



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

THAILAND



COUNTRY REPORT CARD JULY 2016 - JUNE 2022

Country Programme Name	Thailand						
Year Started	1994						
Portfolio Profile	GEF	Non-GEF	Total				
Number of projects	492	3	495				
Grant amount committed	8,573,762	107,615	8,681,377				
Project level co-financing in cash	2,682,045	8,444	2,690,489				
Project level co-financing in kind	8,136,645	468,270	8,604,915				
Total co-financing *	11,403,019						
* Source: SGP database as of July 2022 Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed							
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Climate Change	-	31	-	-	19	-	50
Land Degradation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustainable Forest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Development	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
International Waters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Projects Completed	-	33	-	-	19	-	52

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
<p>** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.</p> <p>*** Red indicates that there is duplicative data across years and final results aggregation across years is treated for it (i.e. all data duplications have been removed).</p>							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	6	-	-	6	-	12
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	3	-	-	4	-	7
Number of significant species conserved	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	-	31	-	-	19	-	50
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	4
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	25,397	-	-	31,180	-	56,577
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	8	-	-	4	-	12
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	-	19	-	-	448	-	467

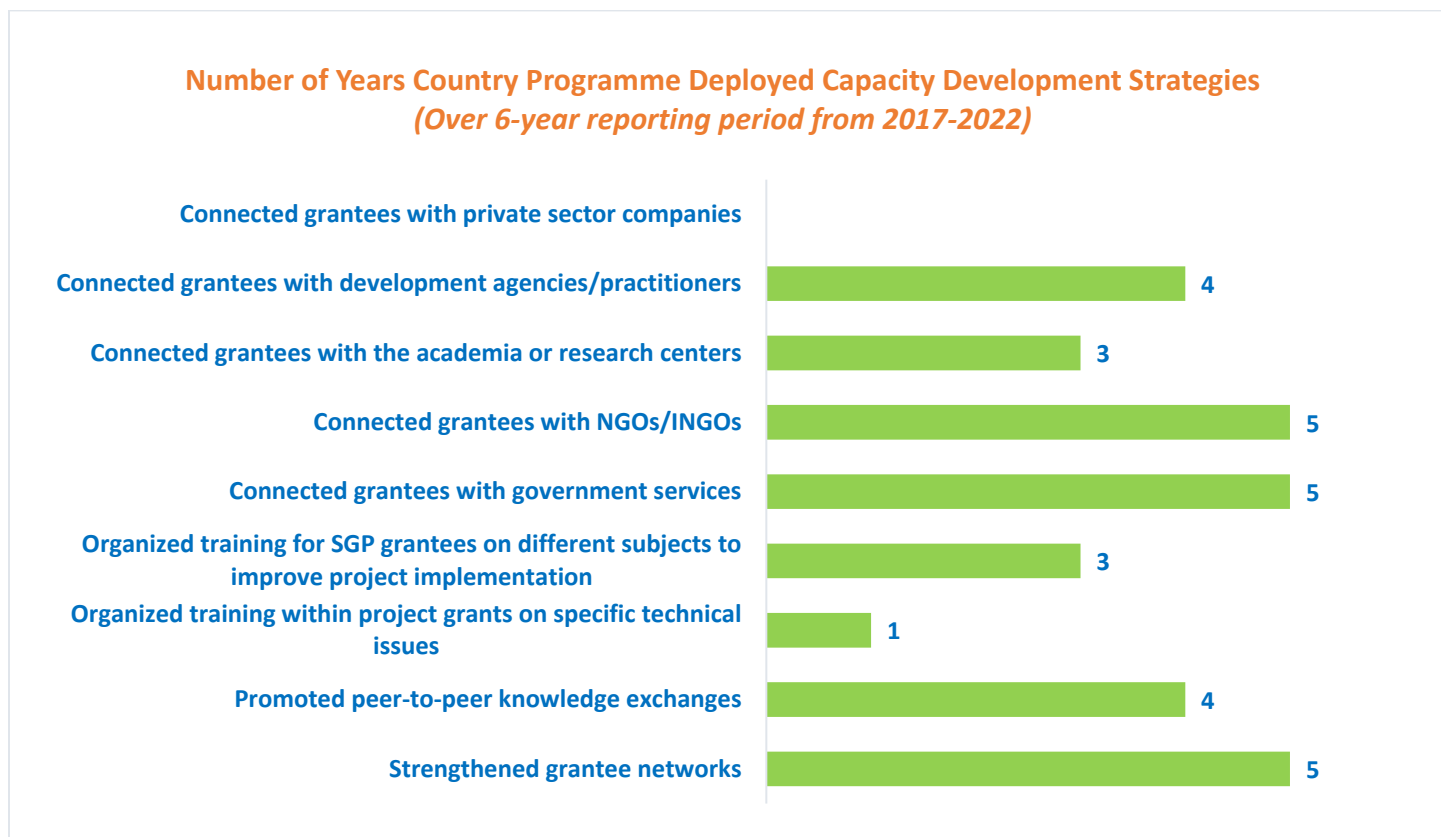
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	2,000	-	-	6,280	-	8,280
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	17	-	-	3	-	20
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	4	-	-	1	-	5
Sustainable transport projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	9	-	-	19	-	28
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	1,550	-	-	162	-	1,712
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	1,550	-	-	162	-	1,712
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	248	-	-	121	-	369
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	150	-	-	162	-	312
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	15	-	-	1	-	16
Sustainable Forest Management							
Number of sustainable forest management projects completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	31,180	-	31,180

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	31	-	-	3	-	34
Number of youth organizations	-	5	-	-	3	-	8
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Persons with Disability							
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	22	-	-	-	-	22
Projects with policy influence	-	13	-	-	3	-	16
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	31	-	-	19	-	50
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	3	-	-	-	-	4	7
Community-level trainings conducted	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of project monitoring visits	33	8	-	3	1	15	60

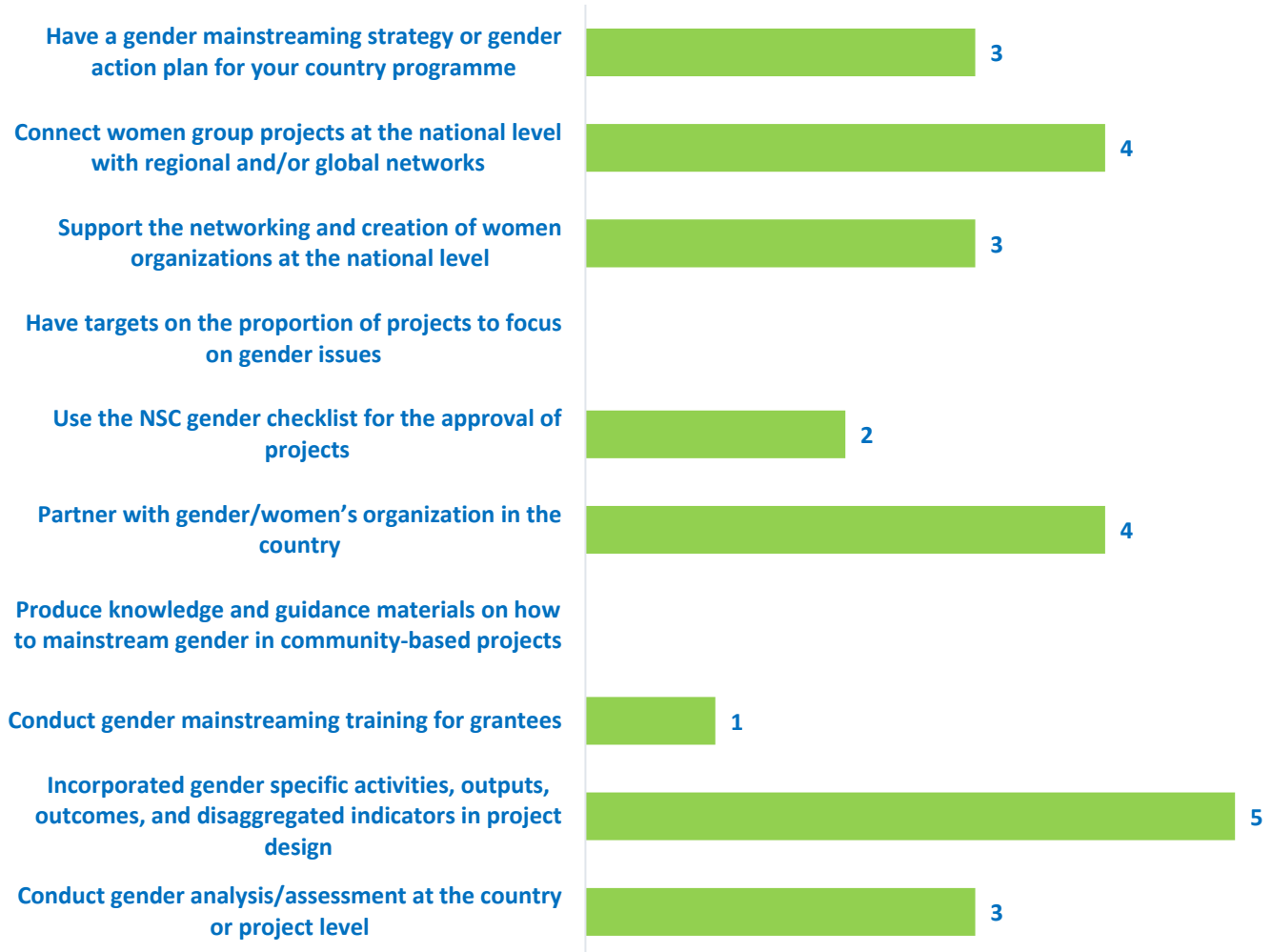
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	2	3	-	8	3	19
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	7	-	8	7	6

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

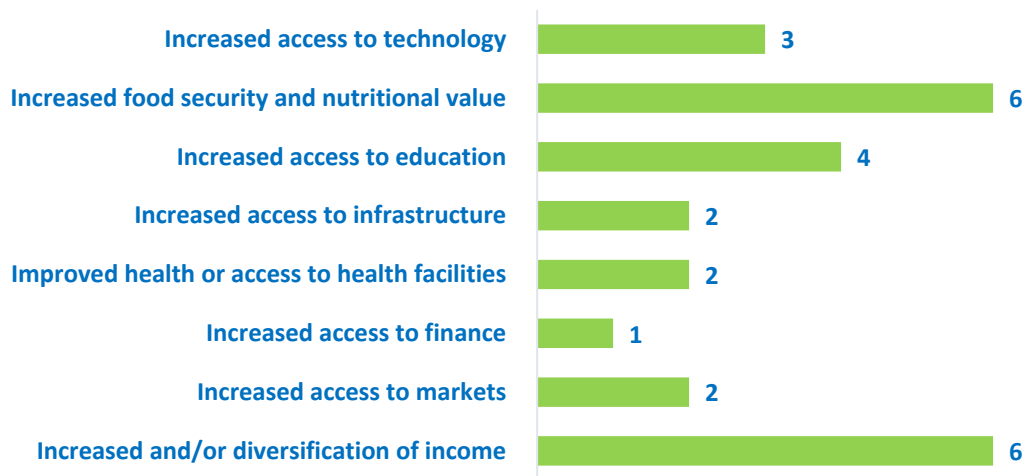
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.



**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



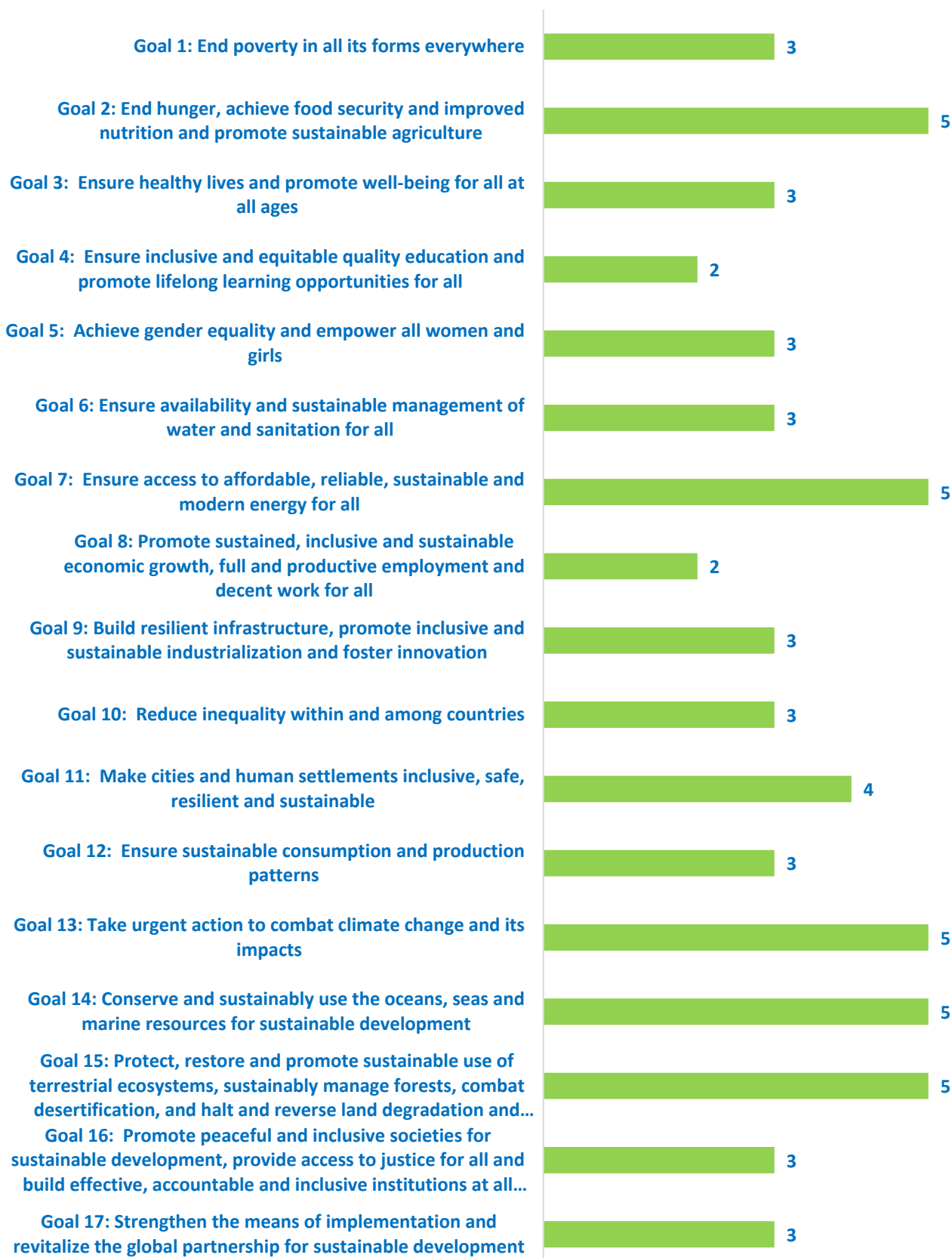
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)**



EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Thailand**, SGP supported grantee, *Stop Global Warming Network*, in the development of a community model for Climate Change Adaption and Participatory Natural Resources Management. In particular, the project aimed to develop a modelling area in resource management in order to protect, restore and take care of land, water, and forest resources, and develop an agricultural system that is environmentally friendly in nine communities located in the Northern part of the country. The project used the Participatory Geographic Information System (PGIS), a new technology on land use planning and management and it benefitted 519 households in the Thai-mount village in areas of Nan, Chiangmai, Lamphoon and Petchaboon. As a key result, the project reached a co-management agreement between the local community and subnational government for sustainable use of natural resources. It also restored the biodiversity of community forests in 1,500 rai area. Finally, the project also organised a workshop to determine a monthly follow-up system and an evaluation of the modelling community. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

CSO-Government Dialogue

In Guatemala, Jamaica, Haiti, Morocco, Moldova, Niger, Tanzania, **Thailand**, the dialogues were timed around global conventions and events such as UNFCCC and UNCCD COPs and aimed to help local communities, CSOs, indigenous people and other SGP constituents to meaningfully participate at the critical time as country positions were being developed. As an example, in **Thailand**, SGP co-hosted a national dialogue on World Day to Combat Desertification with the key stakeholders from the government agencies, UNCCD, CSOs and CBOs. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

South-South Exchange

India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, **Thailand**, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste: In *Nepal*, SGP supported *Health Care Foundation Nepal (HECAF)*, known for success in developing Nepala health care waste management system at small scale village level clinics. This waste management system has been implemented in 5 clinics in the Chitwan district and has drastically reduced the burning of medical waste and hence prevented the release of persistent organic pollutants into the environment, with a 73% reduction in waste generation. The project has also developed a guidance manual for health care waste management in small health care facilities. In 2016, a team of 60 participants from *India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Timor Leste*, convened in Kathmandu, Nepal for a workshop, funded by World Health Organization to learn from the SGP's experience on health waste management practices. Further uptake of HECAF's successfully used techniques and *modus operandi* is expected by professionals from visiting countries. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)**

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.