

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Living River Siam Association
Project Title:	Strengthening Fish Conservation Area Network for Food Security in the Ing River Basin
Date of Report:	18 May 2015
Report Author and Contact Information	Teerapong Pomun, President, Living River Siam Association, aaa@livingriversiam.org

CEPF Region: Indo-Burma

Strategic Direction:

SD8: Strengthen the capacity of civil society to work on biodiversity, communities and livelihoods at regional, national, local and grassroots levels

Grant Amount: \$ 19,966

Project Dates: 1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

- 1) The People's Council of Ing River Basin (PCIR) is the main target that we want to strengthen. We also supported local communities and members of PCIR to organize river ordinations to restore fish habitats in their communities.
- 2) Love Chiang Khong Group (LCKG) is a local NGOs working closely with us to implement this project.

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

In summary, all project objectives were achieved as planned. All planned activities were implemented. The activities of local communities to restore fish habitats were supported. Knowledge about FCZs was produced. And the network of the local communities was strengthened. In addition, there were some unplanned outputs and outcomes. It was the 1st Walk for the Ing River Basin organized by PCIR with support from twenty-three local organizations, including universities, nursing school, Military Provincial Office, and local businesses. It shows that PCIR is well strengthened and get good cooperation enough to organize the walk.

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

Project Goal: Fish and other aquatic animals in Ing River Basin are protected by the Network of Local Communities

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

The 1st Green Walk for Ing River Conservation organized by PCIR is a good progress toward the long-term impacts. The two-day walk was successfully organized to raise awareness about the

environmental conservation of Ing River. It makes the network realize the importance of PCIR for protection of their natural resources. And it's agreed to organize this activity every year. During the walk, the network also planned to do other activities to protect the river and fish.

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

Objective 1: To protect fish and other aquatic animals in Ing River Basin

Objective 2: To strengthen the network of local communities in the basin

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

Regarding the first objective, fish habitats have been restored and protected by local communities. The total area of fish conservation zones protected by sixty-two villages along the river is 1.55 square kilometers. In addition, knowledge about the FCZ is documented and publicized.

Regarding the second objective, PCIR has been strengthened more than we expected. And it has made a good progress about recognition by the public and cooperation with other stockholders. The 1st Green Walk is also the good indicator about the recognition by the public and cooperation with stakeholders. And there are many people participated in the activity including the vice Governor of Proyao Province. There are twenty-three organizations participated in the walk. Before the Walk, PCIR signed MOU with Mahachulalongkorn Rajavidyalaya University for the future cooperation and support from the university. Regarding the structure of PCIR, it is agreed to increase woman's participation. About five women were proposed to be committees of PCIR. The roles and structure of PCIR's secretariat team is improved and plays a good role to support PCIR. Strategies, objectives and structure of PCIR are discussed and improved than last year.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: According to our research, there are 62 villages that have FCZs in their communities. The average size of each FCZ is about 500 meters long and 50 meters wide or about 25,000 square meters. Therefore, the total protected area of the 62 villages is 1.55 square kilometers. However, not all of 62 villages are the members of PCIR or get benefit from this project.

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created:

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

The 1st challenge is that the river basin is large area. It is hard for communication and cooperation. The 2nd challenge is that many villages want support for the river ordination but we don't have enough budgets to support all of them.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Yes. We got unexpected positive impacts. They are the 1st Walk and cooperation from different sectors as mentioned above.

Project Components

Project Components: *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

Component 1 Planned: To protect fish and other aquatic animal in Ing River Basin

Activity 1.1: Seven river ordinations for FCZs

Activity 1.2: Nine meetings of communities for monitoring their FCZs

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

Activity 1.1: Seven river ordinations were organized in nine villages. In 2014, five activities were organized in Kwan, Dong Chanpa, San Tonphuang, Pak Ing, and Vieng Tai villages. In 2015, two activities were organized in Nam Pare, and Muang Chum villages.

Activity 1.2: Instead of organizing nine meeting of nine villages, we organize three meetings of three community zones. The 1st meeting was organized on 26 June for communities in Upper Ing River zone. Villagers from 14 villages in the zone participated. The 2nd meeting was organized on 5 July for the Middle Ing zone. Villagers from 4 villages in the zone participated. The 3rd meeting was organized on 25 July for Lower Ing zone. Villagers from 5 villages in the zone participated.

Component 2 Planned: Strengthening PCIR

Activity 2.1: Two network meeting

Activity 2.2: Three meeting of secretariat team of PCIR

Activity 2.3: Community research

Activity 2.4: Publication of research results

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

Activity 2.1: Two meetings were organized. One network meeting was organized on 27 September with 70 participants. Another one was organized in 10 November 2014. In addition, we successfully organized additional activity, The 1st Green Walk for Ing River, during 13-14 February 2015. This was to campaign to protect the Ing River ecosystem and promote PCIR.

Activity 2.2: Three meeting of secretariat team of PCIR were organized in April, May, and June

Activity 2.3: Community research was conducted. Data collection has been done. It is found that there are 62 villages in the river and its tributaries have their own FCZs. Basic information of 62 villages including geographic information of the 62 villages were collected.

Activity 2.4: Publication of research results. 1,000 copies of book about the research are published. In addition, a short documentary about FCZs in the basin was edited (it may be found online at <https://youtu.be/OT4RNY308eE>).

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)

This project designed that secretariat team of PCIR is an important part of PCIR's structure. It should play important roles for improving PCIR in the beginning. The team had three meetings to plan and monitor about the project and PCIR. And the good structure and roles of team are important for successfully strengthening a network of local communities. In the case of PCIR, the team comprise of six people from six organizations, four NGOs, one village headman, and one academic. While the academic coordinates with education institutes and governmental sector, the headman help to coordinate with villagers, community leaders, and local administration organizations.

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

FCZs are appropriate local institutions in community and river basin levels. FCZ is a good local institution for the conservation of riverine ecosystems. It is not only useful for the restoration of fish habitats, but also for solving other the environmental issues including climate change adaptation. When community is strengthened, climate change vulnerability is low. And when we link FCZ communities as a network, it becomes an important institution in river basin level.

Another lesson is that face to face communication is important for networking and working with local communities. A local partner is necessary for the success of the project. One of our secretariat members of PCIR is a village headman in the area. He can help a lot to communicate with the communities.

The 3rd lesson is that cooperation from different organizations is important for networking because it is complicated work.

The 4th lesson is about gender balance. All of PCIR's committees are men. The disadvantage is that there is a lack of different perspectives to improve the plans and implementation.

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
Synchronicity Earth	A	\$ 5,000	
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation	A	\$ 6,500	

****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.

In summary local communities and their network are strengthened to restored fish habitats. The PCIR is also connected to and get supported from other stakeholders. FCZs are appropriate local institutions in community and river basin levels. FCZ is a good local institution for the conservation of riverine ecosystems. It is not only useful for the restoration of fish habitats, but also for solving other the environmental issues. And when we link FCZ communities as a network, it becomes an important institution in river basin level.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

Although the Green Walk is the first activity of PCIR, it was successfully done with cooperation from twenty-three local organizations from different sectors such as NGO, educational, business, governmental sectors. Many people thought that we could not organize this activity because Thailand is still under martial law. But, it was successfully done with twenty three co-organizers, including Military Provincial Office. This shows that FCZ and PCIR are good tools for cooperation. We will continue cooperation with those organization for the success of PCIR in participatory resource management.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

This project did not trigger any safeguards. However, the implementation of all activities is based on the participation of and consultation with local communities.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

None



Photo 1: The First Green Walk for Ing River_Ing River Basin_Thailand © Living River Siam Association_2015



Photo 2: The First Green Walk for Ing River_Ing River Basin_Thailand © Living River Siam Association_2015

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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Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets				
(Enter Grant Term)				
Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant. Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.				
Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved during the grant term (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	No			Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	No			Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	No			
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes			According to our research, there are 62 villages that have FCZs in their communities. The average size of each FCZ is about 500 meters long and 50 meters wide or 25,000 square meters. Therefore, the total protected area of the 62 villages is 1.55 square kilometers. However, not all of 62 villages are the members of PCIR or get benefit from this project. There are 7 villages that got direct support from this project to restore their FCZs.
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	Yes			

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

