial Office. Villagers will present the research results to related provincial offices to make them recognize the important of the forest and roles of communities. Communities will also ask them for cooperation on the research, promoting the forest, and forest management. Villagers have planned to conduct more research on other natural resources in the forest, such as trees, wildlife, and insects in the forest. The research results will be used for local education activity, promoting the forest, and forest management.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

No action required toward the safeguard policies. However, we are always concern about the problems and prevent it to happen. We always consult a community or leaders before organizing an activity. And activities were always done by communities. For example, discussion with women in the targeted areas and network to choose research topics and activities. According to the consultation, the research topic was changed from "women's roles" that focusing only on women to "the roles of women and men in environmental conservation" to avoid conflict in the community. In addition, we always consults and work with partners and other stakeholders, especially the members of SIC and PCIR. They will help us to monitor the situation, give advices, and solve the problems. As a result, there is no negative impacts to the target women and communities.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

None

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

Please include your full contact details below:

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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

1. 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
N/A	

Contribution to Global Indicators

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

2. **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
N/A		

3. 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**
N/A					

4. 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
Community-wetland Forest in Boon Rong village	236	20° 0'44.47"	100°18'43.98"	forest ordination
Mea Rongkhui Community Forest	240	19°00'36.6"N	99°59'15.8"E	Participatory Action Research on eatable and herbal plants for conservation plan

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*
0	46

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

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

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*
0	46

18. Benefits to Communities

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

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

Name of Community	Community Characteristics (mark with x)							Type of Benefit (mark with x)								# of Beneficiaries	
	Subsistence economy	Small landowners	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists / nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Other*	Increased access to clean water	Increased food security	Increased access to energy	Increased access to public services (e.g. health care, education)	Increased resilience to climate change	Improved land tenure	Improved recognition of traditional knowledge	Improved representation and decision-making in governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
Boonrueng Moo 1, Chiang Rai	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
Boonrueng Moo 2, Chiang Rai	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
Boonrueng Moo 5, Chiang Rai	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
Boonrueng Moo 8, Chiang Rai	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
Boonrueng Moo 10, Chiang Rai	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
Rongkhui, Phayao	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		

Pa Hear Moo 1, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Pangchalearn, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Pongsadet, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Banyen, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Pintai, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Rompho Moo 4, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Meagatokwark, Phayao	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
Sanmakha, Chiang Rai	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		

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

18b. Geolocation of each community

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

Name of Community	Latitude	Longitude
Boonrueng Moo 1, Boonrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai	19.9998745	100.3363082
Boonrueng Moo 2, Boonrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai	20.0041837	100.3345172
Boonrueng Moo 5, Boonrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai	20.001709	100.342539
Boonrueng Moo 8, Boonrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai	20.007716	100.335735
Boonrueng Moo 10, Boonrueng, Chiang Khong, Chiang Rai	20.011572	100.336858
Rompho Moo 4, Tambol Khuevieng, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.053943	100.039234
Pa Hear Moo 1, Tambol Khuevieng, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.084185	100.017438
Pangchalearn, Tambol Khuevieng, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.0848167	100.0245205
Pongsadet, Tambol Banpin, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.027363	100.062149
Banyen, Tambol Banpin, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.0584587	100.0306831
Pintai, Tambol Banpin, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.0433426	100.046898
Rongkhui, Tambol Chumpavai, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.088323	99.986430
Meagatokwark, Mea Ga, Dok Kham Tai, Phayao	19.077049	99.924906
Sanmakha village, Sanmaka, Pa Daed, Chiang Rai Province	19.4545992	100.0056151

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	N/A																		

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	N/A			

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	N/A	

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	Boonrueng Woman Group (BWG)	2016	Thailand	To protect community-wetland forest in Boonrueng village To increase women's roles for the protection
2	Ing Women Network for Environmental Conservation (IWNEC)	2016	Thailand	To strengthen women's capacity and roles for environmental conservation in Ing River Basin To promote women's roles in environmental conservation