

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Recovering tiger population and landscape through the sustainable land use and ecosystem restoration

Region	GEF Project ID
Thailand	11163
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Thailand	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
IUCN	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	2/5/2025
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
4,375,994.00	393,839.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
150,000.00	13,499.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
4933332	55,214,486.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Thailand's Western Forest Complex (WEFCOM) consists of 18 individual protected areas covering parts of 6 provinces in western Thailand, adjacent to the border with Myanmar. From 2007-2023, there was an increase of tiger numbers in Thung Yai Naresuan-Huai Kha Khaeng World Heritage Site (TYN_HKK) from 41 individuals to 143. The results of successful tiger and prey recovery provide evidence that effective law enforcement has been a critical component for achieving tiger population recoveries. There therefore exists in Thailand a successful model for tiger recovery which can be applied to additional tiger landscapes.

The next most important place to do this is in the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex (DPKYFC) which consists of 8 protected areas in Thailand's lower North-eastern region and stretches to the border with Cambodia while also ensuring that the core TYN-HKK tiger population continues to expand into adjacent areas especially in the southern part of the Western Forest Complex (sWEFCOM). To ensure the continuation and expansion of this tiger recovery it is essential that the PAs of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM are well-managed to provide appropriate habitat, sufficient prey, and protection from hunting for the tigers. This requires management of habitat features such as grasslands and water sources, as well as management of prey populations. It also requires effective engagement with communities living inside and adjacent to the protected areas, especially in ecological corridor areas between adjoining protected areas, where the tigers must pass through. Further investment is needed particularly in DPKYFC, to support innovations in the approach to management of the overall complex in an integrated manner and thereby optimize recovery of tiger and prey species. Additional capacity-building is needed to allow the roll-out of SMART mobile, and use of satellite collar tracking of tigers, as well as the use of specialized techniques and equipment to counter tiger-trafficking. Additional financial support is necessary to fill key gaps in equipment needs for complex-wide tiger monitoring, communications, SMART patrolling, and to support the development of alternative income streams for a greater number of people in a wider range of villages in the complexes. A dedicated systematic approach to knowledge management is needed to ensure approaches, lessons learned, and good practices are effectively shared to support replication and scaling-up, leading to greater impacts. This is the basis for designing then project with the objective *to effectively manage DPKY and sWEFCOM forest complexes as key landscapes in mainland SE Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger's historical range and abundance*

The project Theory of Change is that:

IF habitats for tigers in target forest complexes are well managed, ecologically well connected and protected; newly developed relevant laws and regulations are effectively implemented; illegal, unsustainable wildlife trade is addressed; risk of zoonotic disease is monitored and mitigated, communities are engaged in having better livelihood options as well as being involved in the conservation of the forest complexes jointly with government, sustainable financing options for forest complex management are available ,

THEN the project will be able to deliver enhanced global environmental benefits for DPKY and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes including increased populations of prey and tigers as the apex species, as well as improved ecosystem functioning for nature and people,

BECAUSE the combined interventions through a set of four components, namely: (i) Protected Areas and related Conserved Area landscapes connectivity, restoration and management; (ii) Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and combatting Wildlife Crime; (iii) Development of local communities' well-being in harmony with nature; and (iv) Capacity-Building, knowledge Sharing and Collaboration will lead to enhanced functioning and capacities for integrated management of the forest complexes and improved collaboration at all levels for addressing demand on wildlife.

GEF funding will largely support project activities in DPKY (80%) while NGO co-financing, agreed under a five-year MoU with DNP will predominantly support activities in WEFCOM. The project will benefit from the Global Wildlife Programme/Wildlife Conservation for Development GEF8 Integrated Program's global programmatic

approach that will provide technical guidance, exchange of knowledge, best practices, capacity building, outreach, and linkages.

This project is a child project under the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) and represents one of the 15 national projects competitively selected for the program. WCD IP forms the GEF-8 phase of the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) and will leverage the existing GWP knowledge platform to enhance collaboration and learning across GEF phases. In this document, WCD IP will hereafter be referred to as **GEF-8 WCD** to reflect this integration.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To effectively manage Dong Phrayayen Khao Yai Forest Complex and Southern Western Forest Complex as key landscapes in mainland Southeast Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger’s historical range and abundance

Project Components

Component 1: Conducting restoration, strengthening connectivity and effectively managing Protected Areas and related conserved areas landscapes

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,619,467.00	32,638,558.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Protected areas are well connected, effectively managed and restored in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM

Indicator

- A. METT Scores and/or COPS scores, and/or IUCN GL Gap Analysis Assessments
- B. Long term monitoring

Outcome 1.2 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management increased to reduce human wildlife conflict and poaching activities

Indicator

- A. Number of communities/schools reporting a shift in community attitudes, knowledge and practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation and/or willingness to coexist with wildlife.

B. Number of villages that have MoU removing domestic livestock from the forest in target areas supported by project activities

Output:

Output 1.1.1: connectivity between forests restored, and management of prey habitat improved

Indicator

A. Number and size of areas with connectivity restored

B. Number of water sources, grasslands

Output 1.1.2 Skill sets and capability of rangers on SMART patrol and database management enhanced

Indicator

Number of threat (poaching tiger and prey evidence; poaching camps) encountered/1,000km. of patrolling

Output 1.1.3 Long-term monitoring (LTM) of tiger and prey continued and expanded

Indicator

Number of tigers monitored through radio-tracking

Output 1.1.4 Stakeholders living in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes have improved understanding and support implementation of the tiger restoration project

Indicator

Increased understanding of tiger and prey recovery needs and appropriate interventions amongst PAC members

Output 1.2.1 Community awareness of conservation issues, and participation in tiger conservation and restoration activities, including through volunteer networks, increased

Indicator

Number of communities/schools reporting a shift in community attitudes, knowledge and practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation and/or willingness to coexist with wildlife.

Output 1.2.2: Reduced risk of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife reduced through better management of livestock

Indicator

Number of villages that have MoU removing domestic livestock from the forest in target areas supported by project activities

Component 2: Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and Combatting Wildlife Crime

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
339,192.00	4,922,215.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities to combat wildlife crime are strengthened, and domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks

Indicator

Number of enforcement operations MoU involving more than one agency, and/or involving cooperation with neighbouring countries conducted with project support

Output:

Output 2.1.1 Capacity of Wildlife Crime Intelligence Centre (WCC) improved

Indicator

investigative techniques being used

Output 2.1.2 Coordination among law enforcement agencies nationally and collaboration between countries improved

Indicator

Number of Thailand-WEN and enforcement agencies operations supported by the project

Component 3 Development of Local Community Well-being in Harmony with Nature

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
441,692.00	5,503,482.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, public-private-community partnerships are built and sustainable livelihood opportunities are increased

Indicator

Number of livelihood groups showing improved well-being of members together with reduced reliance on forest resources

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Community well-being improved in target villages

Indicator

Number of livelihood development activities supported by the project and led by women or members of ethnic minority groups

Output 3.1.2 Innovative funding mechanisms and public-private collaboration for tiger conservation developed

Indicator

Number of financial innovation activities for tiger conservation

Component 4 Capacity Building Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
664,338.00	8,277,651.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Knowledge exchange, learning, capacity, and cooperation are developed to promote innovation and leverage implementation/practice to achieve tiger restoration and conservation

Indicator

A. Number of PAs with tigers adopting good practices developed in the project

B. Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative) and 'good practices' documented and shared (i) across GWP and (ii) beyond the GWP platform."

Output:

Output 4.1.1 Effective Knowledge Management systems and Communication Strategy developed and implemented

Indicator

Management system and Communications Strategy developed and implemented

Output 4.1.2: Technical capacity of national and/or sub-national institutions and/or partners is collaboratively developed.

Indicator

- A. Number of PAs to assess the management standard using METT
- B. Number of national/sub-national institutions with increased capacities
- C. Number of DNP staff increased capacities

Output 4.1.3 Effective engagement with partners at national and local levels

Indicator

Number of meetings/conferences with conservation partners effectively implemented and MoU extended for an additional period

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
104,204.00	1,292,214.00

Outcome:

Outcome

Implementation of project mechanisms for the monitoring of project progress

Indicator:

Number of working M&E system

Output:

Output

Project monitoring system established (incl. MTR and TE)

Indicator:

Number of quarterly and annual reports approved by IUCN

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
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Component 1: Conducting restoration, strengthening connectivity and effectively managing Protected Areas and related conserved areas landscapes	2,619,467.00	32,638,558.00
Component 2: Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and Combatting Wildlife Crime	339,192.00	4,922,215.00
Component 3 Development of Local Community Well-being in Harmony with Nature	441,692.00	5,503,482.00
Component 4 Capacity Building Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration	664,338.00	8,277,651.00
M&E	104,204.00	1,292,214.00
Subtotal	4,168,893.00	52,634,120.00
Project Management Cost	207,101.00	2,580,366.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,375,994.00	55,214,486.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Systems description

The enabling environment for tiger conservation in Thailand is provided through key national laws, policies and strategies that spell out forest conservation targets including recovering and maintaining 40% forest cover nationally (large forest areas are necessary to maintain viable tiger populations), together with adaptation to climate change, and transboundary collaboration for forest management (important when considering movement of tigers from WEFKOM to Myanmar, which is already happening, and potential future movement of tigers from DPKYFC to protected landscapes in neighbouring Cambodia). These approaches and targets are in line with Thailand's commitment to multilateral environmental agreements and related processes and targets, including the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF).

The legal framework maintains government ownership over forest land, and DNP responsibility for National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Non-hunting Areas. Tiger habitats are mostly conserved across the country within the largest PA system across Southeast Asia. Thailand's protected areas are geographically clustered into 19 Forest Complexes based on the ecosystem approach. Two of these forest complexes - WEFKOM and DPKYFC are identified as priorities in the Thailand Tiger Action Plan 2022-2034. In the case of WEFKOM the expansion of tiger numbers in the Thung Yai Naresuan-Huai Kha Khaeng World Heritage Site (TYNHKKWHS)

over the last two decades has been rigorously studied, and their movement into PAs of sWEFCOM (as well as nWEFCOM) has been clearly shown (refer to section 3 for details). In the case of DPKYFC, the degree of tiger recovery is somewhat behind that of WEFCOM but is showing significant promise. Tiger numbers are recovering particularly in TLNP and like the case of TYN-HKK in WEFCOM, it has been observed that TLNP is acting as a source area from which tigers are moving into PSNP, TPNP and DYWS. Recent legislation (National Park Act 2019 and Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act 2019) recognises community settlements, mandates land allocation for household use and defines rights to sustainable use of seasonally renewable resources inside PAs. The Thailand Tiger Action Plan 2022-2034 provides an overarching framework for necessary interventions to support tiger recovery and conservation.

Continuing challenges to tiger recovery.

Hunting of tiger prey (and very occasional direct killing of tigers); allowing domestic livestock to roam freely in the forest which may (i) introduce diseases to wild tiger prey, and (ii) lead to tigers killing domestic livestock, encouraging tigers to come closer to villages and increasing chances of human-tiger conflict; illegal logging, which may be accompanied by opportunistic hunting; and collection of NTFPs in areas used by tiger prey and tigers, which may cause prey and/or tigers to move away from this human disturbance; are all remaining challenges to a greater or lesser extent in each of the target areas (see Section 3 for more details). Proposed infrastructure development projects continue to pose potential threats to connectivity within forest complexes.

To ensure the continuation and expansion of this tiger recovery it is essential that the PAs of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM are well-managed to provide appropriate habitat, sufficient prey, and protection from hunting for the tigers. This requires management of habitat features such as grasslands and water sources, as well as management of prey populations. It also requires effective engagement with communities living inside and adjacent to the protected areas, especially in ecological corridor areas between adjoining protected areas, where the tigers must pass through. Engagement with communities needs to focus on building trust, exchanging knowledge on the project areas, understanding communities' needs and root causes of unsustainable practices, minimizing poaching of tiger prey; minimizing the opportunities for domestic livestock to spread disease to tiger prey; minimizing the likelihood of tiger-human conflict and managing it when it does occur; and maximizing the likelihood of tigers being able to move through the agricultural landscapes of the villages. This can be achieved by supporting communities to have alternative livelihood opportunities (such as through ecotourism) that will reduce their direct dependency on consumptive use of forest resources; supporting the development of more integrated/sustainable/regenerative farming systems; and supporting improved management of livestock.

In DPKYFC most of the villages are situated around the periphery of the PAs. It is therefore less difficult for dispersing tigers to move through the landscape. While there are also some areas where livestock are freely roaming in the forest, again this is more in peripheral areas rather than the area central to tiger recovery. For these reasons, improving agricultural land management and livestock management in DPKYFC is less of an issue compared with sWEFCOM, although it is needed in some areas.

Stakeholder engagement

The engagement of multiple stakeholders is essential to ensure success of tiger recovery. In addition to the primary role of DNP, several other stakeholders will be very important for successful tiger recovery. Of course, the villagers themselves, are key stakeholders in the target areas. Within the community, women, youth, members of different ethnic groups and other vulnerable people may need to be given special consideration. Several other government agencies will also need to play important roles. Efforts to improve management of agricultural lands and livestock will need to be assisted by district and provincial agriculture, livestock and land development agencies. Efforts to develop alternative livelihoods will need to be

supported by provincial and district community development agencies; while community education and behaviour change communications will have to be assisted by teachers and the primary education district office. Some of the support for tiger survey and monitoring, SMART patrolling, community outreach and livelihood development will also be provided through the ongoing and future efforts of several NGOs – Freeland, Panthera, Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, WCS and WWF. Given private sector engagement in tiger conservation in Thailand is practically non-existent, the project will work towards forging collaboration with interested private sector explored as potential source of funding for tiger and prey population recovery, habitat restoration, and public campaigns against Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT).

Addressing root causes and drivers of threats to tiger conservation

- Poverty/lack of economic opportunities/dependence on forest resources

The project will address this root cause by providing support to communities to improve agricultural practices in land inside protected areas and to develop sources of income such as through nature-based tourism, that reduce direct consumptive dependence on forest resources. These activities will prioritize the involvement of women, local communities, ethnic groups, and other vulnerable groups, and empowering women in the target communities to manage natural resources sustainably and engage in project governance. Close consultation with key stakeholders will be conducted before any activities are organized, particularly relating to livelihood development activities.

- Consumer demand for wildlife meat and other wildlife products

The project will address this root cause through innovative SBCC approaches to outreach in local communities, to reduce local demand for wild meat, and through improved coordination and collaboration amongst law enforcement agencies together with the use of new investigative techniques, to address the illegal wildlife trade.

- Market demand for cash crops (particularly corn and cassava)

The project cannot realistically address this root cause; however, it can encourage and support farmers to develop more sustainable farming systems with integrated and regenerative agriculture, supplying higher value products to smaller niche markets.

- Lack of support by communities for conservation action

The project will engage more actively with communities, conducting outreach in schools and communities and building a relationship of trust. This together with the financial and technical support provided to improve farming systems and livestock management, should encourage communities to be more supportive. Equal opportunities to participate in outreach and educational activities will be provided for both females and males.

- Large infrastructure projects planned to support economic development

It is beyond the scope of the project to influence overall national development planning, but full participation and sharing of information will be provided to the Strategic Environment Assessment that will be conducted for DPKY. The individual PACs and the DPKY complex PAC are important vehicles for raising awareness and understanding about critical conservation issues amongst other agencies at the provincial level and engaging their support. This provides an opportunity to encourage mainstreaming of the needs for tiger and prey recovery in provincial development planning of the different provinces making up DPKY. The project will therefore support training for PAC members on key issues related to tiger recovery and ecological connectivity in DPKY. Similarly, the project will support communication and engagement with the Highways Department, regarding any plans for road expansion that might affect DPKY.

Addressing barriers

In the Project ToC, the following barriers were identified:

- (i) *Integrated management of the entire DPKY forest complex is not yet optimized for tiger and prey recovery*

To address this barrier, the project will support an integrated approach to tiger and prey recovery in DPKY. This will include complex-wide assessments of the priorities for improving ecological connectivity, as well as priority locations for improving management of grasslands, water sources and mineral licks. In addition, the project will support a complex-wide approach to patrolling and law enforcement, supported by joint training and joint operations between personnel of the different individual protected areas making up the complex.

- (ii) *Effective engagement of communities to actively support tiger and prey recovery is not yet sufficient*

The project will support more effective engagement through targeted livelihood activities and outreach activities with communities including provision of support for livelihoods, improved farming and livestock management, school and community outreach and other forms of engagement. The project will also support community conservation networks, expanding their membership and increasing their levels of activity. These activities will prioritize the involvement of women, local communities, ethnic groups, and other vulnerable groups, and empowering women in the target communities to manage natural resources sustainably and engage in project governance. The project will engage with affected communities from the outset to understand their cultural practices and traditional knowledge in all community related activities (voluntary network, livelihood activities); and will seek their consent (FPIC) for any proposed activities, respecting their autonomy and decision-making processes. Local community and ethnic group women in target communities will be provided with capacity building to enhance their understanding and their ability to access benefits from the project activities.

- (iii) *Inadequate and uneven capacity needed to ensure maximal tiger and prey recovery*

The project will support development of specialised enforcement capacity including availability of specialised technology, and use of specialized investigative techniques. In addition, coordination and sharing of intelligence between different agencies will be improved both domestically and with neighbouring countries. The project will strengthen capacity of all PAs within the two tiger landscapes for improved wildlife conservation and landscape management. SMART patrolling will be enhanced with a complex-wide approach to adaptive planning and implementation of patrolling, and more effective collection of contextual information (profiles of people involved in illegal activities and their networks). The project will pay special attention to training female personnel of the protected areas. Close consultation with key stakeholders will be conducted before any capacity building is organized.

(iv) *Insufficient financing and over-reliance on government budget*

Financing is key for Thailand to make further progress in recovering the population of tigers through protection and restoration of tiger landscapes. Protecting tigers requires a landscape approach and aligning financing ambitions – both in terms of long financing duration and large financing size – for implementation. Thailand Tiger Action Plan 2022-2034 identifies 7 strategic areas, 13 objectives and 43 activities that incorporate such as a landscape approach. Historically, most tiger projects were funded through government budgets, complemented by support from international NGOs and donor grants. However, these traditional financing sources, although critically important, are unlikely to bridge the future financing gaps required for tiger landscape conservation. To address this barrier, the project will help to unlock new sources of financing through innovative instruments that can play a role in closing the financing gap. The project will do this in close collaboration with other projects and through engagement with the private sector.

(v) *Limited coordination and knowledge exchange limits learning, replication and scale-up of best practices*

The project will support learning, replication/adaptation and scaling-up of best practices in DPKY and other important tiger areas. This will include more effective recording and publication of case studies, and facilitated learning and exchange through workshops, study visits, etc. to encourage and support wider efforts for tiger recovery in Thailand, and transboundary collaboration with neighbouring countries. Equal access to the information generated by the project will be ensured including equal opportunities given to women and men for the participation in workshops, trainings, and exchange visits, as well as awareness raising campaigns. Additionally, some conservation awareness raising materials will be developed specifically for either female or male target audiences.

Context in relation to the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP):

Building on the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) of GEF-6 and GEF-7, the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program (WCD IP) will enable national, transboundary, regional and global interventions to transform systems that are driving wildlife loss. The program objective will be achieved through four program components which together will remove barriers to transforming the way in which

people coexist with wildlife and the global supply chains through which wildlife products are illegally or unsustainably traded. The context in which the Thailand tiger recovery project is being developed and the barriers it will address, are well aligned with the four long-term outcomes of the global program. The Thailand project is focused on addressing barriers to increase recovery of tiger populations, which is aligned with the global outcome “healthy, stable or increased populations of threatened wildlife”. The Thailand project also recognizes wildlife trade and possible outbreak of zoonotic disease as an important threat to be addressed – which is aligned to the global program outcome “Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade”. In the Thailand project context, the importance of communities living inside and around the protected areas, especially in tiger migration corridors is recognized, and activities will be developed to improve community land management, enhance sustainable livelihoods and support community volunteer conservation networks. This is in line with the global program outcome “Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation” In Thailand it is clearly recognized that the future success and expansion of tiger recovery efforts requires effective collaboration between many actors. This has been demonstrated by (amongst other things) the signing of an MoU between DNP and International NGOs supporting tiger recovery in Thailand. Such an approach is well aligned with the global program outcome “Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness”.

Incremental^[1] cost reasoning (for GEF projects)

Baseline or business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF project)

While Thailand has already achieved significant results in tiger recovery in the TYN-HKK World Heritage Site and is a clear sentinel for tiger conservation in Southeast Asia, nevertheless, important gaps remain in tiger conservation and recovery. Tigers may still need to pass through agricultural areas close to villages as they move through the larger landscape and between different protected areas. There is still a need to manage these tiger movement corridor areas more effectively, and restoration of ecological connectivity through improved land management and forest restoration is necessary in some areas. This is set against the prevailing economic and market drivers that encourage and support farmers to plant mono-culture fields of annual cash crops.

Despite recent improvements in SMART Patrolling helping to reduce the rate of wildlife hunting, in many areas tiger prey species (such as deer, wild boar, gaur, banteng) abundance is still low, and enhanced prey recovery will be necessary to continue to support future tiger recovery. In addition to prevention of hunting, more intensive management of habitat features such as grasslands and water sources is needed, to boost prey numbers.

Allowing domestic livestock (cattle and buffaloes) to roam freely inside the protected forests is an issue which has been addressed in some areas but remains to be addressed in many of the target areas of this project.

Financing tiger recovery (including camera traps and satellite collaring for survey, research, and monitoring tiger numbers and movements; habitat management; law enforcement; community engagement; etc.) is

expensive. To date this has been funded largely through DNP's government budget allocation, as well as through the support of International and National NGOs (Freeland, Panthera, Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, WCS, WWF) and international donor funding such as the GEF5 project in TYN-HKK. Based on the success of the tiger recovery in TYN-HKK, DNP wishes to build on and replicate that success in DPKY, which is the second most important complex for tiger conservation and recovery in Thailand, after WEFCOM.

Baseline government investments related to supporting conservation and recovery of tigers include regular investment in overall management of the protected areas where tigers are found; the SMART patrol system implemented in all protected areas; the work of the wildlife research centres for each of the forest complexes in relation to tigers and their prey, and the work of the regional tiger conservation centre. Other investments in supporting tiger surveys and monitoring, SMART patrolling equipment and training, and community engagement have been made by national and international NGOs. However, these are not yet at a sufficient level to ensure the continued growth and expansion of the tiger population in DPKYFC.

Relevant baseline GEF investments focus on Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in WEFCOM (GEF-4677), combatting illegal wildlife trade (GEF-9527), transboundary collaboration on forest conservation (GEF-10794), and mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism (GEF-10409). Tiger recovery as a main objective in any areas other than TYN-HKK remains unaddressed in a systematic manner in the baseline.

Thailand has partially enabled some multi-stream financing options that may support forest restoration and/or improvements in the agricultural landscape in corridor areas that would ultimately benefit tigers. However, these remain insufficient for incentivizing the changes necessary to most effectively support tiger recovery. Private sector engagement in tiger conservation is largely non-existent, and the legal and policy basis for effective payment for Environmental Services systems is not adequately developed.

Incremental reasoning

Different baseline scenarios can reasonably be projected without GEF intervention:

- **Optimum scenario:** – full and widespread tiger recovery. Effective engagement and collaboration with all important villages in both complexes reduces poaching of tiger prey, limits domestic livestock from roaming in the forest and improves the ability for tigers to move through agricultural landscapes and restored forests in all corridor areas. NGOs and the private sector actively support these efforts both financially and technically. Tiger and prey numbers steadily increase across the two complexes, and effective transboundary collaboration prepares for the future possibility of effective restocking of tigers in neighbouring areas of Myanmar and Cambodia as number in Thailand continue to increase.
- **Business as usual scenario:** Moderate tiger recovery continues to occur. The degree of recovery varies across different protected areas within the two forest complexes but overall is gradually spreading tigers to wider areas across the complex. In some areas poaching, NTFP collection and livestock raising are managed to reduce threats to tigers and their prey, through effective collaboration with communities and additional support of NGOs, but this is not happening with equal success in all areas. Some models of regenerative agriculture and some forest restoration activities are carried out in a few pilot villages but are still not mainstreamed in all areas where this is necessary. Funding is still insufficient to maximize tiger recovery across the complexes.
- **Worst Case Scenario:** Tiger recovery remains at its present level and does not continue spread to other areas of sWEFCOM and DPKYFC. Poaching of tiger prey remains widespread, so that the potential for tiger recovery is compromised by insufficient prey. In some areas the limited abundance of prey is further

reduced due to outbreaks of disease **such as lumpy skin** transmitted from domestic livestock to wildlife. Economic imperatives and market incentives continue to combine to ensure that farmers continue to expand farming of cash crop monocultures in key tiger corridor areas, while collection of NTFPs continues to disturb prey, making it more difficult for tigers to hunt. Outreach and engagement activities are limited and villagers in most areas are not interested to support tiger conservation. With little new success to show, NGOs move their funding and support to other areas and other conservation issues. Thailand's objectives of increasing tiger and prey populations will be adversely affected.

Based on the current baseline situation and what is understood about the future plans of DNP and key NGOs, it would seem that scenario B is the most likely scenario to emerge under "business as usual" conditions. The worst-case scenario would only be more likely if there was a significant reduction in DNP budget so that they were not able to perform as effectively as before. This could possibly happen if there was say another global pandemic, large-scale civil unrest or war that reduced government income and/or changed government spending priorities in a very significant way. This is deemed highly unlikely. The preferred situation is of course the optimum scenario. However, this is unlikely to be achieved without provision of additional support beyond what is currently available and forecast for the coming years.

Aspect	Business as usual scenario	With GEF Increment
Ecosystem connectivity	Current level of connectivity will be maintained but additional connectivity will not be restored	Complex wide assessments will be carried out, priorities identified and targeted interventions will restore additional connectivity
Protected Area Management	PA management will continue at its current standards, but integrated management of the entire complex will be rather limited	The project will support emergence of more integrated approaches in management of the PAs making up the DPKYFC and WEFCOM complexes
SMART patrolling	Individual PAs will continue SMART patrolling, but this will not be done in an integrated manner at the complex-wide level. In addition, there will continue to be gaps in communications coverage in parts of the complex preventing the use of more effective technology such as NCAPS and making responses to emergency situations more difficult.	Patrolling will be integrated at the complex level, with a DPKYFC SMART patrol coordinating centre being set up. Gaps in coverage will be filled and greater use of updated technology including SMART Connect and NCAPS will be increasingly rolled out
Long-term Tiger monitoring (LTM)	Current levels of tiger monitoring will be maintained but over time camera-traps will get damaged and need replacement for which government budgets may not be available.	LTM will be enhanced and monitoring extended to additional areas. This will be supplemented by satellite tracking of an additional 2 tigers every year to provide a more detailed picture of tiger movements and use of the area.
Community outreach and Engagement	Outreach activities in schools and communities will continue to be limited and to some extent dependent on NGOs. Outreach will continue to be based on traditional communication approaches. Existing volunteer networks will continue to function but will not be expanded.	Outreach activities will be increased, and communications will be based on SBCC approaches. Volunteer networks will be expanded.
Agricultural land-use	Limited support will be provided to enclave communities to transform current land-use practices in favour of more sustainable production systems	Support will be provided to targeted villages to improve land-use and move towards more sustainable forms of agricultural production that are consistent

		with restoring ecological connectivity in the landscape
Livestock management	Communities will continue to allow livestock to roam freely inside protected forests. Individual PAs will address this over time at their own pace.	Key areas for reducing livestock numbers will be identified at the complex level based on existing and anticipated tiger use of the landscape, and agreements will be reached with communities to improve livestock management systems
Livelihoods	Very little or no direct support will be provided by protected areas to improve the livelihoods of communities living inside and at the edge of the protected area	Direct support will be provided to target communities to support livelihoods including through nature-based tourism, support for improving quality, processing and packaging of local products, etc.
Private sector engagement and innovative financing	Private sector engagement in tiger and landscape restoration will continue to be minimal and innovative funding mechanisms are unlikely to be applied.	Private sector engagement will be supported, and additional funding possibilities will be explored and developed as appropriate
Knowledge management	Exchange of experiences and lessons learned and the replication and scaling-up of best practices will be limited	Significant opportunities for learning exchanges and showcasing of best practices will be supported including through training and workshops, conferences, digital platforms and campaigns

Project justification

Further investment is needed particularly in DPKYFC, to support innovations in the approach to management of the overall complex in an integrated manner and thereby optimize recovery of tiger and prey species. Additional technical support is needed to conduct complex-wide assessments of the needs and opportunities to improve ecological connectivity in DPKYFC through a combination of forest restoration and regenerative agriculture; to enhance engagement with communities living inside and around the protected areas of DPKYFC, using not just traditional awareness-raising approaches but also more innovative social behaviour change communications (SBCC) approaches; and to develop more effective models of tiger-friendly agriculture and livestock husbandry, as well as other livelihood activities that reduce dependency on consumptive or damaging use of DPKY forest resources. New approaches to engaging the private sector and developing sustainable financing are needed. Additional capacity-building is needed to allow the roll-out of SMART mobile, and use of satellite collar tracking of tigers, as well as the use of specialized techniques and equipment to counter tiger-trafficking. Additional financial support is necessary to fill key gaps in equipment needs for complex-wide tiger monitoring, communications, SSMART patrolling, and to support the development of alternative income streams for a greater number of people in a wider range of villages in the complexes. A dedicated systematic approach to knowledge management is needed to ensure approaches, lessons learned, and good practices are effectively shared to support replication and scaling-up, leading to greater impacts.

Together, the above justifies the project objective: **To effectively manage DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complexes as key landscapes in mainland SE Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger’s historical range and abundance** and presents a clear opportunity for GEF-8 funding to build systematically on the baseline,

producing transformational change by removing barriers in target systems to achieve multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). Innovations to be introduced and supported by this GEF project include:

- Adapting the successful model for tiger recovery developed in the TYN-HKK World Heritage Site to the DPKYFC World Heritage Site.
- Developing an integrated complex-wide approach to management of DPKYFC for tiger and prey recovery, including new approaches to more effective SMART patrolling.
- Development and delivery of several new training curricula to enhance capacity of PA and law enforcement agency personnel to support tiger recovery and address illegal tiger trade.
- Use of SBCC approaches to community outreach and engagement efforts.
- DNP personnel working with communities to improve land management and sustainable use of seasonally renewable resources under Articles 64 and 65 of the National Parks Act (2019) and Article 121 of the Wildlife Conservation Act (2019).
- Developing alternative sources of financing for tiger and prey recovery enhancing ecological connectivity in the landscape and supporting more sustainable livelihoods for local farmers and livestock herders.

GEF funding will largely support project activities in DPKYFC (80%) while NGO co-financing, agreed under a five-year MoU with DNP will predominantly support activities in WEFCOM. The project will benefit from the global programmatic approach that will provide technical guidance, exchange of knowledge, best practices, capacity building, outreach, and linkages. This in turn will catalyse transformational change by the Thailand country project. Purposeful application of the GEF-8 transformation levers will ensure lasting results in view of the future scenario envisaged above.

[1] For climate change adaptation projects to be financed under the GEF, this section will be replaced by an analysis of the “additional cost reasoning”.

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Within the two key forest complexes for the next phase of tiger recovery, five protected areas were selected in DPKY, namely Khao Yai National Park (KYNP), Thaplan National Park (TLNP), Pang Sida National Park (PSNP), Ta Phraya National Park (TPNP) and Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary (DYWS), to be the major focus for GEF investment. Project activities in WEFCOM will mostly be supported through NGO co-financing. The selected target areas exemplify the challenges and solutions to the expanded recovery of tiger populations in Thailand.

The project will strengthen management effectiveness in 8 PAs in DPKYFC and 5 PAs in sWEFCOM, which together cover 953,500 hectares. This will include SMART patrols, tiger and prey monitoring using standard protocols, extensive community engagement to remove domestic cattle from key tiger habitats, improving livestock management, and reducing risk of human-wildlife conflict and disease transmission. The size of this area has been from the total of 18 protected areas covering 1,576,000ha proposed in the PIF. This initial estimate was based on assuming the project would support activities in the entire Western Forest Complex (excluding the TYN-HKK core which benefited from precious GEF support) and all of the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex. However, after further discussions, DNP decided that the focus of this project would be 80% on DPKY, and only 20% on sWEFCOM in 5 key areas. The total area is therefore reduced by about 40%. However, at the same time, this means the project will support much more focused efforts in DPKY, where maximum gains in tiger recovery can be leveraged, as tiger recovery in DPKY is at a much earlier stage than in WEFCOM, and therefore has great potential for growth in numbers. This change to a more intensive focus on DPKY is also logical when reviewing the planned future investments of the key NGOs supporting tiger recovery in Thailand, which are still mostly concentrated in WEFCOM. The additionality of the GEF project, and the complementarity with NGO funding are therefore both maximized by the change in focus.

The project will apply a gender and socially inclusive lens to all project activities, ensuring equal opportunities for both women and men to participate in and benefit from the project. This will be guided by the gender action plan which incorporates gender indicators and requires collection of sex disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating project results. The Gender and Safeguards Specialist will be responsible to implement and monitor this gender action plan, and for capacity building on gender related issues in project activities. Regular assessments will be carried out to ensure effective implementation of gender-sensitive strategies, making necessary adaptations based on ongoing feedback and gender analysis.

Based on the description of the Global Environmental Problem, the associated drivers, related barriers, and their root causes, a Theory of Change (ToC) was developed to help identify and clarify the key actions necessary to successfully address this situation, focusing on levers of change that will lead to the achievement of four inter-linked and inter-dependent outcomes that in turn will deliver defined intermediate impacts and transformation of systems in order to achieve the Project Objective “To effectively manage DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complexes as key landscapes in mainland SE Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger’s historical range and abundance”

while also contributing to the WCD IP Program objective: *“To conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefitting from these natural assets.*

The Project’s Theory of Change (ToC) in Figure 1 describes the systemic approach to achieve the project objective. The ToC addresses clusters of barriers via distinct, but interlinked impact pathways, along which outputs and outcomes result in intermediate and ultimately in higher-level impacts under a set of assumptions. The ToC also demonstrates the integration of the project into the overall WCD IP context.

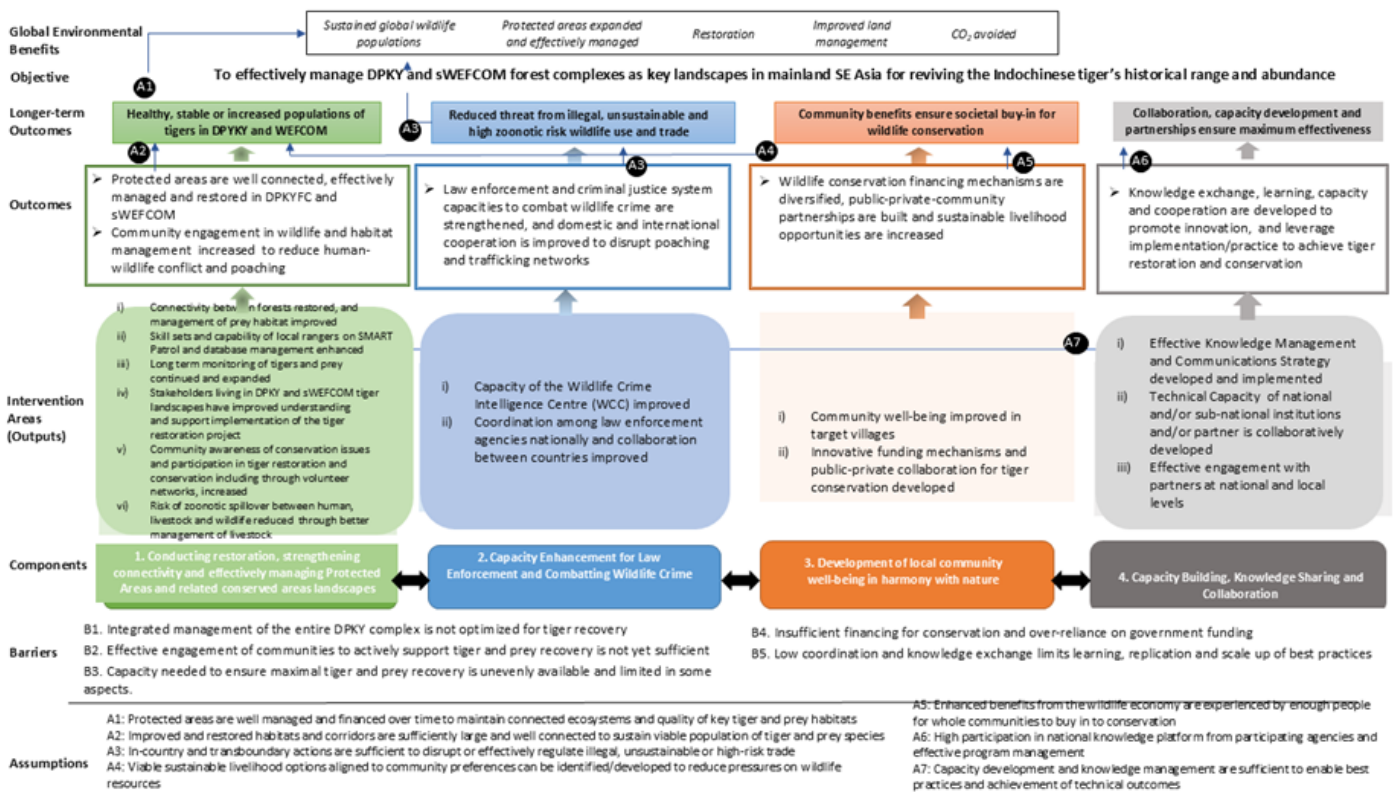


Figure 1: Theory of Change

The project Theory of Change is that:

IF habitats for tigers in target forest complexes are well managed, ecologically well connected and protected; newly developed relevant laws and regulations are effectively implemented; illegal, unsustainable wildlife trade is addressed; risk of zoonotic disease is monitored and mitigated, communities are engaged in having better livelihood options as well as being involved in the conservation of the forest complexes jointly with government, sustainable financing options for forest complex management are available ,

THEN the project will be able to deliver enhanced global environmental benefits for DPKYFC and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes including increased populations of prey and tigers as the apex species, as well as improved ecosystem functioning for nature and people,

BECAUSE the combined interventions through a set of four components, namely: (i) Protected Areas and related Conserved Area landscapes connectivity, restoration and management; (ii) Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and combatting Wildlife Crime; (iii) Development of local communities' well-being in harmony with nature; and (iv) Capacity-Building, knowledge Sharing and Collaboration will lead to enhanced functioning and capacities for integrated management of the forest complexes and improved collaboration at all levels for addressing demand on wildlife .

In response to the barriers, 5 key outcomes and 13 key outputs were identified, together applying three of the four system transformation levers of the GEF-8: financial leverage, multi-stakeholder dialogues, and innovation and learning. The transformation levers also helped to thematically cluster program outputs into 4 inter-linked and inter-dependent components. In particular, the outputs of components 1 and 2 apply the

lever of multi-stakeholder dialogues (between communities, DNP and NGOs regarding livestock management and agricultural transformation; and between different law enforcement agencies regarding wildlife trafficking); component 3 applies financial leverage, and component 4 (as well as some parts of the other three components) applies the lever of innovation and learning. In addition, the outputs and outcome of component 4 will ensure the required knowledge and capacity is available not only to achieve outcomes of components 1, 2 and 3, but also to sustain them over the longer-term. Component 4 will also ensure that lessons learned from previous initiatives of GEF and other development partners are synthesized and shared together with good practices resulting from the implementation of the IP are shared between different landscapes both within and between countries to support their widespread adoption for greater impact and long-term sustainability, while also raising the profile of tiger recovery amongst donors, investors and the public nationally, regionally and globally.

In order to address the first two barriers, and to partially address the third barrier several interventions have been identified and designed that will lead to improved management of the DPKYFC as a whole, together with greater levels of engagement of communities leading to improved situations regarding human-wildlife conflict, poaching of tiger prey species, and risk of zoonotic disease spillover. These interventions include outreach and SBCC activities in targeted communities, management of key habitats, restoration of ecological connectivity and enhanced effectiveness of patrolling and law enforcement. The third barrier is also an issue in relation to addressing illegal wildlife trafficking and will be addressed through targeted capacity building and support for increased collaboration between different law enforcement agencies both domestically and with neighbouring countries. The fourth barrier will be addressed through support to identify and develop additional sources of funding. Different options will be explored including the possibility of a sovereign Tiger Bond at one end of the spectrum through voluntary carbon payments by Thai companies to Corporate Social Responsibility-funded activities.

The final barrier is addressed by development of concerted efforts to improve communications and knowledge management, which will support wider dissemination of case studies, good practices and lessons learned, as well as greater adoption and replication of successful approaches by other tiger landscapes.

The components, outcomes and outputs together with description of the main activities for each output are presented below:

Component 1: Conducting restoration, strengthening connectivity and effectively managing Protected Areas and related conserved areas landscapes

Outcome 1.1: Protected areas are well connected, effectively managed and restored in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM

Output 1.1.1: Connectivity between forests restored, and management of prey habitat improved

This output will be delivered through a number of different interrelated activities.

(A1.1.1.1) Conduct assessment of connectivity between sites and identify priority areas for increasing connectivity. Early in project implementation, overall rapid assessments of connectivity in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM will be conducted from the perspective of priorities for tiger and prey recovery which will involve

preparing action plan and recommendations for strengthening ecological connectivity of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes. This will be based on a combination of methods which could include remote sensing and ground truthing; compilation and review of existing information about tiger and prey distribution and movements; as well as information from SMART patrolling and from camera traps. This will help to identify priority sites to enhance connectivity to support movement of tigers within each complex, as well as appropriate approaches to adaptive management of the area to support tiger and prey recovery which will increase the opportunity/minimize obstacles for tigers to disperse through the landscape, as well as reducing potential human-tiger conflict. The study will also identify priority areas for management of water sources and grasslands, as well as the effectiveness of different agricultural land-use options. It will also identify possibilities for expansion of existing protected areas and/or creation of new protected areas and/or tiger ecological connectivity. This activity may involve contracting a third party such as a university or research institute to conduct the study or alternatively may be carried out by DNP researchers themselves.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

(A1.1.1.2) Restoration of ecological connectivity to improve effectiveness of tiger movement through the complex. Restoration of ecological connectivity to improve effectiveness of tiger movement through the complex may be done through a variety of different approaches. This could include e.g. natural regeneration, enrichment planting in degraded areas, replanting native species in deforested areas and improved management of agricultural land to restore ecosystem connectivity.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

(A1.1.1.3) Conduct assessments of prey species diversity and abundance in DPKY and sWEFCOM to understand the potential for tiger and prey recovery within the complex. Assessments of prey species diversity and abundance will be supported by the project. Surveys will be conducted in DPKY and sWEFCOM to understand the potential for tiger and prey recovery within the complex.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

(A1.1.1.4). Re-introduction and monitoring of prey species. Based on the assessments of the existing prey base in KYNP in A1.1.1.3, the feasibility and necessity of reintroducing prey species to any locations in DPKY and sWEFCOM will be agreed and reintroductions will be carried out. This will involve transportation and introduction of prey species from the wild and not from captive breeding centres.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations such as WWF, WCS and others to be identified

(A1.1.1.5) Active management of habitat features including water sources and grasslands. Active management of habitat features will be undertaken to support increases in prey populations. This includes management of water sources, which will be carried out in priority areas. A specific focus will be on the area connecting Thaplan and Khao Yai to encourage the movement of tigers from Thaplan to Khao Yai. WWF will co-finance this activity in SLPWS.

As part of this activity, management of grasslands as food sources for tiger prey will be carried out in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations such as WWF, WCS and others to be identified

Output 1.1.2: Skill set and capability of local rangers on SMART patrol and database management enhanced

(A1.1.2.1) Develop integrated SMART patrolling approach at the complex level. This activity will support enhancing existing SMART patrolling systems in DPKY and sWEFCOM towards developing an integrated SMART patrolling approach given tiger ranges span multiple SMART patrolling jurisdictions. This will build upon SMART patrolling that is already implemented in all target areas and the national SMART database. The project will organise regular coordination meetings of all the SMART patrols within each of the two landscapes for exchanging information, data and experience. DNP has established a Centre for SMART patrolling Standards Assurance whose reports from the Centre will be used to identify those protected areas in DPKY and sWEFCOM which need additional assistance to meet the national standards, and the form that assistance should take. This activity will also ensure that protocols for data collection on wildlife health monitoring through observed mortality event are also integrated into SMART patrol systems to allow for early detection of possible spread of **diseases such as lumpy skin** from domestic livestock to wildlife (refer to A1.2.2.2 below)

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations such as WWF, WCS and others to be identified

(A1.1.2.2). Develop technology and innovation to support more effective patrolling, sharing and use of information. The project will strengthen SMART patrolling system for DPKYFC and sWEFCOM. The project will also establish a centre at DPKYFC for integrated SMART patrolling at the DPKYFC forest complex level which will facilitate exchange of knowledge, data and information within the forest complex. In addition, the project will support other SMART systems needs for more effective patrolling and law enforcement, helping to address remaining gaps in the SMART systems in both DPKYFC and sWEFCOM, including upgrading of technology and more advanced equipment such as SMART mobiles, real time monitoring equipment and NCAPS cameras.

Scope: DPKYFC and s WEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations such as WWF, WCS and others to be identified

(A1.1.2.3). Support basic equipment needs to complete communications systems, including radio and cell phone coverage. In relation to communications coverage - support will be provided for other equipment such as for radio masts for shortwave radio communication in areas without cell phone signals, especially to support rangers in emergency situations (particularly in DYWS and SLPWS). In addition, the possibility of siting additional cell phone towers to allow more extensive use of NCAPS will also be discussed with cell phone service providers.

Scope: DPKYFC and s WEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations such as WCS, Freeland and others to be identified

Output 1.1.3: Long-term monitoring (LTM) of tiger and prey continued and expanded

(A1.1.3.1). Long-term systematic monitoring of tigers and tiger prey through camera trapping. LTM of tigers and preys is already underway in many PAs by DNP with support from various organisations. The project will build capacity of relevant PA officials on LTM of tigers based on best practice experience in other tiger range countries or even experience from elsewhere in the world related to large mammals. The project will support setting up of additional camera traps to establish LTM in additional areas.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP supported by Panthera, Freeland, WCS, WWF and other organisations

(A1.1.3.2). Long-term systematic monitoring of tigers and tiger prey through satellite collar tracking. In addition, to better understand tiger dispersal and movement through the landscape in DPKY, the project will conduct study on tiger ecology and biological aspects by applying satellite collaring to understand the tiger ecology and their habitats. In addition, tiger behaviour and movement within their habitat will be monitored in DPKY. Cost will include tranquilizer equipment and drugs, cost of collars and costs of satellite data.

Scope: DPKYFC Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

(A1.1.3.3) Enhance effectiveness of DPKY wildlife research station in the role of tiger and prey data centre for the entire complex, and establishment of sub-station. The project will support enhancing effectiveness of Dong Phrayen Khao Yai Wildlife Research Station as centre for DPKYFC and also establish Dong Phrayen Khao Yai research sub-station as tiger and prey data centers for the entire complex. In addition, the project will also support enhancing effective functioning of Khao Nung Rum Wildlife Research Station as tiger and prey data and knowledge centre for sWEFCOM. The project will promote knowledge exchange between these Wildlife Research Stations.

Scope: Dong Phrayen Khao Yai Wildlife Research Station and Khao Nung Rum Wildlife Research Station

Implementer: DNP

Output 1.1.4: Stakeholders living in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes have improved understanding and support implementation of the tiger restoration project

(A 1.1.4.1) Training for PA personnel, PAC members and other stakeholders on tiger conservation. The project will provide trainings for DNP staff, PAC members and other stakeholders on tiger conservation and related issues. The trainings are intended to lead to improved capacity of DNP staff in PA management for tiger conservation. The trainings provided will improve PAC members and stakeholders understanding on tiger conservation. Female staff and PAC members will be given priority to attend the trainings.

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM

Implementer: DNP supported by relevant training related partner organisations

Outcome 1.2 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management increased to reduce human wildlife conflict and poaching activities

Output 1.2.1: Community awareness of conservation issues, and participation in tiger conservation and restoration activities, including through volunteer networks increased

(1.2.1.1). Implement outreach work and SBCC approaches to engage communities in key areas for tiger recovery and develop community tiger conservation volunteer networks. The project will support developing local communities' knowledge and understanding based on Social and Behaviour Change approaches to increase their participation in existing networks (including the monks' network for conservation; the national park protection network; elephant surveillance network). Design of outreach content will also use a 'One Health' approach integrating wildlife, livestock and human health concerns. In addition, the project will establish tiger conservation volunteer networks comprised of local community members in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM to support DNP in tiger landscape management. Outreach work in schools and communities in some key areas for tiger recovery will continue to be supported by Panthera and Freeland. **Male village leaders will be encouraged to advocate women's' participation in activities. Sex-disaggregated participation lists will be prepared. Female only/led discussion groups will promote active and effective participation from women, unhindered by cultural norms. Women will be encouraged to join volunteer networks, and school activities will ensure equal opportunity for girls to participate.**

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex

Implementer: DNP supported by Panthera and Freeland

Output 1.2.2: Risk of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife reduced through better management of livestock

(A1.2.2.1). Develop models of improved livestock management approaches, zoning and agreements with communities. The project will develop improved livestock management approaches, undertake zoning and enter into agreements with villages in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM, monitoring implementation of the agreements and taking follow-up action as needed. This activity will lead to reduction of livestock population in the forest

and enhance tiger habitat. The activity will include engagement with key One Health sector partners, e.g., Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) and the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) as well as the Ministry of Health and the One Health Coordinating Unit for One Health (CUOH), and the National Wildlife Health Centre. Gender responsive considerations in implementing this activity include organizing consultation meetings, workshops, and trainings where women and men can share their perspectives on livestock management; collection of sex-disaggregated data on livestock handling practices and zoonotic risk factors to identify gendered patterns; the inclusion of women leaders or representatives in preparing inclusive livestock management plans; and establishing grievance mechanisms that specifically address gender-based issues.

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP and partner organisations

(A1.2.2.2). Surveillance monitoring, risk mitigation and outbreak control for zoonotic diseases. This activity involves conducting zoonotic diseases outbreak surveillance and planning monitoring activities to prevent and address any potential future outbreaks in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM. This activity will be implemented in close collaboration with relevant line agencies. It will also include use of data from wildlife health monitoring for mortality events which will be conducted by rangers as part of regular SMART patrolling data collection (see A1.1.2.1 above). Approaches will be based on General Guidelines for Surveillance of Diseases, pathogens and Toxic Agents in Free-ranging Wildlife (WOAH, 2024) and will contribute towards development of a national wildlife health surveillance system

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM Forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

COMPONENT 2: Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and Combatting Wildlife Crime

Outcome 2.1 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities to combat wildlife crime are strengthened, and domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks

Output 2.1.1: Capacity of Wildlife Crime Intelligence Centre (WCC) improved

(A2.1.1.1) Support compilation and analysis of all information and intelligence to support effective counter-wildlife trafficking efforts. The project will enhance the ability of the WCC to function as a centre for compilation and analysis of all information and intelligence to support effective counter wildlife trafficking efforts, and to provide analysed information to CITES and enforcement agencies to support necessary action. The important functions of the WCC that will be supported include:

- Acting as the centre for compilation and analysis of information data and intelligence from all relevant wildlife crime agencies and systematically analyse data and collaborate with implementing and other relevant law enforcing units in order to improve effectiveness of law enforcement and crime prevention
- Develop a tiger trade database
- Link information between internal and external agencies

- Conduct systematic analysis of data and provide information to support counter-trafficking operations
- Provide innovative technologies related to addressing wildlife crime
- Develop a database system for wildlife crimes
- Organise trainings for relevant government staff

Scope: WCC

Implementer: DNP

Output 2.1.2: Coordination among law enforcement agencies nationally and collaboration between countries improved

(A2.1.2.1) Support activities of Thailand WEN for exchange of information and increased collaboration in law enforcement amongst different agencies. The project will support activities of Thailand-WEN for exchange of information and increased collaboration in law enforcement amongst the many different agencies involved in addressing wildlife trafficking. The project will support training on tiger conservation and tiger trafficking issues for Thailand-WEN members, including data analysis, investigation techniques and digital forensics; and will support implementation of actions conducted jointly by multiple agencies as well as coordination with various agencies involved in tiger conservation under the “Tiger Task Force” banner. Gender responsive considerations should be identified in the coordination mechanism and law enforcement agencies. This includes inviting women officers’ representation to the meetings. Communications designed to raise awareness about wildlife crime should specifically target both men and women, addressing their unique roles in these crimes (trade and markets for wildlife parts) and their involvement in prevention.

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

(A2.1.2.2). Increase international cooperation amongst WCC, law enforcement agencies and INGOs and develop database of wildlife trade routes focusing on tigers. Additionally, the project will increase international cooperation between WCC, Law Enforcement Agencies and INGOs including coordination with Interpol and strengthening collaboration with neighbouring countries. A database of tiger trade routes will be developed, and the readiness of key border crossings to effectively address wildlife trafficking will be assessed and approaches to pooling resources of different enforcement agencies at border crossings will be promoted. Training will be provided to relevant agencies on data analysis, detection including digital forensics. Gender responsive considerations should be identified in the coordination mechanism and law enforcement agencies. This includes women officers’ participation in the trainings.

Scope: National level and also international

Implementer: DNP and other partner organisations

(A2.1.2.3). Participation in the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWGCWE). Participation in the ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (AWG- CITES and WE) is another mechanism through which collaboration with other countries in the region can be enhanced to address issues related to tiger trade. Gender responsive considerations should be identified in the coordination mechanism and law enforcement agencies. This includes inviting women officers' representation to the meetings.

Scope: ASEAN level

Implementer: DNP

(A2.1.2.4) Engagement with zoos to support tiger conservation efforts. The project will also support engagement with private zoos in Thailand to ensure that zoos are complying with the relevant regulations, have the required capacity to implement the regulations and are monitoring through annual meetings for potential trafficking related incidents. This will involve developing agreements with zoos and improving the system for registering births and deaths of captive tigers. This will be led by DNP Wildlife Conservation Division.

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

COMPONENT 3: Development of Local Community Well-being in Harmony with Nature
Outcome 3.1: Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, public-private-community partnerships are built and sustainable livelihood opportunities are increased

Output 3.1.1: Community well-being improved in target villages

(A3.1.1.1). Develop activities to provide additional income and reduce direct reliance on the forest (e.g. ecotourism), particularly targeting women, youth and ethnic groups. The project will support livelihood options development activities to provide additional income and reduce direct reliance on the forest such as eco-tourism – particularly targeting women, youth, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, supporting local products and livelihood groups. These activities will be carried out in 27 villages in DPKYFC in the context of being a World Heritage site and 15 villages in sWEFCOM involving relevant sectoral and regulatory institutions. This will lead to additional income for target communities through development of models including activities related to targeting former hunters to become guides and also activities specifically targeting women. The project will conduct community interest and readiness assessment in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM to identify the communities interested in adopting environmentally friendly income generating options as well as potential for 5 livelihood options in each tiger landscape. The project will conduct training for these 5 options and subsequently establish financing facilities for funding these community led environmentally friendly livelihood options which will prioritise women beneficiaries.

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complex

Implementer: DNP

(A3.1.1.2). Develop village models of sustainable land management and use of renewable resources that support tiger conservation. The project will introduce and develop sustainable land-use plans and enhanced efficiency of land management in areas designated under Article 64 in the National Parks Act, and Article 121 in the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act 2019, including through agrobiodiversity/agroecology and agroforestry approaches, or other forms of regenerative agriculture, as well as supporting sustainable use of seasonally renewable resources under Article 65 of the National Parks Act. The project will conduct community interest and readiness assessment in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM to identify the communities interested in adopting environmentally friendly income generating options as well as potential 5 livelihood options in each tiger landscape. The project will conduct training for these 5 options and subsequently establish financing facilities for funding these community led environmentally friendly livelihood options which will prioritise women beneficiaries.

Scope: All of DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complex

Implementer: DNP

Output 3.1.2: Innovative funding mechanisms and public-private collaboration for tiger conservation developed

A3.1.2.1). Assess suitability and promote opportunities for carbon financing, tiger bonds and other financing mechanisms, in close collaboration with other projects. The project will undertake comprehensive assessment to determine innovative appropriate financing instruments for supporting implementation of Thailand Tiger Action Plan including other existing mechanisms/ facilities related to natural capital and nature-based solutions. This could include debt linked instruments such as bonds as well as non-debt-based instruments such as carbon credits, biodiversity credits, payment for ecosystem services, among others. Subsequently the project will identify activities related to financing tiger landscape conservation to be potentially supported by relevant funders including multilateral development banks such as the World Bank, GEF Non-Grant Instrument and private sector. **Gender responsive considerations should be identified under any innovative funding mechanisms and public-private collaboration to be developed. Gender-responsive budgeting should be applied, to ensure that women's needs and roles are taken into account. Potential impact investors will be engaged to mobilize investment towards activities benefiting women. Equal participation of women leaders and representatives in partnership negotiations should be ensured.**

Scope: All of DPKYFC and WEFCOM forest complex

Implementer: DNP

COMPONENT 4: Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration

Outcome 4.1: Knowledge exchange, learning, capacity, and cooperation are developed to promote innovation and leverage implementation/practice to achieve tiger restoration and conservation

Output 4.1.1: Effective Knowledge Management Systems and Communications Strategy developed and implemented

(A4.1.1.1). Develop overall Project Communications and KM Strategy. The project will develop a project specific communications and knowledge management strategy and plan through a consultative process with all relevant stakeholders including local and international organisations and individuals working on tiger landscape conservation. **Equal opportunities should be provided for female participation in this consultative process.** The gender-positive communication strategy will be tailored with specific messaging for various audiences including local communities, local government, local foundations, policy makers, private sector, etc. This will be developed and implemented by communications and knowledge management specialists who will support the PMU.

This will include developing a National Tiger Conservation and Recovery Campaign targeted at the public at large specifically youth using digital platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, Tiktok and other relevant platforms and involving celebrities as tiger ambassadors. Campaign messages should be tested for resonance with focal groups of both women and men.

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

(A4.1.1.2) Knowledge exchange program on tiger and prey restoration activities, experiences and lessons learned, at the national and regional levels, including workshops and. exchange visits. This project activity relates to knowledge exchange programmes that are both local as well as international. Firstly, annual Tiger Days knowledge. Secondly, the project will support international exchange programmes of DNP officials including being facilitated by **the WCD IP** and other partners to twin tiger landscapes as appropriate. **Equal opportunities will be provided for women to participate in these twinning activities.**

Scope: National level and tiger range countries

Implementer: DNP and other partner organisations such as WWF, WCS, Panthera, IUCN

(A4.1.1.3) Develop National Tiger Conservation Digital Platform and share knowledge products (case studies, short videos, articles, etc.) on key activities with other protected areas important for tiger conservation (e.g. PK-NN complex and KK Complex). A national Tiger Conservation Digital Knowledge Platform will be established as a repository for all tiger related information and research reports, as well as case study reports, short videos, short stories and articles produced **by the project. Produce communications materials and disseminate project learnings on key thematic issues (e.g. gender inclusion) through national, regional and global knowledge sharing platforms/ campaigns.**

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

Output 4.1.2: Technical capacity of national and/or sub-national institutions and/or partners is collaboratively developed.

(A4.1.2.1). Enhance management standards of PAs through application of METT. The project activity will explore options for enhancing management standards of tiger landscapes, through application of METT and/or other assessments. This will be implemented through recruitment of consultants and provision of trainings.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complex

Implementer: DNP

A4.1.2.2) Scaling-up the Regional Tiger Conservation Training Centre (RTCT) lead on capacity-building for tiger conservation. This activity will support Scaling-up the Regional Tiger Conservation Training Centre (RTCT) as the lead institution for conducting capacity-building for tiger conservation. The centre will provide training for PA personnel, PAC members and other stakeholders on tiger conservation and recovery related issues, supported by the project for both DPKY and sWEFCOM. Sex-disaggregated information on the number of trainees should be compiled. This will include the development of a number of different training curricula for park chiefs and park staff, including:

- (i) Management of protected areas with tigers
- (ii) METT and other assessment tools.
- (iii) SMART patrol and NCAPS.
- (iv) Techniques for tiger and prey monitoring.
- (v) Investigation techniques related to preventing wildlife crime and collection and management of evidence.
- (vi) Working with communities related to Articles 64 of National Park Act, 2019 and Article 121 of the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act 2019.
- (vii) Any further training needs identified during implementation.

Scope: RTCT

Implementer: DNP

(A4.1.2.3) Training on assessment methods for tiger surveys and monitoring. This activity will focus on implementing the training programmes based on the training curricula developed under A 4.1.2.2 related to tiger and prey monitoring. Where there are female rangers/researchers they should be given priority to join the training.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

(A.4.1.2.4.) Training on SMART mobile and NCAPS. This activity will involve implementing the training programmes based on the training curricula developed under A 4.1.2.2 related to SMART patrol **and rooted in the SMART Competencies developed by the SMART Coalition.** The objective of these trainings is to enhance SMART patrolling at the forest complex level and also enhance relevant capacity of the forest complex centres. **This will** also include protocols for wildlife health monitoring through collection of information on mortality events, and elements to ensure biosecurity of rangers contacting wildlife parts/carcasses or live animals because of confiscation activities: Where there are female rangers/researchers they should be given priority to join the training.

Scope: DPKYFC and sWEFCOM forest complex level

Implementer: DNP

Output 4.1.3: Effective engagement with partners at national and local levels

(A4.1.3.1): Convene regular meetings between DNP and all partners (including NGOs supporting different PAs) to share and exchange information, ideas, approaches and lessons learned. The project will support convening of regular annual meeting between DNP and all partners to share and exchange information, ideas, approaches and lessons learned, etc. **Gender responsive considerations should be identified in the coordination mechanism, including prioritizing the participation of female representatives of partner organizations.**

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

(A4.1.3.2) Convene Biennial Tiger Conference for DNP and partners, project PSC members, donors, media, etc. Biennial Tiger Conference will be organised for DNP, scientific experts, partners, project PSC members, donors, etc. to discuss scientific aspects of tiger landscape conservation, discuss any new technologies developed for tiger and prey monitoring, wildlife crime prevention, among others. It will also be an opportunity for researchers and technical specialists to present papers on their tiger-related work. Emphasis will be given to the involvement of women, both as presenters and as participants, **and gender-disaggregated information on the number of participants will be compiled.**

Scope: National level

Implementer: DNP

(A4.1.3.3) Share and exchange information with the IP team at the WB and GEF. The PMU (especially the NPC) will regularly share and exchange information with the IP team at the WB and GEF. This will include sharing of reports and knowledge products produced by the project; participation in regional coordination calls and on-line meetings with the IP team and in-person participation in regional and global events organized by the GWP/WCD IP including the annual GWP Conference (participation costs for two people to attend for five days each year will be included in the budget), thematic or regional events, and twinning events. PMU team members will also participate in the GWP's annual knowledge needs survey as well as other thematic surveys.

Scope: GWP/WCD level

Implementer: DNP

The four outcomes (with their respective outputs and activities) taken together will naturally result in the following positive intermediate effects:

- *Nature:* populations of tigers and their prey are increased and forest connectivity in large landscapes is enhanced; threats to tigers from illegal wildlife trafficking are reduced
- *People:* Communities gain livelihood benefits synergistic with tiger conservation outcomes
- *Climate:* climate benefits enhanced through restoration of forests and regenerative agriculture

Under the assumption that the delivery of outcomes and resulting intermediate impacts will not be derailed by unforeseen natural disasters, diseases, conflict, or other disruptions, (as described in the section on future scenarios) B under Section A, then the project will ultimately contribute to providing global environmental benefits for human livelihood sustainability, including (i) globally significant biodiversity conserved, (ii) protected areas effectively managed, (iii) forests restored and ecological connectivity increased; (iv) management of agricultural land improved (v) carbon stocks in agricultural and forest lands enhanced, and (iv) improved provision of ecosystem goods & services.

Ultimately Global Environmental Benefits will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, particularly targets under SDG 13 Life on Land, SDG 15 Climate change. At the same time, the project will ultimately provide a direct contribution to the achievement of the KM-GBF targets, particularly 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 19 and 23.

The Project's Theory of Change is fully aligned with the global program, including through a largely mirrored results-based framework structure.

The cross-cutting themes of stakeholder engagement, communication, capacity development, technical support, knowledge management, safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation are primarily integrated between the Project and the Global WCD IP through their respective Component 4. The Global Programme will organize Communities of Practice, workshops and trainings, as well as other South-South exchange events supporting effective capacity development and exchange of knowledge. The ToC through Component 4 will ensure that the Project will be able to effectively benefit from the programmatic approach by contributing to and taking part in these initiatives. The collection, synthesis, exchange, and dissemination of knowledge is explicitly reflected in the ToC of the Thailand Project. This Output will collect best practices, and synthesize lessons learnt relevant at different scales and collate these experiences at the national level, sharing it locally, nationally and globally (through the WCD IP).

The Project's success hinges largely on making available and developing institutional capacities relevant to the achievement of the Project's targets. These include technical capacities, which to a substantial extent are in place, as well as capacities related to social aspects including multi-stakeholder processes, conflict resolution, participatory processes, social inclusion, safeguards, and others that need to be built. In terms

of technical capacities, the design ensures optimal utilization of these through partnerships with relevant government and non-government organizations, filling capacity gaps, particularly related to cross-cutting social issues.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

- a. Executing Agency (EA): DNP will act as the Executing Agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Implementing Partner Agreement signed with IUCN. As Executing Agency (EA) of the project, DNP is responsible and accountable to IUCN for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with IUCN and GEF policy requirements. DNP is also responsible for contracting, coordination with Project Partners, particularly other Government of Thailand organizations, and coordination of the delivery of cofinancing by the Government of Thailand. DNP will second the National Project Director (NPD) to the Project responsible for coordinating all project activities and stakeholders, supervising, and guiding the National Project Coordinator (NPC, see below) on government policies and priorities. DNP will also establish the Project Management Unit (PMU) for day-to-day project implementation. Apart from execution, DNP will implement project outputs and activities within its core mandate (refer to Annex B Workplan) and enter contractual arrangements with Project Partners and Service Providers for the implementation of other outputs and activities (refer to Annex D Budget). Any transboundary work will be supported by DNP.'s Division of Foreign Affairs.

- b. GEF Agency: As the responsible GEF Agency, IUCN will provide oversight and supervision to project execution ensuring consistency with GEF and IUCN standards, policies, and procedures, and maintaining accountability towards the GEF through standardized reporting. IUCN's roles, to be primarily performed by the IUCN Thailand Country Office with oversight from Portfolio Manager Asia and Oceania – Multilateral Finance (GEF, GCF) are:
 1. Assess Executing Agency's technical support needs and fiduciary standards.
 2. Transfers of funds, as applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the **Implementing Partner Agreement (IPA)**.
 3. Administer the portion of project GEF funds for conducting independent Mid Term Review and Terminal Review of the project which has been agreed with the EA in advance. These funds will be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures of IUCN.
 4. Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned.

5. Oversee project implementation and expenditure in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, **Implementing Partner Agreement** and other rules and procedures of IUCN.
6. Review, discuss with the EA, and approve the project progress and financial reports, as detailed in the IPA and its annexes, undertaking and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation and oversight of the project.
7. Review and give clearance for the EA's procurement plans.
8. Review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the PCU for key project positions and services to be financed by GEF resources
9. Conduct at least one supervision mission per year.
10. Monitor implementation of the plan for social and environmental safeguards, in accordance with the IUCN Environmental and Social Safeguards.
11. Trigger additional reviews, audits and/or evaluations, as necessary.
12. Organize and complete monitoring, assessment, assurance activities and evaluation of the Project.
13. Provide comments to the TORs for the mid-term and final evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the evaluation team; participate in the mid-term workshop with all key project stakeholders, development of an eventual agreed adjustment plan in project execution approach and supervise its implementation; participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as relevant. Contribute to the follow-up to recommendations on how to insure sustainability of project outputs and results after the end of the project.
14. Initiate joint review meetings with the EA to agree on the resolution of findings and to document the lessons learned.
15. Report on project progress to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report; and provide consolidated financial reports to the GEF Trustee.

Financial management in relation to the GEF resources directly managed by IUCN will be carried out in accordance with IUCN's rules and procedures. The EA is accountable to IUCN for achieving the agreed project results and for the effective use of resources made available by IUCN. Financial management and reporting for the funds transferred to the EA will be done by the EA in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of IUCN and the provisions of the signed Implementing Partner Agreement (IPA). The administration by the EA of the funds received from IUCN shall be carried out under its own financial regulations, rules and procedures, which shall provide adequate controls to ensure that the funds received, are properly administered and expended. The Executing Agency shall maintain the account in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards.

Financial Records. EA shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the project's GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. The EA shall maintain books and records that are accurate, complete and up to date. The EA's books and records will clearly identify all Fund Transfers received by the EA as well as disbursements made by the EA under the IPA, including the amount of any unspent funds and interest accrued.

Financial Reports. The EA will prepare the financial reports in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of IUCN and the provisions of the signed IPA involving quarterly financial report. IUCN will review and approve request for funds and financial reports of the OP. Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will include both IUCN- and OP-managed resources, will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the IUCN Finance Division.

EA shall prepare quarterly (or at least six-months) project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows: i) Details of project expenditures on outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with Project Budget as at 30 June and 31 December each year; ii) Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component and outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with the Project Budget; iii) A final statement of account reflecting actual final expenditures under the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

Audit. The project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in IUCN financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and IUCN. Specific provisions for auditing the EA managed funds will be included in the signed Implementing Partner Agreement (IPA). During implementation, assurance activities are organized by IUCN to determine whether the progress has been made and whether funds transferred to the Executing Agency were used for their intended purpose, in accordance with the work plan and relevant rules and regulations. This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits on the resources received from IUCN.

- c. Project Steering Committee: The Project will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC), mandated to provide operational directions and strategic guidance to the Project, including policy-level decision-making, the review and approval of workplans, budgets and staff and consultant appointments, as well as strategic stakeholder coordination and the delivery of cofinancing. The NPD will convene PSC meetings and chair them, whereas the National Project Coordinator (NPC) will prepare the agenda, act as Member Secretary taking the minutes and disseminating resolutions. PSC members will include the NPC; the NPD (in representation of the DNP National Level); representatives of DNP and partner organizations, including DNP HQ, one DNP Regional Offices, five DNP PA Superintendents, one Protected Area Committee (PAC) member representing local communities from each of the five PAs. IUCN Thailand office will participate as an observer without voting rights. The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies, responsible for: (i) technically overseeing activities in their sector;

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- (ii) ensuring a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project;
- (iii) facilitating coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and
- (iv) facilitating the provision of co-financing to the project. The PSC will meet bi-annually, of which the first meeting may be virtual (ideally May or June), whereas the second meeting will be an in-person meeting (ideally early to mid-December), also used for annual work planning and budgeting.
- d. Tiger Technical Committee: The TTC will be a platform that will be constituted by DNP to provide technical oversight, guidance, and support to project implementation and be chaired by a senior DNP expert.
- e. Project Management Unit: DNP establishes the Project Management Unit (PMU) within its premises, charged with day-to-day project implementation comprising of full-time National Project Coordinator (NPC), finance assistant and administrative assistant and part-time gender and safeguards and monitoring and evaluation specialists. The PMU is supervised by the National Project Director (NPD) and the National Project Manager (NPM), senior officials of DNP as cofinancing.
- f. Project partners: In May 2024, DNP has signed an MoU with the NGOs Freeland, Panthera, WCS, WWF and ZSL regarding working together on tiger conservation and recovery. DNP also collaborates closely with the Seub Nakhasathien Foundation. All protected areas in sWEFCOM and DPKY have established and functioning Protected Area Advisory Committees (PACs) which provide a platform for local stakeholder engagement in management of the protected area. Considering all the above, it is anticipated that the project will be able to work effectively within existing frameworks and will not need to put in place any new frameworks, policies and governance structures.

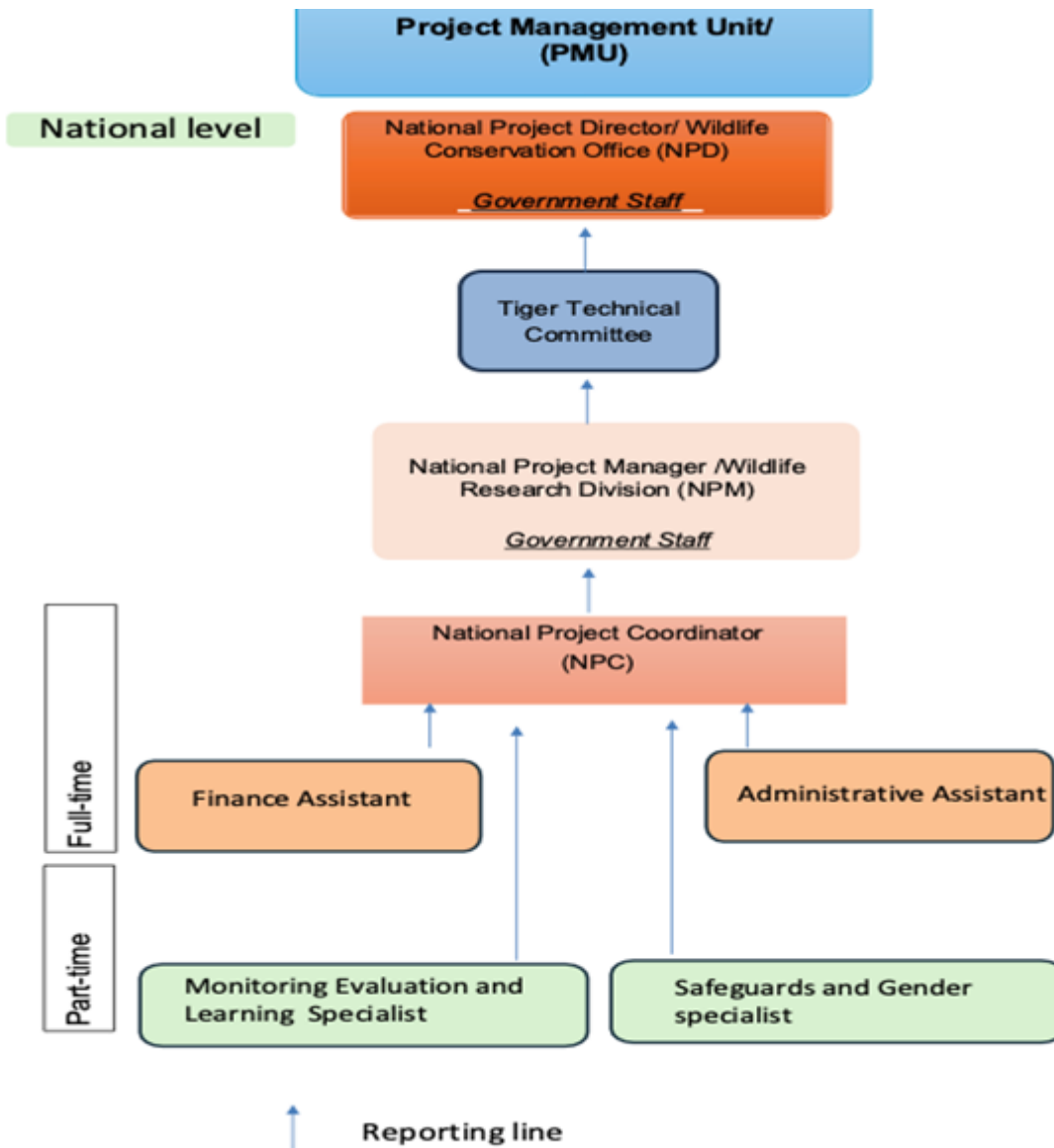


Figure 1. project staff reporting structure

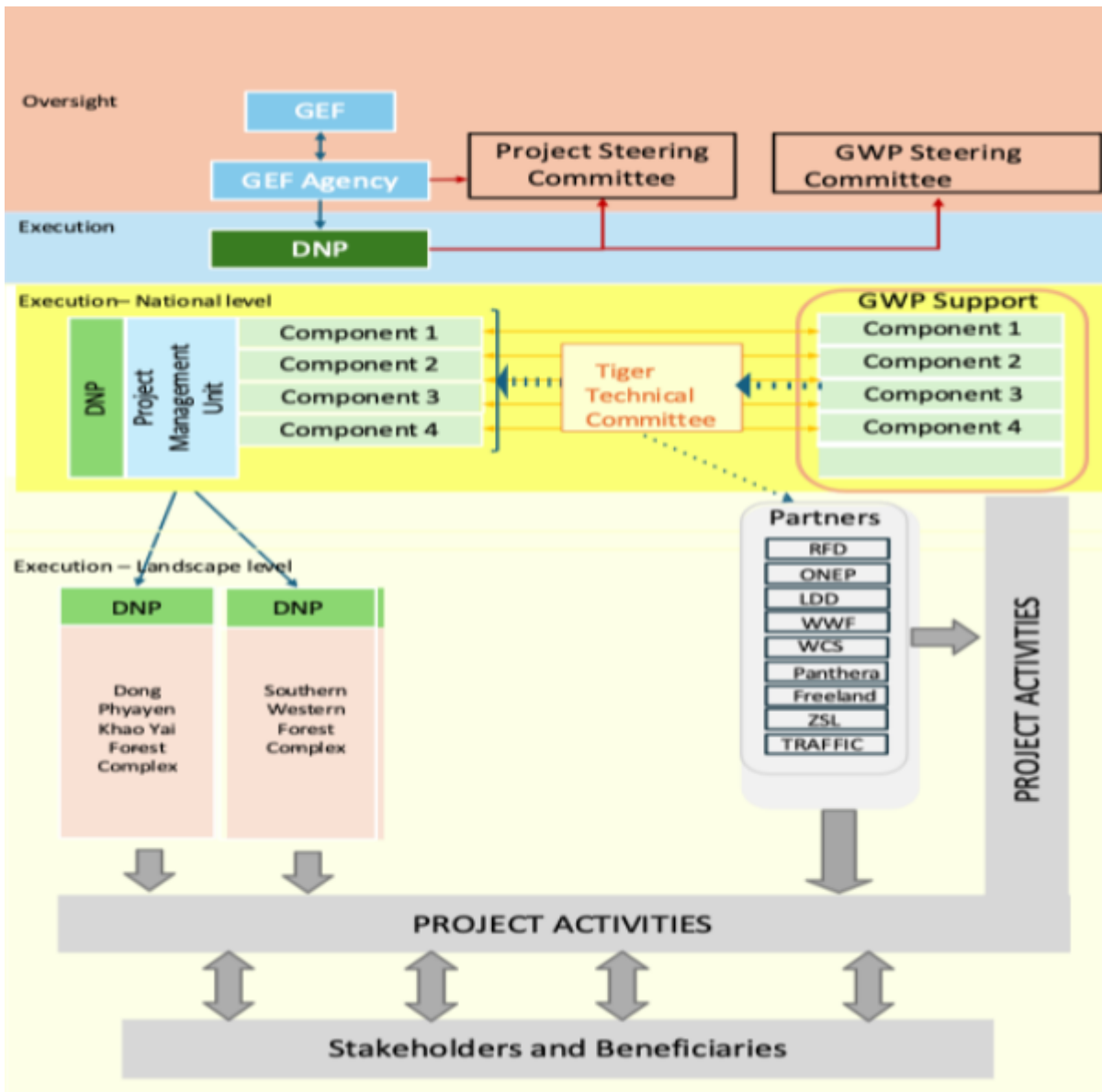


Figure 2. Project organogram

Notes to the figure:

- Project Steering Committee to be composed of representatives of the Executing Agencies (DNP), Delivery Partners and beneficiary representatives.
- Project Technical Tiger Committee to be composed of nominated technical subject matter experts of DNP and Implementing Partners.

Abbreviations: DNP (Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thailand); GWP (Global Wildlife Program); LDD (Land Development Department); ONEP (Office of National Environmental policy and Planning); TRAFFIC (Trade Records Analysis of Fauna and Flora in Commerce); WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society; WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature); ZSL (Zoological Society of London).

Stakeholder engagement

The engagement of multiple stakeholders is essential to ensure success of tiger recovery. In addition to the primary role of DNP, several other identified stakeholders will be very important for successful tiger recovery. Of course, the villagers themselves, are key stakeholders in the target areas. Within the community, women, youth, members of different ethnic groups and other vulnerable people may need to be given special consideration. Several other government agencies- identified specifically below - will also need to play important roles. Efforts to improve management of agricultural lands and livestock will need to be assisted by district and provincial agriculture, livestock and land development agencies. Efforts to develop alternative livelihoods will need to be supported by provincial and district community development agencies; while community education and behaviour change communications will have to be assisted by teachers and the primary education district office. Some of the support for tiger survey and monitoring, SMART patrolling, community outreach and livelihood development will also be provided through the ongoing and future efforts of several NGOs – Freeland, Panthera, Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, WCS and WWF.

Local Community stakeholder Engagement in Project Preparation

From initial interviews with the superintendent of each protected area, the number of important villages for management of the area was identified, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2: Important communities in 5 target PAs of DPKY FC

Protected Area	No. of important villages	Ethnicity	Total Population Size	Population size (HH/pax)
Khao Yai National Park	52	Thai	N/A	1,298 people have 1,650 plots inside the PA covering 10,118 rai in Prachinburi and 928 plots covering 6,265 rai in Saraburi.
Thap Lan National Park	66	Thai	39,057	11 villages with 1,497 people have 2,026 plots inside the PA covering 20,604 rai
Pang Sida National Park	10	Thai	N/A	79 people have 97 plots covering 1,063 rai inside the PA
Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary	16	Thai	N/A	860 people have 1,095 plots covering 10,157 rai inside the PA
TaPhraya National Park	4	Thai	N/A	249 people have 290 plots covering 3,034 rai inside the PA

To provide an understanding of the status and conditions of these communities, short profiles of 10 sample communities in three provinces living in or adjacent to TL NP, DYWS and PS NP are provided below (*as reported by the respective community heads during stakeholder meeting held on 26-27 November 2024*).

The size of these communities' ranges from 157 to 450 households with 598 to 1,080 inhabitants. Almost all of them have access to mains electricity, water supply, and have schools and health centres in the village. A small number of households in each village are recognized as being very poor as perceived by the village head and/or villagers interviewed. They all have easy access to their respective district centre, with maximum travel time up to one hour. Agriculture is by far the most important source of livelihood, with most farmers growing annual cash crops with cassava the most important and then corn. Growing rubber, fruit trees and raising livestock are also important but not to the same extent. Only one village identified paddy rice, and one village hill rice as

major sources of livelihood for their community. Most villages identified very little difference between sources of livelihood for women and men, although one village indicated collection of NTFPs as a major source of livelihood for women but not for men. In general, the villages reported limited importance of hunting, fishing and collecting NTFPs to their livelihoods, with only one village identifying NTFPs, one village identifying hunting of small animals and two villages identifying fishing as somewhat important to their livelihoods. Daily wage labour is still an important source of livelihood for many people in many of these villages. In general, the communities seem to have rather limited interactions with the PA authorities, three of them reported some PA outreach work in their schools, one reported PA personnel joining village meetings, one has involvement in the Protected Areas Committee (PAC), and one participates in volunteer networks. Eight of the 10 villages reported human-wildlife conflicts, especially elephants and gaur causing significant damage to their crops on a regular basis. Two of the communities reported land tenure conflict issues.

Ban Bu Sai, Thai Samakee, Wang Nam Khieo, Nakhon Ratchasima (an important village for Thaplan National Park)

The village consists of 338 households with 1,080 people (550 women). Only 4 households are considered very poor. Located outside the PA, 4 km from the boundary, which is accessed on foot by villagers. The village lies about 8km from the district center and the journey takes about 20 minutes. Most houses have mains electricity (although 40 do not) as well as water supply, and the village has a school, clinic and market. Growing cassava and corn, and wage labour are the most important livelihoods, with rubber and livestock somewhat less important. Collecting NTFPs, fishing and hunting small animals are all of very limited importance for livelihoods. Improving village roads, extending electricity to all households, and water supply for irrigation were identified as the main development needs. The PA conducts some outreach and education work in the local school, and the villagers have some activities for tree planting and tree ordination. The village has problems with both elephants and guar damaging their crops.

Ban Klong Sai Thai Samakee, Wang Nam Khieo, Nakhon Ratchasima (an important village for Thaplan National Park)

The village consists of 285 households with 520 people (240 women). 10 households are considered very poor. The village is located 4km outside the PA, accessed on foot, and 15km from the district centre, a journey taking 30 minutes. The village has mains electricity and water supply, school and market. Cassava, fruit trees and corn are the most important livelihoods with livestock and rubber somewhat less important. Collecting NTFPs, fishing and hunting small animals are all of very limited importance for livelihoods. Providing homestay accommodation and guiding tourists are an important source of income for some people. There is no outreach from the PA in the community. There are problems with elephants and guar destroying crops, and there are some land tenure issues with a number of court cases involving villagers' land.

Ban Souksomboon, Thai Samakee, Wang Nam Khieo, Nakhon Ratchasima (an important village for Thaplan National Park)

The village includes 434 households with 849 people (424 women) situated on the boundary of the PA, 15km/20 minutes from the district centre. Hill rice, cassava, maize, fruit trees and timber trees were identified as important sources of livelihood. Livestock raising, collecting NTFPs, fishing and hunting small animals are of limited importance for livelihoods. Providing accommodation and tourist services, as well as employment working for companies are all somewhat important livelihoods in this community. There is also an organic

farming community enterprise. There are human wildlife conflict issues with elephants and guar damaging corn and cassava crops, and land tenure issues.

Ban Taling Chan, Jorakay Hin, Konburi, Nakhon Ratchasima (an important village for Thaplan National Park)

The village consists of 157 households with 598 people (395 women) of which 10 families are considered very poor. Situated outside the PA about 5km from the boundary, about 38km/hour from the district center. The PA can be accessed by motorbike and pick-up. Paddy rice and growing cassava are the main livelihoods, followed by hill rice, corn, livestock and collection of NTFPs. Rubber, fruit trees, timber trees and fishing/collection of aquatic species, are all reasonably important. Development issues were identified as development of roads, cleanliness of tourism attractions, and too many mosquitoes. The PA conducts outreach activities in the school. Human wildlife conflict is very small, not really an issue and there are no land tenure issues.

Ban Sap Charoen, Banrath, Seung San, Nakhon Ratchasima (an important village for Thaplan National Park).

The village consist of 244 households with 990 people (490 female), with 15 families considered as very poor. Thew village is located outside the PA, 18km/20 minutes from the district center. The village has mains electricity and water supply, school, health center and market. Growing cassava is the most important source of livelihood followed by wage labor, then corn and rubber. All other sources of livelihood are of minimal importance. Villagers participate in volunteer networks and are represented on the PA PAC. PA personnel conduct outreach activities in the village. Human wildlife conflict is limited.

Ban Klong Pladuk Lai, Thug Po, Nadee, Prachinburi (an important village for Thaplan National Park).

The village consists of 450 households with 1,006 inhabitants (506 women) the village has partial mains electricity supply, water supply, a primary school but no market. It is 17km from the district centre, a journey that takes about 20 minutes. Growing cassava, rubber farming, fruit trees and growing timber trees were all identified as of high importance for livelihoods. PA personnel sometimes participate in village meetings and some villages participate in volunteer networks. There is both human wildlife conflict and land-tenure conflict in the community.

Ban Dong Yai Pattana, Khok Mamuang, Pakham, Buriram.

The village consists of 220 households with 986 people (495 women) and is located inside the protected area (Dong Yai) about 20km/30 minutes from the district centre. 30 families are considered to be very poor. The village has electricity, water and a school, but no health center or market. Growing cassava is the most important livelihood followed by corn, rubber, fruit trees, paddy rice and livestock all of slightly lower importance than cassava. Employment by the government and by private companies is also an important source of livelihood for this community. The main development issues the community is facing are illegal drugs, insufficient agricultural land, and lack of agricultural water supply. Elephants are frequently damaging their crops.

Ban Sap Yai, Khok Mamuang, Pakham, Buriram (an important village for Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary).

The village consists of 274 households with 998 people (499 female), located inside the protected area and 20km/30 minutes from the district center. The village has mains electricity and water supply as well as a school but no health center or market. Cassava farming, tree plantations (which could be eucalyptus or other fast-growing preferably native species) and livestock farming are the main livelihoods followed by paddy rice, growing corn and rubber, as well as being a merchant. The community has received some training on community forest conservation and on the importance of the protected area. There are problems with elephants destroying crops, but no problems with land tenure.

Ban Khok Mai Daeng Houa Krasang, Houtamnop, Pakham, Buriram (an important village for Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary).

The village consists of 167 households with 730 inhabitants (420 female) of which 20 families are considered to be very poor. The village is located outside the PA, 5km from the boundary and 13km/30 minutes from the district center. Cassava and daily wage labor are the most important sources of livelihood, followed by paddy cultivation, hill rice cultivation, rubber farming, collection of NTFPs and hunting of small animals. The village has a problem with elephants destroying crops, but no land tenure issues.

Ban Sap Pradu, Houtamnop, Pakham, Buriram (an important village for Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary)

The village has 200 households with 850 people (430 female) and 20 families considered as very poor. The village is located about 5km outside the PA and 13km/30 minutes from the district center. It has mains electricity and water supply, a school and a health center but no market. Collection of NTFPs, daily wage labor, merchant and working for a company are the most important types of livelihoods for women, while all types of farming, fishing, and tourism related livelihoods were all identified as very important for men. The village has a problem with elephants destroying crops.

Community Consultations:

In the five protected areas of DPKY, priority/target villages were identified. The importance of these villages was considered in relation to management challenges for tiger recovery, as follows:

1. Village located inside the PA in an area important for tigers.
2. Village located in a corridor area between neighbouring protected areas where tigers must pass through to move from one PA to the other.
3. Villagers involved in hunting wildlife (including tiger prey).
4. Villagers letting livestock roam freely in the forest.
5. Village experiencing human-tiger conflict.
6. Village experiencing human-elephant conflict.

7. Others (NTFP collection, illegal logging).

Invitations were provided to 31 villages to meet with the PPG consultant team, and representatives of 21 of these villages met with the team as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Villagers participating in discussions in DPKY

Province/ District	Sub-district	Village Name	Female	Male	Total
Nakhon Ratchasima /Konburi	Lampiek	Nong Sai	0	0	0
		Nong Khae Sai	0	0	0
		Mai Lampiak	1	0	1
		Prong Sanuan	0	0	0
	Konburi	Konburi	1	1	2
Nakhon Ratchasima / Saengsang	Sra Takien	Santisuk	0	0	0
		Santi Nimit	0	0	0
	Ban Rasorn	Mai Tandawan	1	1	2
		Sap Charoen	4	5	9
	Non somboon	Danlakor	1	0	1
	Ban Rath	Ban Rath	7	8	15
Nakhon Ratchasima /Wang Nam Khieo	Saisamakee	Suksomboon	0	5	5
		Busai	3	2	5
		Wang Meud	1	1	2
		Klong sai	0	1	1
	Udomsap	Chomplu	0	0	0
	Jorakae hin	Ban Taling Chan	6	3	9
Prachinburi/ Na Di	Buprahom	Tung Faek	0	0	0
		Thaplan	6	1	7
		Klong pladuk lai	0	2	2
		Km.80	0	0	0
Sa Kaeo/ Ta Phraya	Tapparat	Klong Yang	1	1	2
Buriram/ Non Din Daeng	Lamnangrong	Nong Bon	0	0	0
Buriram/ Pakham	Hu Tamnob	Khok Mai Daeng Hua	0	1	1
		Krasang	0	2	2
		Sap Pradu	0	0	0
	Khok Mamuang	Ban Neurn Thong	0	0	0
		Ban Kap Yai	0	0	0
		Ban Yai Pattana	0	1	1
		Ban Sap Yai	0	1	1
	Ban Mai	0	1	1	
	Nong Prue	1	0	1	
	Unidentified	9	7	16	
TOTAL			42	44	86

Almost all of them have access to main electricity, water supply, and have schools and health centres in the village. A small number of households in each village were identified as being very poor as perceived by the village head and/or villagers interviewed during the rapid rural appraisal conducted by the PPG team. All have easy access to their respective district centres. Agriculture is by far the most important source of livelihood, with most farmers growing annual cash crops with cassava the most important and then corn. Growing rubber, fruit trees and raising livestock are also important but not to the same extent. Paddy rice and hill rice are more limited as major sources of livelihood. Most villages identified very little difference between sources of livelihood for women and men, although one village indicated collection of NTFPs as a major source of livelihood for women but not for men. In general, the villages reported limited importance of hunting, fishing and collecting NTFPs to their livelihoods. Daily wage labour is still an important source of livelihood for many people in many of these villages. In general, the communities seem to have rather limited interactions with the PA authorities, only one reported involvement in the PAC, and one participates in volunteer networks. Many villages reported human-wildlife conflicts, especially elephants and gaur causing significant damage to their crops on a regular basis.

In sWEFCOM, the number of important villages for management of each protected area was identified, used on discussions with the superintendents, in the same way as for DPKY. The results are shown in table 4.

TABLE 4: Important communities in 5 target PAs of sWEFCOM

Protected Area	# of Important villages	Ethnicity	Total Population Size (households/pax)	Land holding inside the Protected Area (rai) ^{[1]²}
KSRNP	32	4 mixed Thai and Karen; 1 mixed Thai-Karen-Lao; 28 Thai	11,605 HH, 27,790 people	2,943 people have 4,424 plots covering 79,237 rai inside the PA
ERWNP	12	Thai	3,641HH; 11,691people	811 people have 1,141 plots covering 10,127 rai inside the PA
SLPWS	22	Thai	??	1,105 people have 1,876 plots covering 23, 989 rai inside the PA 3,369 people total?
CRSNP	2	Thai	1,617 people	150 people have 2,018 plots covering 2,585 rai inside the PA
SSWNHA	6	Thai and Karen	3,583 people in 3 villages (data not available for other 3)	All villages outside the PA

From this overall list, 15 priority/target villages were selected and the PPG consultant team recommended issuing invitations to those identified in table 5.

TABLE 5: VILLAGERS RECOMMENDED TO BE INVITED FOR DISCUSSIONS IN sWEFCOM

	Sub-district	Village Name	Village	Farmers	Livestock	NTFP collectors	Livelihood groups	Youth	Total

Distri ct			Hea d		herde rs				
Srisa wat Distri ct	Na suan	Ban Ong Lu Moo 3	1	2	2			2	7
	Khao Joke	Ban Deen Dok Moo 1	1	2	2			2	7
		Ban Kriang Krai Moo 3	1	2			2	2	7
		Ban Sam Lang-Ban Ta Lamyai Moo 4	1	2			2	2	7
		Ban Khao Lek Moo 5	1	2			2	2	7
		Nam Phou	1	2			2	2	
	Mae Krabu ng	Ban Plai Dinsaw Moo 5	1	2	2	2		2	9
	Ta Krada n	Ban Bon KhaoKaeng Kriang Moo 3	1	2	2	2		2	9
Thon g Pha Phu m Distri ct	Sahak orn Niko m sub- distric t	Ban Sapan Lao	1	2			2	2	7
		Ban Huai Som Jit	1	2			2	2	7
Nong Prue Distri ct	Nong Preu sub- distric t	Ban Krapromsong kham	1	2			2	2	7
		Ban Wai Yang	1	2			2	2	7
		Ban Pong Chang	1	2			2	2	7
Bo Ploi Distri ct	Nong Ree sub- distric t	Ban Hin Dat Tong	1	2			2	2	7
	Nong Ree sub-	Lam-i-su	1	2			2	2	7

	distric t								
Total			15	30	8	4	22	30	10 9

However, no consultations were held with these communities.

Planned engagement with stakeholders during project implementaiton

The role of each main stakeholder group and the approach to involving them in the project, are identified in table 6.

Table 6: PROJECT ROLE AND Means of engagement for different stakeholder groups

No	Stakeholder Group/ (type of Organization)	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
1	Heads of target villages (Village administration)	Discussion, negotiation and agreement of activities to be conducted in the village, and/or requiring involvement of villagers in project activities. Possible involvement in PAC meetings.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
2	Farmers in target villages (individuals)	Involvement in activities to improve management of agricultural land to enhance ecological connectivity in tiger migration corridor areas. Beneficiaries of assistance provided. Involvement in outreach and engagement activities implemented by the protected area. Potential participation in conservation volunteer networks.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans, including SBCC approaches to change farming behaviour.
3	Livestock herders in target villages (individuals)	Involvement in discussions, negotiation and agreement with PA authorities to reduce free-ranging livestock inside the PAs over agreed timeframes; recipients of assistance to improve livestock management and health. Potential participation in conservation volunteer networks.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans, including SBCC approaches to change livestock husbandry practices.
4	NTFP collectors in target villages (individuals)	Involvement in discussions, negotiation and agreement with PA authorities to reduce unsustainable harvest of NTFPs and collect NTFPs in agreed locations, periods and amounts. Agreement to refrain from hunting wildlife while	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the

		collecting NTFPs. Potential participation in conservation volunteer networks.	KM and Communications Plans, including SBCC approaches to change NTFP collection behaviour if required.
5	Wildlife poachers in target villages (individuals)	Target for PA outreach and engagement activities to encourage behaviour change. Potential beneficiaries of tourism livelihood development activities, whereby reformed poachers can be trained as forest guides. Potential participation in conservation volunteer networks.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans, including SBCC approaches to change poaching behaviour.
6	Youth in target villages (individuals)	Target for PA outreach and engagement activities. Potential participation in conservation volunteer networks.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
7	Women in target villages (individuals)	Target beneficiaries for livelihood support activities.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
8	Ethnic groups in target villages (individuals)	Target beneficiaries for livelihood support activities.	FPIC process and other ESMP related activities; village meetings; outreach materials; village level activities of project. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
9	Teachers in primary schools in target villages (government employees)	Working together with PA authorities and NGOs to develop conservation outreach and education activities for schools in target villages	Meetings to discuss integrating forest and tiger conservation aspects into teaching; development of supporting materials; implementation of activities. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
10	Teachers in secondary school at District Level (government employees)	Working together with PA authorities and NGOs to develop conservation outreach and education activities for schools and youth in target villages	Meetings to discuss integrating forest and tiger conservation aspects into teaching; development of supporting materials; implementation of activities. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.

11	Non-formal education centres staff (government employees)	Working together with PA authorities and NGOs to develop conservation outreach and education activities for youth and adults in target villages	Meetings to discuss integrating forest and tiger conservation aspects into teaching; development of supporting materials; implementation of activities. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
12	Education Regional Offices covering target districts (government agency)	Working together with PA authorities and NGOs to develop conservation outreach and education activities for schools and youth in target villages	Meetings to discuss integrating forest and tiger conservation aspects into teaching; development of supporting materials; implementation of activities. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
13	District Livestock Offices in target districts (government agency)	Working together with PA authorities to improve livestock husbandry and enhance disease surveillance in target communities	Involve in design and implementation of activities to improve livestock husbandry and enhance disease surveillance. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
14	District Agriculture Offices in target districts (government agency)	Working together with PA authorities to support improved agricultural systems in target villages	Design and implementation of activities to support improved agricultural systems. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
15	District Community Development Offices in target districts (government agency)	Working together with PA authorities to support livelihood development in target villages	Involve in design and implementation of activities to develop alternative income. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
16	Land Development Department Centres covering target districts	Working together with PA authorities to support land management in target villages	Involve in design and implementation of activities to improve land management. Specific communications and KM products as determined in the KM and Communications Plans.
17	Protected Area Advisory Committee members (individuals sitting on committees established under mandate of protected areas)	Participation in PAC meetings. Recipients of training.	Involve in training on tiger recover and conservation and related issues. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.

18	Freeland (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
19	Panthera (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
20	Seub Nakhasathien Foundation (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
21	WCS (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
22	WWF (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
23	ZSL (NGO)	Collaborate with DNP on tiger recovery activities as agreed under 5-year MoU signed with DNP	Participation in TAG and/or PSC meetings; regular meetings with DNP; contribution to project reporting. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
24	Private Sector (private companies and trade associations)	Potential investors	Discussions on potential financial mechanisms to support tiger recovery and forest restoration. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
25	Other donors (Government Aid Agencies)	Target audiences for specific communications; sharing of lessons learned and good practices.	Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.

26	Targeted segments of Thai public (Individuals)	Target audiences for specific communications	Specific communications as identified in the Communications Plan.
27	WCD IP WB Team (team members)	Coordination, advice and technical support to child projects under the IP. Sharing of good practices and lessons learned	Regular updates from PMU, sharing of reports and other project information; Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.
28	GEF Secretariat	Review and approval of reports, sharing of good practices and lessons learned.	Regular updates from PMU, reports and other project information. Specific communications and KM products as identified in the KM and Communications Plans.

[1] 6.25 rai = 1 hectare

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

No, the GEF agency will not play an execution role

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will focus on thematic synergies, replicating best practices and on magnifying impact to achieve transformational change. Three mechanisms will be used to achieve this:

- Existing MoU with NGO partners

Regular meetings will be held under the existing MoU, allowing the sharing and exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices developed through this project as well as other projects and activities of the partner NGOs both within Thailand and elsewhere. This on the one hand equip DNP with the necessary knowledge to extend approaches to other tiger landscapes in different parts of the country; and at the same time will motivate NGOs to continue to develop new and additional support projects to build on the existing work

- Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Technical Advisory Group (TAG)

In addition to their specified roles within the project, meetings of these committees will in addition provide opportunities similar to those described for meetings under the MoU above. TAG and PSC members will take project lessons and good practices back to their own agencies and build on them as appropriate.

- Knowledge Management (KM) and Communications

The KM and Communications work of the project will help inform key development partners, donors and potential private sector investors about the successes of the project, and the opportunities for additional investments which will help to grow the project impacts and support transformation of systems (integrated management of individual protected areas in forest complexes; agricultural systems., etc).

Specific interventions and activities that the project will collaborate with that can be foreseen at this time are listed below:

- GEF-8 Indo-Malaya Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program Thailand country project “Forest for Life” with FAO as GEF Agency and DNP as Executing Agency. Cooperation will relate to developing alternative financing for conservation activities, as well as sharing of approaches, experiences and best practices related to improving agricultural land use, improving livelihoods and restoring ecological connectivity in landscapes.
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) Program Regional Action Plan (KYNP is an AHP). Khao Yai’s AHP status provides an opportunity to showcase the activities and results of the project to a wider regional PA management and wildlife conservation audience, including through hosting of regional events and trainings at the Khao Yai training centre. At the same time, the AHP programme will provide lessons learned and good practices from other AHPs – including those which are also home to tigers in Malaysia and Indonesia, which may benefit the project
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) cooperation with Cambodia on transboundary PA and biodiversity landscape management, upcoming MoU with Laos to reduce illegal wildlife trade and to improve cooperation on forestry. Transboundary collaboration will focus on addressing transboundary forest and wildlife crime, and managing transboundary forests between the Eastern portion of DPKY, and Cambodia.
- Ongoing Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool (SMART) patrol and Network Centric Anti-Poaching System (NCAPS) management to monitor and improve law enforcement and to respond to forest disturbances in near real-time, as committed in the agreed workplan under the MoU signed with DNP
- Freeland ongoing and future planned support for tiger survey and monitoring, SMART, NCAPS and Community Outreach in several of the target areas in both sWEFCOM and DPKFFC, as committed in the agreed workplan under the MoU signed with DNP

- Panthera ongoing and future planned support for tiger monitoring, community engagement and facilities/equipment provision in several PAs in sWEFCOM, as committed in the agreed workplan under the Mou signed with DNP
- Seub Nakasathien Foundation (SNF) ongoing and future planned support for community engagement in WEFCOM. This will focus on improving livelihoods and land management in communities in sWEFCOM
- UNDP – Fiscal Policy Research Institute work towards development of a Tiger Bond in Thailand.

A summary of the number of different activities that will be supported by each NGO under the MoU with DNP is provided in table 7.

TABLE 7: NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES TO BE SUPPORTED BY EACH NGO IN EACH THEMATIC AREA

NGO	PA Management activities	Survey and research activities	Outreach, communications and campaign activities	Capacity Development activities	Total
WWF	11	6	5	9	31
WCS	18	5	5	7	35
ZSL	4	5	8	5	22
Pathera	20	15	4	6	45
FREELAND	17	0	5	8	30
TOTAL	70	31	27	35	163

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1576000	953500	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
1576000	953500	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Chaloem Rattanakosin National Park		National Park	6,000.00	6,000.00			85.00		
Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary	317233	Strict Nature Reserve	32,000.00	32,000.00			81.00		
Erawan National Park	933	National Park	55,000.00	55,000.00			85.00		
Khao Laem National Park	18446	National Park	150,000.00						
Khao Paeng Ma Non-Hunting Area		Habitat/Species Management Area		800.00			87.00		
Khao Yai National Park	927	National Park	217,000.00	217,000.00			89.00		
Kheun Srinagarindra National Park		National Park		153,200.00			81.00		
Klong Lan National Park	7468	National Park	30,000.00						
Lam Khlong Ngu National Park		National Park	67,000.00						
Lam Nang Rong Non-		Habitat/Species		1,300.00			71.00		

Hunting Area		Management Area							
Mewong National Park	19669	National Park	89,000.00						
Pa Khao Phu Luang Non-Hunting Area		Habitat/Species Management Area		23,200.00			90.00		
Pang Sida National Park	2037	National Park	84,000.00	84,000.00			94.00		
Phu Toei National Park	312946	National Park	32,000.00						
Sai Yok National Park	4003	National Park	50,000.00						
Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary	1414	Strict Nature Reserve	86,000.00	86,000.00			79.00		
Si Sawat Non-Hunting Area		Habitat/Species Management Area	12,000.00	12,000.00			60.00		
Ta Phraya National Park	312943	National Park	59,000.00	59,000.00			81.00		
Thaplan National Park	8040	National Park	224,000.00	224,000.00			84.00		
Thong Pha Phum National Park	313011	National Park	124,000.00						
Um Phang Wildlife Sanctuary	31259	Wilderness Area	259,000.00						

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	45,000	11,000		
Male	45,000	11,000		
Total	90,000	22,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

CI 1: The project will strengthen management effectiveness in 5 PAs in sWEFCOM, and 8 PAs in DPKYFC, which together cover 953,500 hectares. This will include SMART patrols, tiger and prey monitoring using standard protocols, extensive community engagement to remove domestic cattle from key tiger habitats, improving livestock management, and reducing risk of human-

wildlife conflict and disease transmission. This is different from the total of 18 protected areas covering 1,576,000ha identified in the PIF. This initial estimate was based on assuming the project would support activities in all of the Western Forest Complex (excluding the TYN-HKK core which benefited from precious GEF support) and all of the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex. However, after further discussions (subsequent to approval of the PIF), it was decided that the main focus of this project would be 80% on DPKY, and only 20% on sWEFCOM in 5 key areas. The total area is therefore reduced by about 40% - however, at the same time this means the project will support much more focused efforts in DPKY, where maximum gains in tiger recovery can be leveraged, as tiger recovery in DPKY is at a much earlier stage than in WEFCOM, and therefore has great potential for growth in numbers. This change to a more intensive focus on DPKY is also logical when reviewing the planned future investments of the key NGOs supporting tiger recovery in Thailand, which are still mostly concentrated in WEFCOM. The additionality of the GEF project, and the complementarity with NGO funding are therefore both maximized by the change in focus.

TABLE 9: CALCULATION FOR CI 1:

Southern WEFCOM

Erawan National Park	55,000	
Chaloem Rattanakosin National Park	6,000	
Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary	86,000	
Sri Sawat Non-Hunting Wildlife Area	12,000	
Sri Nakarin National Park	153,200	
Total Southern WEFCOM	312,200	

Focal protected areas in DPKYFC

Kao Yai National Park	217,000	
Thap Lan National Park	224,000	
Ta Phraya National Park	59,000	
Pang Sida National Park	84,000	
Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary	32,000	
Pa Khao Phu Luang Non-Hunting Area	23,200	
Lam Nang Rong Non-Hunting Area	1,300	
Khao Pheng Ma Non-Hunting Area	800	
Total DPKYFC	641,300	
Total sWEFCOM + DP-KY	953,500	

CI 11: 148 and 143 villages are important for the management of DPKY and sWEFCOM respectively. The combined population of these 291 villages is estimated around 250,000 people (125,000 women). Of these, 27 villages associated with DPKY and having an estimated population of 22,000 people (11,000 women) have been selected as target villages, whose populations will benefit from the project in some ways. While the PIF included an estimate of 90,000 people, at that time specific target communities for different activities had not yet been identified. As these have now been identified more clearly, a more robust estimate can be provided of people who will benefit in measurable ways. At the same time, the larger population of almost 250,000 people will benefit indirectly from the improved management of the two forest complexes which will sustain or improve the ecological services they provide (including important watershed values. Therefore, direct beneficiaries will be 22,000 (11,000 female). And indirect beneficiaries will be 250,000 (125,000 female).

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Within the project lifetime climate change impacts on tiger habitats will not lead to substantial changes but may have impacts on productivity of agricultural production in some target villages, which may create some economic hardship. The project will support improved land use in village lands within the forest complexes, supporting more resilient and regenerative forms of agriculture, as well as additional sources of income through e.g. adding values to local products through processing and better marketing, etc. The project will increase ecological connectivity within the landscape improving the ability for tigers to move through and use a greater portion of the forest complex
Environmental and Social	High	Many communities in and around DPKY are already suffering damage and losses as a result of elephants marauding in their crop fields. While there are some ongoing efforts to address this, the problem is only growing as elephant numbers continue to swell. Questions are being asked as to why money is being spent on tigers while local people are still suffering because of elephants; and whether or not they will experience similar conflicts with tigers in the future if tiger recovery efforts are successful. While the project is about tigers, not elephants, it will be difficult to engage these communities to support tiger recovery efforts, unless their confidence can be increased that DNP will have a long-term plan to deal with the elephant situation and can provide assurances that tiger recovery will not lead to similar losses of income and endangerment of life in the future. The project therefore needs to be part of the process to dialogue and explore solutions to these issues, including improving loss compensation mechanisms in the medium term.
Political and Governance	Low	Thailand has a stable political situation and well-developed governance systems with clear laws, policies and institutional responsibilities. However in some parts of northern Thaplan National Park there is a long existing situation regarding the location of many villages (including an entire sub-district with all its government offices, schools, etc) being included inside the park boundary as they were relocated and there by the army decades ago as part of the efforts to reduce the influence of communists in Thailand at that time, but don't have legal rights to the land they live and farm on. This may affect the willingness of some villagers in this area to support the project activities. There is little that the project can do directly to address this situation, but through its knowledge management and communications work, the project can at least

		increase understanding and awareness of the situation, and dialogue based on the real situation on the ground.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological	Low	The project has been designed with significant national stakeholder consultations and expert inputs and review and is based on lessons learned from previous GEF and related projects on tiger conservation in Thailand. Project design will be reviewed in the inception period implementation will be guided by the Project Steering Committee, with inputs from the TTC
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	DNP has significant institutional capacity for most areas of implementation Some specialised activities for which DNP does not have capacity will be outsourced to consultants. Capacity building of DNP and partners in specialized areas is also a major element of the project
Fiduciary	Low	DNP has a well developed financial management system and handles annual government budgets of hundreds of millions of dollars each year. They also have decades of experience with GEF projects. IUCN will maintain financial oversight of the project. Financial reports will be delivered on a regular basis and audits will be conducted.
Stakeholder	Low	The engagement of local community stakeholders in project design has been limited to representatives of about 13 communities in DPKY, and none in sWEFCOM. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for the project to define stakeholder roles and responsibilities at all stages of the project cycle, and the ability of project-level interventions to deliver transformational change. The gender action plan and SEP will ensure that the stakeholder processes are gender sensitive and socially inclusive, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism will ensure that risks and discrimination can be reported and addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. More extensive local stakeholder consultation and free prior informed consent (FPIC) processes need to be conducted in the project inception period.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The overall risk rating was calculated as the mean of the individual risk category ratings

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

GEF-8 Strategy alignment:

The project objective is fully aligned with all four goals of the GEF-8 ToC, particularly “Natural capital, nature-based solutions and ecosystem services underpin transformation of target systems” and “Incentives and improved policy promote innovations and behaviour change for sustainability and resilience in target systems” (GEF/R.08/28, pp. 15). The project objective will be achieved through five key outcomes that are broadly aligned with three of the four levers for systems transformation described in the GEF-8 strategy.^{[1]³}

Additionally, the project addresses cross-cutting themes identified in the GEF-8 ToC, including nature-based solutions, gender responsive approaches, resilience, private sector engagement, behaviour change, and environmental security. Ultimately, the project contributes to strengthening the participation, and benefit reaping of local communities (including women, youth and different ethnic groups whose involvement is mainstreamed, including through robust safeguards systems). Nature Based Solutions (NbS) is addressed through restoration of ecosystem connectivity, and regenerative agriculture in tiger corridor areas. mainly relying on forest dynamics and ecosystem-based adaptation as part of land use planning.

GEF Focal area and MEA alignment:

The project focuses primarily on the GEF Focal Area of biodiversity, as informed by MEA Guidance. (CBD: KMGBF; and the Sustainable Development Goals (particularly SDG # 15: Life on Land).

Biodiversity

The project will result in major biodiversity benefits, particularly recovery of globally important tiger populations as well as enhancement of the habitat and connectivity value of large forest ecosystems (forest complexes), based on approaches which involve collaboration between multiple societal actors including a number of government agencies, NGOs and local communities that prioritizes the well-being benefits for women and vulnerable groups.

The project contributes directly to GEF-8 Biodiversity Objectives 1 and 3 as follows:

- *BD Objective 1: To improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems*
 - Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of Protected Area Systems (Component 2)

This tiger and landscape recovery project focuses on two large forest landscapes – DPKY and WEFKOM which are critical for the survival and recovery of tigers as well as many other endangered large mammals, while also providing significant ecosystem service benefits for communities living in and around the forest complexes.

The project will support more integrated management approaches and will build necessary capacities to enable this to happen.

- *BD Objective 3: to increase mobilization of domestic resources for biodiversity.*

Objective three of the strategy aims to help countries mobilize domestic resources through the development and implementation of biodiversity finance plans. Thai government spending on protected areas is already significant – and on a per hectare basis is similar to that of many western developed countries. However, involvement of the private sector is limited, and development of more innovative financing mechanisms including carbon financing, payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity bonds, etc. are not well developed. The project will assist in supporting mechanisms for improved engagement of the private sector, and application of alternative means of financing.

The project outcomes contribute to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) Goals and Targets as presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11: PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO THE KMGBF TARGETS

KMGBF Target	Content of the target	Project contribution
2	Focuses on restoring at least 30% of degraded ecosystems by 2030 (primary target)	The project will enhance ecological connectivity within large, forested landscapes
3	Aims to effectively conserve and manage 30% of earth's land and oceans by 2030 (primary target)	The project will improve management of two large forest complexes
4	Aims to halt species extinction, protect genetic diversity and manage human-wildlife conflicts (primary target)	The project will recover tiger populations and engage local people in wildlife management
5 and 9	The targets are to ensure sustainable safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species (5); and to manage wild species sustainably to benefit people (9) (secondary target)	The project will work with target communities inside the protected areas to promote sustainable harvest of seasonally renewable natural resources in identified areas in line with the national park and wildlife conservation laws
10	The target emphasises ensuring that lands and waters used for sustainable production, including agriculture are managed in a way that promotes biodiversity and reduces its loss. (secondary target)	The project will support more sustainable agriculture in target communities which makes the landscape more favourable for tigers
19	Mobilise \$200 billion/year for biodiversity from all sources (secondary target)	The project will assess feasibility of different financing mechanisms and facilitate increased investment in the two forest complexes
20	Strengthen capacity building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity (secondary target)	The project will support capacity building of protected area personnel and local communities
21	Ensure that knowledge is available and accessible to guide biodiversity action (secondary target)	The project will produce a range of knowledge products and disseminate to key target audiences, as well as organizing knowledge exchange events and study visits

23	Ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action (secondary target)	The project will use a gender lens to identify gender considerations and select gender-responsive options for all activities.
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WCD IP alignment

The project is fully in line with the WCD IP objective and closely mirrors many of the outcomes and outputs of the IP, as shown in table below 12.

TABLE 12: ALIGNMENT OF THE PROJECT TO THE WCD IP

Component/Result	WCD IP	This project
Objective	To conserve wildlife and landscapes to maximize global environmental benefits and ensure that countries and communities are benefiting from these natural assets	To effectively manage DPKY and sWEFCOM forest complexes as key landscapes in mainland SE Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger's historical range and abundance
Component 1	Coexistence of people and wildlife across connected habitats	Conducting restoration, strengthening connectivity and effectively managing Protected Areas and related conserved areas landscapes
Outcome	Healthy, increased or stable populations of threatened wildlife	1.1 Protected areas are well connected, are effectively managed and restored in DPKY and WEFCOM 1.2 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased to reduce poaching and human-wildlife conflict
Outputs	1.1 Protected and conserved areas and other wildlife habitats	1.1.1 Assessments and pilot restoration activities

	are well connected, effectively managed and restored	<p>contribute to strengthened connectivity</p> <p>1.1.3 Long term monitoring of tigers and prey</p> <p>1.1.4 Understanding and support for project implementation of key stakeholders</p>
	1.2 Threats to wildlife from poaching and other illegal activities in landscapes and seascapes are reduced	1.1.2 Skill set and capability of rangers on SMART Patrol and database enhanced
	1.3 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management is increased	1.2.1 Increased community awareness and participation, volunteer networks;
	1.4 Human-wildlife conflict is reduced	1.2.1 Increased community awareness and participation, volunteer networks;
	1.5 Ecosystem-based interfaces for zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife are better managed	1.2.2 Reduced risk of zoonotic spillover through better management of livestock
Component 2	Illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade	Capacity Enhancement for Law Enforcement and Combatting Wildlife Crime
Outcome	Reduced threat from illegal, unsustainable and high zoonotic risk wildlife use and trade	Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities to combat wildlife crime are strengthened
Outputs	2.2 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities are developed to combat wildlife crime	2.1.1 Capacity of the Wildlife Crime Intelligence Centre (WCC) improved
	2.3 Domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks	2.1.2 Coordination amongst enforcement agencies nationally and collaboration with neighbouring countries improved

Component 3	Wildlife for prosperity	Development of local community well-being in harmony with nature
Outcome	Community benefits ensure societal buy-in for wildlife conservation	3.1 Partnership between public sector, private sector and communities developed to sustain livelihoods and diversify nature-based financing mechanisms.
Outputs	3.2 Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, and public-private-community partnerships built	3.1.2 Innovative funding and public-private- community collaboration for tiger conservation developed
	3.3 Land and resource tenure and access in wildlife landscapes and seascapes are improved	3.1.1 Community well-being improved in target villages
	3.5 Sustainable livelihoods are increased and diversified, especially for women, youth and socially marginalized groups	3.1 Community well-being improved in target villages
Component 4	Coordination and knowledge Exchange for transformational Impact	Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing and Collaboration
Outcome	Collaboration, capacity development and partnerships ensure maximum effectiveness	4.1 Knowledge exchange, learning, capacity and cooperation are developed to promoted innovation, and leverage implementation/practice to achieve tiger restoration and conservation
Results	4.1 Knowledge generation, exchange and learning enable	4.1.1 Effective Knowledge Management and

	replication and scale up of best practices	Communications systems developed and implemented
	4.2 Technical capacity of national and sub-national institutions and partners is collaboratively developed 4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships	4.1.2 Technical Capacity of national/sub-national institutions collaboratively developed
	4.3 Collective impact is maximized through strategic partnerships	4.1.3 Effective engagement with partners at local and national levels

International commitments:

The project is additionally in line with and contributing to other international commitments, as follows:

UNFCCC:

- NDC: mitigation target: 20% unconditional emission reduction by 2030, adaptation: climate-adapted biodiversity management.^{[2]4}
- NAP: enhanced PA conservation, designation of the Environmentally Protected Areas outside PAs.^{[3]5}

UNCCD:

- Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN): increased forest cover including through community forestry

Global/regional/transboundary fora:

- Thailand – Cambodia Transboundary Protected Area MoU^{[4]6}
- IUCN Asia Protected Area Partnership^{[5]7}
- Ongoing CITES implementation and registration

Alignment to IUCN Strategic framework

To deliver on their mission toward a just world that values and conserves nature, IUCN’s work in Asia builds on their niche as the world's authority on biodiversity conservation, environmental governance, and nature-based solutions. IUCN in Asia is involved in over 100 projects, including initiatives in large ecosystems

extending beyond shared borders of two or more countries. The regional portfolio covers 5 program areas and 3 strategic themes. The project contributes to IUCN's Forest program area which includes effective management of forest protected areas; as well as promoting forest landscape restoration. The project will also align with IUCN's Nature 2030 Framework.

National policies, strategies, legal and regulatory framework

The project is in line with and helps to contribute to the implementation of:

- National Forest Policy 2019

In 2019, during the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021), Thailand reaffirmed the goal originally put forth in a 1985 policy declaration of maintaining at least 40% of the country's total area as forests and changed the goal to 25% conservation forests and 15% economic forests. Thailand's forest management policy focuses on enhancing participation at the local level while balancing the environmental, social and economic benefits of utilization of forest resources with the impact on ecosystem services. In line with this policy, the project will contribute to improved management of protected areas in two of Thailand's most important forest complexes and will be based on engagement with local stakeholders in key communities in the landscape, including providing support for them to develop more sustainable use of farmland and other natural forest resources within the forest complexes.

- National Park Act 2019

The project is aligned with Chapters 1 and 2 of the National Park Act 2019 with reference to strengthening connectivity and integrated management of tiger landscapes.

Critical elements of the Act that differs from the previous National Park Act 1961 include Articles 64 and 65 referring to people who have been living inside and/or using non timber forest product resources of the national parks. A related cabinet resolution of 30 June 1998 enabled communities to present their case and provide evidence on inhabiting areas within the boundaries of national parks before 1998. DNP together with relevant agencies through Committees developed guidelines, criteria and methodologies such as use of geospatial data, aerial photography to identify the settlements prior to 1998 within the boundaries of national parks. In relation to this the project will support implementation of Article 64 in terms of undertaking sustainable land use mapping to reduce dependency on natural resources and reduce the impact of livestock on natural resources of national parks within DPKY and sWEFCOM. The project will also support sustainable use of non-timber forest products and medicinal and aromatic plants as identified under Article 65.

- Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act 2019

The project is aligned with Article 39 as it supports expanding tiger landscapes. The expanded tiger landscapes boundaries will require endorsement/approval by the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Committee chaired by the Honourable Minister of Environment and Natural Resources.

The project aligns with the relevant Chapters 4 and 6 related to wildlife sanctuaries and non-hunting areas respectively in terms of supporting the strengthening connectivity and integrated management of the tiger landscapes.

In addition, the project will support implementation of Article 57 which mirrors Article 65 of the National Park Act 2019 and Article 121 which mirrors Article 64 of the National Park Act 2019.

- Thailand Tiger Action Plan 2022-2032

Thailand Tiger Action Plan 2022-2034 identifies 7 strategic areas, 13 objectives and 43 activities that incorporate a landscape approach. This project will support many key activities identified in this plan, particularly in DPKYFC, identified as the second most important complex for tigers in Thailand, as well as in sWEFCOM, where challenges still remain to be addressed to ensure the recovery centred on the TYN-HKK World Heritage Site continues to expand into other parts of WEFCOM. Activities in sWEFCOM will largely be funded by NGO co-financing as well as the government's regular budget.

Financing is identified as one of the key pillars for Thailand to make further progress in recovering the population of tigers through protection and restoration of tiger landscapes. While the population of tigers in Thailand is concentrated in protected areas, protecting them also requires conservation of the surrounding areas taking a landscape approach and aligning financing ambitions – both in terms of long financing duration and large financing size – for implementation. Historically, most tiger projects were funded through government budgets, complemented by support from international NGOs and donor grants. However, these traditional financing sources, although critically important, are unlikely to bridge the future financing gaps required for tiger landscape conservation. The project will play a role in unlocking new sources of private sector financing through innovative instruments to help close the financing gap.

[1] financial leverage, innovation and learning, and multi-stakeholder dialogues

[2] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Thailand%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>

[3] <http://t-plat.deqp.go.th/en/nap-0-en/nap-en-main/>

[4] Also refer to Section IV -

[5] <https://www.asiaprotectedareaspartnership.org/>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) No

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B “Child project description”?

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

We confirm that the project will generate considerable socio-economic benefits. In specific, Outcome 3.1 and Output 3.11 will focus on improving sustainable livelihoods as well as providing income generating activities to communities

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,394,970.00	215,547.00	2,610,517.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	887,026.00	79,832.00	966,858.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	798,323.00	71,849.00	870,172.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	295,675.00	26,611.00	322,286.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						4,375,994.00	393,839.00	4,769,833.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 13499

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	82,095.00	7,388.00	89,483.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	30,405.00	2,737.00	33,142.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	27,365.00	2,462.00	29,827.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	10,135.00	912.00	11,047.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	13,499.00	163,499.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,700,000.00
IUCN	GET	Thailand	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					3,700,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Wildlife IP	GET	4,375,994.00	55214486
Total Project Cost		4,375,994.00	55,214,486.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15656618
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	27136456
Civil Society Organization	Panthera	Grant	Investment mobilized	1324109
Civil Society Organization	Freeland Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	303483
Civil Society Organization	Wildlife Conservation Society	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2591540
GEF Agency	WWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3670000
GEF Agency	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	2195883
Civil Society Organization	Zoological Society of London	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	798594

Civil Organization	Society	Seub Nakhasathien Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	641167
Recipient Government	Country	Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	896636
Total Co-financing					55,214,486.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

1. DNP: The DNP investment mobilized cofinancing refers to parallel public/government financing for DNP's ongoing activities and initiatives.

2 Panthera: The investment mobilised cofinancing relates to parallel projects funded by Rainforest Trust, Fondation Segre and USFWS RCTF

3. ZSL: The investment mobilised is from two parallel projects: A. UK Pact Country Funds financed 'Financing a Nature-Positive and Socially Inclusive Climate Transition for Thailand' project; B. WildCats Conservation Alliance funded 'Intelligence Response for Combatting Tiger and Wildlife Crime' project

4. IUCN: The investment mobilised includes the KfW funded tiger project in Western Forest Complex and other parallel initiatives

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	2/4/2025	Janie Rioux		janie.rioux@iucn.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Jatuporn Buruspat	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Royal Thai Government	3/30/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Objective/Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target(s)	Source of verification	Assumptions / Risks
Project Objective: To effectively manage DPKYFC and sWEFCOM as key landscapes in mainland SE Asia for reviving the Indochinese tiger's historical range and abundance	GEF CI 1: Protected areas under improved management (hectares)	0*	953,500 ha	Baseline, mid-term and end of project METT assessments of all PAs	Assumptions: A1: Protected areas are well managed and financed over time to maintain connected ecosystems and quality of key tiger and prey habitats Risks: Possible reduction in government funding availability over time in response to impact of US tariffs on the Thai economy
	GEF CI 11: People benefiting from GEF investments (disaggregated by sex) count	0	22,000 (at least 11,000 female) in DPKY (target for sWEFCOM may still need to be specified)	Reports on village meetings and livelihood activities	
	Number of tigers in DPKYFC increases by 20%	20	24	LTM-camera trap surveys	
Outcome 1.1: Protected areas are well connected, effectively managed and restored in DPKY and sWEFCOM	METT Scores and/or COPS scores, and/or IUCN GL Gap Analysis Assessments	Baseline to be completed before project approval	At least 7 % increase from baseline	SMART Patrol Report	-
	Long term monitoring	0	LTM conducted in both DPKYFC and sWEFCOM		-
Output 1.1.1: connectivity between forests restored, and management of prey habitat improved	Number and size of areas with ecological connectivity restored;	0	2	Photos and activity reports	
	Number of water sources, grasslands	0	20	Photos and activity reports	
Output 1.1.2 Skill sets and capability of local rangers on SMART Patrolling and database management enhanced.	Number of threats (poaching tiger and prey evidence; poaching camps) encountered/1,000 km. of patrolling	Baseline data will be provided by the national SMART patrol Centre	Encounters reduced by 25% (Average across all sites)	SMART database and reports	
Output 1.1.3 Long-term monitoring (LTM) of tiger and prey continued and expanded	Number of tigers monitored through radio-tracking and/or satellite tracking	0	25% of tigers in DPKYFC	LTM annual reports from the PAs	

	Area of PAs with LTM through project support		75% increase in cameras installed in DPKYFC and 50% in sWEFCOM	
Output 1.1.4 Stakeholders living in DPKYFC and sWEFCOM tiger landscapes have improved understanding and support implementation of the tiger restoration project	Increased understanding of tiger and prey recovery needs and appropriate interventions amongst PAC members including local stakeholders	0	500 people (350 men; 150 women)	Training pre-test and post-test scores
Outcome 1.2 Community engagement in wildlife and habitat management increased to reduce human wildlife conflict and poaching activities	Number of communities/schools reporting a shift in community attitudes, knowledge and practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation and/or willingness to coexist with wildlife.	0	20	Reports of community meetings and reports of community activities
	Number of villages that have MoU removing domestic livestock from the forest in target areas supported by project activities	0	10	
Output 1.2.1 Community awareness of conservation issues, and participation in tiger conservation and restoration activities, including through volunteer networks, increased	Number of communities/schools where outreach activities are supported by the project and 50% of participants are female	0	80	Activity Reports
	Number of communities/schools reporting a shift in community attitudes, knowledge and practices towards wildlife and habitat conservation	0	20	Attitude surveys of target communities/schools with responses disaggr

	and/or willingness to coexist with wildlife.			egated by sex	
Output 1.2.2: Risk of zoonotic spillover between humans, livestock and wildlife reduced through better management of livestock	Number of villages that have MoU removing domestic livestock from the forest in target areas supported by project activities with at least 30% of participants in the process being women	0	10	Removal documented by park staff	
Outcome 2.1 Law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities to combat wildlife crime are strengthened, and domestic and international cooperation is improved to disrupt poaching and trafficking networks	Number of enforcement operations MoU involving more than one agency, and/or involving cooperation with neighbouring countries conducted with project support	0	2	WCC reports	Assumptions: A3: In-country and transboundary actions are sufficient to disrupt or effectively regulate illegal, unsustainable or high-risk trade Risks:
Output 2.1.1 Capacity of Wildlife Crime Intelligence Center (WCC) improved	Number of new investigative techniques being used	0	1	WCC reports	Some agencies not willing to share information and work together
Output 2.1.2 Coordination among law enforcement agencies nationally and collaboration between countries improved	Number of Thailand-WEN and enforcement agencies operations supported by the project, with participation of appropriate female officers prioritized	0	20	WCC Reports	
Outcome 3.1: Wildlife conservation financing mechanisms are diversified, public-private-community partnerships are built and sustainable livelihood opportunities are increased	Number of livelihood groups showing improved well-being of members together with reduced reliance on forest resources	0	2	Report of livelihood development activities	Assumptions: A4: Viable sustainable livelihood options aligned to community preferences can be identified/developed to reduce

<p>Output 3.1.1 Community well-being improved in target villages</p>	<p>Number of livelihood development activities supported by the project and led by women or members of ethnic minority groups</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Reports of activities</p>	<p>pressures on natural resources</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Innovative funding mechanisms and public-private collaboration for tiger conservation developed</p>	<p>Number of financial innovation activities for tiger conservation which prioritize benefits to women</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Reports of activities</p>	<p>A5: Enhanced benefits from the natural economy are experienced by enough people for whole communities to buy in to conservation</p> <p>-</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Livelihood benefits are not of a sufficient scale to meaningfully reduce dependence on natural resources</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1: Knowledge exchange, learning, capacity, and cooperation are developed to promote innovation and leverage implementation/practice to achieve tiger restoration and conservation</p>	<p>Number of PAs with tigers adopting good practices developed in the project</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>13</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <p>A6: High participation in national knowledge platform from participating agencies and effective program management.</p>
	<p>Number of 'lessons learned' (positive or negative) and 'good practices' (including in relation to gender-responsiveness) documented and shared (i) across GWP and (ii) beyond the GWP platform."</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5</p>		<p>A7: Capacity development and knowledge management are sufficient to enable best practices and achievement of technical outcomes</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Output 4.1.1 Effective KM Systems and Communications Strategy developed and implemented</p>	<p>Gender-positive Knowledge Management system and Communications Strategy developed and implemented</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>NGOS may not want to sign an extension of the MoU</p>

Output 4.1.2: Technical capacity of national and/or sub-national institutions and/or partners is collaboratively developed.	Number of PAs assessing the management standard using METT	0	13	METT Assessment report
	Number of national/sub-national institutions with increased capacities with at least 40% of beneficiaries being female	0	1	Kirkpatrick 4-level assessment reports
	Number of DNP staff increased capacities	0	600 (150 women)	RCTC report
Output 4.1.3 Effective engagement with partners at national and local levels	Number of meetings/conferences with conservation partners effectively implemented and MoU extended for an additional period	0	12	PMU report

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Consultancy firm contract for preparation of CER, ProDoc and annexes	100,000.00	40,262.00	59,738.00
Workshop and consultation costs	30,000.00	8,989.00	21,011.00
Consultancy costs for METT	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Preparatory costs of inception workshop	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
Total	150,000.00	59,251.00	100,749.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Khao Yai National Park	14.26	101.22	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Thaplan National Park	14.12	101.55	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pang Sida National Park	13.5547	102.0623	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary	14.2954	102.74	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ta Phraya National Park	14.0346	102.4334	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Pa Khao Phu Luang Non-Hunting Area	14.61147	101.75348	
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lam Nang Rong Non-Hunting Area	14.33534	102.76032	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Khao Phaeng Ma Non-Hunting Area	14.36457	101.77470	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kheun Srinakarin National Park	14.2434	99.0742	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chaloem Rattanakosin National Park	14.66218	99.31236	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Erawan National Park	14.2232	99.0837	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Srisawat Non-Hunting Area	14.3557	99.0651	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

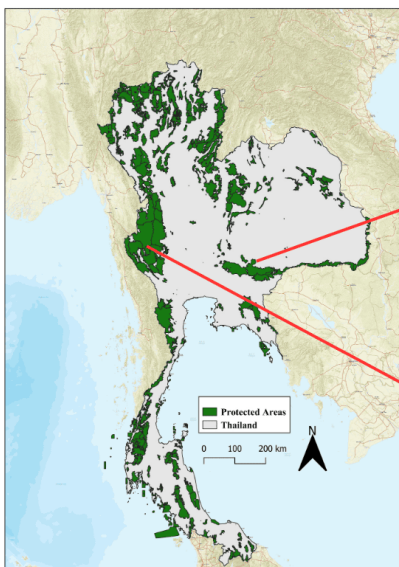
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary	14.2042	99.1438	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

Recovering tiger population and landscape through sustainable land use and ecosystem restoration

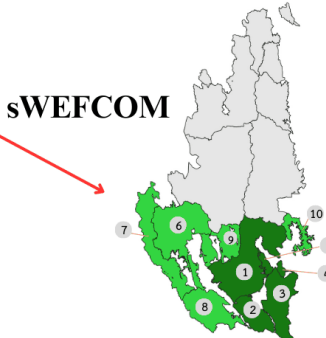


DPKY

DPKY

8 Primary Areas

1. Khao Yai National Park
2. Thaplan National Park
3. Pang Sida National Park
4. Dong Yai Wildlife Sanctuary
5. Tha Phraya National Park
6. Pa Khao Phu Luang Non-hunting Area
7. Khao Phaeng Ma Non-hunting Area
8. Lam Nang Rong Non-hunting Area



sWEFCOM

sWEFCOM

5 Primary Areas

1. Kheuan Srinagarindra National Park
2. Erawan National Park
3. Salakpra Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Chaloe M Rattanakosin National Park
5. Srisawat Non-honthing Area

5 Secondary Areas

6. Khao Laem National Park
7. Thong Pha Phum National Park
8. Sai Yok National Park
9. Lam Klong Ngu National Park
10. Phu Toey National Park

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

GEF ID 11163_ESMS Screening

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Annex G: Project Budget Template										
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-total	M&E	PMC	Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
Goods / Equipment	120 sets of SMART Patrolling mobile equipment; 120 sets of NCAPS equipment; 500 camera traps for monitoring of tigers and prey; 10 satellite collars for tracking tigers; 2 database computers; equipment for the training centre; equipment for digital evidence collection; collection of samples and testing for wildlife diseases; improved functions of the research stations; multi-agency wildlife law enforcement operations led by Thailand-WEN.	1,025,000	155,000	0	0	1,180,000	0	0	1,180,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Vehicles	One 4WD vehicle for use in patrolling and/or research work	50,000				50,000			50,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Grants/ Sub-grants	Activity 3.1.1.2 fund to communities to develop improved land management, more conducive to	0		100,000		100,000			100,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and

	allowing tigers to move through the landscape									Plant Conservation (DNP)
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	Activity 1.1.3.1 Contract Panthera for camera trap monitoring of tiger and prey in sWEFCOM - budget will support the costs of the camera trapping monitoring work, but will not support administrative costs	135,000				135,000			135,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Contractual Services – Individual	Contracts for mid-term and final evaluations; data collection officers and scientist for A1.1.3.3; Community coordinator for A1.2.1.1; Data entry Officer and Database Officer for A2.1.2.4; Training Centre Administrator and Training Centre Staff for A4.1.2.2	286,400	72,000	0	104,800	463,200	53,294	0	516,494	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Contractual Services – Company	Two contracts will be awarded to companies as follows: (i) Contract to establish digital tiger platform - a repository for all tiger data, information, research reports and communications materials/knowledge products; including publicly accessible elements and protected elements. (ii) Contract to establish data management system for identification and tracking of captive tigers, to prevent leakage into the illegal wildlife trade supply chain.	0	30,000	0	45,000	75,000	0	0	75,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Local Consultants	Local consultants for the following activities: Activity 1.1.1.1 Rapid Assessment of Landscape connectivity; Activity 1.2.2.1 Develop model of improved livestock management approach and agreements with communities; Activity 3.1.1.1. fund to communities to support livelihood development activities in DPKY; Activity 3.1.1.1. fund to communities to support livelihood development activities (consultant to study communities in sWEFCOM; Activity 3.1.1.2 Community livelihood assessment; Activity 3.1.2.1 Developing innovative financing mechanisms; Activity 4.1.1.1 Communications Specialist and KM Specialist; Activity 4.1.2.1 METT specialist	150,000	0	324,000	75,000	549,000	0	0	549,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Costs of salary and other benefits for full-time (60 months) national project coordinator, project finance assistant and project admin assistant; and costs of part-time safeguards and gender specialist; and MEL specialist (25 months each).	53,076	17,692	17,692	26,538	114,998	27,000	15,202	294,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	This includes all costs of project inception and closure workshops; regular meetings with partners; biennial tiger conference; meetings related to various thematic issues related to management of forest complexes and recovery of tigers; meetings of experts to develop training curricula; trainings on Tiger Assessment Methods; on SMART	153,000	40,500	0	383,000	576,500	9,000	0	585,500	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)

	mobile and NCAPS; Schools Outreach activities; on Law Enforcement and Wildlife Crime prevention; Meetings of law enforcement agencies; Thailand-WEN meetings AWG CITES & WE meetings; and meetings for disease outbreak surveillance.									
Travel	Travel costs for PMU staff to project field sites and to regional/international meetings (e.g. meetings organized by the WCD IP)	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	55,000	61,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Office Supplies	Purchase of computers and IT equipment for project office.					0		9,000	9,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Other Operating Costs	Costs of establishment and running of DPKY Complex coordination centre to ensure the DPKYFC is managed in a holistic and integrated manner as an overall complex rather than as a series of individual protected areas. Cost of improvements to the DPKY Wildlife Research Station sub-station. Repair and maintenance of buildings and facilities.	50,000	0	0	30,000	80,000	0	0	80,000	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)
Grand Total		2,619,476	339,192	441,692	664,338	4,064,698	95,294	216,002	4,375,994	
	[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat									

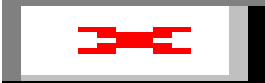
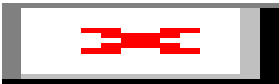
Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

GEF ID 11163 *Recovering tiger population and landscape through sustainable land use and ecosystem restoration*

GEF Sec review - CEO Endorsement

Part I - General Project Information	GEF Sec Comments	Agency response
<p>1. a) Is the Project Information table correctly filled, including specifying adequate executing partners?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p> <p>1) Please enter GEF Agency Project ID, if known/available.</p> <p>2) Some part of the GEF funding amount does not exactly match with the amount indicate in the OFP Letter of Endorsement. Please correct so that they match with the amount indicate in the OFP Letter of Endorsement. Please consult the GEF portal team in case it is the GEF portal system restrictions.</p>  <p>3) Please remove the indication of Mixed & Others in the Project Sector section. It is for projects aligned with CCM focal area only. The proposed project is not aligned with CCM focal area.</p> 	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that this section of the budget was added during the PIF/project concept stage by World Bank and cannot be edited by us at this point. The budgets we are referring to are those related to PPG agency fee and PPG grant amount which we do not have access to editing.</p> <p>2.Thank you very much for this feedback. We apologise for the earlier discrepancy this is now adjusted.</p> <p>3.Thank you for the comment. As advised, we have removed the indication of Mixed & Others in the project sector section.</p>

<p>b) Are the Rio Markers for CCM, CCA, BD and LD correctly selected, if applicable?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p> <p>Biodiversity as Principal Objective (2) is agreeable.</p> <p>The agency may consider either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - include the relevant Core Indicator 3, relevant to the project's activities on restoration, in line with the proposed alignment of Rio Marker to Land Degradation, or, - drop Land Degradation as Significant Objective (1) to none, since the project activities, nor the GEF Core Indicators are aligned with Land Degradation. 	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>As advised, we have removed reference Land Degradation as Significant Objective from the portal as well as the CER word version since as correctly identified, project activities are aligned with Land Degradation while GEF Core Indicators are not aligned. The land degradation allocation will contribute to the interventions focused on sustainable land management as opposed to restoration.</p>
<p>2. Project Summary. a) Does the project summary concisely describe the problem to be addressed, the project objective and the strategies to deliver the GEBs or adaptation benefits and other key expected outcomes? b) Does the summary capture the essence of</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p> <p>a) It not concise. Please summarize more concisely.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>a and b. Thank you very much for your feedback. As advised, we have shortened the project summary to</p>

<p>the project and is it within the max. of 250 words? c) [If a child project under a program] Does the project summary include adequate and substantive link with the parent program goal and approach?</p>	<p>b) No, the project summary is too long. Please shorten and capture the main elements. Please keep the reference to the GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development IP. c) Yes.</p>	<p>capture the main elements and also changed the reference to GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development IP. This is included in the online CER template as well as the clean and track changes word version versions of the uploaded CER.</p>
<p>3. Project Description Overview a) Is the project objective statement concise, clear and measurable? b) [If a child project under a program] Is there a project Theory of Change that is aligned and consistent with the overall program goal and approach? c) Are the components, outcomes, and outputs sound, appropriate and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objective and the core indicators per the stated Theory of Change? d) Are gender dimensions, knowledge management, and M&E included within the project components and budgeted for? e) Are the GEF Project Financing and Co-Financing contributions to PMC proportional? f) Is the PMC equal to or below 10% (for MSP) or 5% (for FSP)? If above, is the justification acceptable?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed. Cleared (NN Mar 26, 2025 /VC Apr 9. 2025) a) Yes, however, please refrain from using the acronyms in the Objective statement. b) Yes c) Yes d) Yes for KM and M&E. Gender dimension is not clearly budgeted. Please improve on that aspect. Please ensure that lessons learned and best practices in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment are included in knowledge and communications products and are widely disseminated. Please ensure that under M&E, gender-related results and lessons learned, including on the implementation of the gender action plan, are regularly monitored and reported on. e) Yes, both roughly at 5%. f) Yes, roughly at 5%.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025 a.As advised we have spelt out the acronym. We apologise for using an acronym in the objective statement in the first instance. d.Kindly note that gender equality is mainstreamed across all components. Thank you for your advice for the implementation phase of ensuring lessons learned and best practices as well as monitoring and reporting on gender related results.</p>
<p>4. Project Outline A. Project Rationale a) Is the current situation (including global environmental problems, key drivers of</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed. Cleared</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p>

environmental degradation, climate vulnerability) clearly and adequately described from a systems perspective and adequately addressed by the project design?
 b) Have the role of stakeholders, incl. the private sector and local actors in the system been described and how they will contribute to GEBs and/or adaptation benefits and other project outcomes? Is the private sector seen mainly as a stakeholder or as financier?
 c) If this is an NGI project, is there a description of how the project and its financial structure are addressing financial barriers?

(NN Mar 31, 2025)

a)

1) Please improve this section overall, including improving the flow of the narrative. Please include more specific facts e.g. demography (rather than a blanket statement such as 'different ethnic groups' - please be more specific) and natural resources referred to (e.g., 'cash crops' is very generic, please specify what specific crop is relevant in the project area), and analysis of root causes and barriers. For instance, 'Raising of free-roaming livestock inside the forest' sounds like a threat, rather than root cause causing it.

2) It is unclear where/what the section 3 is (page 11 in pdf version of CER document). Please clarify in the document.



3) Please spell out acronyms in first occurrence, such as TLNP, TYN-HKK, PSNP, TPNP, DYWS, SBCC, PACs, SMART, NCAPs, etc.

4) Please indicate exemplary domestic livestock species/types that is considered to introduce what kind of diseases to what specific tiger prey species/types in the proposed project sites.

5) It is unclear what/where the section 3.3.3 is. Please ensure the document has correct references.



6) Please include an explanation how the context fits within the Wildlife Conservation for Development Integrated Program agenda in this Rationale section, since this is the child project under the program.

7) The GEF investment does not support the artificial introduction of animal from captive breeding centers. Please ensure such activity is not covered by the GEF investment and please find alternative co-financing to cover, if needed.

8) The several paragraphs under 'Baseline and future narratives' and under 'Baseline or business-as-usual scenario (without the GEF project)' are identical and repeated/redundant. Please improve the flow of description and avoid redundancy.

9) The last paragraph under Incremental [cost] reasoning and the first paragraph under Project justification are almost identical and redundant. Please improve the flow of description and avoid redundancy. In the latter, SSMART patrolling is mentioned, please correct typo or explain if it is not meant to be SMART and something else.

10) Please name and number the Table in Incremental [cost] reasoning to facilitate references.

1. Kindly note that corn and cassava have been mentioned as two of the most prominent cash crops. Thank you very much for your advice on reconsidering including raising of free roaming livestock inside the forest which is now removed.

2. Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that reference to Section 3 is now removed in the CER online version as well as the word versions.

3. Thank you very much for your comment, as advised we have spelt out the acronyms.

4. Thank you for your comment. Kindly note that lumpy skin disease as the main disease is already referred to in the

relevant section of the CER

5. Thank you for your comment. We apologise for the error in including reference to Section 3.3.3 which is now removed.

6. Thank you for your comment. As advised, we have

	<p>b) Not fully. The Paragraph on Stakeholder engagement is generic and vague (e.g., 'several other government agencies'...). There is no specific reference to the private sector. Please elaborate and be explicit.</p> <p>c) N/A</p>	<p>included explanation now on the context fitting within the WCD IP agenda in the Rationale section. This is highlighted in yellow in the online CER template.</p> <p>7.Thank you very much for your clarification. Kindly note that the GEF financing will not support introduction of animals from captive breeding centres. The relevant activity has been rephrased to reflect that the activities will not support ex-situ conservation or captive breeding efforts. Such activities will be supported by cofinancing.</p> <p>8.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the redundancies have been addressed by removing the section on baseline and future narratives as it was erroneously included while baseline or business as usual scenario has been retained.</p> <p>9.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the redundancy has now been removed by removing the duplicated justification paragraph from the incremental reasoning section.</p>
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		<p>We have also corrected SSMART to read SMART.</p> <p>10. Kindly note that we have named and numbered the Table in incremental cost reasoning</p> <p>10b). Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the relevant section is updated to include involvement of the private sector and highlighted in yellow in the online version as well as included in the uploaded clean and track changes versions of the CER.</p>
<p>5 B. Project Description 5.1 a) Is there a concise theory of change (narrative and an optional schematic) that describes the project logic, including how the project design elements are contributing to the objective, the identified causal pathways, the focus and basis (including scientific) of the proposed solutions, how they provide a robust approach? Are underlying key assumptions listed? b) [If a child project under a program] Is the Theory of change aligned with and consistent with the overall program goal and approach? c) Is there a description of how the GEF alternative will build on ongoing/previous investments (GEF and non-GEF), lessons and experiences in the country/region? [If a child project under a</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>NN Apr 1, 2025 /VC Apr 9, 2025)</p> <p>a) For the ToC diagram, the narrative refers to Figure 10, while the diagram is labelled as Figure 1. Please correct/maintain consistency.</p> <p>b) Yes</p> <p>c) Yes</p> <p>d) Yes</p> <p>e) Yes</p> <p>f) Yes</p> <p>g) Yes</p> <p>h) Yes</p> <p>i) Not fully. There are only means of engagement of stakeholders in Table 2. Please include the organization types/nature, their role in the project as well.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>a. Kindly note that we have changed the reference from Figure 10 to Figure 1 in the CER. Kindly note that the reference to Figure 10 is in the ProDoc which is correct.</p> <p>i. Thank you very much for your comment. As advised, we have reworked the Table 2 to include organisation types/nature, their role in the project as well. This is shown in yellow highlights in the online CER and also in the uploaded clean and</p>

<p>program] Does the description include how the alternative aligns with and contributes to the overall program goal and approach?</p> <p>d) Are the project components (interventions and activities) described and proposed solutions and critical assumptions and risks properly justified? Is there an indication of why the project approach has been selected over other potential options?</p> <p>e) Incremental/additional cost reasoning: Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12? Has the baseline scenario and/or associated baseline projects been described? Is the project incremental reasoning provisioned (including the role of the GEF)? Are the global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits identified?</p> <p>f) Other Benefits: Are the socioeconomic benefits resulting from the project at the national and local levels sufficiently described?</p> <p>g) Is the financing presented in the annexed financing table adequate and demonstrate a cost-effective approach to meet the project objectives? Are items charged to the PMC reasonable according to the GEF guidelines?</p> <p>h) How does the project design ensure resilience to future changes in the drivers and adaptive management needs and options (as applicable for this FSP/MSP)?</p> <p>i) Are the relevant stakeholders (including women, private sector, CSO, e.g.) and their</p>	<p>j) Not quite. Please strengthen this aspect. Please ensure that activities reflected in the Gender Action Plan are also reflected in the project document (e.g. project description, components, outputs and activities), and the results framework.</p> <p>k) Yes</p> <p>l) Not clearly. Please include a paragraph on this.</p> <p>m) Yes</p>	<p>track changes word versions.</p> <p>j. Thank you very much for your advice. As advised, the activities reflected in the Gender Action Plan are now also reflected in the project document and results framework.</p> <p>l. Thank you for your comment. However, kindly note that this is not relevant to the project as the project activities are being implemented primarily in DNP jurisdiction areas and there are no activities that require policy alignment or policy coherence with those of other line agencies or departments. Hence, such risks are not relevant for this project.</p>
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<p>roles adequately described within the components? j) Gender: Does the gender analysis identify any gender differences, gaps or opportunities linked to project/program objectives and activities and have these been taken up in component design and description/s? k) Are the proposed elements to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning outputs and strategic communication adequately described? l) Policy Coherence: Have any policies, regulations or subsidies been identified that could counteract the intended project outcomes and how will that be addressed? m) Transformation and/or innovation: Is the project going to be transformative or innovative? [If a child project under an integrated program] Are the specific levers of transformation identified and described? Does it explain scaling up opportunities?</p>		
<p>5.2 Institutional Arrangements and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project a) Are the institutional arrangements, including potential executing partners, outlined on regional, national/local levels and a rationale provided? Has an organogram and/or funds flow diagram been included? b) Comment on proposed agency execution support (if agency expects to request exception). Is GEF in support of the request? c) Is there a description of coordination and cooperation with ongoing GEF and non-</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed. Cleared (NN Mar 27, 2025 / HF Apr 11, 2025) a) 1) In Figure 2 Project Organogram (page 39 of the pdf version of CER document), UNODC is included as partners but its role is not explained in any other part of the project document. Please explain or remove as appropriate. Please also use the updated GEF-8 program name Wildlife Conservation for Development (WCP), rather than GWP (Global Wildlife Program), which was used under GEF-7. 2) In Table 2: means of engagement for different stakeholder groups (page 40 of the pdf version of CER document), please also indicate types of groups/organizations and their expected role or relevance to the project. 3) Please spell out OPA, IPA, OP, etc. indicated under GEF Agency's role, where it is first indicated in the section. It appears that IPAs and OPAs are</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025 a) 1.Thank you for your comment. As advised, we have removed UNODC from Figure 2 Project Organogram. We have also replaced GWP with WCD. 2.Thank you very much for your feedback. We have now reworked Table 2 to indicative types of</p>

<p>GEF financed projects/programs (such as government and/or other bilateral/multilateral supported initiatives in the project area, e.g.). d) [If a child project under an integrated program] Does the framework for coordination and collaboration demonstrate consistency with overall ambition of the program for transformative change?</p>	<p>mixed. Please ensure the document is using a consistent and correct reference.</p> <p>b) If GEF agency execution role on this child project is not foreseen, please choose No in the portal entry.</p> <p>c)</p> <p>1) Please be more specific- e.g., please indicate specific names of projects, e.g., not just 'Panthera ongoing and future support....', and indicate the projects/program timeline, location and approximate budget/scale, and indicate how/in what aspect the proposed project will seek synergy.</p> <p>2) Please include a discussion of baseline and ongoing GEF projects in Khao Yai area on which this investment builds, including previous phases of GWP with IUCN (e.g., GEFID 9527). For those other projects currently listed please provide a discussion of how this project is complimentary and provides a strong increment/additionality.</p> <p>3) In 2023 the GWP annual meeting was held in Bangkok with a field visit to Khao Yai and Thap Lan National Parks which are both implementing SMART technology successfully. How will this project build on what is already present in this area? And support sustainability of use and impact.</p> <p>4) Please refer to and note how project investments in rangers will address/align with best practice re: International Ranger Foundation (IRF) and Universal Ranger Support Alliance (URSA) code of ranger conduct and ranger competencies and ranger welfare resources. Please see GWP PPG guide and refer to URSA online resources for more detail.</p> <p>d) Unclear in this section. Please describe it explicitly.</p>	<p>groups/organisations and their expected role or relevance to the project.</p> <p>3.Thank you for your comment. We have now spelt out the acronyms used earlier.</p> <p>b) Thank you for your feedback. We have clearly now indicated in the portal that IUCN will not be involved in execution.</p> <p>c)</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for the comment. Kindly please note that there are a large number of activities agreed by each NGO in the MoU signed with DNP (163 in total). Many of these do not have specific project titles yet. We have inserted the relevant links to these agreements for your kind confirmation.</p> <p>2-Thank you for your feedback. Kindly be informed that 9527 is already discussed in the ProDoc in the appropriate section on previous projects and lessons learned. This section in the CER relates to future collaboration of this proposed project with other</p>
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		<p>activities that will still be ongoing when this project will be implemented – and does not include reference to projects that are already closed. Some text has been added to address the final part of your comment.</p> <p>3.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that these aspects are already included in detail in the document. For your information, SMART is being implemented successfully, but there are gaps – as described in the section on gaps – for example SMART planning and analysis is not carried out in a fully integrated manner for the complex as a whole, but rather on a PA by PA basis – each having their own planning, budget, manpower, analysis and adaptive management response. There are gaps in communications coverage which reduce efficiency of rapid responses to incidents, ranger safety and emergency evacuation, etc. As described in the document, the project will address these gaps.</p> <p>4.Thank you very much for your comment, Kindly note that Thailand has developed its own customised</p>
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		<p>SMART patrolling protocol, training modules and guidelines that are tailored to address specificities for tiger conservation in SE Asia. The training centre established through GEF5 investment in Huai Kha Kheng has become a centre of excellence for training rangers and relevant forest officials from other SE Asian countries. During the inception period of this project, the PMU will assess options of adopting as appropriate IRF and URSA resources that complement the existing effective SMART patrolling system.</p> <p>d. Thank you very much for your comment. As advised, we have reworked this section and described explicitly.</p>
<p>5.3 Core indicators a) Are the identified core indicators calculated using the methodology and adhering to the overarching principles included in the corresponding Guidelines (GEF/C.62/Inf.12/Rev.01) ? [If a child project under a program] Is the choice of core indicators consistent with those prioritized under the parent program? b) Are the project's targeted contributions to GEBs (measured</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 2, 2025 /OP Apr 9, 2025)</p> <p>a)</p> <p>1) Please explain the significant reduction of CI 1.2 (PIF: 1,576,000 ha; CER doc: 953,500 ha) and CI 11 (PIF: 90,000; CER doc: 22,000). Please include the explanation under the CI table, in the methodology section/</p> <p>2) Please include METT score baseline for each Protected Area at CEO Endorsement request for CI 1.2. Please also upload the METT worksheets in the portal.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>a.</p> <p>1. Thank you very much for your comment. As advised, we have added detailed explanation under the CI table in the methodology section.</p>

<p>through core indicators and additional listed outcome indicators) /adaptation benefits reasonable and achievable? Are the GEF Climate Change adaptation indicators and sub-indicators for LDCF and SCCF properly documented?</p>	<p>3) Some of the indicated protected areas lack WDPA ID numbers. Please include them or explain.</p> <p>b) Yes. However, please consider including CI 3 targets on restoration.</p>	<p>2.Thank you very much for your feedback. We have uploaded the METT reports for each of the 13 Pas as well as added them to the core indicator sheet and the core indicators section of the online CER template. Upon completion we will include all the scores in the CI worksheet</p> <p>3.Kindly note that these PAs do not have WDPA IDs as they are not registered on the WDPA system as of yet.</p> <p>b.Thank you for your comment. Kindly note that restoration is no longer a major objective as a result of which we are not including any CI 3 targets.</p>
<p>5.4 Risks a) Is there a well-articulated assessment of risk to outcomes and identification of mitigation measures under each relevant risk category? Are mitigation measures clearly identified and realistic? Is there any omission? b) Is the rating provided reflecting the residual risk to the likely achievement of intended outcomes after accounting for the expected implementation of mitigation measures? c) Are environmental and social risks, impacts and</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>Please (NN Mar 27, 2025 /OP Apr 9. 2025 / HF Apr 11, 2025)</p> <p>1) Please include description how the overall Risk was identified, in the Risk table.</p> <p>2) Some risk rating and mitigation measures are missing (Institutional and Policy; Financial and Business Model). Please complete.</p> <p>3) Please ensure there are strong safeguards in place for prey reintroduction activity, and the risk section to address the risk, taking into account the potential for: (i) increasing incidence of human-wildlife conflict (HWC) depending on the sort of prey (e.g., prey eating crops?) and (ii) if and when predator numbers increase there needs to be in place strong safeguard measures to prevent and mitigate HWC (human tiger conflict).</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for your comment. As advised, we have included description on how the overall Risk was identified. This is included in the online CER as well as the clean and track changes word version.</p> <p>2.Thank you for your feedback. Kindly note that the</p>

<p>management measures adequately assessed and rated and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?</p>		<p>section already includes Institutional and Policy and Financial risks.</p> <p>3.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that will be addressed through ESMS documents including the ESMP.</p>
<p>5.5 For NGI Only: Is there a justification of the financial structure and of the use of financial instrument with concessionality levels?</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>6 C. Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities 6.1 a) Is the project adequately aligned with Focal Area objectives, and/or the LDCF/SCCF strategy? b) [If a child project under an integrated program] Is the project adequately aligned with the program objective in the GEF-8 programming directions?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>a)</p> <p>1) Please improve this section. This section contains plain copy and paste from the GEF-8 Programming Direction, which is not necessary. Instead, please indicate clearly <u>how</u> the project activities and outcomes are aligned with the proposed GEF-8 strategies. Please also remove and update some outdated reference such as Post-2020 GBF.</p> <p>2) Since the project is proposing alignment with the GEF LD focal area, please include Core Indicator 3.</p> <p>3) The project is not very clearly aligned with Climate Change Mitigation nor does it include tangible Core Indicator 6 targets. Unless the project clearly intends to capture GHG emission reduction with CI 6, suggest removing reference to alignment with CCM focal area nor relevance to NDC/UNFCCC contributions.</p> <p>b) Yes</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>a)</p> <p>1. Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that this section is now reworked and included in the CER online version in yellow highlights and also in the clean and track changes word versions.</p> <p>2. Thank you very much for your advice. Kindly note that as the project is not contributing significantly to LD, we are not including Core Indicator 3.</p> <p>3.Thank you for your comment. As advised, we have removed reference</p>

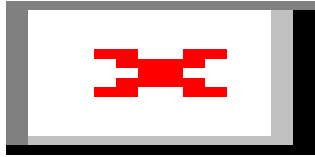
		to alignment with CCM focal area.
<p>6.2 Is the project alignment/coherent with country and regional priorities, policies, strategies and plans (including those related to the MEAs and to relevant sectors).</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 31, 2025)</p> <p>1) Alignment to IUCN Strategic framework is indicated, however, this appears to be a generic regional priority that was written for the Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program, Indo-Malaya Regional Coordination Program. Please include reference that is more specific to Thailand and this child project under WCP.</p> <p>2) For the reference made to international commitment, please indicate the years of targets, commitments and MoUs.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that this is now corrected and reworked in the concerned section and included in the online CER as well as the clean and track changes word versions.</p> <p>2.Thank you for your advice. Kindly note that as this level of detail is not currently available, we have removed reference to international commitments.</p>
<p>6.3 For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), does the project clearly identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and how it contributes to the identified target(s)?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Numerous targets of KMGBF are proposed. Please indicate how exactly the project will contribute to the proposed targets. Please also identify the primary and secondary targets, since there are numerous.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that now a table has been added showing how the project contributes to each target. As advised, we have indicator certain targets that reflect the overall objectives of the project as primary targets, and targets that reflect more the approach of the project in moving towards those objectives as secondary targets.</p>

<p>7 D. Policy Requirements 7.1 Are the Policy Requirement sections completed?</p>	<p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Yes</p>	
<p>7.2 Is the Gender Action Plan uploaded?</p>	<p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Annex H Gender Analysis and Action Plan is uploaded.</p>	
<p>7.3 Is the stakeholder engagement plan uploaded?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 2025)</p> <p>No. Please upload.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>Thank you very much for your feedback. Kindly note that the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is now uploaded as a separate document.</p>
<p>7.4 Have the required applicable safeguards documents been uploaded?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 3, 2025 /IM Apr 9. 2025)</p> <p>We note that IUCN uploaded the ESMS Screening Clearance Form and ESMP. The project is classified the ESS risk as high risk. The ESMS Screening Clearance Form said that “Out of 291 ‘important’ communities, the project document identifies that up to 11 villages may include Indigenous Peoples” and “The project includes areas where IPs have been historically marginalized.” However, we failed to find information of consultation with affected local communities and Indigenous Peoples (ethnic minority groups) in the ESMP.</p> <p>1) Please provide information of stakeholder consultation with affected local communities and Indigenous Peoples (ethnic minority groups) with date and name of the groups.</p> <p>2) Please also provide information of how the results of consultation have been integrated into the project design.</p> <p>3) Please also provide information of how representatives of affected local communities and Indigenous Peoples (ethnic minority groups) will be able to participate as a part of Project Steering Committee.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1. Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the required information is included. In terms of consultations, please note that there were primary stakeholder consultations undertaken in the Dong Phrayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex, which do not have indigenous peoples as defined as ethnic groups in Thailand. The consultations were with the local communities. We have now included this information on consultations with the local communities in DPKY.</p>

		<p>2. Thank you very much for your advice. Kindly note that we have now added information of how the results of consultations with non-IP local communities in Dong Phrayen Khao Yai forest complex have now been integrated into the project design.</p> <p>3) Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the representative of local communities will be involved in the Protected Area Committees, 25 people need to be represented from nine categories including representative of the villages. Occasionally the PSC will involve relevant concerned stakeholders on decisions related to tiger conservation, e.g. Ministry of Transportation might be consulted on mitigation of roadkill incidents and PAC members on specific PAC related issues.</p>
<p>8 Annexes Annex A: Financing Tables 8.1 GEF Financing Table and Focal Area Elements: Is the proposed GEF financing (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply): STAR allocation?</p>	<p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Yes</p>	
<p>Focal Area allocation?</p>	<p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Yes</p>	

LDCF under the principle of equitable access?	N/A	
SCCF A (SIDS)?	N/A	
SCCF B (Tech Transfer, Innovation, Private Sector)?	N/A	
Focal Area Set Aside?	N/A	
8.2 Project Preparation Grant (PPG) a) Is the use of PPG attached in Annex: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) properly itemized according to the guidelines?	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>(NN Mar 31, 2025 / OP Apr 9, 2025)</p> <p>Please remove the cost item 'Miscellaneous costs during inception period' as it is not an eligible category, or please provide further details to be reconsidered.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that now miscellaneous is replaced with project start up workshop related expenses.</p>
8.3 Source of Funds Does the sources of funds table match with the amounts in the OFP's LOE? Note: the table only captures sources of funds from the country's STAR allocation	<p>(NN Mar 31, 2025)</p> <p>Yes</p>	
8.4 Confirmed co-financing for the project, by name and type: Are the amounts, sources, and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines? e.g. Have letters of co-finance been submitted, correctly classified as investment mobilized or in-kind/recurring expenditures? If investment mobilized: is there an explanation below the table to describe the nature of co-finance? If letters are	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>(NN Mar 31, 2025 / OP Apr 9, 2025)</p> <p>1) For the co-financing letter from WCS, the letter indicates Public Investment/ Investment Mobilized. While in the Co-financing Table, it is inserted as in-kind/recurring expenditures. The details of the co-financing suggest that it may actually be in-kind/recurring expenditure. Please reconfirm the nature of co-financing, and fix either the co-financing letter, or the portal entry.</p> <p>2) For co-financing from WWF, In-kind/Public Investment/Grant and Recurring expenditures/Investment Mobilised are both indicated in the co-financing letter. However, the portal entry is indicated as 100% in-kind/recurring expenditure. The details of the co-financing suggest that it may actually be in-kind/recurring expenditure. Please reconfirm the nature of co-financing, and fix either the co-financing letter, or the portal entry.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the cofinancing is in the form of in-kind/recurring expenditure. The portal entry is now fixed to reflect the correct form of cofinancing.</p> <p>2.Thank you very much for your</p>

<p>not in English, is a translation provided?</p>	<p>3) For co-financing from Zoological Society of London, In-kind/Grant and Investment Mobilized are indicated in the co-financing letter. The portal entry is 100% Grant/Investment Mobilized. The details of the co-financing suggest that it may actually be in-kind/recurrent expenditure. Please reconfirm the nature of co-financing, and fix either the co-financing letter, or the portal entry.</p> <p>4) IUCN co-financing letter is missing. Please upload it in the portal.</p>	<p>comment. Kindly note that the cofinancing is in the form of in-kind/recurrent expenditure. The portal entry is now fixed to reflect the correct form of cofinancing.</p> <p>3. Kindly note that the cofinancing is in the form of in-kind/recurrent expenditure. The portal entry is now fixed to reflect the correct form of cofinancing.</p> <p>4. Thank you very much for your feedback. Kindly note that the IUCN cofinancing letter is now uploaded.</p>
<p>Annex B: Endorsements 8.5 a) If – and only if - this is a global or regional project for which not all country-based interventions were known at PIF stage and, therefore, not all LOEs provided: Has the project been endorsed by the GEF OFP/s of all GEF eligible participating countries and has the OFP name and position been checked against the GEF database at the time of submission?</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>b) Are the OFP endorsement letters uploaded to the GEF Portal (compiled as a single document, if applicable)?</p>	<p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p> <p>Yes.</p>	
<p>c) Do the letters follow the correct format and are the endorsed amounts consistent with the amounts included in the Portal?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1. Thank you very much for your</p>

	<p>1) The letter is missing the mandatory footnote pertaining to the executing agency, '<i>Subject to the capacity assessment carried out by the GEF Implementing Agency, as appropriate</i>'. Please request an email from OFP explicitly accepting this footnote and upload it in the GEF portal.</p> <p>2) There are minor mismatches in the CEO endorsement request, not matching with the exact amount indicated in the LoE. Please ensure the CEO endorsement request contains the same amount.</p> <p>3) In the portal entry, please include Date of the OFP endorsement in Annex B.</p> <div data-bbox="620 696 935 851" style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>feedback. Kindly note that we have received an email confirmation accepting the footnote which is now uploaded in the GEF portal.</p> <p>2. Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the CEO endorsement request figure has now been corrected.</p> <p>3.Thank you for your feedback. Please note that due to a bug in the portal we were unable to select the date from the drop-down option. Kindly note that now it is entered as requested.</p>
<p>Annex C: Project Results Framework 8.6 a) Have the GEF core indicators been included? b) Have SMART indicators been used; are means of verification well thought out; do the targets correspond/are appropriate in view of total project financing (too high? Too low?) c) Are all relevant indicators sex disaggregated? d) Is the Project Results Framework included in the Project Document pasted in the Template? e)[If a regional/global coordination child project under an integrated program] Does the results framework reflect the program-wide result framework, inclusive of results from child</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 31, 2025 /HF Apr 11, 2025)</p> <p>a) CI 1.2 and CI 11 are included. However, please explain the significant reduction of CI 1.2 since the PFD/PIF stage. Please include the explanation in the narrative as well as under the Core Indicator Table, section to explain the methodological approach. Also, as in the earlier comments above, please consider including CI 3 for restoration activities.</p> <p>b) At least 5% increase in METT score appears modest. Also, the baseline METT scores were not included in the Core Indicator table. Please provide baseline METT score, and based on them please reassess whether 5% increase is still considered adequate, and adjust or explain.</p> <p>c)</p> <p>1) Output 1.1.4 indicator targets indicate 500 people living in the project areas who have improved understanding and support implementation of the tiger restoration project (350 men, 150 women). There is a big different between the number of men and women. Please explain.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>a.Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the explanation is now included in the narrative as well as under the Core Indicator Table for significant reduction of CI 1.2</p> <p>b.Thank you very much for your feedback. Kindly note that we have now adjusted it to 7% increase.</p>

projects and specific to the regional/global coordination child project? [If a country child project under an integrated program] Is the child project result framework inclusive of program-wide metrics monitored across child project by the Regional/Global Child project?

2) Output 4.1.2 Indicator target indicates number of DNP staff increased capacities - which is not sex aggregated. Please include sex aggregated target and explain any significant difference between men and women exists, if any

d) Yes

e)

1) Under Component 2, only the indicators regarding law enforcement to combat wildlife crime are included. Please also include indicators for addressing poaching: e.g., Extent of (i) poaching or other illegal killing of wildlife at project sites; (ii) anti-poaching measures or capabilities in place at project sites.

2) Required GWP core indicators seem to be missing from the project results framework. Please refer to the GWP PPG & M&E guidance documents and ensure that all requirements have been met, prior to resubmission, including GWP core indicators integrated into results framework and M&E plan.

c)



1) Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that this reflects the current reality of the composition of the PA PACs and we have also adjusted the indicator wording to end with 'including local stakeholders'.

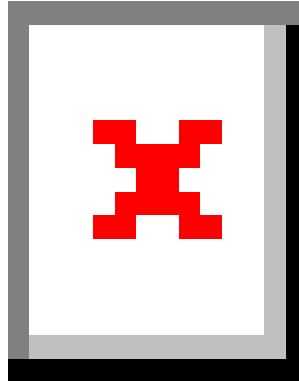
2) Thank you for your feedback. Kindly note that now the figure is adjusted to 150 women versus 450 men. This is due to the fact that a large number of rangers are men as opposed to being women.

e)

1) Thank you very much for your comment. However, it seems there is some level of misunderstanding. Kindly note that Component 2 is not about anti-poaching measures inside the PAs but is more about addressing the trafficking supply chain outside the PAs. Indicators (i) and (ii) mentioned in this comment are in fact included as indicators of Output 1.1.2 in the indicator: "*Number of threats (evidence of poaching of tiger and prey;; poaching camps) encountered/ 1,000km. of patrolling*" which is a standardized

		<p>metric that has been used in relation to tiger recovery in TYN-HKK ; and the indicator for output 4.1.2 “ <i>Number of DNP staff with increased capacities</i>” of which anti-poaching capability is a key element</p> <p>2)Thank you very much for your feedback. Kindly note that these are already included in the results framework with GWP core indicators among the mix of indicators including project specific indicators.</p>
<p>Annex E: Project map and coordinates 8.7 Have geographic coordinates of project locations been entered in the dedicated table? Are relevant illustrative maps included?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Mar 26, 2025)</p> <p>1) Please provide more detailed maps to show the locations of national parks and sanctuary in each DPKY and WEFCOM area. Please demarcate the 5 main areas and 5 minors areas in WEFCOM in the map. Please also clearly show the five PAs in DPKY selected as major focus for the GEF investment.</p> <p>2) Please explain sWEFCOM and nWEFCOM where they are meant to be, where they are referred first time in the document.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for your feedback. Kindly note that maps are now uploaded including demarcation of 5 main areas and 5 minor areas in sWEFCOM. In addition, as advised we have shown the five PAs in DPKY selected as major focus for GEF investment.</p> <p>2. Thank you very much for your comment. As requested, we have explained sWEFCOM and nWEFCOM from the first instance of mention.</p>

<p>Annex F: Environmental and Social Safeguards Documentation and Rating 8.8 Have the relevant safeguard documents been uploaded to the GEF Portal? Has the safeguards rating been provided and filled out in the ER field below the risk table?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Addressed.</p> <p>Cleared</p> <p>(NN Apr 3, 2025)</p> <p>Annex G Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is uploaded.</p> <p>1) Reference to GWP is included in ESMP. Global Wildlife Program (GWP) is a previous name under GEF-7. Where it specifically refers to GEF-8 program, please update it to GEF-8 Wildlife Conservation for Development (WCD) Integrated Program.</p>	<p>IUCN, May 21, 2025</p> <p>1.Thank you very much for the comment. As advised, we have changed the reference to WCD IP instead of GWP IP.</p>
<p>Annex G: GEF Budget template 8.9 a) Is the GEF budget template attached and appropriately filled out incl. items such as the executing partner for each budget line? b) Are the activities / expenditures reasonably and accurately charged to the three identified sources (Components, M&E and PMC)? c) Are TORs for key project staff funded by GEF grant and/or co-finance attached?</p>	<p>05/21/2025: Comments were not fully addressed.</p> <p>re 1) Purchase of motorized vehicle has been justified and is hereby approved by the Program Manager.</p> <p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i) In the CEO Endorsement Request Portal view (which is the document that will be circulated for Council review - see attached file), the columns after the components (in red color rectangle below) have no heading. Assuming they are Sub-total - M&E - PMC, please ask the Agency to include them. ii) The budget line 'Sub-contracts to executing partner / entity' for \$135,000 (in green color rectangle below) seems to be an administrative cost. Please remind the Agency that administrative costs can't be covered by GEF resources - please remove this budget item as well as to explaining in which budget items the funds will be redistributed. • iii) Most of the other budget lines (in purple rectangle below) have no description because the budget table lacks the column 'Detailed Description'. Hence, we cannot assess the reasonability of the different budget lines charged to project components - M&E - PMC. Please provide a detailed and succinct description by adding such column. • <div style="text-align: center;">   </div>	<p>IUCN, May 29, 2025</p> <p>i)Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the column headings have now been added</p> <p>ii)Thank you very much for the feedback. Please note that the costs under sub-contracts to executing/partner entity are not administrative costs. This budget line will support the costs of surveying and monitoring of tigers in selected protected areas.</p> <p>iii)Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly be informed that the requested column is now added to the Annex D Detailed Budget as well as Annex G GEF Budget Template in the CER.</p>



IUCN, May 21, 2025

a)

1- Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that Column B which was superfluous is now removed as there is only one executing agency, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

2. Kindly note that this is now corrected with the budget now shown at the level of components

(NN Apr 3, 2025 / OP Apr 9. 2025)

a)

1) In the Budget Matrix worksheet in excel file, Executing agency A and Executing agency B columns indicated. Please insert the specific names of the Executing agency.

2) In the CEO Endorsement Request document, Annex G Project Budget table is over 20 pages long. Please make it more compact and legible. Please present the budget by component rather than by Outcome and use acronym as necessary for the executing entity column. Once the reformatted budget is received, full comments on budget will be provided.

b)

1) purchase of vehicle is included at USD 50,000. Please provide justification why purchase of vehicle is needed, and consider vehicle rental as a preferred option.

2) Please provide more details on budget item under 11. Works, on Activity 1.1.1.4 'Release of prey species into the wild'. In addition to explaining the cost breakout (total USD 200,000) and unit (the unit is 'individuals' - are these meant to be number of people providing works? or individual prey species?), please explain where such prey species will be originated/obtained from. Please also explain what is actually being proposed under the project (e.g., is it paying for the transport and reintroduction? or captive breeding etc.?).

3) Please clearly show budget for active engagement in the GWP knowledge platform. Is the budget item 7. Trainings, Workshops, Meetings, Activity 4.1.1.2 'Knowledge exchange visits' (USD 80,000) supporting it?

b)

1) Thank you very much for your comment. If we may kindly clarify that the vehicle is not to be used by the PMU for travel within cities or between Bangkok and the project site. Instead, the vehicle will be used for patrolling within the DPKY forest complex. As vehicle rental companies, do not offer rental services within PAs, the hiring of vehicles is not a possibility as a result of which we are resubmitting this request for purchase of SMART patrolling related vehicle.

4) Budget item 7. Trainings, Workshops, Meetings, Activity 2.1.2.4 Engagement/Meeting with zoos, is not eligible. The GEF investment does not support ex-situ approach. Please remove from the GEF project budget, and if needed, find co-financing to cover such activity and clearly indicate it in the project document.

c) TORs for PMU, Tiger Technical Committee and for Project Steering Committee are uploaded as Annex.

2) Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the project will pay for transport and reintroduction and not for captive breeding. The number of individuals referred to here are the number of individual prey species with the unit costs being for transportation and reintroduction into the PAs.

3) Thank you very much for your comment. Kindly note that the project coordinators international travel budget will cover these costs. In addition, as has been the practice, the World Bank/WCD pays for the costs of child project Executing Agency representatives attending the WCD Annual Conference.

4) Thank you very much for your comment. If we may kindly clarify that the engagement with private zoos as opposed to government run zoos is not related to ex-situ conservation. One of the objectives of this engagement is to ensure that these zoos are complying with the relevant regulations, have the required capacity to enforce these regulations and are also being monitored for

		potential trafficking related activities.
<p>Annex H: NGI Relevant Annexes</p> <p>8.10 a) Does the project provide sufficient detail (indicative term sheet) to assess the following criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments.</p> <p>b) Does the project provide a detailed reflow table to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments.</p> <p>c) Is the Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.</p>	N/A	
<p>Additional Annexes</p> <p>9. GEFSEC DECISION</p> <p>9.1.GEFSEC Recommendation Is the project recommended for approval</p>	<p>05/21/2025: No. Please address remaining comments on the budget.</p> <p>Apr 3, 2025</p> <p>Not at this time. Please address the comments above and resubmit.</p>	
<p>9.2 Additional Comments to be considered by the Agency during the inception and implementation phase</p>		