SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

THAILAND

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Thailand**		
Year Started	1994		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	492	3	**495**
Grant amount committed	8,573,762	107,615	**8,681,377**
Project level co-financing in cash	2,682,045	8,444	**2,690,489**
Project level co-financing in kind	8,136,645	468,270	**8,604,915**
Total co-financing *	**11,403,019**		

* Source: SGP database as of 2023
Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + non-GEF grant amount committed

	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)				
Climate Change	31	19	55	105
Capacity Development	2	-	-	2
Total Projects Completed	**33**	**19**	**55**	**107**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Biodiversity								
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	-	6	-	-	6	-	10	22
Hectares of PAs	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	-	3	-	-	4	-	17	24
Hectares of ICCAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,453	52,453
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Number of significant species conserved	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	7
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,943	101,943
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	-	31	-	-	19	-	55	105
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	5
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	-	25,397	-	-	31,180	-	95,377	151,954

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	-	8	-	-	4	-	1	13
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	-	2,000	-	-	6,280	-	250	8,530
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	-	17	-	-	3	-	5	25
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	5
Sustainable transport projects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	-	9	-	-	19	-	12	40
Land Degradation								
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	1,550	-	-	162	-	-	1,712
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	1,550	-	-	162	-	-	1,712
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	248	-	-	121	-	-	369
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	150	-	-	162	-	-	312
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	16
Sustainable Forest Management								
Hectares restored through improved forest management practices	-	-	-	-	31,180	-	101,943	133,123

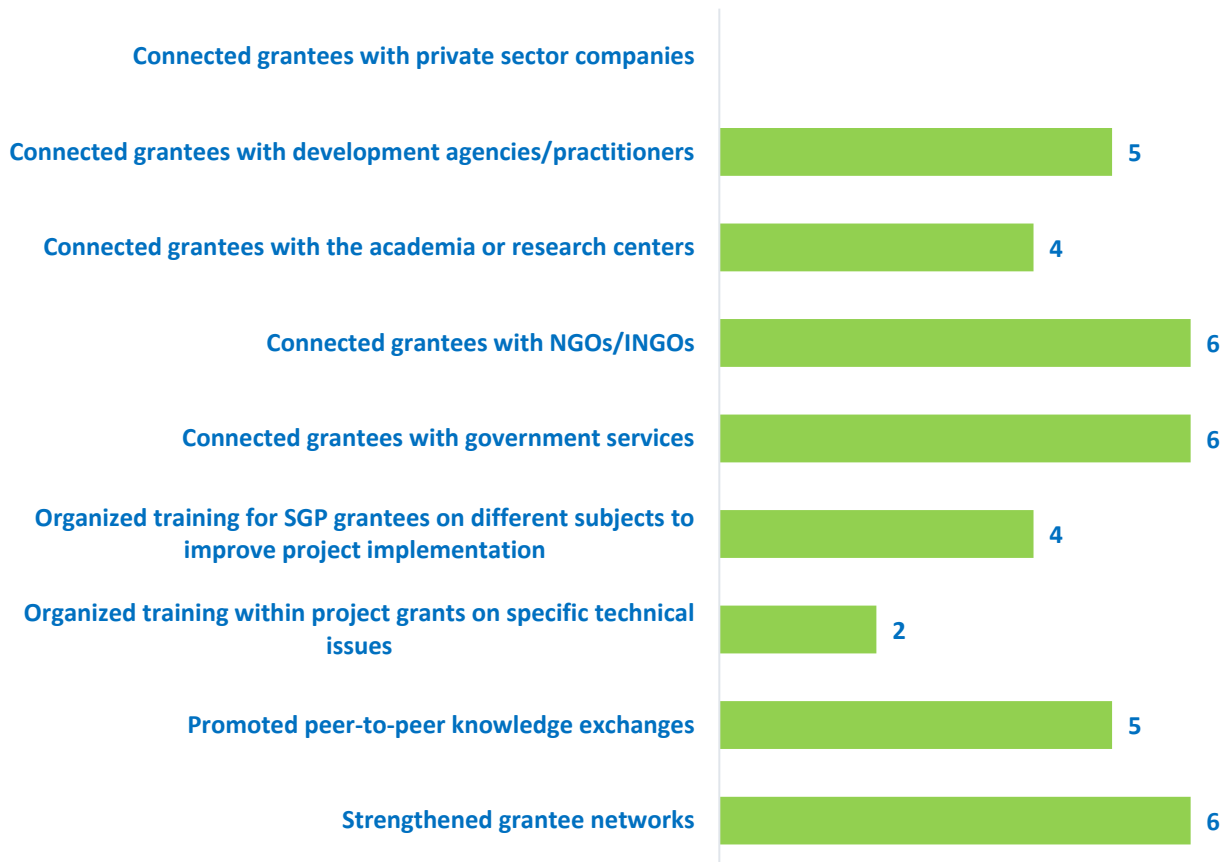|	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
International Waters								
Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,240	4,240
Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,240	4,240
Chemicals and Waste								
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Organic farming	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	2
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	-	-	2
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	31	-	-	19	-	-	50
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	310	-	-	190	-	-	500
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	1	-	2	-	-	7	10	20
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	5	-	50	-	-	700	100	855

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	-	32	-	-	19	-	15	66
Number of completed projects led by women	-	11	-	-	6	-	15	32
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	4	-	-	19	-	19	42
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	5	7	-	19	35	19	85
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted in local languages (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	5
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	31	-	-	3	-	4	38
Number of youth organizations	-	5	-	-	3	-	2	10
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	-	22	-	-	-	-	4	26
Projects with policy influence	-	13	-	-	3	-	4	20
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	-	31	-	-	19	-	55	105
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	7
Community-level trainings conducted	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Number of projects monitored through field visits	33	8	-	3	1	15	51	111
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	3	2	3	-	8	3	1	20
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	8	7	7	-	8	7	10	8

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

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

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Category	Years
Connected grantees with private sector companies	
Connected grantees with development agencies/practitioners	5
Connected grantees with the academia or research centers	4
Connected grantees with NGOs/INGOs	6
Connected grantees with government services	6
Organized training for SGP grantees on different subjects to improve project implementation	4
Organized training within project grants on specific technical issues	2
Promoted peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges	5
Strengthened grantee networks	6

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

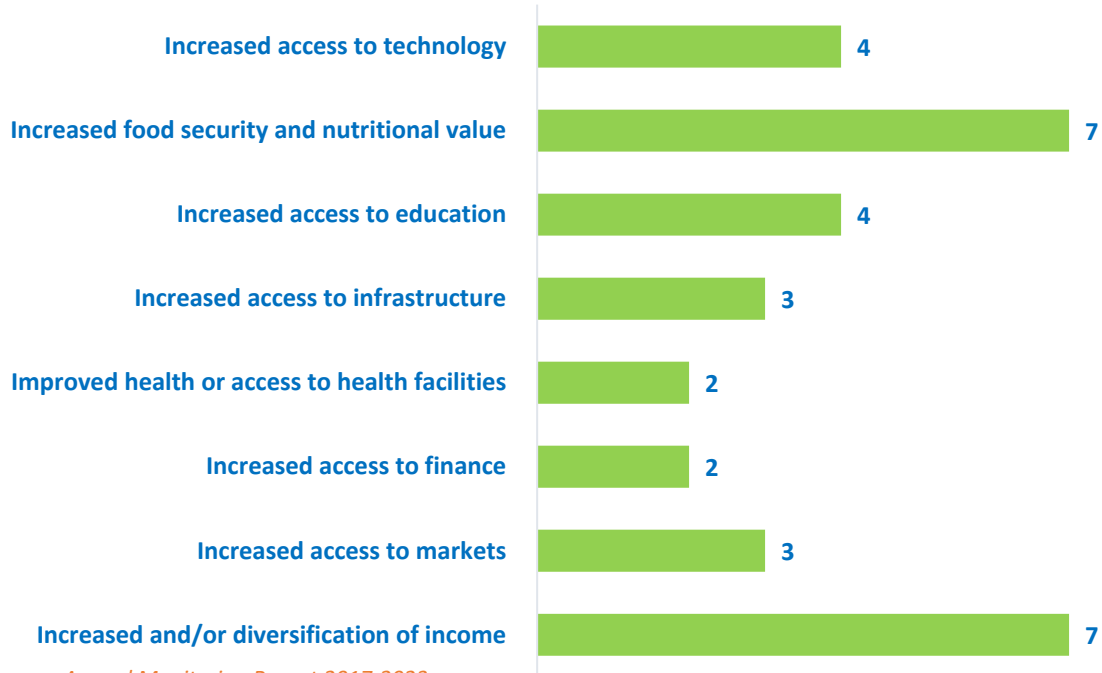# Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

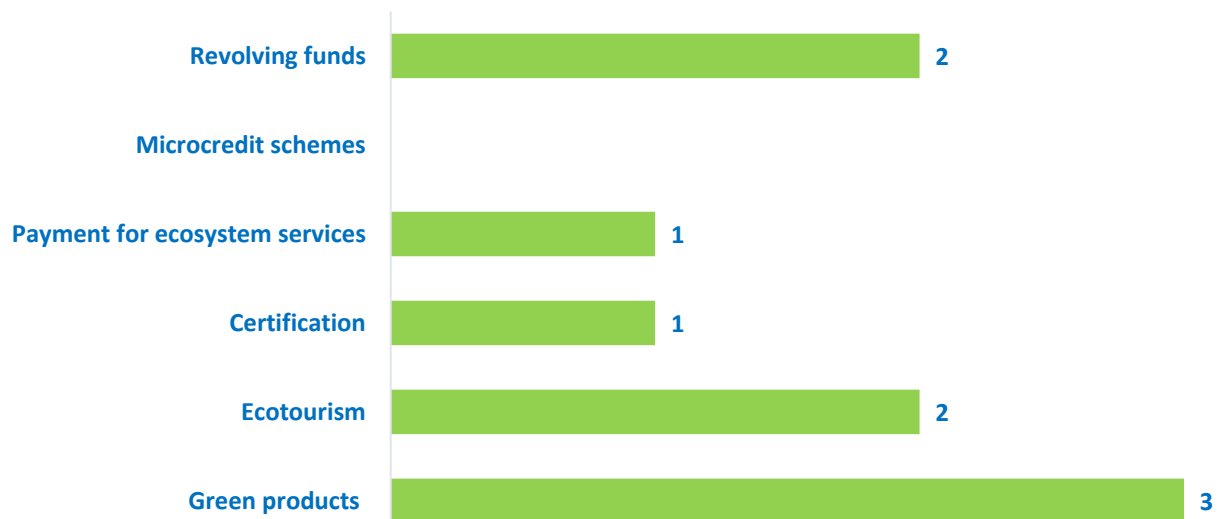| Strategy	Number of Years
Have a gender mainstreaming strategy or gender action plan for your country programme	4
Connect women group projects at the national level with regional and/or global networks	4
Support the networking and creation of women organizations at the national level	4
Have targets on the proportion of projects to focus on gender issues	1
Use the NSC gender checklist for the approval of projects	3
Partner with gender/women's organization in the country	4
Produce knowledge and guidance materials on how to mainstream gender in community-based projects	
Conduct gender mainstreaming training for grantees	1
Incorporated gender specific activities, outputs, outcomes, and disaggregated indicators in project design	6
Conduct gender analysis/assessment at the country or project level	4

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Strategy	Years
Increased access to technology	4
Increased food security and nutritional value	7
Increased access to education	4
Increased access to infrastructure	3
Improved health or access to health facilities	2
Increased access to finance	2
Increased access to markets	3
Increased and/or diversification of income	7

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Mechanism	Years
Revolving funds	2
Microcredit schemes	
Payment for ecosystem services	1
Certification	1
Ecotourism	2
Green products	3

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

Goal	Number of Years
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	4
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	6
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	2
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	3
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	3
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	5
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and…	2
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	3
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	3
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	4
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	3
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	6
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	6
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat…	6
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all…	3
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	3

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

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

CSO-Government Dialogue

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

South-South Exchange

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

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

This project is fully consistent with the national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions listed below:

The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)

The Plan was formulated during a period when the world was experiencing rapid change and becoming even more integrated, whilst Thailand itself was undergoing reforms. Since the Ninth Plan, the principles of the "Sufficiency Economy Philosophy" have been and continue to be a vital element of development strategy as they underpin the promotion of moderation, reasonableness, and resilience. These principles have significantly contributed to balanced and sustainable development in Thailand. In formulating this Plan, the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) adhered to the 20-year National Strategy framework (2017-2036), the country's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Thailand 4.0 Policy, as well as other reform agendas. In order to set out development directions and strategies to achieve the objectives of "Security, Prosperity, and Sustainability", the NESDB regards participation by a broad cross-section of society to be a crucial principle in the drafting of this Plan.

The plan contains six strategic directions, all relevant to environmental conservation and sustainable development: *Building a fair and justice society; developing humanity towards a learning society; enhancing capacity in the agricultural sector and food and energy security; modifying economic structures towards sustainability; coordinating with countries in the region; and preparing to adapt to climate change and paving ways to a low-carbon, environmentally-friendly society.*

Environmental Quality Management Plan 2017-2021 This plan comprising four strategies which aims to manage natural resources with balance and equity; to prevent, treat and rehabilitate for better environmental quality; to improve efficiency to use natural resources and environment sustainably; and to build capacity to cope with climate change impacts and natural disasters as well as promote international collaboration

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: NBSAP (2015-2021)
The action plan comprises four strategies that include community participation and local implementation as follows; 1) integration of biodiversity values and management with participation from all levels 2) conservation and restoration of biodiversity 3) building capacity for utilization and sharing of benefits derived from biodiversity in accordance with the principle of the green economy, and 4) developing knowledge and database systems on biodiversity, consistent with internationally recognized standards. In each, there are specific action plans for sectors at all level to carry out.

National Adaptation Plan: NAP (Final Approval of the National Committee)
The plan is still in the process of climate vulnerability and risk assessment in the context of current capabilities and needs from key sectors. This analysis will point to potential entry points for integrating adaptation into development planning. A core component of Integrating Agriculture into the NAP is community participation in the design and implementation of climate-smart agricultural systems, integrated watershed and sustainable land management plans, and climate-proofed coastal protection infrastructure.

Master Plan for Integrated Biodiversity Management (2015-2021)

The Plan is principal biological diversity plan of Thailand, developed in compliance with Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, under which it states that each Contracting Party shall develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Since 1998, Thailand has developed the national policies, measures, and plans for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and this Master
Plan is the fourth one. In line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which were adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity at its tenth meeting, this Master Plan was formulated to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by aiming at conserving, restoring and protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as enhancing the benefits from them, along with raising public awareness and understanding of the roles and importance of biodiversity to human well-being, and collaborating with all relevant sectors in integrated management.

National Climate Change Adaptation Master Plan (2014-2050)

The plan envisages that Thailand will develop resilience to the effects of climate change, and its society will grow to be a low-carbon one and consistent with sustainable development approaches. The missions of the plan include: reduction of the country's greenhouse gas emissions rate, enhancement of sectoral capacity to be prepared for implementation of the relevant policies and plans, development of databases and knowledge to support plans and policies to reduce GHG emission rates and adapt to climate change, and development of suitable mechanisms to support holistic and effective implementation.

10-year Strategic Plan on Combating Land Degradation and Desertification (2008-2018)

This national plan is implemented on the principle that local communities play participating and implementing roles to combat land degradation and/or mitigate the effects of drought. The plan is to develop real actions at community level throughout the country. The plan focuses on affected areas, improving soil quality, rehabilitating degraded areas, and managing soil and water resources in a sustainable way.

Thailand Plan and Strategy for New York Declaration on Forests: NYDF (2014-2030)

Thailand Government had endorsed the New York Declaration on Forests during the UN Climate Change Conference, in Paris (COP21) in 2015. The framework of the New York Declaration on Forests in Thai context has been developed to achieve two main targets under SDGs 13 (climate change) and SDG 15 (forest landscape). The community forest management is a key role to achieve the milestones of the national NYDF when the carbon sink capacity is enhanced. This could mitigate the rate of global climate change.

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

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

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

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

  o SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

  o Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.