# PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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| **This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPD:** Thailand is better prepared to address climate change and environmental security issues through the enhancement of national capacity and policy readiness. |
| **Country Programme Outcome Indicators:****Indicator 1:** Number of national and local (networking) platforms supported and/or strengthened.**Baseline**: As of 2011, there are few (networking) platforms fully operated by the Thai Government and participated by communities and stakeholders.**Target:** At least 3 national and local platforms developed with UNDP support by 2016.**Indicator 2:** Number of climate-related policies and model actions established applied and/or replicated by national and local partners; as well as exchanged in south-south cooperation forums.**Baseline**: As of 2011, no strong climate-related national policies and model actions established, applied and/or replicated by national and local partners.**Target:** At least 3 climate-related policies and model actions established, applied and/or replicated by 2016 with support by UNDP. At least 3 south-south exchange forums conducted addressing the three outputs and other key issues (e.g. mitigation, adaptation, environmental security, climate fiscal framework, etc.) |
| **Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area :** UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-2018): Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development |
| **Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program**: BD2 |
| **Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes**: Outcome 2.1: Increase in sustainably managed landscapes and seascapes that integrate biodiversity conservation; Outcome 2.2: Measures to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity incorporated in policy and regulatory frameworks. |
| **Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:** Indicator 2.1: Landscapes and seascapes certified by internationally or nationally recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity considerations (e.g. FSC, MSC) measured in hectares and recorded by GEF tracking tool. Indicator 2.2: Polices and regulations governing sectoral activities that integrate biodiversity conservation as recorded by the GEF tracking tool as a score. |
|  | **INDICATOR** | **BASELINE** | **END OF PROJECT TARGETS** | **SOURCE OF INFORMATION** | **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS** |
| **Project Objective:**To mainstream globally important biodiversity species conservation into production sectors through improved management of critical habitats. | Hectares of production landscapes legislated as ES critical habitats and protection enforced to assure the long-term survival of ES in Thailand. | There are currently no areas of production landscape that are formally protected due to their importance to an endangered species. | At least 33,893 ha legislated as ES Critical Habitats and managed in a manner that assures the long-term survival of target ES– based on:600 ha of salt pans in Khok Kham Sub- district (**Proposed change:** 179.2 ha, or 1120 Rai)4,800 ha – which includes 1 km buffer around the 3 non-hunting areas in Buriram Province | Government gazette**Proposed change:**(Draft) Municipal regulations(Draft) Local Administrative Organization regulations | **Assumptions:** That improved legislative environment and land use-planning framework combined with mainstreaming and increased information on ES will support the expansion of action on ES and critical habitat conservation. |
|  |  |  | 28,493 ha which is the entire Nakha Sub-district |  | **Risks:** Migratory species status is impacted by |

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|  | Status of species on the National Red list. | Thailand currently has 1,058 species identified as threatened within the country’s National Red list of which 6 are extinct. | No overall decline in species status of species currently listed on the National Red list for Thailand (i.e. movement from one category to another).**Proposed change:**No overall decline in species status of SPB, WO and ESC | National Red list assessment | population levels outside of Thailand. |
| **Outcome 1:*****Enabling framework and capacity to manage ES in productive landscapes strengthened*** | Approval of ES and Critical Habitat Bill and land use planning framework by key decision makers | No Act currently exists focused on the conservation of endangered species. | Bill approved by Cabinet**Proposed change:**Legal framework and policy recommendations developed for ES and Critical habitats and proposed to Wetland management Sub-Committee under the National Environmental Board. | Government gazette.**Proposed change:**(Draft) Municipal regulations(Draft) Local Administrative Organization regulations | **Assumptions**: That improved availability of information on ES and critical habitat status will help to ensure effective land use decision-making taking into account ES and critical habitats.**Risks:** The political situation in Thailand prevents effective national level discussion on a new bill or acceptance of a land use-planning framework.The impact of this will be mitigated against by developing effective products that can be utilized over time as well as the development of demonstration sites (under Outcome 2) that are able to show tangible benefits of proposed changes. |
| Reduction in threats to ES and critical habitats from land use change through adoption of land use zoning for ES and critical habitat conservation within Provincial Plans based on land use planning framework | Currently no provincial plans have ES focused land use zoning. | At least 5 provincial plans clearly integrate the designation of critical habitat areas and increase environmental safeguards for development within these areas**Proposed change:**Land use zoning for ES and critical habitat at least 5 provinces completed and submitted to the Town Country Planning and Development for inclusion in the provincial plans | Provincial Plans |
| Management and monitoring system for endangered species operational indicated by number of species for which conservation and recovery plans are in place, critical habitats are defined, management plans in place utilizing GIS decision support tool and monitoring is in action. | Basic data system in place but not operational and with limited data management capacity. | Target of 10 species. (Target includes 3 pilot species and 7 additional species). | Species monitoring reports |

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|  | Improvements in capacity development indicator score for ONEP for:* Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanisms
* Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups
* Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available for decision-making mainstreaming
 | Current capacity assessment score card58 notes ONEP scores as:* Indicator 2: Score 1.
* Indicator 3: Score 1.
* Indicator 11: Score 1.
 | Capacity scores increase to:* Indicator 2: Score 3.
* Indicator 3: Score 3.
* Indicator 11: Score 3.
 | End of project assessment: |  |
| Outputs:* 1. Legislative framework for ES conservation strengthened through development of an ES and Critical Habitat Bill
	2. Land Use Planning Framework in place that integrates conservation into land-use planning and allocation decisions
	3. : ONEP-led cross-sectoral coordination mechanism in place leading to better planning, coordination, monitoring and enforcement capabilities for ES conservation
	4. : Institutional capacity of ONEP to identify ES and monitor its recovery strengthened
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| **Outcome 2:****Critical Habitat management demonstrated for three Endangered Species** | Number of hectares of production landscape where land owners/users have been capacitated in producing environmentally friendly products. | No areas within the target locations currently use biodiversity friendly production techniques. | 600 ha of salt pans in Khok Kham Sub-district have been capacitated in sustainable SBS-friendly salt production Communities engaged in salt production59(**Proposed change:** 179.2 ha)400 ha of rice fields in within 1 km of reservoirs in Buriram Province have been capacitated in organic and Eastern Sarus Crane-friendly rice60 | Project assessments | **Assumption:** Those stakeholders will be willing to uptake new technologies and land use management practices that deliver environmental benefits and sustain livelihoods.**Risks:** That the economic situation within Thailand |
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58 Please see annex 2

59 Figure based on production of sustainable salt from salt-pans that are used by SBS within Khok Kham sub-district.

60 Figure based on 15% of farmland within 1km of reservoirs adopting certified environmentally friendly farming approaches during the project duration.

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| Stability or increase in numbers of populations of the following species at target sites:* Spoon-billed Sandpiper
* Water lily
* Eastern Sarus Crane
 | Spoon-billed Sandpiper– 4 at pilot location in Khok Kham**(Proposed change**: 2)Water lily – 0.5ha (blooming area)Eastern Sarus Crane – 25 in ‘wild population’ No wild breeding occurred | Spoon-Billed Sandpiper – no reduction in species numberWater Lily – 10% increase in blooming areas – 0.55haESC > 25 in “wild’ population and ‘wild’ breeding taking place. | Surveys by project partners | worsens limiting opportunities to obtain price premiums for environmentally friendly products and reducing tourism levels.This will be mitigated against by ensuring capacity building provides landholders with low cost approaches to biodiversity friendly production. |
| Identified threats to targeted species reduced: | Area of possible SBS habitat that has been converted to uses incompatible for SBS use61Eastern Sarus Crane – 25 in ‘wild population’ (36 released 4deceased62 7 missing63)669,563 Water Lilies exported through Suvarnbhumi Airport during 2006 -2009 (number of ‘wild’ collected specimens not known)64 | No increase in area of critical SBS habitat converted to uses incompatible to the long-term survival of SBS in the Khok Kham location**Clarification recommended by MTR:** This target should identify no. of ha. Saltpan, or mudflat km2, or ha. Of new aquaculture and development areas, that are being converted to uses incompatible to the long-term survival of SBS in the Khok Kham location.ESC increase in survival rate of reintroduced population. Current survival rate 70% over a three-year period.At end-of-project, no export recorded of ‘wild’ collected water lilies at the Suvarnbhumi Airport | Surveys by project partners |
| - Spoon-billed Sandpiper– critical habitat converted for intensive agriculture andurban/industrial development |  |  |
| * Eastern Sarus Crane – deaths due to excessive pesticide or hunting
* Water Lily – Number of ‘wild’ collected plant specimens to exported out of Thailand
 | Department of Agriculture Report in Suvarnbhumi Airport |  |
| Outputs:* 1. Management and zoning plans implemented of the identified critical habitats of Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Water Onion and Eastern Sarus Crane in Buriram, Samut Sakorn and Ranong Provinces.
	2. Long term financial sustainability strategy for 3 ES habitat sites developed

2.3: Strengthening of Extension support to help guide land users to adopt biodiversity friendly land-use practices. |

61 Baseline populations’ figures will be provided once the biodiversity inventories are completed by year 2 of the project.

62 Release numbers and deceased numbers from ONEP Newsletter Q3 2013.

63 ZPO pers comms

64 A report from plant quarantine officials at the Department of Agriculture in Sawannaburi Airport estimated that 669,563 Water Lilies were exported during the period 2006 – 2009.

UNDP Environmental Fi