



SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 grant funds

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| Country: | THAILAND |
| Resources to be invested: | US\$ 1,400,000 (Total) US\$ 1,000,000 for CC US\$ 400,000 for BD |

1. SGP country programme - summary background

1.1 History:

Thailand participated in the Small Grants Programme in 1993. Up to the end of 2010, Thailand programme has provided supports to CBOs/ NGOs to launch 341 projects that contributed to increased community capacity and manifested local actions in (1) stabilizing emission rate of CO₂ which causes global warming and climatic variance, (2) reversing degradation trends of international waters and their integrated ecosystems, (3) rehabilitating land degradation, (4) offering alternatives for Persistent Organic Pollutants disposal (POPs), and (5) conserving and planning sustainable use of biological diversity. In such support, the programme financed activities/events regarding capacity-building on GEF focal areas, knowledge management, dissemination of programme results, to initiate and networking of major stakeholders. Of the 341 projects supported hitherto, 38 % were classified under the international waters focal area, 26% under climate change, 21% under biodiversity conservation, 10 % have been land degradation projects, and 5 % persistent organic pollutants. During GEF-5, the programme is categorized as 2c.

Key Lessons Learnt and Results Achieved

Based on working closely with CBOs/ NGOs and relevant government agencies, four reports from external evaluating teams and one report from ex-post evaluation, the result achieved and key lessons learnt of the programme can be summarized as follows:

1. SGP supported-projects shed lights on specific local environment problems which require specific approaches for solutions, implying that solutions to the problems should be in similar modality to that of SGP. Therefore, SGP has become both a facilitating financial mechanism and a working partner of communities.
2. There have been a number of environment projects and networks established at community level through which community members have opportunities to collectively voice their concerns on degrading status of their natural resources and

environment consistent with livelihood, and to mutually share experience. Increased conservation awareness and insight were evinced with subsequent participating roles and actions to reverse environment degradation. As a result, SGP is being known as one of the main entities that contribute to addressing environmental issues relating to livelihood security.

3. SGP activity components on capacity building, such as stakeholders workshops, trainings, seminars, study tours, have, to a large degree, contributed to smooth and efficient project management. There are, however, some exceptions where more time and experience are needed for that changed qualities to be evinced. The mid-course evaluation workshops for groups of grantees have proven to be effective forum to share experience and initiate mutual supports in coping with problems on formulating reports and emerging issues. For some real grass root or marginal communities, capacity building during project idea, step by SGP team or a third party with particular expertise may be advisable. In addition, contents and practices of both the stakeholders workshop and mid-course evaluation workshop must be, from time to time, revisited and modified to ensure optimal results of monitoring and evaluation as well as natural networking. By-and-large, both workshops were rated as fairly successful, and need to be conducted persistently.

4. Government agencies, both at local and national level, learnt more about GEF SGP and participated, in various ways, in GEF SGP project activities. The government's Environment Fund Office adopted and applied the implementation practice of SGP, i.e. the stakeholders workshop to upgrade concept papers/pre-proposal, and the mid-course evaluation workshop, in its grant-making, and soft loan process.

5. Target populations of SGP had demonstrated increased understanding in environment degradation as classified by GEF focal areas. Several were able to relate and share the understanding according to their capacity such as international waters, global warming /climate change and land degradation. Especially on climate change area, community members of over 10 projects demonstrated increased technical capacity through completed construction/fabrication of biogas, solar and mini-hydro equipment.

Some outstanding impacts during the past years may be summarized as follows:

- 15 projects being up-scaled to cover more population by the Environmental Fund of the government
- 25 projects receiving the Green Globe Awards and Beautiful Forest, Clean Water Award from public and NGO sector
- 2 projects receiving the first and second price on water management from the King's Initiative Project
- 3 projects selected for demonstration of the government's policy on Community Land Title Deed to address public land conflict use
- 3 projects influencing local enactment on energy conservation / renewable energy adoption
- Since GEF-4, under collaboration with IUCN and the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, SGP Thailand had been a grant delivery mechanism for Mangrove For the Future's Small Grant Fund (MFF SGF) to work with coastal communities in the Southern Region of Thailand. In addition, at the beginning of GEF-5, SGP was also partnering with the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority to be a delivery mechanism for the Water for People Partnership's Small Grants Programme (WPP SGP).

1.2 Updated key baseline considerations for the SGP country programme Strategy:

Currently, the country has established itself as a middle-income country. Under public unregulated income generating attitude and schemes, the average Thai individual and society has become materialistic, subsequently resulting in behavioral issues of the society: degradation of morality, lack of discipline and inconsiderateness. All these institutional degradations have apparently been making the traditional harmonious Thai way of life fading away, along with the institutional fall of family, community and local tradition & practice. The rural communities are struggling to adapt to the western / urban mode of consumption. More importantly, such middle-income status, in which material wealth is the main focus, is achieved with growing environmental risks, ecological scarcities, excessive energy consumption and pollution.

Key agencies collaborating with SGP Thailand are as follows:

National Environmental Fund (NEF), Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment: One of the key actors, gives grants and loans to government organizations, local government agencies, public / private sectors for the management of waste water system, solid waste and all kinds of pollution. NEF also supports any activity which promotes the quality of environment and protects natural resources initiated by NGOs that are registered with the government for environmental protection.

Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency: Under the Ministry of Energy, the department is mandated to conduct research, development, monitor and operate on the production, alteration, transmission, utilization and conservation of energy.

Department of National Parks and Wildlife: Under the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, the department is mandated to manage conservation areas throughout the country and work with communities around or in these areas.

2. SGP country programme niche

2.1 Dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

| Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks | Date of ratification / completion |
|---|---|
| UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | 29 January 2004 |
| CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) | 11 June 2002 |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | 28 December 1994 |
| UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) | 1 October 2000 (first) 1 February 2011(second) |
| UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) | Under Preparation |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | 7 March 2001 |
| UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) | March 2004 |

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| Stockholm Convention (SC) | 31 January 2005 |
| SC National Implementation Plan (NIP) | May 2007 |
| World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) | - |
| GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) | 28 April 2008 |
| GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) | 20 April 2011 (first) 8 June 2011(second) |
| Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies (South China Sea) | SAP Completion Nov 2008 |

2.2 SGP approaches

In order to support the implementation of the 11th National Economic and Social Development plan (2012-2016), SGP, in particular, would underpin three strategies of the 11th plan - **sustainable management of natural resources and environment**, **ensure balance and security in food and energy**, and **build a fairer or more equitable society**.

With the three components of characteristics of SGP - **protection of environment** in five GEF focal areas, **empowerment of communities** and **reduction of poverty and hunger** through appropriate use of natural resources and energy- in conjunction with accumulated experiences, SGP will focus on replicating, up-scaling and mainstreaming such experiences by:

1. being a mechanism to make understood among target population relevant government policies and development priorities such as promotion of renewable energy which would contribute to reducing and avoiding emission rate of greenhouse gas that causes global warming and likelihood of **climate change**.
2. giving priorities to and promoting community actions in areas with ecosystems of global significance to contribute to conserving and planning sustainable use of **biodiversity** therein, under several conventions that were ratified.
3. focusing on food security issues which has been a result of land use conflict to contribute to reversing **land degradation**.
4. managing **water resources in an integrated approach** and initiating collaboration and building substantial network of SGP-supported communities based on **Ridge-To-Reefs** approach.
5. contributing to promotion and support of phase out of **POPs** and chemicals of global concern at community level
6. being a model for partnership in environment development for others entities by applying the **MFF SGF partnership and WPP SGP partnership**.
7. continuing to be a knowledge-sharing centre for other SGP programmes in the Asia Pacific or other regions. This, for one, would involve training new national coordinators of **new SGP country programmes**.

SGP funding practice, as a rule, requires a strategic approach which ensures that individual projects form an integrated programme that not only demonstrates innovative solutions to local and global problems, but also creates the necessary conditions for

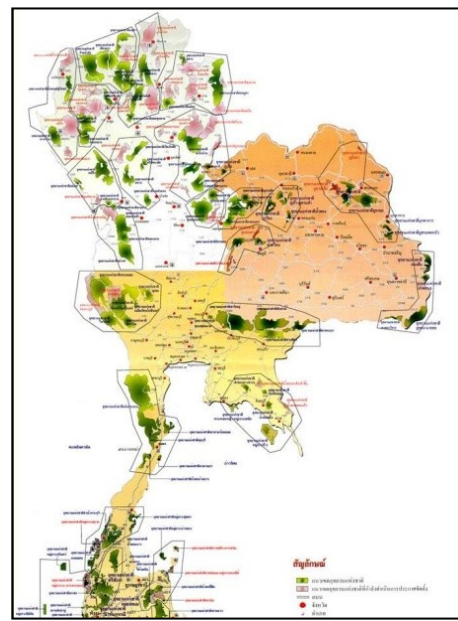
replication and scale-up. The practice and process, which has long been in place, will subsequently ensure that Thailand's GEF portfolio is focused and efficient, involves an area-based approach, horizontal learning, and vertical linkages between policy and practice.

This will involve both direct support to communities to develop, introduce and promote innovative solutions to environmental problems, build both institutional & technical capacity, as well as the establishment of sustainable horizontal community networks, through which lessons and experiences can be disseminated. Table 2 that follows outlines how SGP can contribute to addressing Thailand's national priorities that will lead to the achievement of GEF strategic objectives.

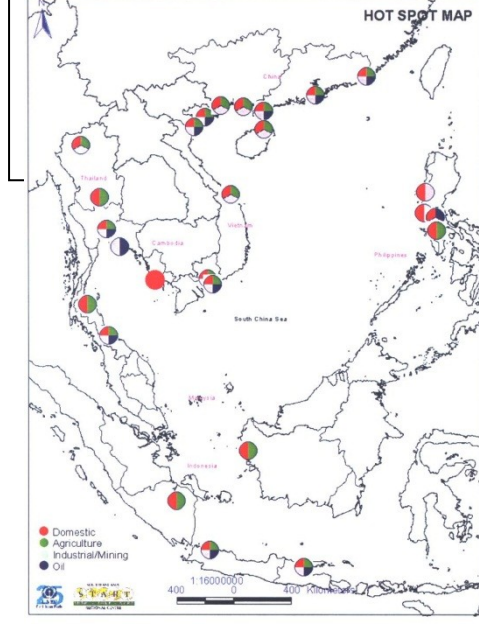
2.3 Relevant Maps Depicting Geographical Focus



Electricity from grid is available at nearly every corner of the country. Each unit of such energy generated produces about 580 grammes of CO₂, in addition to those produced by transports and livelihood production- requiring urgent actions to promote renewable energy/ energy efficiency.



Majority of biodiversity area of the country is included in the Indo-Chinese sub-region biounit. 10 out of 20 forest complexes in northern, northeastern and central region,



r northern region
 r eastern region (light
 r addressing land

The South China Sea and its integrated ecosystems are focused. This involves ridge-to-reef approach in the central, southeastern and western Gulf of Thailand.

2.4 SGP niche for grant-making in relation to the national priorities

Table 2. Consistency with national priorities

| OP5 project objectives | National priorities | SGP niche |
|--|--|---|
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1:</u> Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions | Catalyzing Sustainability of Thailand’s Protected Area System | By focusing on building stronger communities around protected areas, SGP will contribute to improved governance of the PA system |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2:</u> Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions | Protecting, preserving and conserving flora, fauna, aquatic life and other living organism in forest areas, cultivated areas, and marine & coastal areas | SGP will support communities to develop mainstreaming models with consolidated knowledge to inform the policy modification process |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3:</u> Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level | Increasing proportion of renewable energy use by at least 20 % of final national energy consumption from 2008-2022 (15-year master plan) so as to (1) reduce expense on oil import (2) reduce risk of excessive natural gas-depending electricity generation (3) mitigate GHG emission | SGP will foster stronger networks among rural communities to disseminate lessons and knowledge on renewable energy systems and energy efficiency technologies |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4:</u> Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level | | SGP will promote local sustainable energy solutions to short-distance (within 10 km. radius) mobility, specifically in rural or suburban communities. |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5:</u> Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry | Increasing carbon sinks through 1. Afforestation and reforestation projects..... 2. Increase of urban green space..... | SGP will promote amongst rural and sub-urban communities on tree plantation in forest and non-forest land including peat lands. |
| | Increasing land productivities | To maintain ecosystem services, SGP |

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| <p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities</p> | <p>and maintaining production stability to ensure both food and energy security by focusing on extremely poor communities</p> | <p>will promote amongst farming communities the sustainable agriculture including agro-forestry, integrated watershed and woodland management.</p> |
| <p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)</p> | | <p>SGP will demonstrate win-win solutions to address competing land uses in forest, agricultural and rural landscapes.</p> |
| <p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Reducing and controlling water pollution originating from community activities, agriculture and industry 2. Developing, conserving and rehabilitating water resources, both surface and underground water, in all watersheds in order to ensure sufficient quantity and acceptable quality, and for sustainable use 3. Conserving and rehabilitating all types of coastal resources for keeping the balance of coastal ecosystems | <p>SGP will demonstrate community approaches in dealing with water pollution, watershed protection, sustainable resources management, and will forge networks and establish close partnership with local administrative organizations and concerned government agencies.</p> |
| <p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9:</u> Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminating POPs waste and managing areas polluted with POPs 2. Controlling, reducing and stopping releasing Dioxin & Furan from their sources 3.Applying the Best Available Techniques / Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) and use alternatives in production/manufacturing process | <p>SGP will promote practices on organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, environmentally-friendly community waste management to avoid burning and inappropriate disposal.</p> |
| <p><u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10:</u> Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Supporting community participatory process and local capacity-building process by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage appropriate partnership in environment and natural resources management among sectors • establish local environment council for consultative process and as M & E mechanism 2.Supporting implementation of conventions and relevant protocols to ensure sustainable use of biological resources, etc 3.Developing capacity of local administrative organizations to be able to efficiently respond to community needs regarding the management of natural resources and environment | <p>SGP will work with CSOs/NGOs with relevant expertise to consolidate community knowledge and experience, and ensure that these sets of information are being put into action and paving ways to transformation.</p> |

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| <p><u>Cross-Cutting Results:</u> Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating opportunity for all to access to funding, resources, and income earnings. 2 .Increasing income and social security. 3.Assisting the poor, the underprivileged, foreign labor and labor force in the informal sector, and the ethnic groups to gain access to social services on equity basis. | <p>SGP will promote participation from all groups , from project conceptual step until completion and beyond.</p> |
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3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender have always been the main cross cutting issue of the country programme. SGP would encourage communities to self-assessment and seek local and national partners prior to develop project idea. The assessment would help communities as individual and organization know and learn about themselves in the area of pre-existing facilities and other types of resources such as knowledge , experience, human to be used in development activities. All groups including marginalized ones would also be taken into consideration to ensure optimum results of capacity development, poverty reduction and gender equality.

Capacity development through stakeholders workshop is an event to carry out under each grant cycle. The workshop provides an opportunities for proponents to learn about categories of supported activities in individual project , and also encourages technical capacity development as required, whilst poverty reduction is one aimed contribution of each project. As to gender issue, each project is encouraged to promote equal participation from all groups in targeted location, beginning at project conceptual stage.

In the course of workshop, essences of GEF focal areas, Result-Based Management and project management issues are shared and discussed so that mutual understanding on improved livelihood, gender equality and local & global benefits are reached. The understanding is then translated into document for review, confirmation, reference and as a reminder.

In order to retain developed capacity within different organizations and communities, one strategy is for the organizations/communities to apply the capacity in livelihood practice, keep records of experience and compile as knowledge for sharing at community and global level. Simultaneously, the organizations/communities are encouraged to actively participate in development of community action plans with local administrative organization, and reach out to other communities to initiate network for environment protection. All supported projects are required to plan and carry out these activities.

During implementation of projects of each grant cycle, the country programme has followed up with the grantees and other stakeholders, as necessary, through regular communications and organized mid-course evaluation workshop, to ensure that specifically proposed capacity-building activities are being carried out as planned and results being recorded appropriately. Cross-visits for experience sharing amongst grantees of the same and different grant cycles are also encouraged so that the capacity is enliven.

The country programme can contribute to effective application of knowledge which is the results of developed capacity, through giving a grant to CSOs' to conduct in-depth M&E of all supported projects ,consolidate knowledge then highlight and disseminate about local solutions to environmental problems to wider public, especially , those who are responsible for local policy making.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework

Note: The indicators specified in the column are based on experience and data obtained from supported projects during OP 4 and from relevant government sources.

| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions</u> | | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Increased recognition and support of CCA at the national level , improved effectiveness in conserving biodiversity, and fair generation of local benefits | 1.About 1,000 families participating in project activities 2. About 5 Protected Area management units playing substantial supporting roles to community approaches 3. About 800-ha CCA established/ strengthened 4. Community forest (Co-management) widely recognized and replicated | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 5 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions</u> | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| More communities in production landscape (agriculture) adopting biodiversity conservation approaches in production | 1.About 1,000 families participating in project activities 2.Mono-quick-cash crop area in the vicinity of protected areas gradually being kept from expanding, with approximately 800-ha cultivated land mainstreamed 3. About 5 species of globally significant being conserved | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 5 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level</u> | | | |

| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Renewable energy, especially, distributed micro-solar, micro-hydro, biogas ,and wind energy generation, high efficiency stoves, and solar/fuel-efficient stoves replicated, up scaled and mainstreamed | 1. Approximately 1,925 tonnes/year of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies through -Renewable energy measures (micro-solar, micro-hydro, biogas ,and wind energy generation, high efficiency stoves, and solar/fuel-efficient stoves) 2. Approximately 750 families demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 15 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level</u> | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| More systematic modes of mobility using bicycles , battery operated 2-3 wheelers and biodiesel driven transport at community level | 1. Approximately 380 tonnes of CO2 /year avoided by implementing low carbon transport practices (<i>manual bicycle, battery-operated tricycle, biodiesel-driven vehicle</i>) 2. Approximately 500 families demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 5 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry</u> | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Strengthened community forest models , expaned afforestation in deserted farmland, including that of private sectors, and demonstrated green portions in sub-urban | 1. Approximately 1,000 families participating in the projects 2. Approximaely 800 hectares of land under improved land use and climate | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 3 projects being supported |

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| area | proofing practices 3. Approximately 10,256 tonnes/year of Carbon or 37,639 tonnes/year of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices | | |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6:</u> Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Strengthened community capacity, locally demonstrated and up-scaled good practices for crop and livestock production through community-based agricultural management | 1. Approximately 400 families participating in project activities 2. Approximately 200 hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural water management practices 3. Approximately 200 hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 2 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7:</u> Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes) | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Demonstrated community and civil society-based initiatives and knowledge management to develop capacity to test innovative and adaptive approaches such as payments for ecosystem services and other market mechanisms, as appropriate | 1. Approximately 400 families participating in project activities 2. Approximately 200 hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices 3. Approximately 200 hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 2 projects being supported |
| <u>SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8:</u> Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| | 1. Approximately 400 families participating | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring &</i> | At least 4 projects being supported |

| Strengthened capacity of stakeholders and knowledge management communities on reduction of land-based pollution, water use efficiency, sustainable fisheries, habitat restoration and conservation, and protection of fresh water ecosystems | in project activities 2. Approximately 100 hectares of river/lake basins/marine-coastal area applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs 3. Approximately 3,650 tonnes /year of community waste water properly treated before discharge | <i>Evaluation plan</i> | |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Appropriate waste management (avoiding burning, more systematic disposal) demonstrated, replicated. POPs Training Module developed in OP-4 used in training process at the local level. | 1. Approximately 400 families participating in project activities 2. Approximately 480 tonnes/year of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal 3. Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately 4. Approximately 48 tonnes/year of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 2 projects being supported |
| SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of verification | Activities |
| Availability and sufficient information flow (dissemination) of knowledge management product of all supported projects | 1. Approximately 40 CSOs participating in project activities 2. Approximately 10 local or regional policies influenced | <i>See section 5 below on monitoring & Evaluation plan</i> | At least 1 projects being supported |

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| | 3. Approximately 10 innovations or new technologies developed/applied 4. Approximately 5 NGOs/CBOs or their network formed or registered | | |
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5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

5.1 Monitoring & Evaluation plan for the portfolio of individual SGP projects:

Taking into consideration responsibility of SGP country team and substantial participation from major stakeholders and wider public, SGP plans to conduct M & E as follows:

- Site visits: Each supported project will be visited at least once by the national coordinator, and members of the National Steering Committee.
- Progress reports: Each supported project is required to submit two progress reports consistent with scheduled disbursements. Other interim progress reports are also required whenever programmatic problems, issues and significant events occurs. Prior to processing a progress report, a participatory evaluation is required where project members and other stakeholders in the locality would be invited to participate. A result of the evaluation is then incorporated in the report.
- Mid-course evaluation workshop: where several grantees will participate to update undertaken activities and evinced results, and share experience in project management.
- Completion report: Participatory evaluation in the same fashion as applied for processing progress report is applied.
- Whenever appropriate, staff members of concerned government agencies, both at provincial level and national level, representatives of other donors and CSOs are encouraged to visit supported projects in their territories and make observation to GEF SGP country team for use in further monitoring and evaluation process.
- Updating the global database: the status of each project, during each mission mentioned above, will be recorded in the database available for public viewing.

5.2 Participation of local stakeholders in project development and M & E

SGP strategy requires that local stakeholders are encouraged to involve in project development from project conceptual stage through consultative process, and as appropriate, at a later stage, in a stakeholders workshop for mutual learning.

In implanting an individual project, a budget of about 1-5% may be allocated as participatory evaluation where local stakeholders would be encouraged to participate in periodical M & E prior to compiling reports to the NC. This participatory evaluation is conducted both individually project location and collectively among projects of the same grant cycle in a mid-course evaluation workshop.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

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| SGP Individual Project Level |
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| M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | Timeframe |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Participatory Project Monitoring | Grantees | Duration of project |
| Baseline Data Collection | Grantees, NC | At project concept planning & proposal stage (Stakeholder Workshop, for one) |
| Three Project Progress and Financial Reports | Grantees, NC, PA | At each disbursement request |
| Project Workplans | Grantees, NC, PA | Duration of project |
| NC Project Proposal Site Visit (as necessary) | NC, NSC, PA | Before project approval, as appropriate |
| NC Project Monitoring Site Visit | NC, NSC, PA | On average once per year, as appropriate |
| NC Project Evaluation Site Visit (as necessary) | NC | At end of project, as appropriate |
| Project Final Report | Grantees | Following completion of project activities |
| Project Evaluation Report (as necessary) | NC, NSC, External party | Following completion of project activities |
| Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database | PA, NC | At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate |

5.3 Aggregate of results of SGP individual projects Strategy

With relevant base line data & information collected, and **Result Based Management** approach shared with proponents and stakeholders at proposal development stage (2-day workshop and grantee-SGP team communication), **anticipated results and indicators** would be obtained and documented for reference during project implementation.

The NC will be responsible for regular assessments of all results & indicators through progress reports, project site visits, interim workshop and completion report. Progress against these indicators will be reviewed to see that whether any modification in project activities and respective results are need.

Evaluation at the programmatic level will be achieved through an annual participatory assessment of performance undertaken both by SGP grantees (both successful and unsuccessful) NSC ,and other stakeholders, such as the staff of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, UNDP, and others. A national environmental research and development agency , an academic institute or national NGO with right expertise will be contracted to design and carry out the aggregate activities.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

| SGP Country Programme Level | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| M&E Activity | Responsible Parties | Timeframe |
| Country Programme Strategy Review | NSC, NC, CPMT | Start of OP5 |
| Strategic Country Portfolio Review | NSC, NC | Once during OP5 |
| NSC Meetings | NSC, NC, UNDP CO | Minimum twice per year |

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| Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance | NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS | Once per year |
| Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report | NC presenting to NSC and CPMT | Once per year |
| Financial 4-in-1 Report | NC/PA, UNOPS | Quarterly |

6 Knowledge Management Plan

6.1. Plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating lessons learned and good practices

The NC will be responsible for capturing the lessons learnt and good practices of SGP projects, both back and on-going, through progress reports, interim reports and project site visits. The captured knowledge will be entered into the global database, documented, and

- shared with existing network of grantees and stakeholders throughout the country through bi-monthly newsletter and websites of major stakeholders (both government and NGO sector)
- shared among wider audiences in special events and open forums

6.2 Targeted groups for knowledge products

As an SGP project idea requires participatory approach at its conceptual stage, local administrative organization (Tambol Administrative Organization, municipality and in some cases, Provincial Administrative Organization) are to be supportive of , or at least, informed about the project. So, these organizations ,with authority to enact locally under the national decentralization policy, will be of priority , and kept informed about progress /good practices on a regular basis or participating in M & E process. Of second priority but not in term of supporting role, are relevant government agencies at both national and regional level, and national NGO network, some of which assigned staff members to sit in the NSC.

6.3 Plan to use knowledge to replicate and up-scale

There are three categories of RUM using the knowledge. The first involves RUM among SGP existing network, where some projects in GEF-4 of similar context are to collaboratively develop proposals and apply for grants in GEF-5. The second is for registered SGP grantees to apply for fund from National Environmental Fund and from the Energy Conservation of the government. The other possible sources for RUM of SGP projects are from the Provincial Development Plan and the Health Promotion Fund. And the third is to encourage the grantees to propose the use of knowledge in a formulation of community plan of local administrative organizations.

7 Resource Mobilization Plan

7.1 Resource mobilization plan to enhance sustainability

At project level, Thailand programme has adopted and practiced strategy on sustainability. In addition to participatory approach at project concept, participatory evaluation during implementation and at completion, each supported project is required to plan its own sustainability. In addition, SGP has planned to collaborate with other non-GEF funding sources for possibility of further support. There are numerous potential sources of SGP funding in Thailand, including:

- National Environment Fund (NEF)
- Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives
- Energy Service Companies
- Tambol Administrative Organizations(TAOs)

- Provincial Administrative Organizations (PAOs)
- Municipalities

At the end of GEF-4, it was reported that several SGP projects which had seen their completions has sustained their activities through supports from other sources. In term of cost recovery policy, the programme will seek more opportunities to be grant delivery mechanism for other donors, like the ones in GEF-4.

7.2. Plan to develop strategic partnerships

At the end of GEF-4 and beginning of GEF-5, The programme was successful in making the partnership with the **Metropolitan Water Work Authority**. Under the corporate social responsibility of the authority, the programme is the delivery mechanism of grants for the **Water For People Partnership Small Grants Programme (WPP SGP)**. Aiming to address three GEF focal areas (international water, land degradation and POPs) at community level , the partnership covers four years, with the total budget of \$ 662,910 , starting from June 2011. With is successful modality, the programme has continuously planned to forge more partnership with other agencies, including financial institutes, NGOs and private sectors. This partnership is an addition to the on-going partnership “**Mangrove For the Future Small Grants Fund**” (**MF FSGF**) which the programme has been the grant delivery mechanism since 2008. Under these two partnership, the programme becomes more visible and attracts additional public enterprise to initiate similar partnership with SGP.

Thailand GEF SGP Plans of Activities for OP 5

| Activities | Year 2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | Year 2013 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------|-----|--------|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|--------|-----|----------|-------|-----|-----|--------|----------|-----|-------|-----|---|---|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | | |
| Call for Project Idea/concept | ■ | → | | | ■ | ■ | → | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | → | | | ■ | ■ | → | | | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Meeting to prescreen project idea / concept | | | | | 1 day | | | | 1 day | | | | | | | 1 day | | | | | 1 day | | | | | |
| Stakeholders workshop to upgrade project idea/concept | | | | | 2.5 days | | | | 2.5 days | | | | | | | 2.5 days | | | | | 2.5 days | | | | | |
| National Steering Committee meeting to approve projects | | | | | | 1 day | | | | 1 day | | | | | | | 1 day | | | | | | 1 day | | | |
| Project Monitoring: 1. Mid-course evaluation workshops 2. Project site visits | | | | | | | | 2 days | | | | | | 2 days | | | | | | 2 days | | | | | | |
| | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | | |

Note:

1. OP 5 starts from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2014
 OP5 year 1 starts from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012
 OP5 year 2 starts from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013
 OP5 year 3 starts from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014
2. As a usual practice, there would be 2 grant cycles for one year, as appropriate. (the first cycle of year 1 was passed with no grant-making activities)
3. In order to save the travel cost, the National Coordinator will plan, for each visit, to cover at least two neighbouring projects, if possible.
4. For each interesting visit, the National Coordinator will inform and invite the National Steering Committee who may be available to participate in the visit.
5. After each visit, the National Coordinator will compile reports on findings and observation on progress of activities, evinced results as well any problems / issued emerged and thus the solutions.