Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10390

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors

Countries
Thailand

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
RECOFTC

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Biomes, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Productive Seascapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Tropical Dry Forests, Sustainable Development Goals

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

11/30/2021

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

9/30/2026

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

298,079.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors;	GET	3,137,671.00	28,357,307.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**3,137,671.00**	**28,357,307.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in four landscape complexes of North-eastern and Eastern Thailand through improved management of forests between and around protected areas

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 1: Policy, planning and institutional framework for improved biodiversity conservation in forest landscape management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1: Government policy, institutional arrangements and capacities effectively promote biodiversity conservation adjacent to and between protected areas in four forest complexes	Output 1.1: Inter-departmental collaboration on landscape level and Forest Management Unit (FMU)[1] level forest and resource management for biodiversity conservation Output 1.2: Policy formulation at national level to support landscape level land use planning and implementation through multi-stakeholder involvement for globally important forest complexes in Thailand Output 1.3: Guidelines on landscape level forest and land use planning enable the identification of globally important biodiversity areas, climate change and human-wildlife conflict risks, and existing and planned socioeconomic development in the forest complexes Output 1.4: Capacity development programme on forest complex-level forest and land use planning through stakeholder participation (including women)	GET	276,143.00	5,203,100.00

[1] Including forest management units of the Royal Forest Department (RFD), the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), the Forest Industry Organization (FIO), community forests, and private land owners.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 2: Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into managed natural forests outside protected areas	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2: Biodiversity objectives are incorporated effectively into the management of forests under Royal Forest Department and community management in four forest complexes in North-eastern and Eastern Thailand	Output 2.1: Landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity information system, focusing on globally important ecosystems and species in four forest complexes Output 2.2: Landscape plans and community level forest management plans explicitly incorporate biodiversity conservation targets for government and community managed forests. (Target: 1,290,000 ha under improved landscape-level forest management plans; 15,000 ha of community forests that incorporate biodiversity objectives.) Output 2.3: Community Forestry networks promote the expansion and improvement of community or collective forests in priority areas in support of biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods. (Target: 500 local stakeholders participate in stakeholder platforms (at least 50% women)) Output 2.4: Clarification of land tenure and use rights supported through participatory demarcation and other mechanisms (including for community forests, STK and SPK[1] land). (Target: 5,000 ha covered by participatory demarcation and other mechanisms) Output 2.5: Assessment of incentives and economic opportunities for local communities (in	GET	1,085,944.00	6,256,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 3: Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into management of private land in forest complexes	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Biodiversity objectives achieved through improvement of agricultural land and plantations within globally important forest complexes, including reducing human-wildlife conflicts	Output 3.1: Improved practical guidance for incorporating biodiversity considerations into standards and principles for private forest and agriculture land management (including through SFM certification). (Target: Guidance developed) Output 3.2: Community and Province-level Private Forest Plantation Cooperatives (PFPCs) and Rubber Cooperatives, strengthened and a) are applying biodiversity guidelines in the expansion and improvement of forest plantations in priority areas and b) developing market linkages between associations and national/international actors. (50,000 ha). Output 3.3: The SAFE System approach adopted nationally and piloted in five sites employing a systematic and multi-stakeholder approach of assessing, mitigating and monitoring Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and leading to a decrease to socially acceptable levels of HWC (Target: At least 5 SAFE Systems baselines and corresponding strategies developed in 5 HWC areas.)	GET	998,394.00	12,134,307.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
Component 4: Project management, coordination and knowledge management	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4: Effective project management, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management in place to support replication and scaling up.	Output 4.1: The project is implemented and coordinated effectively among agencies and stakeholders. (Target: Knowledge management and monitoring system is in place.) Output 4.2: The project?s knowledge and lessons learned are shared at the national level and with other relevant sites in Thailand, and regionally. Output 4.3: Monitoring system established and operational to monitor biodiversity and socio-economic indicators beyond the lifetime of the project. Output 4.4: Plans for scaling and replication of integrated forest landscape management and habitat connectivity formulated. (Target: At least 2 plans for scaling and replication of integrated landscape management and habitat connectivity developed).	GET	471,277.00	3,339,900.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Effective M&E system		GET	156,500.00	
				Sub Total ($)	**2,988,258.00**	**26,933,307.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	149,413.00	1,424,000.00
Sub Total($)	**149,413.00**	**1,424,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**3,137,671.00**	**28,357,307.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Royal Forest Department	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	9,930,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Royal Forest Department	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,985,307.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Water Resources (DWR)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	192,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Water Resources (DWR)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Regional Environmental Office 9 (REO9)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	750,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Land Development Department (LDD)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	170,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Agricultural Land Reform Organization (ALRO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Forest Industry Organization (FIO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	200,000.00
Other	Environmental Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University (ERI CU)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	70,000.00
Other	Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University (FF KU)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80,000.00
Other	Bank for Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperative (BAAC)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	160,000.00
Private Sector	Eastern Hugchanghugpa Community Enterprise	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	225,000.00
Private Sector	Private Forest Plantation Cooperative Limited (PFPC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	80,000.00
GEF Agency	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Other	Recurrent expenditures	1,200,000.00
Private Sector	Eastern Hugchanghugpa Community Enterprise	Other	Investment mobilized	575,000.00
Other	Bank for Agriculture and Agriculture Cooperative (BAAC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**28,357,307.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Please note that the cofinance letters for most Thai co-financiers are in Thai language. Therefore, the letter from the lead government agency for this project (Royal Forest Department) summarizes the cofinance from Thai partners in a table that is appended in their letter. The investment mobilized from the government is special projects that they are funding in the project areas. The investment mobilized from Eastern Hugchanghugpa Community Enterprise is their support to communities to convert from conventional farming to agroforestry and or plantations on their land.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,137,671	298,079
				Total Grant Resources($)	**3,137,671.00**	**298,079.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	GET	Thailand	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	150,000	14,250
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1365000.00	1365000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,355,000.00	1,355,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	10,000.00		

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

FSC and Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

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

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	1781089	1781089	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	1,781,089	1,781,089		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2021	2022		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	12,500	12,500		
Male	12,500	12,500		
Total	25000	25000	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

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

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

Improving women's participation and decision making

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

FAO has further assessed risks during PPG. No additional risks were triggered. Any potential adverse impact will be closely monitored on an annual basis by the Operational Partner under the close supervision of FAO Lead technical officer. Particular attention will have to be given to possible existence of indigenous communities (not confirmed during project preparation) and on gender/ social issues from the project.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
ESRM Thailand	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To strengthen the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in four landscape complexes of North-eastern and Eastern Thailand through improved management of forests between and around protected areas.							
Component 1: Policy, planning and institutional framework for improved biodiversity conservation in forest landscape management							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Outcome 1:</u> Government policy, institutional arrangements and capacities effectively promote biodiversity conservation adjacent to and between protected areas in four forest complexes	Number and type of policies (including economic development such as commercial agricultural commodity promotion, and infrastructure development policies such as infrastructure, irrigation, water diversion and mining) that support effective landscape level land use planning and implementation. Number of national sectoral agency staff and targeted Provincial level and Local Administrative Organisation officers that are able to conduct forest complex-level forest and land use planning with multi stakeholders.	0	Review of policies and institutional arrangements related to economic development that impact forest and land use 250 (125 women, 125 men) trained	Improved national level government policy and capacities are promoting effective landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity conservation, 500 (250 women, 250 men) trained	Project reports on changes in national level government policy and national, provincial and sub-provincial capacities to promote effective landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity conservation. Copies of changes to economic and infrastructure development policies and strategies Analyses of changes in in connectivity of habitats and buffer zone management	Sectoral line agencies and relevant decision makers are willing to alter policies and practices to incorporate improved outcomes for connectivity of habitats and buffer zone management	PMU RFD DNP ONEP LDD DWR BEDO FIO ALRO ONWR REO 9

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output.1.1 Inter-departmental collaboration on landscape level and Forest Management Unit (FMU)[i][i] level forest and resource management for biodiversity conservation	Existence of inter-departmental framework and mechanisms between RFD, DNP, DWR, BEDO, FIO, ALRO, LDD, REO 9, ONWR and ONEP Number and type of collaborative management arrangements with allocated resources operated by participating government agencies.	Ad hoc collaboration exists	Inter-departmental collaboration framework developed through a consultative process.	Inter-departmental collaboration Framework in use by participating government agencies	Project reports on changes in inter-departmental collaboration on landscape level. Forest Management Unit (FMU) level Inter-departmental meeting minutes.	Departments are willing to collaborate	PMU RFD DNP LDD DWR BEDO FIO ALRO REO 9 ONEP ONWR

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2: Policy formulation to support landscape level land use planning and implementation through multi-stakeholder involvement for globally important forest complexes in Thailand	Number and type of policies that support landscape level land use planning and implementation through multi-stakeholder involvement	National policies that promote economic development are contradictory to or have not effectively incorporated biodiversity concerns. Policies exist for land use planning and management near world heritage (WH) sites, but they are not well integrated with planning processes beyond WH sites.	Review of policies related to economic and infrastructure development that impact biodiversity and forest and land use at landscape level Review of policies and practices on corridors and buffer zone management	Improvements in economic and infrastructure development policies and forest-related policies identified and policy-relevant guidance for decision makers provided to better support biodiversity-friendly landscape level land use planning and implementation. Improved policies for corridors and buffer zone management.	Reports on policy workshops, reviews and assessments Reports on inter-departmental sectoral plans for managing corridors and buffer zones	Economic and infrastructure development policy formulators are willing to incorporate landscape level land use planning concepts for improved biodiversity conservation	PMU RFD DNP ONEP DWR FIO LDD ALRO BEDO REO 9 FAO ONWR

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.3: Guidelines on landscape level forest and land use planning enable the identification of globally important biodiversity areas, climate change and human-wildlife conflict risks, and existing and planned socioeconomic development in the forest complexes	The guideline on landscape forest and land use planning is being used by RFD, ALRO, RAoT, local governments and other stakeholders	Existing laws and ministerial orders lack guidance on sustainable forest and land use planning that enable improved management of globally important biodiversity areas and approaches to cope with climate change, HWC/people interactions.	Draft guidelines on sustainable forest and land use planning available	Guideline on sustainable forest and land use planning available	Reports of consultations, documentation of guidelines. Sub-decrees under new Community Forest Act and provisions for biodiversity friendly community forest management plans. Reports from RFD on use of guidelines,	Agencies are willing to collaborate on the development of guidelines. Guidelines will lead to improved land use planning that identifies globally important biodiversity areas, and incorporate longer term climate change perspective as well as other socioeconomic development in the forest complexes	PMU RFD DNP LDD BEDO ALRO ONEP REO 9 FAO RAoT

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.4: Capacity development programme on forest complex-level forest and land use planning through multi-stakeholder participation (including women)	Number of agency staff (RFD, DNP, LDD, ALRO, DWR, REO 9) and targeted Provincial level and Local Administrative Organisation [ii][ii] officers can design processes for forest complex-level forest and land use planning (gender-disaggregated) including on geospatial planning tools - OpenForis CollectEarth (OF CE) and SEPAL	RFD has developed *treemap* and site matching (tree suitability) a website to promote suitable species by soil type and by region to support planted forest and reforestation initiatives https://treemap.forest.go.th/	At least 250 officers (from RFD, DNP, LDD, ALRO, BEDO, DWR, REO 9 and targeted Provincial and Regional level and Local Administrative Organisations - 50% women) trained on forest complex-level forest and land use planning and management.	At least 500 officers (from RFD, DNP, LDD, ALRO, BEDO, DWR, REO 9 and targeted Provincial and Regional level and Local Administrative Organisations - 50% women) trained on forest complex-level forest and land use planning and management.	Participant lists and reports of training Satisfaction surveys	Willingness of stakeholders to engage	PMU RFD LDD REO 9 FAO Provincial line agencies Local Administrations
Component 2: Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into the management of forests outside protected areas							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 2: Biodiversity objectives are incorporated effectively into the management of forests under Royal Forest Department and community management in four forest complexes in North-eastern and Eastern Thailand	Area of forest under Royal Forest Department and community management that incorporate biodiversity objectives effectively into management actions	Very few forests have effectively incorporated biodiversity objectives	600,000 ha under improved landscape-level forest management plans 7,500 ha of community forests incorporate biodiversity objectives 2,500 ha covered by participatory demarcation and other mechanisms 5,000 ha of community forests under SFM certification	1,290,000 ha under improved landscape-level forest management plans (GEF core indicator 4.1) 15,000 ha of community forests incorporate explicit biodiversity objectives. 5,000 ha covered by participatory demarcation and other mechanisms (GEF core indicator 4.1) At least 10,000 ha of community forests under SFM certification (GEF core indicator 4.2)	Maps, management plans, reports, certification documentation, information system. Registration of different land types with forest cover requirements.	RFD and community forest groups are willing and able to incorporate biodiversity objectives into plans The incorporation of biodiversity objectives into plans leads to improved management of forests and conservation of biodiversity	PMU RFD DNP ONEP LDD ALRO BEDO FIO BAAC REO 9 FAO HCHPCE

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1: Landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity information system, focusing on globally important ecosystems and species in four forest complexes.	Landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity information system operational and in use by national and forest complex level agencies and stakeholders	Biodiversity information in Thailand is scattered amongst various government agencies and research institutes and little exists at forest complex level	Data collection complete Landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity information system established	Landscape (forest complex) level biodiversity information system fully operational and being actively used	Documentation of system detailing how and where the system is hosted	Relevant agencies (RFD, DNP, ONEP, LDD) are willing to agree on a landscape level biodiversity information system and share data	PMU RFD DNP ONEP LDD BEDO ALRO REO 9 FAO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.2: Landscape plans and community level forest management plans explicitly incorporate biodiversity conservation targets for government and community managed forests.	Area covered by landscape and community level forest management plans that explicitly incorporate biodiversity conservation targets developed or revised (GEF core indicator 4.1)	Limited forest land areas have measures in place to effectively incorporate biodiversity objectives	600,000 ha under improved landscape level forest management plans 7,500 ha of community forests incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives	1,290,000 ha under improved landscape level forest management plans 15,000 ha of community forests incorporate biodiversity conservation objectives.	Copies of management plans RFD reports on forest management effectiveness Provincial Community Forest Committee annual reports	Stakeholders see value in and benefits from supporting biodiversity conservation components in management plans Improved management plans will enhance biodiversity conservation. Capacity building for community forest members facilitate improvement of management plans.	PMU RFD DNP ONEP BEDO FAO HCHP CE

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.3: Community Forestry networks promote the expansion and improvement of community or collective forests in priority areas in support of biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods.	Number of community forests and associated membership actively engaged in platforms/networks for promotion of biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods Number of representatives from each CF participating in PCFCs Number of individuals (men and women) participating in informal CF network events (Citizens Forest Networks)		At least four platforms/networks for promotion of biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods strengthened to mainstream biodiversity -	500 local stakeholders participate in stakeholder platforms (at least 50% women)	Reports, participant lists	Willingness and availability of individuals to engage in networks is dependent on incentives and understanding of biodiversity and sustainable NRM Networks support biodiversity conservation and rural livelihoods.	PMU RFD BEDO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.4: Clarification of land tenure and use rights supported through participatory demarcation and other mechanisms (including for community forests, STK and SP[iii][iii] land).	Assessment and identification of land disputes in target forest complexes Number of SPK and KTC land registrations facilitated or supported. Areas of Number of participatory demarcations that follow ecosystem boundaries (i.e., watershed level) Participatory demarcation guidelines for Thailand produced including the use of Geospatial Information Management Tools (GIMTs) Number of land and forest management agreements agreed by relevant parties Number of community groups SAOs and other relevant line agencies trained on PGIS/	0 ha	1 assessment completed 2,500 ha covered by participatory demarcation and other mechanisms 10 land use and forest agreements 20 community groups SAOs and other relevant line agencies trained on PGIS/ demarcation	5,000 ha covered by participatory demarcation and other mechanisms 5 participatory demarcations follow ecosystem boundaries 100 SPK or KTC land registrations facilitated successfully through support of the project. 1 participatory demarcation guideline produced and widely disseminated 20 land use and forest agreements 40 community groups	Tenure maps Copies of the assessment PGIS database Copy of the guidelines Copies of agreements Training reports	Participatory demarcation results in reduced land use disputes and improved land and forest management	PMU RFD DNP ONEP LDD ALRO FAO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.5: Assessment of biodiversity-related incentives and economic opportunities for local communities (in particular, women) to benefit from wild flora and fauna conservation and sustainable forest management.	Assessment of incentives and economic opportunities for local communities. Number of forest-based product and service enterprises developed and tested in pilot sites. Number of women directly benefiting from forest-based enterprises in target sites	0	Assessment of incentives and economic opportunities by local communities completed.	At least six pilot community forest sites have developed forest-based products and services	Project reports Case studies of value chain development in pilot sites Community forestry management plans	Communities have sufficient capacities and interest to develop value chains for forest-based products and services Markets are adequate to support economic returns form forest value chains Use of community forests to support value chains does not degrade biodiversity. Community forestry groups at local and provincial levels are receptive to, and encourage, women taking an active	PMU RFD BEDO BAAC HCHPCE

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.6: Certification of community forests, SPK and Forest Industry Organization (FIO) forests promotes environmental and social benefits (in areas identified in 1.4)	Area of community forest under SFM certification (GEF core indicator 4.2)	0 ha	5,000 ha of community forests under SFM certification	At least 10,000 ha of community forests under SFM certification	Certification documentation	Community forest managers, SPKs and Forest Industry Organizations seek certification. Certification leads to environmental and social benefits.	PMU RFD ALRO FIO TFCC
Component 3: Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into management of agricultural land and plantations							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3: Biodiversity objectives achieved through improvement of agricultural land and plantations within globally important forest complexes, including reducing human-wildlife conflicts	80 % of stakeholders in targeted private production areas integrate the guidance in their land use management practices. Area of improved private production that supports biodiversity objectives within globally important forest complexes. Functioning systems for HWC monitoring and reporting	No biodiversity guidelines exist for SFM or agricultural landscapes Lack of understanding about biodiversity in production areas Limited market demand for environmentally friendly products SAFE system has been introduced but its use is not widespread	At least two SFM applicants have adopted the biodiversity guidelines. The SAFE system is being applied in two HWC areas.	Improved management of biodiversity within private production areas located in globally important forest complexes 10% reduction in mortality of targeted wildlife and in damage to crops and property in target sites	Copies of the guideline Data on improved management of biodiversity Reports on SAFE system use Reports of HWC	Private producers are willing to adopt biodiversity friendly production practices and markets for environmentally friendly products are attractive for producers Agencies adopt the SAFE system	PMU RFD DNP DWR ONEP REO 9 PFPC HPHC-CE FAO BAAC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1: Improved practical guidance for incorporating biodiversity considerations into standards and principles for private forest and agriculture land management (including through SFM certification).	Biodiversity guidance developed and tested Targeted stakeholders in pilot sites are satisfied with and using guidance	There are national SFM standards, but they lack practical implementation guidance	Biodiversity guidance developed and being applied by at least two targeted private forest and agricultural groups	Biodiversity guideline is being applied by four target private forest and agricultural groups	Copies of guideline Satisfaction survey	The guidance is practical for stakeholders and meets the SFM standard requirements	PMU RFD DNP ONEP HCHPCE PFPC FAO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.2: Community and Province-level Private Forest Plantation Cooperatives (PFPCs) and Rubber Cooperatives, strengthened and a) are applying biodiversity guidelines in the expansion and improvement of forest plantations in priority areas and b) developing market linkages between associations and national/international actors.	Number of PFPCs and Rubber Cooperatives a) applying biodiversity guidance in the expansion and improvement of forest in priority areas (GEF core indicator 4.1) b) with established national/international market linkages for biodiversity friendly products/services. The number of SFM standard audits that include the biodiveristy guidance	Biodiversity guidance does not exist There is limited market demand for environmentally friendly products	Improved capacity to implement biodiversity guidance by two PFPCs in the target area	50,000 ha of private forest and agricultural land applying the biodiversity guidance Two PFPCs secure new agreements with companies by applying the biodiversity guidance	Documented commitment from PFPCs to apply biodiversity guidance Copies of certificates issued by certification bodies Agreement between interested companies and certified group entity (e.g. summarized copies of agreements) Audit reports by 3rd party certification body	Tangible benefits accrue to PFPCs from applying the biodiversity guideline	PMU RFD DNP PFPC HCHP-CE BAAC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.3: The SAFE System approach adopted nationally and piloted in five sites, employing a systematic and multi-stakeholder approach to Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and leading to a decrease to socially acceptable levels of HWC as a result of: fewer injuries and loss of human life; reduced wildlife mortality; reduced damage to crops and property.	SAFE system operating: a) nationally b) in five priority HWC sites Changes in levels of HWC	SAFE system has been introduced but its use is not widespread	SAFE approach adopted at national level by DNP. SAFE Systems baselines and corresponding strategies developed in at least two HWC areas.	Six elements of the SAFE approach incorporated into DNP national Human and Elephant Conflict plan. At least 30 wildlife experts, managers, and volunteers have been trained to moderate SAFE Assessments HWC mitigation measures are adopted nationally by DNP. SAFE assessment results are used by two national agencies and five local authorities within the project area to reduce negative impacts of HWC. SAFE System	Documentation of SAFE system Data on application of SAFE in planning processes by DNP Copies of HWC reported to DNP Summary reports on the response to SAFE questionnaires	DNP is willing and able to scale up the use of SAFE and incorporate into the DNP planning process at national and forest complex levels. SAFE system supports a decrease to socially acceptable levels of HWC	PMU RFD DNP DWR REO 9 ONWR

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
<u>Component 4</u>: Project management, coordination and knowledge management							
Outcome 4: Effective project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management in place to support replication and scaling up.	Key stakeholders at sub-national, national and global levels benefit from project knowledge Project governance and implementation is guided effectively by the project?s M&E system	NA	Mid-term review report	More than 80% of targeted national and provincial stakeholders are satisfied with the project The project steering committee and PMU are using the M&E results to guide project interventions	Knowledge products use survey M&E system reports Project reports (PMU and Steering committee) Copies of disseminated materials Mid term review	The project can develop an effective M&E system that is relevant and useful at national and sub national levels Project knowledge materials and approaches are relevant and useful to stakeholders	PMU RFD DNP DWR ONEP BEDO REO 9 FIO LDD ALRO PFPC HCHP-CE ONWR BAAC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.1: The project is implemented and coordinated effectively among agencies and stakeholders.	Number of coordination and consultation meetings held Project completed and outputs achieved within timeframe	NA	Knowledge management and monitoring system is in place At least two PCU meetings held, and one multi-agency consultation forum convened.	Knowledge management and monitoring system is in place At least six PCU meetings held and at least three multi-agency consultation fora convened Project completed and outputs achieved	Copies of knowledge management system Meeting minutes, forum reports, project progress reports Mid term review Final evaluation report	There are no pandemic restrictions that impact the ability of the project to organize meetings and fora	PMU PSC RFD FAO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.2: The project?s knowledge and lessons learned are shared at the national level and with other relevant sites in Thailand, and regionally (e.g., via Asia Pacific Forestry Week or other).	Number of knowledge management systems in place. Number and type of exchange visits Number of people participating in exchange visits	0	Communication plan developed and implemented. Project webpage and social media functioning and has at least 1,000 followers	Six media events completed Six sets of communication materials published Guidance for incorporating biodiversity in private lands Documentation of SAFE system implementation and lessons learned in Thailand One social media platform developed and reaching at least 10,000 followers.	Reports from events by project sponsored participants Project reports	Target audiences find the communication materials and social media platforms relevant and useful The lessons learned from the project are relevant more broadly and influence scaling up	PMU RFD FAO

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.3: Monitoring system established and operational to monitor biodiversity and socio-economic indicators beyond the lifetime of the project.	Functioning M&E system that is suited to the context and incorporates lessons from existing systems (REDD+ under DNP, SLM under LDD)	0	Monitoring system developed and texted in the four forest complexes	Monitoring system shared widely throughout Thailand	Project M&E strategy Project reports M&E baseline and follow up Evaluation reports	The project can develop a cost effective, efficient and relevant participatory approach to M&E that is relevant to the four forest complexes and beyond.	PMU RFD DNP DWR ONEP BEDO FIO LDD ALRO REO 9 PFPC HCHP-CE BAAC

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 4.4: Plans for scaling and replication of integrated forest landscape management and habitat connectivity formulated.	Number of plans for scaling and replication of integrated landscape management and habitat restoration developed	0	Plans for scaling and replication of integrated landscape management and habitat restoration developed, based on the project?s experience in two forest complexes	Plans for scaling and replication of integrated landscape management and habitat restoration developed shared with the other two forest complexes and beyond.	Copies of plan	Lessons learned from the project are relevant to others and used to scale up activities beyond the pilot sites	PMU RFD DNP ONEP BEDO LDD FAO ONWR

[i] The term Forest Management Unit as used here refers to the forest management units of the Royal Forest Department (RFD), the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), the Forest Industry Organization (FIO), community forests, and private land owners. This usage may differ from the term FMU used by FSC.

[ii] The local government elected body

[iii] Sor Tor Kor (STK) (usufruct certificates on reserved forest land) and Sor Por Kor (SPK) (tenure certificates on public land outside reserved forest/protected areas).

ANNEX B: 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).

Comments	Action taken

Comments	Action taken
GEFSec comments	
Please provide an overview of the gender context and dimensions of the project.	A gender analysis was complete and a GAP has been developed and is annexed to the Project Document.
The included ?Project Risk Certification? ? gives this project a ?low? risk rating, whereas the section 5 of the PIF show moderate risk for issues such as ?Resistance towards biodiversity conservation in areas outside of protected areas? and ?Limited impact from the sustainable utilization of biodiversity benefits to incentivize behavior change at the local level?. The low overall rating seems inconsistent with the moderate risk of many of the anticipated risks as presented. Please address.	The service provider undertook an Environmental and Social Analysis during the PPG phase and rated the Project as Low Risk. The rating was confirmed by FAO.
Although indigenous peoples is tagged in the PIF, IPs aren't addressed anywhere in the risk section. Please address/rectify	The consultation process and baseline development undertaken by the service provider noted there were no IPs in the target areas.
At CEO endorsement stage please include a clear, legible map of project area and project sites and geo-reference data.	Revised maps are included with the Project Document and geo-referenced coordinates provided. Additional maps are provided in the annexes and high-resolution maps are available from FAO.
At CEO endorsement request please include a full demonstration/explanation of how Output 3.2 has been designed to contribute to the conservation of globally significant biodiversity in target landscapes, including where it sits/how it contributes to the Theory Of Change and how those contributions will be managed and measured.	An explanation of 3.2 and its link to the ToC has been provided
Please provide specific indicators that will be used to monitor biodiversity impacts (outcomes/proxies) in the target forest complexes.	Indicators have been included in the results framework and in the text of the Project Document
STAP comments	**PPG action**

Comments	Action taken
Overall, this is a comprehensive and ambitious project that addresses habitat loss and degradation outside of protected areas through landscape planning and by mainstreaming biodiversity into forest and land use plans. This is a sound general approach which has been proven effective in past GEF projects (see Biodiversity Mainstreaming in Practice: A Review of GEF Experience).STAP notes, however, that while spatial planning and analysis is a good first step ? particularly if used as a means for collaboration among stakeholders ? planning is a means to an end and will not guarantee action on the ground. In this respect, more clarity is needed to explain what incentives will be provided to convince people to abandon current practices including those identified as major threats to biodiversity (i.e. forest encroachment, illegal wildlife poaching and trade, unsustainable collection of non-timber forest products) in favor of ?biodiversity-friendly? activities.	The Project Document provides an explanation as to how incentives can be used to alter behavior and promote sustainable practices. Output 2.5 in particular focuses on developing and piloting incentives.
The project identifies numerous outputs intended to mainstream biodiversity, address human-wildlife conflict, connect SMEs to local communities to provide employment, develop SFM certification, etc. However, they are not logically connected in a clear and comprehensive way, including articulation of underlying assumptions. The project would benefit greatly from the development of a robust Theory of Change that draws these connections more clearly and clarifies the steps involved in reaching the overall objective.	A ToC has been developed and a set of assumptions identified that link the outcomes, see Figure 1 and Figure 2
The project offers little detail on how this project will tackle wildlife poaching and infrastructure development. If this is not part of the project, it would be good to offer assurance that these threats are being addressed through another project or that not addressing them won?t negate any potential success that accrue from this project	The Project will work closely with the GEF 6 project- Combatting Illegal Wildlife Trade. Infrastructure development will be addressed through inter-departmental collaboration and policy formulation. Community forestry and improving livelihoods and agricultural productivity are also seen as incentives to reduce poaching.
Outcomes may have adaptation benefits though this is not the stated primary purpose of the project.	Adaptation benefits are listed as a co-benefit
This is a relatively small project at $3 million in GEF Funding. Yet there are 17 outputs listed ? some of which are clearly outputs (i.e. practical guidance for incorporating BD standards and principles into private forest and agriculture) whereas many others read more like outcomes (i.e. community forestry networks strengthened).	Revision of outcome and output language undertaken.

Comments	Action taken
The baseline scenario discusses various initiatives and programs as well as recommendations from a recent study to address habitat fragmentation in the corridor areas. The project will establish a monitoring system for biodiversity and socio-economic indicators which is hopeful; however, baseline information is not provided for either in the PIF.	Baseline has been completed by the service provider
No theory of change is presented in this project. ?.. This project has numerous outputs which could be better linked to outcomes and the ultimate objective by working through a ToC which identifies project assumptions and multiple pathways. The ToC would also highlight underlying assumptions which are not entirely clear in this project	The ToC is provided as Figure 1.
Highlighting key assumptions that underlie steps in the TOC enables them to be monitored and draws attention to the need to consider other alternatives if they do not prove true in practice.	Assumptions have been provided
Not clear if there is a sequence or if actions are taking place simultaneously.	Text has been added explaining the sequence of actions
there are several interesting activities; however, the overall logic and sequence requires considerable strengthening	Revised logic and sequence of activities
Some of the underlying assumptions can be found in the risk section and elsewhere, highlighting lack of coordination and lack of incentives to change existing behavior which threatens habitat ? These should be incorporated into a robust ToC to indicate which assumptions underlie achievement of which planned outputs and outcomes.	Assumptions have been provided
A system is proposed under Output 4.3 to monitor biodiversity and socio-economic indicators beyond the lifetime of the project. Toolkits (Open Foris) and systems (SLMS) are proposed but not specific indicators	Indicators are provided in the Results Framework
The project claims to be innovative through the integration of social and economic values of biodiversity into land-use planning and management, which the project states is a new concept in Thailand. However, there are several other GEF projects underway in Thailand related to BD mainstreaming (GEF ID 10409, 3940) and natural capital accounting (GEF ID 9542).	Innovation section revised
The use of Open Foris tools for environmental monitoring is innovative for a GEF project and specific information on which tools and how they will be applied for long-term monitoring would be helpful prior to CEO Endorsement.	Specific information about the tools and the application for long-term monitoring will be described in detail by the M&E Officer during the Inception period.

Comments	Action taken
A map is provided in Section 1b, albeit very poor resolution. No geo-coordinates are given. See Earth Observation and the GEF ? Section A1.0 (p. 64) for recommendations on providing geo-referenced information.	A revised project map is included with the Project Document and geo-referenced coordinates provided
Stakeholders identified and roles explained. Most stakeholders are national government agencies. Local communities and CSOs are identified including academic institutions ? though none specifically mentioned by name. Same for private sector entities apart from the PFPC.	Substantial changes have been made to stakeholder sections
Beyond identifying stakeholders, the project did not identify (or assess) any concerns around levels of conflict among stakeholders' values with respect to the intended interventions.	The ESA and GAP, the Project Document and the stakeholder plan identify concerns around conflict
? the section on Private Sector Engagement focusing on the support for SMEs to provide local employment opportunities is devoid of detail and merely states that the project will ??engage with private sector stakeholders from sectors that can contribute to the project outcomes?with a view to establishing public-private partnerships that demonstrate economically viable biodiversity-friendly and sustainable livelihood models.?	Details added on private sector and employment
Climate variability and climate change, ? will be addressed through a detailed climate risk screening during PPG phase with proposed mitigation measures to be built into the final project design.	The climate risk screening was updated during the PPG phase and risk mitigation measures included in the design
A general knowledge management strategy for the project will be developed during the PPG stage. Will use existing platforms to share information. Spatial analyses will provide baseline information that can be monitored over time.	A knowledge management strategy is included in the Project Document, see Outcome 4.

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

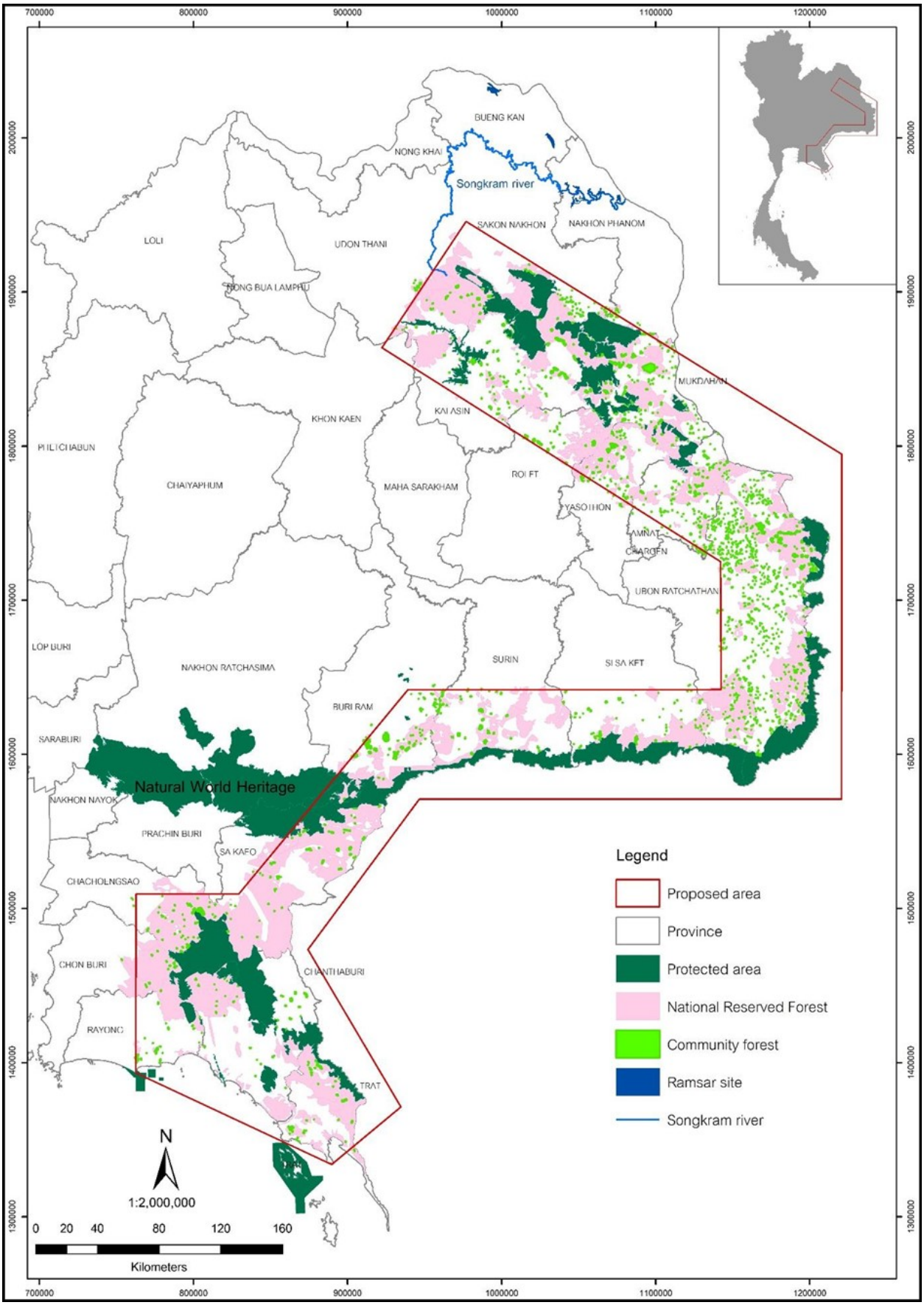
PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent to date***	***Amount Committed***

International consultants: Project Design Expert; Forest Monitoring Specialist	44,400.00	25,457.60	12,566.84
National consultants: Lead Coordinator; Biodiversity Expert; Forest Product and Industry Specialist	25,690.00	24,388.78	2,117.62
Operational and financial management	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00
PPG Inception Workshop	2,000.00	1,771.82	0.00
Technical Committee and PSC meetings	910.00	83.42	0.00
PPG Validation Workshop	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
Field trips (national consultants)	6,000.00	3,027.03	0.00
Component 2 design; Consultation process ESMF, FPIC and GAP (Letter of Agreement with RECOFTC)	55,450.00	55,050.34	0.00
Risk assessment of Operational Partner (OPIM) - Thailand	3,800.00	3,800.00	1,800.00
Expendable procurement (stationaries, printing)	1,000.00	48.13	0.00
Miscellaneous expenditure (software license, courier service etc.)	1,250.00	44.24	85.26
Total	150,000.00	113,671.36	24,069.71

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

See also Figure 4 Section 1.b. Higher resolution maps are available but have been omitted to save space. Figure 10 shows community forests in the forest complexes. The coordinates of the project areas are the northernmost position is 103?30?25? E and 17?30?11? N, the southernmost position is 102?33?53? E and 13?6?23? N, the easternmost position is 105?26?3? E and 14?27?43? N, and the westernmost position is 101?27?4? E and 13?33?45? N.


BUENG KAN
NONG KHAI
Songkram river
SAKON NAKHON
NAKHON PHANOM
LOEI
UDON THANI
NONG BUA LAMPHU
MUKDAHAN
KHON KAEN
KALASIN
PHITCHABUN
ROI ET
CHAIYAPHUM
MAHA SARAKHAM
YASOTHON
AMNAT CHAROEN
UBON RATCHATHANI
LOP BURI
NAKHON RATCHASIMA
SURIN
SI SA KET
BURI RAM
SARABURI
Natural World Heritage
NAKHON NAYOK
PRACHIN BURI
SA KAEO
CHACHOENGSAO
CHON BURI
CHANTHABURI
RAYONG
TRAT
Legend
Proposed area
Province
Protected area
National Reserved Forest
Community forest
Ramsar site
Songkram river
N
1:2,000,000
0 20 40 80 120 160
Kilometers
700000
800000
900000
1000000
1100000
1200000
2000000
1900000
1800000
1700000
1600000
1500000
1400000
1300000

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	M&E	PMC BD	Total (USD)	Operational Partner	FAO TA Support
5011 Salaries professionals												
International staff												
	days			-	-	-	-			-		-
Sub total international staff				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National staff												
Project Technical Adviser	Months	48	2800	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600			134,400	134,400	
Admin/Finance Officer	Months	48	1500	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000			72,000	72,000	
M&E Officer	Months	47	1500	5,875	5,875	5,875	5,875	47,000		70,500	70,500	
Socioeconomic and gender officer	Months	47	1500	17,625	17,625	17,625	17,625			70,500	70,500	
Communication, KM&L Officer	Months	47	1500	17,625	17,625	17,625	17,625			70,500	70,500	
sub total national staff				92,725	92,725	92,725	92,725	47,000	-	417,999	417,900	-
Total professional salaries				92,725	92,725	92,725	92,725	47,000	-	417,900	417,900	-
Consultants												
5544 International Consultants										-		
5044 Sub-total international Consultants				-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5543 National Consultants												
OP 1.3 Expert to support Forest Complex land use planning and Institutional Development	Lumpsum	1	17,000	17,000						17,000	17,000	
OP 2.1 and 3.1 Biodiversity Information System and mainstreaming expert	Lumpsum	1	17,000		17,000					17,000	17,000	
OP 2.4 GIS & mapping for participatory demarcation 50 days/year x 4 years	Days	200	150		30,000					30,000	30,000	
OP 2.6 Expert on SFM certification	Lumpsum	1	5,000			5,000				5,000	5,000	
OP 4.3 Expert on MIS for BIS and project baseline information and methodologies	Lumpsum	1	10,000		5,000		5,000			10,000	10,000	
Sub-total national Consultants				17,000	52,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	79,000	79,000	-
5013 Sub-total consultants				17,000	52,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	79,000	79,000	-

5650 Contracts												
Update baseline in year 1	Lumpsum	1	20,000	6,667	6,667	6,667				20,000	20,000	
Midterm review (FAO OED)	Review	1	55,500					55,500		55,500		
Final evaluation (FAO OED) and final report	Evaluation	1	60,000					60,000		60,000		
OP audits	Audit	5	6,650						33,250	33,250		
Spot checks	Audit	9	2,779						25,011	25,011		
Translation costs	Lumpsum	1	20,000						20,000	20,000	20,000	
ESMP audit	Audit	1	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			20,000	20,000	
Development and testing of BIS and maintenance	Lumpsum	1	80,000		80,000					80,000	80,000	
Develop guideline and deliver training for biodiversity mainstreaming	Lumpsum	1	450,000		450,000					450,000	450,000	
Develop and maintain the biodiversity information system	Lumpsum	1	30,000		30,000					30,000	30,000	
OP 2.4 Build stakeholder capacity on PGIS	Lumpsum	1	50,000		50,000					50,000	50,000	
OP 2.5 Assess economic opportunities, develop value chains and community capacity for managing forest-based products and services	Lumpsum	1	100,000		100,000					100,000	100,000	
OP 2.6 Build the capacity of targeted community forest groups and FEOs to obtain SFM certification.	Lumpsum	1	50,000		50,000					50,000	50,000	
OP 3.1 Improved practical guidance and promotion of guideline for incorporating biodiversity considerations into standards and principles for private forest and agriculture land management	Lumpsum	1	36,000			36,000				36,000	36,000	
OP 3.2 Strengthened PFPAs and/or PFPCs in applying biodiversity guidelines in the plantation management and to establish market linkages.	Lumpsum	1	140,000			140,000				140,000	140,000	

			440,000								
OP 4.2 knowledge management events and meeting the press.	Lumpsum	1	46,000				46,000			46,000	46,000
OP 4.3 Baseline spatial analysis of project area, socio-economic and environmental surveys, Sub-national Land Monitoring System (SLMS) platforms developed and training to stakeholders	Lumpsum	1	90,000				90,000			90,000	90,000
Gender audit and mainstreaming	Lumpsum	1	127,450			127,450				127,450	127,450
Total 5650 Contracts				11,667	771,667	755,117	141,000	95,500	78,261	1,853,211	1,699,450
5021 Travel											
National travel project staff and consultants	Lump sum	1	144,400	36,100	36,100	36,100	36,100			144,400	144,400
National travel PSC members	Lump sum	1	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			40,000	40,000
Travel for training/workshops and meetings	Lump sum	1	200,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			200,000	200,000
5692- Travel - Technical Assistance to Field Projects	Lump sum	4	2,100						8,400	8,400	
5021 Sub-total travel				96,100	96,100	96,100	96,100	-	8,400	392,800	384,400
5023 Training, workshop, meeting											
Inception workshops at forest complex level	workshop	4	2,500		-	-		10,000		10,000	10,000
National inception workshop	workshop	1	4,000		-	-		4,000		4,000	4,000
Project Steering committee meetings (2 x per year)	meetings	4	2,000				8,000			8,000	8,000
Working Group meetings (2 x per year)	meetings	4	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500			6,000	6,000
Participation in National/Regional/Global Program Knowledge Events	meetings	4	6,000				24,000			24,000	24,000
Training on ESMP/ Safeguards for the four forest complexes	training	1	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			40,000	40,000
Stakeholder engagement for developing and revising ESMP and safeguards	meetings	1	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			40,000	40,000
Capacity building on land use planning and on geospatial planning tools	training	1	47,000	11,750	11,750	11,750	11,750			47,000	47,000
Develop test and finalize guideline on forest landscape and land use planning	Consultation	1	10,000	10,000						10,000	10,000
Participatory assessment of important wildlife corridors and priority sites for biodiversity conservation	Participatory assessment	4	3,000		12,000					12,000	12,000
Participatory process to develop landscape-level plans that incorporate biodiversity and SFM	Participatory meeting	4	5,000		20,000					20,000	20,000
Develop practical guideline including field testing on management approaches on biodiversity mainstreaming in private forest plantation	meetings	1	8,000			8,000				8,000	8,000
Multi-stakeholder consultation forum convened annually	Consultation forum	1	23,000				23,000			23,000	23,000
5023 Sub-total training				43,250	65,250	41,250	88,250	14,000	-	252,000	252,000
5024 Expendable procurement											
5930- Office Stationery	Lumpsum	4	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			8,000	8,000
5932- Public Information Supplies	Lumpsum	1	20,000				20,000			20,000	20,000
5949- Publications	Lumpsum	1	20,000				20,000			20,000	20,000
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				2,000	2,000	2,000	42,000	-	-	48,000	48,000
6100 Non-expendable procurement											
6002 - Video Cameras and sound equipment	Lumpsum	1	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500			6,000	6,000
6004 Computers, Laptops and Peripherals for project staff	Lumpsum	1	18,808	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702			18,808	18,808
6005- High Value - Software	Lumpsum	1	7,200	7,200						7,200	7,200
6006- Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	Lumpsum	1	7,152						7,152	7,152	7,152
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				13,402	6,202	6,202	6,202	-	7,152	39,160	39,160

5028 GOE budget													
6172- Rental Of Premises	Lumpsum	1	20,000						20,000	20,000	20,000		20,000
Office utilities	Lumpsum	1	8,000						8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000
6302- Telephones Fax	Lumpsum	4	600						600	600	600		600
6307- IT Services	Lumpsum	1	8,000						8,000	8,000	8,000		8,000
6309- Office Supplies	Lumpsum	1	4,000						4,000	4,000	4,000		4,000
6177 Other office operational expenses	Lumpsum	1	5,000						5,000	5,000	5,000		5,000
PMU staff group Life and Health insurance	Lump sum	4	2,500						10,000	10,000	10,000		10,000
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				-	-	-	-	-	55,600	55,600	55,600	-	55,600
TOTAL				276,143	1,085,944	968,394	471,277	156,500	149,413	3,137,671	2,975,510	162,161	3,137,671

SUBTOTAL Comp 1	276,143
SUBTOTAL Comp 2	1,085,944
SUBTOTAL Comp 3	968,394
SUBTOTAL Comp 4	471,277
M&E Budget	156,500
Subtotal	2,958,258
Project Management Cost (PMC)	149,413
TOTAL GEF	3,137,671
Budget available from GEF	3,137,671

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).