

## CEPF Final Project Completion Report

<b>Organization Legal Name</b>	<b>Living River Association (LRA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthening Local Communities and Networks for the Restoration and Protection of Fish Habitats in the Lower Mun and Mekong Rivers</b>
<b>CEPF Grant or Number</b>	<b>CEPF-081 (IUCN Ref.) / CEPF-104305 (CEPF Ref.)</b>
<b>Date of Report</b>	<b>8 November 2018</b>

**CEPF Hotspot:** Indo Burma Hotspot

**Strategic Direction:** 8.1 Support networking activities that enable collective civil society responses to priority and emerging threats

**Grant Amount:** USD 20,000

**Project Dates:** 1 September 2017 – 31 August 2018

### PART I: Overview

#### 1. Implementation Partners for this Project

1) **NCPM** - 11 of the 12 target communities are members of the **Network of Local Communities affected by the Pak Mun Dam** (NCPM). NCPM committees helped us to plan, implement, and monitor the activities.

2) **TLC – Tamui Local Learning Center** (TLC) helped us to plan, implement, and monitor the activities in Tamui village.

3) **Mekong Watch Japan** - This international NGO working in Pak Mun area helped us to conduct the research and gave us advice. It also provided counterpart funding.

4) **PCIR** - We linked NCPM to the **People’s Council of the Ing River Basin** (PCIR). We organized a field trip for NCPM to exchange experiences with PCI.

5) **NTEMP** - We linked the NCPM to the **Network of Thai People in Eight Mekong Provinces** (NTEMP). We promoted the work on FCZs in the area among the members of NTEMP. We also invited NTEMP to visit and learn about FCZs in the Mun River.

6) **District and Provincial Fishery Offices** - We invited the offices to join the activities and to endorse the community FCZs. We also asked the offices for fish fingerlings, which were released as part of the project's activities.

**2. Summarize the overall results/impact of your project**

We have achieved the goal and two objectives. All activities were implemented successfully. As a result, key habitats have been restored and protected by two local community networks, NCPM and Love the Mekong Community Network organized by TLC. Villagers report that two critically endangered fish species, the Mekong Giant Catfish and Siamese Tigerfish, have been found in the FCZ in Kun Rai Tai village in the Lower Mun river. In addition, we found that villagers in the Lower Mun River have made more fishing gear. This shows that there are more fish to catch in the river. The two networks have been strengthened and are receiving cooperation from other stakeholders. The project was well monitored. And there were no negative impacts from the project's implementation.

**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
The ecosystems of the Mekong River are restored and protected through local mechanisms, such as local communities and civil society networks.	<p>Key habitats in the Mekong River have been protected through two local community networks. Villagers have reported that two critically endangered species are present in the FCZs. And the networks have been strengthened.</p> <p>The FCZs have catalyzed cooperation for restoration and protection. Conflict in the Pak Mun has been reduced because of the implementation of FCZs. The work on FCZs is receiving support from other stakeholders, especially from local administration organizations and fishery offices. The success of the FCZs is a good indicator of the degree of cooperation. The FCZs could not be a success without cooperation from everyone, especially community members, because they are a common property.</p> <p>In addition, knowledge and capacities about the restoration and protection have been improved, especially about FCZs.</p>

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

The successes are: 1) the two local mechanisms have been strengthened and there is more cooperation for restoration among the stakeholders in the areas; 2) fish habitats have been restored and protected; and 3) we have good evidence about the success of the restoration by local mechanisms.

The challenges are:

- 1) Conflicts in the areas among local communities and between local communities and local authorities will weaken the local mechanisms. The conflicts in the Lower Mun River caused by the construction of the Pak Mun Dam run deep and have occurred for a long time. Even though the FCZs have reduced some conflict, it still exists. It will take more time and efforts to reduce it;
- 2) The changes in the Mun and Mekong river ecosystems affect the FCZs, e.g., water level fluctuations in the Mekong and pollution in the Mun; and
- 3) The government’s policy of opening the gates of the Pak Mun dam in the months that do not correspond with the migration period of Mekong fish to the Lower Mun River. The dam not only blocks the migration of the fish but also causes changes to the ecosystems in the Mun and Mekong.

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

Unexpected positive impacts are:

- 1) Rehabilitation of knowledge on fishing gears in the Lower Mun River. Villagers have made more fishing gears because there are more fish to catch than last year in the river. They believe that the fish population has increased because of the FCZ and the opening of the gates of the Pak Mun dam in 2017;
- 2) The first freshwater fish survey by underwater drone. This is a good new method. We obtained good evidence about fish species in the FCZ. We will conduct this survey again in other rivers;
- 3) Restoration and protection of community forest on an island in the Lower Mun River near a FCZ as described in the activity 1.2 below.

**PART II: Project Objectives and Activities/Deliverables**

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

<b>Objective 1: Nine community-managed Fish Conservation Zones (FCZs) in the Lower Mun and Mekong Rivers are maintained and a further three FCZs have been established by the Pak Mun community network.</b>		
<b>Activity description</b>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b>
<b>Activity 1.1</b> Organize five community meetings to plan FCZ activities and discuss the current situation. This will include reviewing the existing	First to fifth meetings held, with at least 30 participants in each meeting. Outputs	Ten meetings were organized to plan FCZ activities and discuss the current situation. In 2017, meetings were organized on 11 September, 15 September, 28 September, 5 October, 21 November, 21 and 22 November, and 21 December. In 2018, meetings were

<p>regulations and management systems, discussing enforcement of the regulations, discussing environmental problems caused by the dam and other factors, and the role and importance of community networks. New regulations will be added to the existing regulations, if necessary.</p>	<p>documented in meeting minutes (Thai language).</p>	<p>organized on 21 January and 15 June 2018.</p> <p>In addition, five activities were organized to monitor problems related to the Mun River ecosystem and fishery. Community leaders went to three meetings in Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Hall and also travelled to two meetings with the Thai government to submit a letter regarding the monitoring.</p>
<p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Work with the local community network to organize seven <u>river ordinations</u> for FCZs.</p>	<p>First to Seventh FCZ ordination organized.</p>	<p>Seven FCZ activities were organized, on the following dates: 24 September 2017 in Khortai Village; 3 November 2017 in Huimaktai Village; 23 December 2017 in Huihai Village; 26 January 2018 in Kunrai Tai Village; 10 May 2018 in Samrong Village; 18 August 2018 in Santor Village; and 25 August 2018 in in Khortai Village.</p> <p>The activity on 18 August 2018 in Santor Village addressed not only the FCZ but also the conservation of the forest on Don Kumpoung Island near a FCZ, <a href="https://goo.gl/B1mrPW">https://goo.gl/B1mrPW</a>. As a result, villagers also organized reforestation to take the community forest back from gambling by a businessman. Members of the former National Human Rights Commission and the media were invited to the event.</p>
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Organize a <u>field visit</u> for members of the Pak Mun community network to visit communities in the Ing River Basin to exchange experiences about FCZs</p>	<p>Field visit organized, with at least 20 participants.</p>	<p>Two field visits were organized to visit FCZ communities along the Mekong in Champasak province in southern Lao PDR. The first one was organized during 16-18 February 2018. A total of 18 participants from the Lower Mun River took part, all of whom were leaders of local communities and local administration organizations.</p> <p>One additional field visit was organized during 21-23 April 2018 to the same area, focusing on the Mekong, Tamui and Samrong villages.</p>
<p><b>Activity 1.4</b> Organize a <u>network meeting</u> of the Pak Mun community network to discuss habitat restoration, cooperation within the network, and other</p>	<p>Meeting held, with at least 50 participants. Outputs documented in</p>	<p>Four meetings of local community networks were organized to discuss restoration, cooperation, and other relevant issues, on the following dates: 22 June, 3 July, 21 July, and 25 July 2018. The first three meetings were meetings of the Pak Mun community</p>

relevant issues.	meeting minutes (Thai language).	network. The fourth one was a meeting of the local community along the Mekong in Ubon Ratchathani Province.
<p><b>Activity 1.5</b></p> <p>Conduct regular <u>visits</u> to Pak Mun communities for monitoring the functioning of their FCZs, preparing project activities, planning activities with villagers, and monitoring the situation (including positive and negative impacts of FCZs, fish populations, relevant problems in the communities, and the opinion of villagers about the FCZs and project implementation).</p>	First to Eighth visits conducted.	Ten visits were conducted to monitor the functioning of the FCZs, prepare project activities, plan activities with villagers, and monitor the situation.

<b>Objective 2: Knowledge and information about habitat restoration and biodiversity conservation through FCZs in the two rivers have been disseminated to target audiences.</b>		
<b>Activity description</b>	<b>Deliverable(s)</b>	<b>Summary of actual progress/results for this activity</b>
<p><b>Activity 2.1</b></p> <p>Conduct <u>Participatory Action Research</u> (PAR) on “The Impacts of FCZs on Restoration of Fish Habitats in the Lower Mun and Mekong Rivers”</p>	PAR conducted. Findings compiled in research report.	<p>PAR was conducted with the participation of local communities to study the impacts of FCZs on ecosystems, society, culture, and economic. To cover different contexts, three FCZs located on the Mekong, Mun, and a tributary of the Mun River were selected as study sites. These were the FCZs in Huimaktai, Huihai, and Kunrai Tai Villages.</p> <p>With cooperation from Ransit University, an underwater drone was used to survey fish in the FCZs. This is the first time a survey of fresh water fish by underwater drone was undertaken in Thailand. As a result, we obtained clear evidence about the different fish species in the FCZs.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.2</b></p> <p>Use the results of the PAR to produce a book (Thai language).</p>	1,000 copies of the book published and printed. Book given to at least 50 communities in the two rivers, and other interested groups. Digital version made available on LRA	1,000 copies of a book based on the PAR results were published and printed, “FCZs: the Restoration of Fish in the Mun and Communities by Local Communities”. It was given to 30 communities, 5 local schools, and 5 universities. A digital version was made available on the LRA website for free download: <a href="http://www.livingriversiam.org/images/pub/book-pakmun-fcz2.pdf">http://www.livingriversiam.org/images/pub/book-pakmun-fcz2.pdf</a> .

	website for free download.	
<b>Activity 2.3</b> Produce <u>a short documentary</u> film about participatory restoration of fish habitats in the Lower Mun and Mekong Rivers.	Documentary produced.	A short documentary was produced, “The Restoration of the Mun River”: <a href="https://youtu.be/snNaLzu2sNY">https://youtu.be/snNaLzu2sNY</a> .

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

The main tools, products, and methodologies that contributed to the results of this project were:

- 1) FCZs are a good tool for restoration, cooperation, networking, and capacity building;
- 2) We successfully conducted the first underwater drone survey of freshwater fish in Thailand. The survey was carried out by students from Rangsit University, who wanted to test their project and support our research;
- 3) Community meetings are important for promoting participation and strengthening local mechanisms, from the community level up to the network level. They help ensure that the project’s activities meet the needs of local communities;
- 4) Printed publications based on the project’s research results provide good evidence for the local community that can also be used to explain the project to outsiders. Publications are a tool for showcasing the knowledge and capacities of local communities;
- 5) Communication about the FCZs and restoration via different channels including social media is important for success and moving toward the goal. An activity on FCZ ordination organized on 3 November 2017 was covered by Thai PBS Television (<https://goo.gl/jLVvnR>). The activity on 18 August 2018 for FCZs and forest conservation o the island was also covered by TNN News (<https://youtu.be/cSRifbUDaR4>) and Thai PBS Television (<https://goo.gl/ggeYG2>). Spring News also reported on our use of an underwater drone to conduct the fresh water fish survey (<https://youtu.be/DkH2Nd7lXew>). Rungsit University also reported on the survey(<https://youtu.be/EPXBvlbCPo8>).

The success of the FCZs was also shared on our Facebook page (<https://goo.gl/Cu2yb8>). Information about project activities was shared at on <https://goo.gl/4i62am>, <https://goo.gl/2xfKp3>, <https://goo.gl/kTBDef>, and <https://goo.gl/VJvBZl>. The short documentary and book were shared via social media and LRA’s website. In addition, many groups of people visited to learn about Pak Mun’s problems, ecosystems, and FCZs. Visitors included: a group of people from Japan (Mekong Watch); academics from Chiang Mai University; members of the Community Capacity Development Foundation; students from Queensland University; and members from the Network of Business and Human Rights.

## **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.**

*Consider lessons that would inform:*

- *Project Design Process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Project Implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*
- *Describe any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community*

The key lessons are:

- 1) The project was designed to meet the needs of local communities and for implementation by them;
- 2) FCZs are not only a tool for conservation but also, a tool for conflict resolution, building networks, and strengthening local institutions;
- 3) The lessons learnt by communities about establishing FCZs. Villagers have learnt about the factors that contribute to the success and failure of FCZs, such as the location of FCZs and the changes in water levels and quality. This is knowledge that can be shared with other villages interested in establishing FCZs;
- 4) It is important to have project staff who can work closely with villagers in the field, because it is very far from the office in Chiang Mai.

### **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 successes were:*

- 1) Cooperation between local communities and other stakeholders, such as local administration organizations and authorities. In the future, villagers can get support for the FCZ from them, such as funding, materials, fish, etc. A private company (Seven Eleven) also contacted us to give us bread for fish food in the FCZ;
- 2) The evidence for the success of the restoration effort had made the communities believe that this is the right strategy. Some of the evidence includes the increased fish population in the FCZ, the increased fish catch, and research results. It makes them feel that they can change from being fishers who only know how to catch fish to villagers who can restore the river by themselves for themselves. And other villages can do it too.

*The challenges are*

- 1) The changes in the ecosystems in the two rivers, e.g., water levels, water fluctuations, pollution, and sediment and nutrition in the habitats. This is caused by different factors including climate change. Some FCZs might not be suitable for fish habitats anymore;

2) The conflicts in the Lower Mun river. This might cause non-cooperation in the FCZ or violation of the FCZ rules.

**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 were triggered by this project.

All activities were planned and implemented with the participation of local communities. And we visited and communicated with them regularly to monitor the situation and project implementation. We always consulted and invited formal and informal community leaders and local administration organizations to work together and join the activities.

**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\$) 4,180**

**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
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	400	For two community meetings, Activity 1.1
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	600	For one FCZ activity, Activity 1.2
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	1,690	For one field visit to Laos, Activity 1.3
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	600	For one network meeting, Activity 1.4
MacArthur Foundation	Project Co-Financing	450	Four community visits, Activity 1.5
Synchronicity Earth (SE)	Project Co-Financing	360	Monthly welfare for the Project Coordinator
Synchronicity Earth (SE)	Project Co-Financing	80	Accident insurance for the Field Staff

\* 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.**

None

**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
N/A	

**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
Poopha Lalek FCZ	0.8	15°19'13.1"N	105°31'11.8"E	River ordination for FCZ
Thum Poojankote FCZ	0.48	15°15'19.9"N	105°27'16.3"E	River ordination for FCZ
Vang Khum Lam Khae FCZ	2.4	15°16'11.0"N	105°19'01.7"E	River ordination for FCZ
Vang Meun Sila FCZ	3.0	15°13'53.5"N	105°16'42.1"E	River ordination for FCZ
Bong Song Hong FCZ	0.17	15°44'41.19"N	105°27'24.34"E	River ordination for FCZ
Bong Dok Gate FCZ	0.23	15°44'42.52"N	105°27'23.15"E	River ordination for FCZ
Don Khumpoung Island	64	15°14'27.69"N	105°17'15.02"E	Reforestation

\* 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 benefitting from formal training*	# of women benefitting from formal training*
0	0

*\*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 benefitting from increased income*	# of women benefitting from increased income*
0	0

*\*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*
0	0

*\*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 governance forums/structures	Improved access to ecosystem services	# of men and boys benefiting
1. Hui Maktai Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
2. Thapae Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		
3. Ban Dan Gao Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X						X			X		X	X	X		

4. Ban Dan Mai Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
5. Hui Hai Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
6. Kun Peuy Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
7. Kun Rai Tai Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
8. Kun Rai Nue Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
9. Hin Lad Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
10. Nongben Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
11. Chat Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
12. Don Samran Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
13. Kho Tai Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
14. Thaseaw, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
15. Kun Leum Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
16. Saimoon Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
17. Hua Don Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
18. Korn Sai Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		

19. Vang Sabang Tai, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
20. Vang Sabang Nue, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	X	X							X			X		X	X	X		
21. Vang Mai, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	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
1. Hui Maktai Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°19'08.4"N	105°31'09.1"E
2. Thapae Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°18'04.5"N	105°29'40.3"E
3. Ban Dan Gao Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°18'54.0"N	105°29'47.0"E
4. Ban Dan Mai Village, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°19'20.3"N	105°29'30.9"E
5. Hui Hai Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°15'35.6"N	105°27'01.3"E
6. Kun Peuy Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°15'56.3"N	105°26'13.5"E
7. Kun Rai Tai Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°16'01.7"N	105°18'41.8"E
8. Kun Rai Nue Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°16'04.6"N	105°18'32.9"E
9. Hin Lad Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°13'36.4"N	105°16'43.5"E
10. Nongben Village, Sirinthorn district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°14'19.6"N	105°17'31.5"E
11. Chat Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°14'46.1"N	105°17'05.1"E
12. Don Samran Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°13'28.6"N	105°16'16.8"E
13. Kho Tai Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°14'14.9"N	105°15'20.9"E
14. Thaseaw, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°17'17.9"N	105°19'58.0"E
15. Kun Leum Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°17'31.8"N	105°20'44.8"E
16. Saimoon Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°16'21.5"N	105°18'24.9"E

17. Hua Don Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°16'26.9"N	105°18'41.5"E
18. Korn Sai Village, Phiboon Mungsahan district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°16'33.4"N	105°18'37.0"E
19. Vang Sabang Tai, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°18'20.3"N	105°23'09.0"E
20. Vang Sabang Nue, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°18'08.7"N	105°22'40.5"E
21. Vang Mai, Khong Chiam district, Ubon Ratchathani Province	15°18'34.6"N	105°23'43.5"E

### 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																		
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	N/A			
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	N/A	
2		

## 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	N/A			
2				

## **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.cepf.net](http://www.cepf.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

**Name:** Teerapong Pomun  
**Organization:** Living River Association  
**Mailing address:** 138/1 Moo 4, Suthep, Muang, Chiang Mai, 50200 Thailand  
**Telephone number:** +66 81 4477969  
**E-mail address:** [teary99@hotmail.com](mailto:teary99@hotmail.com)