



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme

30
YEARS



Landscape Strategy for Enhancing Resilience Capacity of Socio-Economic and Ecological System

Name of Landscape: Phetchabun Mountains
Thailand

Summary of Salient Points of the Landscape:

Goal: Natural resources and ecological systems in Phetchabun Mountains are being used and managed in a balanced manner , with increased capacity of community, under sound participatory management and good governance

Strategic Framework 1. Enhancing capacity of ecosystems services(land, water, forest)

Strategic Direction 1. Promoting and supporting community participation in sustainable conservation of land, water, forest

Outcome: Areas of ecology services-land, water, forest-being conserved, protected and rehabilitated by sustainable community participatory management

Strategy 1 . Conserving and rehabilitating land, water, forest and ecosystems services

Strategy 2. Enhancing community participatory process in sustainable forest management

Strategic Framework 2. Increasing efficiency of sustainable production systems

Strategic Direction 2. Promoting & supporting to improve efficiency of sustainable production systems

Outcome: Systems of effective, sustainable, and environmentally-friendly agricultural practices resulting in sustained food security based on biological diversity important to agriculture in the landscape

Strategy 1. Developing and managing water resources for agriculture

Strategy 2. Promoting, supporting and developing sustainable environmentally-friendly agricultural practices

Strategy 3. Supporting food security upgrade based on local biological diversity

Strategic Framework 3. Generating income and opportunity of diversified occupation

Strategic Direction 3. Promoting, supporting and developing diversified occupation for sustainable economy based on local resources

Outcome: Community livelihood and status being upgraded as a result of emergence of agro-products, diversified opportunity in occupation and community enterprises

Strategy 1. Promoting and developing diversified occupations based on local resources

Strategy 2. Developing economic system and supporting occupation joint venture for gathering, processing, adding value to, and marketing products based on biological diversity

Strategic Framework 4. Equitable and effective management

Strategic Direction 4 . Promoting & Developing equitable and efficient mechanism of management

Outcome: Network with mechanism for equitable management of resource-land,water,forest- being emerging with reduced inequality in access to resources

Strategy 1.Enhancing capacity of community-based organizations, building networks and mechanism of resources management

Strategy 2. Improving efficiency of natural resource management, arable land right, and reducing inequality in access to resources

Strategy 3. Promoting capacity and equality of community-based organizations in managing land, water and forest resources

1. Description of Target Landscape

Under GEF involvement, and to facilitate the management, Phetchabun Landscape encompasses the implemented area within Phetchabun and Loei Province where a number of CBOs and NGOs have been actively collaborating and launching development work. In general, the

landscape are mountainous area of different height, from 500-1,571 meters above sea level. High mountains are included in the western area in Phu Kradueng, Phu Luang, Phu Rua, Tha Li, Darnsai and Na Haew District of Loei Province, while plain areas between mountains used for cultivation and residence are in Phetchabun Province's districts of Namnao, Lomkao and Khao Khor. There are quite limit lowland area in the central part of Loei Province in Wangsaphung, Chiangkharn, and Muang District, with two notable river basins, i.e. Loei River Basin and Mekong River Basin. This lowland area is suitable for cultivation. Another river basin-Parsak River Basin-in Phetchabun Province's Lomkao District is also suitable for cultivation.

Pechabun Landscape is endowed with rich natural resources especially forest resources and watersheds of several major rivers of the country which are integrated ecosystems of GEF international waters. There are 10 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries as follows:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Phu Rua National Park , with approximate area | 121.98 sq,km |
| 2. Phu Suansai National Park, with approximate area | 109.33 sq,km |
| 3. Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary, with approximate area | 897 sq,km |
| 4. Phu Khor Phu Kratae, with approximate area | 232.5 sq,km |
| 5. Phu Kra Dueng National Park, with approximate area | 265.38 sq,km |
| 6. Nam Nao National Park, with approximate area | 974.26 sq,km |
| 7. Phu Pha Marn National Park , with approximate area | 355.51 sq. km. |
| 8. Phu Hin Rongkar National Park , with approximate area | 304.96 sq. km |
| 9. Thung Salaengluang National Park , with approximate area | 12,624 sq. km |
| 10. Khao Khor National Park , with approximate area | 483.78 sq. km |

Communities of GEF SGP OP5 Year 4 have been launching activities which resulted in emergence of community forest with approximate area of 82.6 sq. km., included both registered and non-registered with Royal Forestry Department.

Major river basin originating in the landscape are Phung River Basin draining into Parsak River, thence passing through Phetchabun Province, Lopburi Province and Saraburi Province before converging with Chaophaya River at Ayudhaya Province. The total length of this water is about 350 km. Loei River Basin , 213-293 km long flows down into Mekhong River. Nam Man River Basin (95 km.long) drains into Huang River (140 km.long) ,thence to Mekong River. Phong River Basin drains into Phong River(275 km.long) in Khonkaen Province, and Khek River Basin drains into Nan River in the west of the landscape.

Social relations in the landscape differs very slightly, slightly but in a large picture it is fairly similar. In Tamblo Khek Noi, Phetchabun Province's Namnao District, the west of the landscape which is home to a cultural group, Hmong, culture and belief are the main principles to define relations of community members which emphasizes the kinship and ancestor. The majority of community members in this area have been practicing agriculture. As to the eastern part of the landscape, from Loei Province to Phetchabun Province's Namnao and Lomkao District, social relations appear to be that of agricultural community with Thai Loei-Thai Lom-Thai Tai culture. The dialect accent of the group are slightly different. While Thai Loei and Thai Lom possess Luang Phabang Dialect, Thai Tai

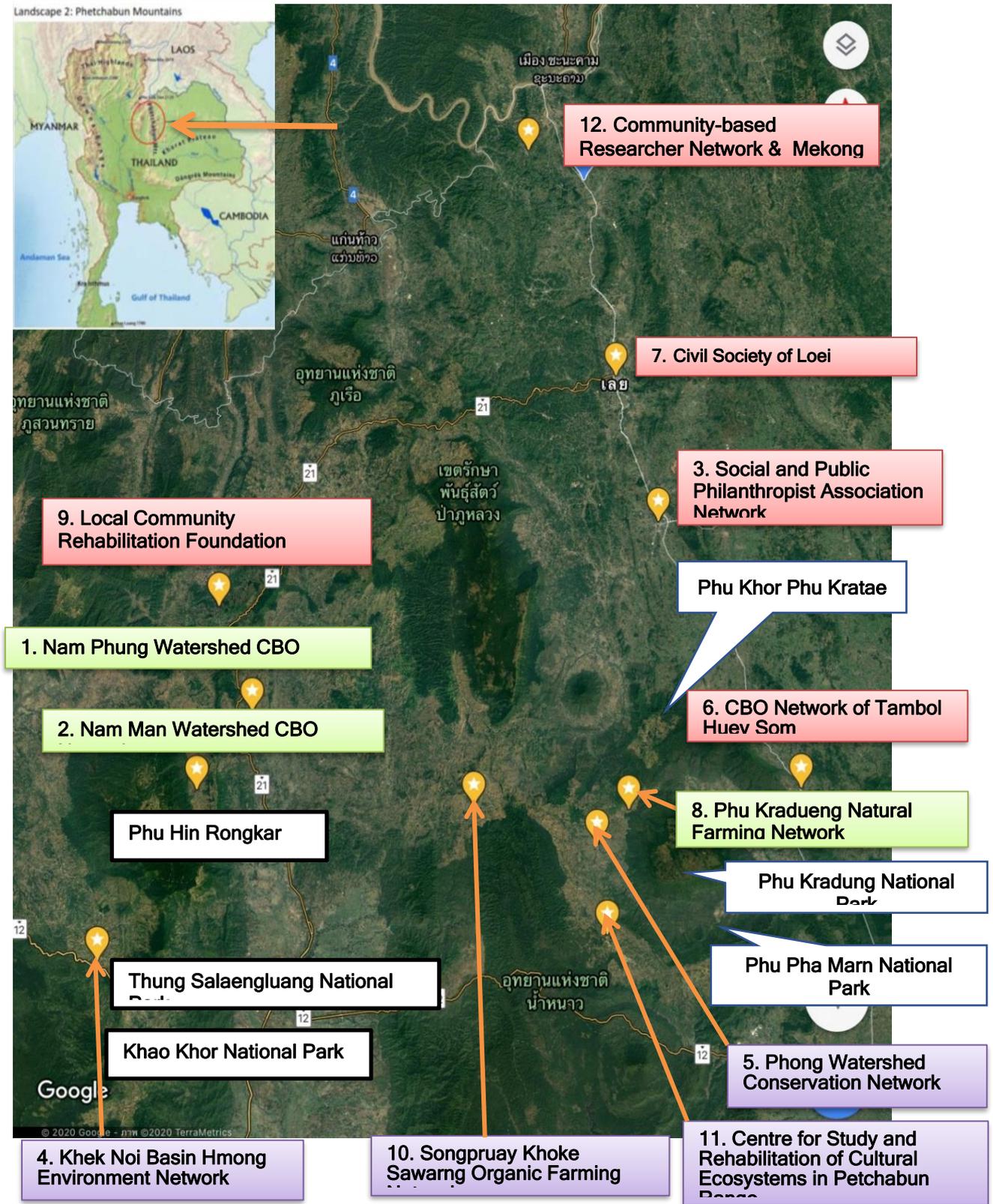
does the mainstream northeastern dialects from Mahasarakham and Ubolratchathani Province whose communities had migrated into the landscape during the era of forest concession and promotion of mono-crop plantation under the green revolution of the 3th National Social and Economic Plan. Scattered in Phetchabun Province's Namnao District and Loei Province's Wangsaphung and Phu Kradeng District, the migration has caused an assimilation on cultural belief, language and harmonious, mutual supporting and community elder-respecting ways of life. This was usually witnessed by solving community conflicts by the intercession of community elders. By-and-large, community members give priority and importance to public activities with due respect to and observation of culturally established community rules and regulations, resulting in a harmonious society.

In general, land use is for agriculture, especially mono-crops. Classified by terrain, plain areas in the valley or between mountains are used for corn, para rubber, tapioca, while lowland plain for paddy, sugar cane, with a few areas for integrated farming. A larger portion of the land is included in forest reserve area. Land ownership is validated through land tax payment, so called Por Bor Thor 5. General patterns of land use are inconsistent with conditions of the terrain thus have adversely affected the environment in the landscape with persisting complicated problems.

Based on the result of assessment of baseline in the landscape summarized from participatory brainstorming/debates at local level, it was concluded that the main driver of environment degradation was that mono-crop plantation leading to forest encroachment, land degradation, inefficient production process, insecurity of occupation and limited supplementary occupation, shortage of water source for developing system of sustainable agriculture, undermined food security, issues on arable land rights, wildfire problem, draughts, and wild animals intruding into cultivated land. All these have been attributed to inappropriate community behaviour, community context, lack of appropriate management and other system.

The existing capital in the landscape is the strong congregation of CBOs active in natural resources and environment development which takes shape and be seen in community forest network, and environment network. The landscape contains existing forest resources which is the result of joint effort of conservation and collaboration with concerned government agencies under the support of GEF SGP OP 5 Year 4 during December 2015-May 2017. The relevant supporting activities included conserving community forests, national parks and wildlife sanctuaries which constitute strategic area for natural resources and environment, watersheds for major river basins of Thailand and of GEF international water. The other capitals of the landscape are cultural cohesion as well adapted indigenous knowledge/ practices to guide livelihood activities in the landscape.

Map depicting Area Boundary for formulating Strategic Plan of Phetchabun Mountains Landscape



The landscape location is included within Phetchabun and Loei Province which is an area of ecological significance comprising 10 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries with total approximate area of 5,007.05 sq.km., community forests from community conservation effort of 82.6 sq. km., and watershed of major rivers of the country and of GEF international water i.e. Nam Phung River Basin, Parsak River Basin draining into Chaophaya River, Nam Man River Basin, Huang River Basin, Loei River Basin, Phong River Basin, Sern River Basin all draining into Mekong River, Khek River draining into Nan River. In addition to the ecological significance, the landscape has been target area for groups of environmental NGOs and CBOs which were the GEF SGP grantees during OP 5 year 4. After the completion of the supported projects, these NGOs/CBOs are still collaborating to further environment development in the location, as well as reaching out to other groups in the landscape. This is the main reason for selecting the landscape as the target location of project implementation.

2. Situation Analysis (Threats and Opportunities)

- The socio-economic context of the target landscape encompasses the commercialized agricultural-rural communities, since target population depends mainly upon agricultural practices for sales as the main source of income. However, such an income is rated as low due to its yearly nature and debt burden from borrowing money for the practices, such as for seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, hired labour, and plowing machinery. The commercialized way of production, as a rule, stresses on produced quantity without due recognition and awareness of adverse effects to the ecosystems that leads to following problems on deforestation for more cultivated land and land degradation as a result of chemical use, inefficient production system, low quantity and quality yields, insecurity of occupation and limited supplementary/optional occupation, shortage of water source for developing system of sustainable agriculture, undermined food security due to damaged resources bases, issues on arable land rights due to public land reclamation and uncertainty in land right, limited options for access to funding sources, wildfire from field burning, hunting and husbandry, draughts, and wild animals intruding into cultivated land. All these have been attributed to unsuitable community behavior, community context, lack of appropriate management and of other systems. This existing situation and problems in the landscape are well recognized and requiring genuine attention to rectify and further develop under the 4 strategic frameworks of GEF.

Stakeholder:

- Partners to participate in the implementation are NGOs, CBOs, public and private sector, i.e. farmers groups, local administrative organizations, public health office, academic institutes, forestry offices, land reform offices, and agricultural offices with the total number of 246 persons. Land ownership in the landscape is mainly for agricultural practice where the owners use the land for growing mono-crop, i.e. corn, para rubber, sugar cane, tapioca, while a minority for integrated farming. Majority of land is included in forest reserve area. The ownership is validated through local land tax payment, so called, Por Bor Tor 5.

Landscape Development Introduction:

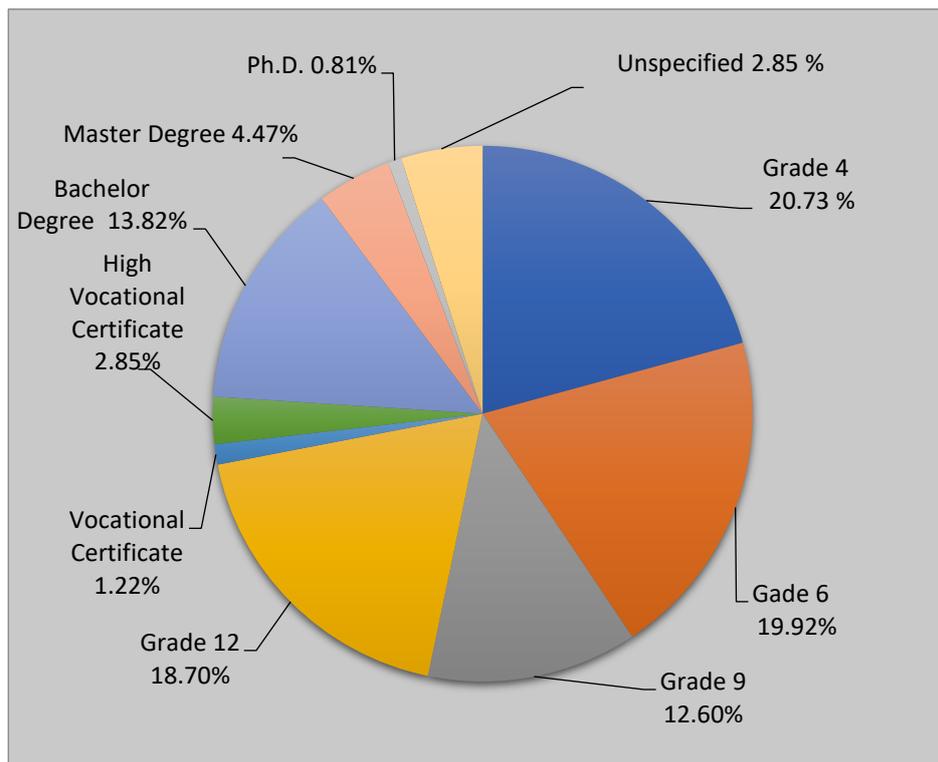
1. Strategy For Developing Landscape Resilience (Outcomes and Indicators of Success)

Main Directions for Developing the Landscape:

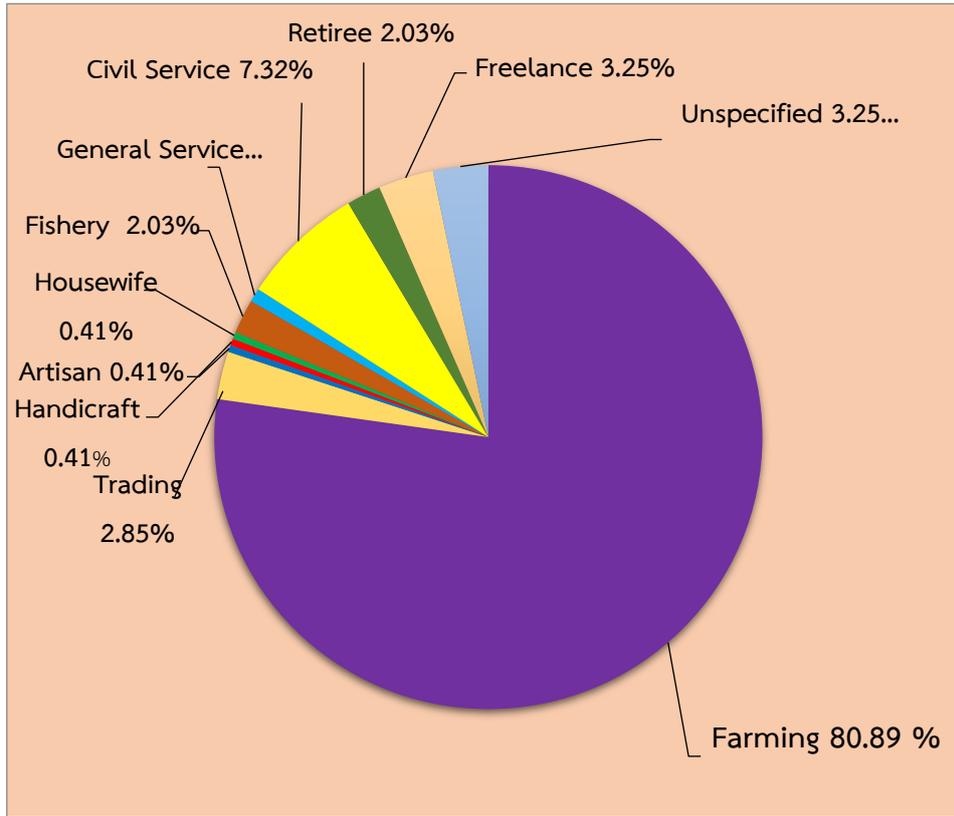
1. Promoting and supporting community participation in sustainable conservation of land, water and forest resource
2. Promoting and supporting efficiency improvement of sustainable production system
3. Promoting, supporting and developing diversified occupations for creating economy based on community resources in a sustainable manner
4. Promoting and developing mechanism for effective and equitable management system

Project Stakeholders:

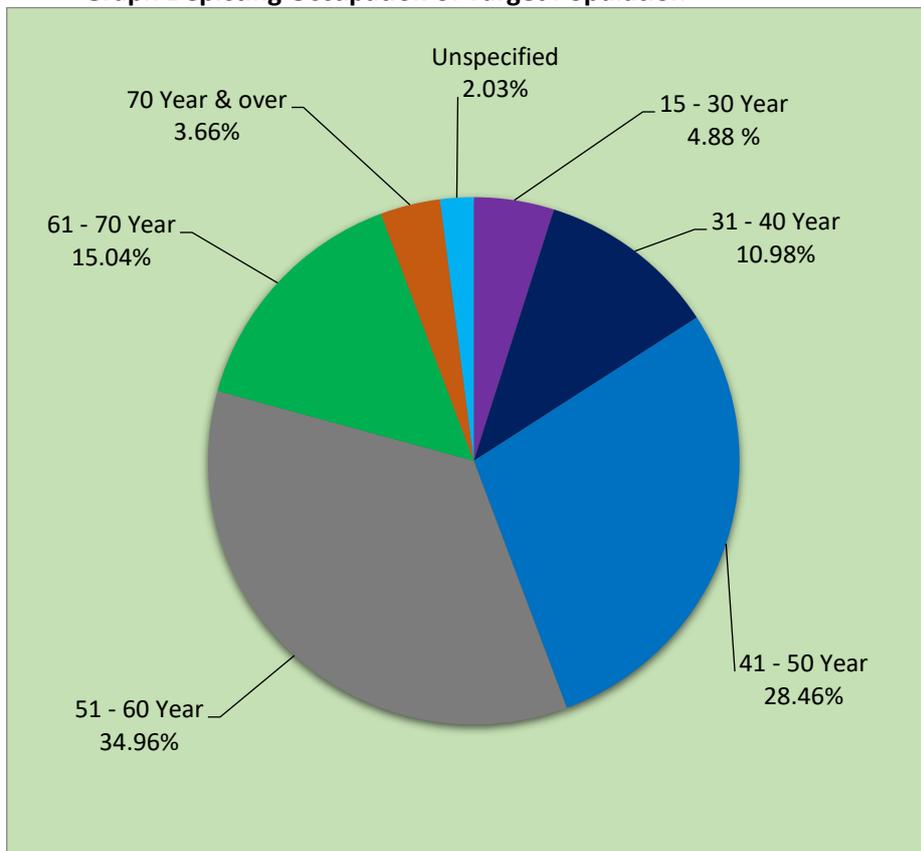
1. Participants of the meetings are 190 persons from farmers groups, 7 from trading, 2 from general service, 18 from civil service, 8 from freelance, 1 housewife, 1 artisan, 1 handicraft, 5 fishers, 5 retirees, and 8 non-specified. The total number is 246 persons.
2. The number of target population who were capable of participating in survey and formulating and discussion/brainstorming process to its completion is 198.
3. Participants of the landscape resilience assessment process are composed of community leaders- both official and traditional, community sages, representatives from local administrative organizations, provincial public health office, and academics from Rajabhat University Loei.



Graph Depicting Educational Level of Target Population



Graph Depicting Occupation of Target Population



Graph Depicting Age Range of Target Population

- Long-term Goal of Landscape Strategy is the enhancement of the resilience capacity of society, economy, and ecosystems of the landscape through community-based activities.
10-year Goal: Natural resources and ecological systems in Phetchabun Mountains are being used and managed in a balanced manner , with increased capacity of community, under sound participatory management and good governance

Outcomes & Success Indicators of Enhancing Resilience Capacity of Phetchabun Mountains Landscape (Phetchabun-Loei)

| Outcomes at Landscape Level | Significant Indicators |
|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 1. Areas of ecology services-land, water, forest-being conserved, protected and rehabilitated by sustainable community participatory management</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase of diversified ecosystems and land use (number, size of area) 2. Emergence of conserved, protected and rehabilitated forest area of eco-cultural significance (number, size of area) 3. Establishment of resource management plan by taking into account each and every component in related ecosystems 4. Establishment of forest management committee composed of village committee, community sages, group representatives, with consensus from community 5. Establishment of rules and agreement in managing land,water,and forest, with due respect / compliance 6. Emergence of sets of data and information about land,water and forest resources as well as of biological diversity in community forest 7. Proclamation of local acts regarding resource conservation and rehabilitation |
| <p>Outcome 2. Systems of effective, sustainable, and environmentally-friendly agricultural practices resulting in sustained food security based on biological diversity important to agriculture in the landscape</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categorization and number of agricultural innovations with supporting and enhancing quality to food security and adaptive capacity of the locations 2. Emergence of sustainable environmentally-friendly agriculture models (number and size of area) 3. Availability of diversified safe food, man-made and natural, with diversified choices for local consumers 4. Conservation of native plant and animal species (number and kinds) 5. Collection of seeds and related expertise, establishment of seed reproduction groups and animal breeding groups 6. Improvement of knowledge earlier systematically recorded by community on native seed collection (number, set of knowledge) 7. Establishment of records on knowledge concerning biodiversity important to agriculture, and other subject, for publicization and making use in community 8. Establishment of organic farming network (number of networks) |

| Outcomes at Landscape Level | Significant Indicators |
|---|---|
| | 9. Transfer of knowledge and tradition related to biological diversity from community elders/parents to community youth |
| Outcome 3. Community livelihood and status being upgraded as a result of emergence of agro-products, diversified opportunity in occupation and community enterprises | 1. Increase of family income and asset 2. Number of income sources resulting from developing diversified occupation 3. Number of population practicing sustainable agriculture and those processing agro-product in an environmentally-friendly manner 4. Establishment of occupation groups in the form of community enterprises with equitable management and fair share of benefits |
| Outcome 4. Network with mechanism for equitable management of resource-land, water, forest- being emerging with reduced inequality in access to resources | 1. Establishment of network and mechanism for equitable management of resource – land, water, forest- with reduced inequality in access to resource (Number of network) 2. Establishment of rules and agreement in collective resource use with due respect/compliance 3. Availability of set of data & information of arable land right issues for submitting to responsible authorities |

2. Example of Projects implemented by Communities and Criteria for Project Selection

The criteria used in selecting a project is its consistencies with strategic direction of Phetchabun Mountains Landscape Strategy and the attainment of outcomes as directed in the strategy regarding enhancing resilience capacity of Socio-Ecological Production Landscape and Seascape (SEPLS). The 4 outcomes are (1) Enhancing capacity of ecosystems services (2) Increasing efficiency of sustainable production systems (3) Generating income and opportunity of diversified occupation and (4) Equitable and effective management. In implementing the projects, 3 principles are applied ,i.e. (1) Integrating knowledges about values and services of diversified ecosystems, (2) Integrating indigenous knowledge and modern technology on ecosystems, and (3) Exploring new models for co-management among all concerned stakeholders, NGOs/CBOs who are active in the target landscape and have undergone the resilience capacity assessment process for formulating corporate strategy of the landscape.

The types of community-based project implemented under the outcomes of the enhancing landscape resilience cover the conservation and rehabilitation of land, water, and forest resources which is directly relating to the landscape problems on deforestation due to acquiring more cultivated land, land degradation from chemical application and plowing topsoil for mono-crops, insufficient water sources for agriculture, community lacking land right and right in arable land, proclaimed expansion of forest area, national park and wildlife sanctuary, as well as annexation of rich forest area into the protected area. Concludingly, the project is consistent with the strategy of landscape development and natural resources management in the following 2 directions.

1. Promoting and supporting community participation in sustainable conservation of land,

water, and forest

2. Promoting & supporting to improve efficiency of sustainable production systems

The project aims to produce outcomes regarding involvement of CBOs in conserving, protecting, and rehabilitating natural resources and the environment, creation of processes for developing and promoting sustainable agricultural practice among target population, creation of safe and sufficient food sources for household and community consumption.

For sustainability in long term, the project will be integrated into master plans of local administrative organizations, enhancing youth groups and new generation in the area to inherit conservation mission, further rehabilitating Phong Watershed, and forging network for sustainable collaboration in the landscape.

The integration between the revitalization of indigenous conservation and production and the application /development of new technology will be accomplished by agro-product processing for value addition and quality upgrade, such as vegetable, powdered lemon grass and bamboo shoot.

The criteria of selection of NGOs/CBOs to participate in the project:

1. Groups of NGOs and CBOs who were GEF SGP grantees in the previous grant cycle, as well as other new CBOs who are not GEF SGP grantees but are functioning in the landscape.

2. Groups of NGOs and CBOs who participated in the resilience capacity assessment for formulating the landscape strategy.

3. Groups of NGOs and CBOs who participated in the resilience capacity assessment through the selection of communities. Each organization has to be active in the landscape.

4. Groups of NGOs and CBOs whose mandates are consistent with and responsive to the landscape strategy and development plan.

5. Projects that are proven to have close collaboration with and supports from local administrative organizations (Tambol Administrative Organization, Municipality, Provincial Administrative Organization), concerned government agencies, CSOs and business sectors to ensure reaching out, upscaling, and mainstreaming.

6. Projects that produce no negative effects to standpoints of stakeholders.

7. Projects with goal consistent with needs, concept, knowledge and experience of stakeholders, which are able to be applied as factors in project management.

Method/tactics for involving NGOs/CBOs in Project Implementations:

The tactics was launching public relation / communication through GEF SGP network in the landscape.

3. Monitor and Evaluation Plan at Landscape Level

Stakeholders of the resilience capacity assessment process are CBOs, NGOs in the area, official and traditional community leaders, representatives from local administrative organization, representatives from concerned government agencies, representatives from stakeholders whose majority comprises farmers groups. Due to the application of Focus Group with 10-30 participants, the rate of participation is fairly high. The process and tools are outlined in the following table.

| Sequence | Tool | Participation Level | Anticipated Result | Duration |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1. Telling the objectives of meeting - Revisiting concept of landscape, immunity, | -Lecture -power point -Document | - Questions and answers after lecture | - GEF policy being more understood -Landscape strategic plan being confirmed | 30 minutes |

| Sequence | Tool | Participation Level | Anticipated Result | Duration |
|--|---|--|--|------------|
| gender role in development, community role in mitigating effects of climate change based on common benefits - Revisiting approach, & 4 strategic frameworks of GEF - Revisiting landscape strategic plan on June 13-14, 2018 at Namnao National Park, Phetchabun Province | | | | |
| 2.Mapping to demarcate project area, data of area context in connection with the landscape - Target location and community, sub-district and province - Geographical terrain - Major resources base in the location - Uses of land, water and forest resources - Area with resources uses conflicts - Presenting maps drafted by community | - Resources maps - Presentation | - Every core leader from participating organizations | Detailed data & information set on area boundary and context being achieved | 1 hour |
| 3. Analyzing problem & issue in the location, specifying landscape problem & issue relevant to GEF strategy | - Charting of problems and their causes - Table of problem analysis - Key word card - Sub-group brainstorming - Presentation (Tools for problem analysis being adapted according to area context) | - Every core leader from participating organizations | - Detailed data & information set on problems and their causes being achieved | 1.30 hours |
| 4. Assessing resilience capacity of landscape ecosystems and society according to specified indicators (Individual assessing) - Summing up grading points followed by debate | - 20 indicators in the 5 aspects including detailed explanation of indicator(explaining and sharing on each indicator prior to grading) | - Every core leader from participating organizations | - Detailed data & information set on Landscape Resilience Assessment with 20 indicators on 5 aspects of the location | 2.30 hours |

| Sequence | Tool | Participation Level | Anticipated Result | Duration |
|--|---|--|---|------------|
| and analysis of changing trend during the next 10 years based on each indicator | - Presentation of assessment result by using Radar Diagram which was devised during baseline assessment | | | |
| 5. Analyzing data & information from Radar Diagram to specify strategy and develop management plan in a long term based on participation for 4 goals and outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustainable ecological service •Sustainable production system •Income generation and opportunity for diversified occupation •Equitable management system (good governance) | - Sub-group brainstorming - Presentation | - Every core leader from participating organizations | -Strategy being attained -Goal -Direction -Indicator | 2.30 hours |
| 6. Summarizing the processed data & information | - Classifying strategy issue - Planning the project | A team from Watershed Protection Association | - Detailed data & information set on strategy issue being obtained for synthesizing and use in formulating the landscape strategic plan | - |

Local communities have participating role in the experience-sharing forum about the outcomes at the location and among locations for collective defining the outcomes at landscape level, and in the progress report forum. The report is publicized in Face Book, LINE group, and report formats.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Since the objective of project monitoring and evaluation is to verify, review, improve and develop the implementation to ensure optimal efficiency, 3 steps of M & E are applied as follows:

1. M & E at the project outset: The process is conducted during the beginning of the project by community participation at every step, ranging from situation & problem analysis, community capacity analysis, location resilience capacity assessment, drafting plan, screening workplan, and formulating plan.

2. Mid-course M & E : The process is conducted during the project implementing period to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of each and every activity, including positive/ negative impacts. This step aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness of implementing process and to monitor anticipated outcomes.

3. M & E at project completion: The process is conducted at the end/completion of the project

by resorting to an external evaluator. This aims to monitor and evaluate the project accomplishment, project products, outcomes and indicators, and impacts upon target population in the landscape which would be used in summarizing lessons for further actions in development.

4. Knowledge Management Plan at Landscape Level

1. Each project organizes forums to analyze outcomes and substantial data of the indicators and activities that produced them. Starting with summarizing and concluding significant lessons learnt from the implementation, the main consideration includes *the evident achievement, the methods and process used, special factors/contributors, mechanism and resources use plans*. Each project sticks to the concluding lessons learnt approach, i.e, achievement and outcomes, main activities and conditions leading to the achievement, innovation and mechanism in the implementation.

Chances of Sustainability

2. The lessons learnt and knowledge consolidated from project implementation is presented for sharing at landscape level. After thorough sharing and recommendation, lessons learnt and knowledge is screened so that the most substantial lesson learnt is selected for case study then dissemination.

Plan for conclusion, exchange and dissemination of lessons learnt and best practice:

1. Organizing forum to summarize lessons learnt at local community /area level, after project completion

2. Organizing forum to exchange/sharing summarized lessons learnt at landscape level

3. Selecting the most substantial achievement from the areas for case studies. The case studies are based on SEPLS framework which comprises 4 aspects of outcomes: (1) Enhancing capacity of ecosystems services (2) Increasing efficiency of sustainable production systems (3) Generating income and opportunity of diversified occupation, and (4) Equitable and effective management

4. Producing printed matter, on-line media, and video for dissemination and organizing exhibition at landscape level

Plan for Advocacy:

The substantial result of project implementation is presented and disseminated at local, provincial and regional level through open forums. Relevant policy-wise recommendation is also submitted to local administrative organizations, provincial administrative organizations and upto the departmental/ ministerial level for integration into each level of development plan.

Plan for Replication and Upscale:

Direction 1. Upgrading projects with potentials and capitals for replication/upscale in other locations or expansion of networks

Direction 2. Replicating results of SGP experience, motivating and upgrading SGP model projects with substantial achievement and capacity to influence local organizations for local action plans or local acts

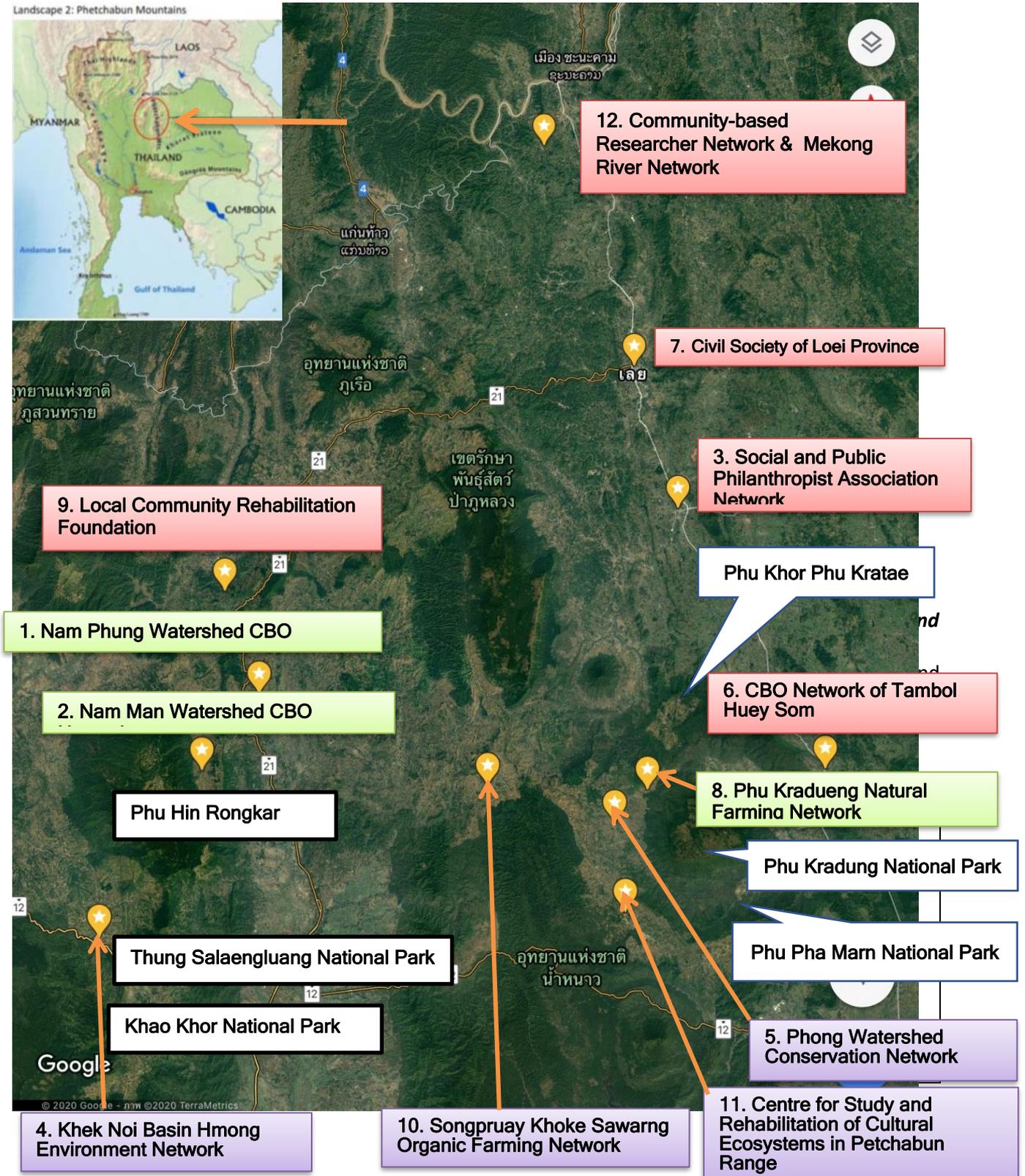
Direction 3. Presenting lessons learnt, consolidated knowledge and achievement of projects to responsible government agencies, at both provincial and country level

Plan for analyzing and summarizing experience and landscape level:

The selection of projects for case studies cover the ones that achieve the 4 anticipated results and indicators as guided in SEPLS strategic framework: (1) Enhancing capacity of ecosystems services (2) Increasing efficiency of sustainable production systems (3) Generating income and opportunity of diversified occupation, and (4) Equitable and effective management. The experience from these projects is analyzed and concluded to be used for upgrading and dissemination.

Lessons Learnt Summary of Landscape Baseline Assessment and Community Brainstorming

1. **Project Title:** Development of Landscape Strategy for Phetchabun Mountains
2. **Implementing Organization:** Watershed Protection Association
3. **Target Location:** Phetchabun Range Landscape
4. Map showing Area Boundary for Formulating Strategic Plan of Phetchabun Range Landscape



| | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|
| 5.Phong Watershed Conservation Network, Petchabun Province | 7 | - | 7 |
| 6. CBO Network of Tambol Huey Som, Phu Kradung District | 4 | - | 4 |
| 7.Civil Society of Loei Province | 38 | - | 38 |
| 8. Phu Kradueng Natural Farming Network | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 9.Local Community Rehabilitation Foundation, Tabol Danrsai,Darnsai District, Loei Province | 3 | - | 3 |
| 10.Songpruay Khoke Sawarng Organic Farming Network, Lom Kao District, Petchabun Province | 11 | - | 11 |
| 11.Centre for Study and Rehabilitation of Cultural Ecosystems in Petchabun Range | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 12. Community-based Researcher Network and Mekong River Network | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Total | 115 | 27 | 142 |

Summary of Target Location of project implementation in Petchabun Range Landscape (Petchabun-Loei)

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| - Number of primary target village | 115 |
| - Number of secondary target village | 27 |
| Total target village | 142 |

9.2 Criteria and process of selecting target landscape and geographical area of Small Grants Programme

The area is a significant ecosystems encompassing 10 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries with approximate total area of 5,007.05 sq.km. and about 82.62 sq.km of community forest, which has been a result of community effort. It is a watershed area of several major rivers of Thailand that are transboundary with the Gulf of Thailand/South China Sea and Mekong River. Parsak River basin drains into the Gulf of Thailand's Chaophaya River; Huang River basin, Loei River basin, Phong River basin, Sern River basin - all drain into Mekong River; and Khek River drains into Choaphaya River's Nan River. In addition to being a ecosystems of regional importance, the area has long been a target area of several NGO, CSO and CBO who had been grantees of Thailand GEF SGP grantees. Especially, the grantees under OP5 year 4 have been forging environmental network and outreaching to new CBOs in the landscape to join forces for environment development activities. These facts and figures are the main rationale for selecting the landscape as the target location.

9.3 Has the Landscape Map been pre-existing or used for reference prior to the assessment/brainstorming, or has it been formulated during the assessment/ brainstorming ? In the latter case, what is the process? Has communities participated in that process?

The map in use is pre-existing one of local authorities. In order to cross-check, confirm and mutually acknowledge, there was a participatory process in formulation of the map by demarcating boundary of implementing area, contexts of area in relations to the landscape, referring to boundary of target area, population in sub-district, district and provincial level, geographic terrain, main natural resources in the area, uses of such natural resources, and areas with conflicting uses. The target population participated in formulating and presenting the map after which there was an addition and correction to ensure the most complete and acceptable map.

10. Participation of stakeholders during the process

10.1 By specifying means to involve major stakeholders in surveying and formulating baseline, including means that the projects used in mobilize community participation, explain the process of brainstorming and stakeholders participation.

Those involving in assessment of the bearing/adaptive capacity of the location were CBOs, NGOs in the location, official and traditional community leaders, representatives from local administrative organization, representatives from concerned government agencies, representatives from stakeholders whose majority comprises farmers groups. Due to the application of Focus Group with 10-30 participants, it was witnessed that the rate of participation was fairly high. The process and tools are outlined in the following table.

| Sequence | Tool | Participation Level | Anticipated Result | Duration |
|--|---|--|---|------------|
| 1. Telling the objectives of meeting - Revisiting concept of landscape, immunity, gender role in development, community role in mitigating effects of climate change based on common benefits - Revisiting approach, & 4 strategic frameworks of GEF - Revisiting landscape strategic plan on June 13-14, 2018 at Namno National Park, Petchabun Province | -Lecture -power point -Document | - Questions and answers after lecture | - GEF policy being more understood -Landscape strategic plan being confirmed | 30 minutes |
| 2. Mapping to demarcate project area, data of area context in connection with the landscape - Target location and community, sub-district and province - Geographical terrain - Major resources base in the location - Uses of land, water and forest resources - Area with resources uses conflicts - Presenting maps drafted by community | - Resources maps - Presentation | - Every core leader from participating organizations | Detailed data & information set on area boundary and context being achieved | 1 hour |
| 3. Analysing problem & issue in the location, specifying landscape problem & issue relevant to GEF strategy | - Charting of problems and their causes - Table of problem analysis - Key word card | - Every core leader from participating organizations | - Detailed data & information set on problems and their causes being achieved | 1.30 hours |

| Sequence | Tool | Participation Level | Anticipated Result | Duration |
|---|---|--|---|------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-group brainstorming - Presentation (Tools for problem analysis being adapted according to area context) | | | |
| 4. Assessing resilience capacity of landscape ecosystems and society according to specified indicators (Individual assessing) - Summing up grading points followed by debate and analysis of changing trend during the next 10 years based on each indicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 indicators in the 5 aspects including detailed explanation of indicator(explaining and sharing on each indicator prior to grading) - Presentation of assessment result by using Radar Diagram which was devised during baseline assessment | - Every core leader from participating organizations | - Detailed data & information set on Landscape Resilience Assessment with 20 indicators on 5 aspects of the location | 2.30 hours |
| 5. Analyzing data & information from Radar Diagram to specify strategy and develop management plan in a long term based on participation for 4 goals and outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sustainable ecological service •Sustainable production system •Income generation and opportunity for diversified occupation •Equitable management system (good governance) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-group brainstorming - Presentation | - Every core leader from participating organizations | -Strategy being attained -goal -Direction -Indicator | 2.30 hours |
| 6.Summarizing the processed data & information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classifying strategy issue - Planning the project | A team from Watershed Protection Association | - Detailed data & information set on strategy issue being obtained for synthesizing and use in formulating the landscape strategic plan | - |

10.2 Numbers of communities (village, sub-village) participating in the process of surveying , formulating baseline information and brainstorming about the project. Specify village names, and rationale for their selection as well as concluding data of the villages.

| Village Name | Village No. | Sub-district | Number (person) | Sex | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Male | Female |
| 1. Nam Phung Watershed CBO Network, Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | | | | | |
| Baan Nam Phung | 3 | Pong | 2 | 2 | - |
| Baan Thung Therng | 5 | Pong | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Baan Thung Therng | 11 | Pong | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Association for Conservation & Development of Petchabun Range | 4 Tambol Lakdarn | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 2. Nam Man Watershed CBO Network, Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | | | | | |
| Baan Nam Man | 1 | Koksathorn | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baan KokJarn | 7 | Koksathorn | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Baan Markkhaeng | 4 | Koksathorn | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| Nam Phung Watershed Conservation Network | Moo.10 Tambol Pong | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 1 | 29 | 20 | 9 |
| 3. Social and Public Philanthropist Association Network, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | | | | | |
| Baan Nam Orm | 1 | Wangsaphung | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baan Bungphakkarm | 3 | Wangsaphung | 2 | 2 | - |
| Baan Noi Nua | 5 | Srisongkhram | 1 | 1 | - |
| Baan Srisongkhram | 11 | Srisongkhram | 1 | 1 | - |
| Baan Dongnoi | 8 | Wangsaphung | 3 | 3 | - |
| Baan Nongphakkarm | 14 | Wangsaphung | 2 | 2 | - |
| Tambol Nongkhin | 1 | Nongkhin | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 7 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| 4.Khek Noi Basin Hmong Environment Network, Tambol Khek Noi | | | | | |
| Baan Huey Nam Khao | 1 | Khek Noi | 3 | 3 | - |
| Baan Khek Noi | 2 | Khek Noi | 1 | - | 1 |
| Baan Khek Noi | 4 | Khek Noi | 1 | 1 | - |
| Parkthang | 6 | Khek Noi | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Chaichana | 8 | Khek Noi | 1 | 1 | - |
| Prakorbsuk | 9 | Khek Noi | 1 | 1 | - |
| Charoenphatthana | 10 | Khek Noi | 1 | 1 | - |
| Khiritat | 11 | Khek Noi | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Santisuk | 12 | Khek Noi | 1 | 1 | - |
| Total | 9 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| 5.Phong Watershed Conservation Network, Petchabun Province | | | | | |
| Baan Wangkwaung | 1 | Wangkwaung | 4 | - | 4 |
| Baan Wangkwaung | 2 | Wangkwaung | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| Baan Rai Tai | 3 | Wangkwaung | 1 | - | 1 |
| Baan Wangkwaung | 11 | Wangkwaung | 4 | - | 4 |
| Total | 4 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 14 |
| 6. CBO Network of Tambol Huey Som, Phu Kradung District | | | | | |
| Baan Huay Som Nua | 1 | Huay Som | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Baan Noi Meechai | 2 | Huay Som | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| Village Name | Village No. | Sub-district | Number (person) | Sex | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | Male | Female |
| Baan Noi Saphanyao | 3 | Huay Som | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Baan Pha Khong | 7 | Huay Som | 1 | 1 | - |
| Baan Non Ngarm | 9 | Non Ngarm | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 5 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| 7.Civil Society of Loei Province | | | | | |
| Muang District | - | 7 | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| Erawan District | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Na Duang District | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Wangsaphung District | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Chiangkhan District | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Phu Luang District | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Phu Kradung District | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 15 | 15 | 30 | 21 | 9 |
| 8. Phu Kradueng Natural Farming Network | | | | | |
| Baan Phongneep | 5 | Srithan | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| Natural Farming Network | Tambol Lakdarn | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| 9.Local Community Rehabilitation Foundation, Tabol Dansai,Darnsai District, Loei Province | | | | | |
| Baan Nawa | 4 | Darnsai | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Baan Nam Phu | 6 | Darnsai | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Baan Na Yoong | 14 | Darnsai | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Baan Hauna, Tambol Koksathorn | 10 | Koksathorn | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| 10.Songpruay Khoke Sawarng Organic Farming Network, Lom Kao District, Petchabun Province | | | | | |
| Baan Lakdarn | 2 | Lakdarn | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Baan Nonchart | 4 | Lakdarn | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Baan Huay Krapoa | 6 | Lakdarn | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Baan Kokkor | 7 | Lakdarn | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baan Mai Huana | 15 | Sila | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Community Forestry Promotion Centre 13 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Total | 6 | 2 | 26 | 20 | 6 |
| 11.Centre for Study and Rehabilitation of Cultural Ecosystems in Petchabun Range | | | | | |
| Baan Koke Mone | 2 | Khoke Mone | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Baan Koke Yao | 2 | Namnao | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Baan Huaypaek | 5 | Namnao | 1 | - | 1 |
| Centre for Study and Rehabilitation of Cultural Ecosystems in Petchabun Range | | | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 17 |
| 12. Community-based Researcher Network and Mekong River Network | | | | | |
| Baan Chiangkhan | 1 | Chiangkhan | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Baan Klang | 3 | Parktome | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Baan Klang | 8 | Parktome | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| Baan Saensamran | 4 | Jomsri | 3 | - | 3 |
| Total | 4 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 15 |

| Village Name | Village No. | Sub-district | Number (person) | Sex | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | | | | Male | Female |
| Total 12 organizations | 64 | 36 | 246 | 138 | 108 |

Summary of numbers of villages and target population which participated in the assessment:

1. Number of villages participating in surveys and formulating baseline data and in discussion/brainstorming = 64
2. Number of target population participating in workshops = 246 where 138 were men and 108 women
3. Selection of communities was a responsibility of each organization. A target location may included several communities depending upon geographic condition, and urgency of needs in addressing problems and issues.

10.3. Have there been participation from concerned personnel /local stakeholders in the process of baseline assessment ? Give details of such personnel/stakeholders ,i.e. number of participation (person/participation), category of participants, e.g. National Steering Committee of GEF SGP, community leaders, farmers, CEO of local administrative organizations, and/or other groups of participants.

| 13 Meetings for the 12 Organizations | Occupational Status of Participating Target Population | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|-------|------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|
| | Farming | Trade | General services | Government Official | Free-lance | Housewife | Artisan | Handicraft | Fishery | Retiree | Not Specified | |
| 1. Nam Phung Watershed CBO Network, Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 19 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| 2. Nam Man Watershed CBO Network, Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 25 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 29 |
| 3. Social and Public Philanthropist Association Network, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 11 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| 4.Khek Noi Basin Hmong Environment Network, Tambol Khek Noi | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| 5.Phong Watershed Conservation Network, Petchabun Province | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 20 |
| 6. CBO Network of Tambol Huey Som, Phu Kradung District | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 18 |
| 7.Civil Society of Loei Province (2 Meetings) | 9 | - | - | 13 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3 | 30 |
| 8. Phu Kradueng Natural Farming Network | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 18 |
| 9.Local Community Rehabilitation Foundation, Tabol Darnsai,Darnsai District, Loei Province | 11 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 10.Songpruay Khoke Sawarng Organic Farming Network, Lom Kao District, Petchabun Province | 22 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 |

| 13 Meetings for the 12 Organizations | Occupational Status of Participating Target Population | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|--|----------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|---------------|------------|
| | Farming | Trade | General services | Government Official | Freelance | Housewife | Artisan | Handicraft | Fishery | Retiree | Not Specified | |
| 11. Centre for Study and Rehabilitation of Cultural Ecosystems in Petchabun Range | 17 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 20 |
| 12. Community-based Researcher Network and Mekong River Network | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | 22 |
| Total | 190 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 246 |

Summary of Category of Participants:

1. Meeting participants were composed of 190 persons from farmers groups, 7 persons of trading, 2 persons of general services, 18 government officials, 8 freelancers, one housewife, 1 handicraftman, 1 artisan, 5 fishers, 5 government retirees, and 8 persons who did not specify their occupations. The total number of participants was 246 persons.

2. Number of target population who were able to participate in the process of survey, formulation of baseline data, and brainstorming to its completion was 198.

3. Other groups who participated in the assessment of resilience capacity of the location comprised both official and traditional community leaders, local sages, representatives from local administrative organizations, representatives from government agencies including the provincial public health office, and academics from Rajabhat University Loei.

11. Resilience Indicators

11.1. Are questions and explanation on indicators clear and easy to understand ? Do you have any advice for improvement or correction ,especially for participants from locality ?

- In general, due to the technical terms of the indicators, target population were not able to fully understand them. For instance, the term “geography”, “ecosystems”, and even the indicators themselves took a long time to explain. The difficulty was addressed by giving real and practical events as examples which were able to make the terms more understood and discernable. The vote and grading were then conducted followed by comments & suggestions.

11.2. Do you think that the indicators should be translated into dialect or not ? If so, what dialect would that be ?

- Questions for the indicators used with target population should be simple and easy to understand. They should not be too “technical”.

11.3. Are the resilience indicators helping communities understand and be aware of social and environment resilience capacity consistent with production systems at landscape and seascape level , and how ?

- The 20 indicators in 5 aspects are helping communities a lot, for they have made the communities to be able to participate in the analysis based on real and practical situation in the area. They have prompted an exchange/sharing across groups of grading, i.e. among low and high grade, resulting in reduced conflicts during the meetings. Exchanging/sharing thoughts and ideas were witnessed to be highly creative and democratic. The processed grade point averages have been accepted by all.

11.4. Are the resilience indicators helping communities be capable of developing strategy to enhance resilience capacity through local innovation development, ecosystems protection, and interrelations among a variety of activities in the landscape in a harmonious way ? How ? Please explain.

- The assessment of the 20 indicators in 5 aspects is helping communities discern weakness and strength of the location. The result of the assessment is relevant to the result of analysis of existing situation in the location enabling communities to apply the result of assessment in defining development strategy in each aspect consistent with real existing situation.

11.5. Do the activities/applied processes enable efficient compilation / reflection of diversified thoughts & ideas of participants ? If so, to what degree ? How do the project modify activities/process to respond to such diversified needs / problems ?

- The activities emphasize on participation of target population at all levels. Before the process of assessment, there were a series of activities to revisit capacity of the locations through drafting project boundary maps of significant resources base, surveying diversified contexts of the areas, and analyzing situation of problems in the area, under the 4 frameworks. The process began with using problem analysis table which had been modified from the problem trees. Target population were encouraged to brainstorm on causes and effects by using 2 types of key word cards. The first involved a brainstorming then a presentation, with resources persons writing down keyword on the cards, the second distributing cards to participants to write down then collect the cards for grouping the problems. All suggestions/recommendations were used in grouping before prioritizing the problems and causes. In prioritization, effects upon communities were considered. This activity and process have brought about clear common problems, their causes and effects.

11.6. Please give advice that you see useful and summarize the best practice under this step.

- The resilience capacity assessment process by focus group will result in acquiring the most pertinent data & information about context, existing situations and community needs to address their problems. The focus group requires community participation at a high level, encourages/facilitates communities to express thoughts & ideas. Nevertheless, selecting and making ready target groups must be carefully conducted. Target group must comprise from all participating villages a variety of stakeholders such as community leaders group, community sages, representatives from local administrative organizations, various occupation/charity groups. This careful step will result in high level of participation and optimal gathered data & information

The important lesson learnt from the process of assessment was an incomplete data & information from an area with only one or two participating villages, and without representatives from other groups/stakeholders. Naturally, such one or two villages were not able to fully understand the broader situations in other villages in the landscape.

12. Interpreting the results of the scoring exercise

12.1. Number of participant of the assessment / number of persons who gave a grading point. If possible, please specify sex, age , social & economic status in the community.

1. Organizations: Nam Phung Watershed CBO Network

Date: 7 August 2020

Venue: Forest-Swamp-Paddy Field Learning Centre, Baan Thung
Therng, Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|----------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Mrs. Patcharin Muensrichai | 146 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 2 | Mr. Prayoon Srikham | 43 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 3 | Mrs. Lamai Suprom | 44 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 58 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 4 | Mrs. Somchit Thongdang | 108 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 61 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 5 | Mrs. Thavorn Tuntula | 44 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 42 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 6 | Mrs. Saeng Utasen | 156 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 46 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 7 | Mrs. Nuengng nunthaprom | 57 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 8 | Mrs. Metta Sriprom | 91 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 42 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs. Tim Wangkham | 69 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 52 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 10 | Mrs. Lamai Suprom | 86 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 53 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 11 | Mr. Chalerm Kaew Yam | 29 Moo 3 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 66 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 12 | Mrs. Kanokporn Kaewyam | 129 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 52 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|--------------------------|--|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 13 | Mr. Smart Srikhamta | 84 Moo 3 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 65 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 14 | Mr. Don Wang Kham | 69 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 57 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 15 | Mr. Wongwian Muensrichai | 146 Moo 5 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 16 | Mr. Praisan Kaewyam | 39 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 52 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 17 | Mr. Wasin Sriprom | 91 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 44 | ป.6 | Farming |
| 18 | Mr. Kamjad suprom | 44 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 58 | ป.6 | Farming |
| 19 | Mr. Samem nanthaprom | 57 Moo 11 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 49 | ป.6 | Farming |
| 20 | Mr. Jirasak Tridej | 42 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 43 | Bachelor Degree | |

2. Organizations: Petchabun RangeCSO Network / Nam Man Watershed
CBO Network

Date: 8 August 2020

Venue: Baan Markkhaeng Weaving Center, Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|---------------------------|--|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Mr. Kwanchai Rasrichai | 30 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 2 | Mr. Wimon Khetsathan | 33 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 3 | Mr. Somchai Khetsathan | 100 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 50 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Winai Khetasathan | 72 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 58 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 5 | Mrs. Boonkham Kanyaprasit | 80 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 69 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Manop Nontakot | 11 Moo 10 Tambol Pong, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 39 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 7 | Mr. Yong Khet Sathan | 79 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 59 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 8 | Mr. Ladd Suwan-in | 51 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 75 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs. Sansanee Thongla | 121 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 42 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 10 | Mr. Wasin Chai Nontakot | 131 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 46 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 11 | Mr. Suwitch Suwan-in | 11 Moo 7 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 58 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 12 | Mrs. Laub khampool | 138 Moo 1 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 6 | Farming |

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|------------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------|------------|
| 13 | Mr. Dam Singpha | 157 Moo 1 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 38 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 14 | Mr. Phin Phet Chaiyo | 6 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 15 | Mrs. Patchara raSrichai | 90 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 40 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 16 | Mr. Worawut Bunprasop | 161 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 34 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 17 | Mr. Saiyon Suwanchot | 182 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 18 | Mrs. Ramat Suwannachot | 182 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 45 | Grade 4 | Trading |
| 19 | Mr. Anan raSrichai | 90 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 20 | Mr. Pikul rasrichai | 81 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 50 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 21 | Mr. Sutin Bunprasop | 1 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 22 | Mrs. Pranom Singkhorn | 98 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 23 | Mrs. Laddawan Siri | 105 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 33 | Vocational Certificate | Trading |
| 24 | Mr. Somsak Siri | 105 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 36 | High Vocational Certificate | Trading |
| 25 | Mrs. Klai Dan rasrichai | 58 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 49 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 26 | Miss Sano Noi rasrichai | 20 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 30 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 27 | Mr. Prapan Bua Lek | 20 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 39 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 28 | Mr. Peng raSrichai | 58 Moo 4 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 52 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 29 | Mr. Mr.khong dance Bunprasop | 3 Moo 2 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 75 | Grade 9 | Retiree |

3. Organizations: Social and Public Philanthropist Association Network,
Wangsaphung District, Loei Province

Date: 9 August 2020

Venue: Baan Phak Mor, Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District,
Loei Province

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|--------------------|---|-----|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Mr. Tui Chaiya | 101Moo5 Tambol Sri Songkhram, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 68 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 2 | Mr. Weera Thongsuk | 372 Moo 8 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | | | Soil Expert |

| No. | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|-----|-------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------|------------|
| 3 | Mr. Ammon Tanwongsa | 1 Moo 14 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 58 | High Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Salid pimthee | 105/1 Moo 3 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 59 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 5 | Mr. Dang Suwankasee | 286 Moo 8 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 71 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Pan Dej Boonhang | 194 Moo 14 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 55 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 7 | Mr. Paitoon Pongnara | 691 Moo 11 Tambol Sri Songkhram, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 70 | Master Degree | Freelance |
| 8 | Mrs. Luu Boon Phatee | 13 Moo 1 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 9 | Mr. Phuk Bun Phatee | 13 Moo 1 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 71 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 10 | Mr. Chumpon Boonhang | 280 Moo 3 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 53 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 11 | Mrs. Rungnapha Suksabua | 89 Moo 1 Tambol Nonghin, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 53 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Yuth Boonket | 291 Moo 8 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 53 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |

4. Organizations: Khek Noi Basin Hmong Environment Network, Tambol Khek Noi

Date: 10 August 2020

Venue: Development Area of Khek Noi Highland People, Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|----------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Mr. Narapong Songsawatwong | 1/1 Moo 6 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 49 | Bachelor Degree | ค้าขาย |
| 2 | Mr. Sang sakCharoenchaikul | 98 Moo 4 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 53 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 3 | Mr. Chamnan Karut Borirak | 70/2 Moo 10 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 49 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Surachai Lirattanachai | 107 Moo 12 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 48 | Grade 9 | Trading |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|----------------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------|------------|
| 5 | Lt. Therdsak Sakcharoenchaikul | 33/4 Moo 8 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 58 | Grade 12 | Trading |
| 6 | Mr. Sutin sakCharoenchaikul | 97 Moo 1 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 46 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 7 | Mr. Saranachai Sakcharoenchaikul | 36 Moo 1 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 43 | High Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 8 | Mr. Tula Sae Lee | 137/1 Moo 11 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 27 | High Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs.Krobchit Songsawatwong | 1/1 Moo 6 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 45 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 10 | Mrs.LaoMee Thiratnitchakun | 52 Moo 2 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 55 | Grade 4 | Housewife |
| 11 | Mr. NuvaChi ratsakul | 147 Moo 9 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 65 | | Trading |
| 12 | Mr. Thalingsak Diswat | 10 Moo 1 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 69 | | Farming |
| 13 | Mrs. Khemjira Decharojanphuwadon | 231 Moo 11 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 27 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 14 | Mr. Nathanaphat Ritnetikul | 231 Moo 11 Tambol Khek Noi, Khao Khor District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |

5. Organizations: Phong Watershed Conservation Network, Petchabun

Date: 11 August 2020

Venue: Baan Wangkwuang Community Meeting Room

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|------------------------|--|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Mrs. Supriya Khwanpook | 12 Moo 1 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 48 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 2 | Mrs. Jamnong Kongkin | 181 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 52 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 3 | Mrs. Yupin Madasri | 137 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 43 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 4 | Mrs. Chaweewan Khamapa | 97 Moo 1 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 50 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 5 | Mrs. Somrit Deithamma | 266 Moo 1 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 52 | Grade 12 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|------------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 6 | Mrs. Champa Khampae | 101 Moo 1 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 67 | Grade 4 | Weaving |
| 7 | Mrs. Mali Pilarit | 35 Moo 11 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 44 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 8 | Mrs. Jung Wa namPha | 65 Moo 11 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 59 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs. Prayat Kham Sing | 257 Moo 11 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 52 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 10 | Mr. Ae Buran Phai | 24 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 45 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 11 | Mr. Chan Phet Wiang | 51 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 50 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Chaiyo Prompeang | 28 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 39 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 13 | Mrs. Chanpheng Khamkae | 280 Moo 11 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 44 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 14 | Mrs. Phongsakorn Wangchandee | 4 Moo 3 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 38 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 15 | Mr. Veechai duengthong | 87 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 43 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 16 | Mrs. Natchaya Khamsing | 25 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 44 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 17 | Mr. Boonpao Kham Tao | 168 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 53 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 18 | Mr. Manat Prommin | 132 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 61 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 19 | Mrs. Lacon Mouya | 16 Moo Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 46 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 20 | Mrs. Nu Ran Buranpai | 24 Moo 2 Tambol Wangkwuang, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 48 | Grade 6 | Farming |

6. Organizations: CBO Network of Tambol Huey Som, Phu Kradung District

Date: 21 August 2020

Venue: Community Meeting Room, Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradung

District, Loei Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|---------------------------|--|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Mrs. Sukruethai Phanuch | 116 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 44 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 2 | Mrs. Usakorn Muangsaen | 336 Moo 3 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 40 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 3 | Mr. Chaiwat Muangsaen | 336 Moo 3 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 44 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Uud Phuraksa | 184 Moo 7 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 46 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 5 | Mrs. Prakong Ton Wang Hin | 168 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Samruen Bumrunrat | 120 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 52 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 7 | Mr. Sutin Phongsai | 460 Moo 2 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 48 | | |
| 8 | Mrs. Nutchada Srikhot | 36 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 46 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs. Urailuk | 135 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 39 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 10 | Mrs. Mayuree Karaiya | 50/1 Moo 1 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 47 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 11 | Mrs. Nittaya Khambu | 111 Moo 2 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 50 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Thongbai Nunta | 226 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 77 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 13 | Mr. Samai | 47 Moo 3 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 14 | Mr. Suvit Jitchuay | 145 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 15 | Mr. Arkom Preecha | 216 Moo 1 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 50 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 16 | Mr. Dej Kaewmongkol | 264 Moo 1 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 47 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 17 | Mrs. Promsri | 37 Moo 9 Tambol Non Ngarm, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 62 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 18 | Miss Ketsarin Butri | 174 Moo 9 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 25 | Grade 12 | Farming |

7. Organizations: Civil Society of Loei Province

Date: 13,22 August 2020

Venue: Coordinating Centre of Civil Society of Loei Province and Na-arn

Tambol Municipality, Muang District, Loei Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-----------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Mr. Worawut Nimitjindawong | 115 Moo 7 Tambol Sri Songrak, Muang District, Loei Province | 35 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 2 | Ms. Apinya Kanl | 145 Moo 1 1 Thanon Maliwan, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 50 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 3 | Ms. Sangrawe dapa | 17 Moo 1 0 Tambol Huay Som, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 30 | Bachelor Degree | Freelance |
| 4 | Mr. Panot Tulanate | 16 Moo 9 Tambol Na-arn, Muang District, Loei Province | 31 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 5 | Ms. Oranya Sothammongkol | 74 Moo 1 Tambol Chaiyaphruek, Muang District, Loei Province | 44 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Thit Uthai Pilacha | 83/7 Thanon Wisuthithape, Tambol Kudpong, Muang District, Loei Province | | | |
| 7 | Mr. Prasit Phayomhom | 265 หมู่ 7 Tambol Sri Songrak, Muang District, Loei Province | 58 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |
| 8 | Mr. Yongyut Thepwandee | 234 Moo 5 Tambol Na Duang, Na Duang District, Loei Province | 53 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 9 | Mr. Sawaeng dapa | 101 Moo 8 Tambol Loei Wangsai, Phu Luang District, Loei Province | 51 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 10 | Mr. Amnuay Wongudommongkol | 3 2 3 Moo 2 Tambol Namsuay, Muang District, Loei Province | 58 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 11 | Mr. Uten Saengnago | 2 0 3 / 1 Moo 1 4 Tambol Pha Inpaeng, Erawan District, Loei Province | 50 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 12 | Mrs. Jirasaya Woponchai | 2 6 1 Moo 3, Tambol Na Dindam Muang District, Loei Province | 52 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 13 | Mr. Anusorn Eprasert | 2 3 4 / 4 4 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 60 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 14 | Ms. Pimyada Puek Panmid | 115 Moo 7 Tambol Sri Songrak, Muang District, Loei Province | 43 | High Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 15 | Mr. Wattanamongkol Submee | 156 Moo 4 Tambol Tha-Sa-ard, Na Duang District, Loei Province | 63 | Bachelor Degree | Retiree |
| 16 | Mrs. Supawadee Samran | 5 9 9 Moo 9 Thanon Loei-Chiangkharn, Muang District, Loei Province | 48 | Ph.D | Civil Service |
| 17 | Mr. Sutin Palanont Greerati | 194/1 Moo 1 0 Tambol Wangsaphung, Wangsaphung District, Loei Province | 63 | Bachelor Degree | ชำนาญ |
| 18 | นายวรกฤต โยทองยศ | 326 Moo 7 Tambol Muang, Muang District, Loei Province | 50 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 19 | Mr. Suchin Lueangtayararat | 19 Moo 6 Thanon Ruamjai, Muang District, Loei Province | 65 | Master Degree | Retiree |
| 20 | Ms. Supawadee Sri Muangthao | 2 7 6 / 1 9 Thanon Charoenrat, Tambol Kudpong, Muang District, Loei Province | 58 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 21 | Mr. Wichai Thiangjit | 1 7 4 / 1 Thanon Charoenrat, Tambol Kudpong, Muang District, Loei Province | | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 22 | Mrs. Wanpen Kaewsichai | 112/1-5 Tambol Kudpong, Muang District, Loei Province | 60 | Master Degree | Civil Service |
| 23 | Mr. Chayasak Thamjinno | 135 Moo 5 Tambol Na-arn, Muang District, Loei Province | 60 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|---------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|---------------|
| 24 | Mr. Sumrit Supama | 300/11 Tambol Muang , Muang District, Loei Province | 63 | Master Degree | Retiree |
| 25 | Mr. Wirote Thiparat | 3 2 Moo 2 Tambol Namsuay, Muang District, Loei Province | 45 | Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 26 | Mr. Amphon Siha | 3 75/2 Tambol Kudpong ,Muang District, Loei Province | 58 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |
| 27 | Mr. Prapan Ployphum | | | | |
| 28 | Mr. Pitch Chabut Phanchit | 2 1 1 Moo 7 Tambol Muang, Muang District, Loei Province | 50 | Bachelor Degree | |
| 29 | Mrs. Watcharee Ruamkid | 5 3 0 Moo 5 Thanon Srivichai, Tambol Muang, Muang District, Loei Province | 54 | Ph.D | Civil Service |
| 30 | Mr. Chalin Kanphangsri | 293 Moo 13 Tambol Na Dindam, Muang District, Loei Province | 51 | Grade 12 | Farming |

8. Organizations: Phu Kradueng Natural Farming Network

Date: 23 August 2020

Venue: Office of the Village Chief , Baan Phongneeb, Tamobl Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----|------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Mr. Bantao Vimanay | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 63 | Grade 9 | |
| 2 | Mr. San prasatsin | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 61 | Grade 9 | |
| 3 | Mr. Pongsak Phosai | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 35 | Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Anirut Konglasae | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 37 | Grade 12 | |
| 5 | Mr. Thanon Phansanit | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 57 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Lup khamkae | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 63 | | Farming |
| 7 | Mrs. Suchitra Pansanit | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 47 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 8 | Mr. Chaiyos Intachaisri | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 31 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 9 | Mr. Anan Khamma | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 54 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 10 | Mrs. Bualoy Khamm | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 11 | Mrs. Kong Ngai Suriya | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 52 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Thongchai Kaewsohan | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 47 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 13 | Mrs. Khampai Khammoo | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 47 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 14 | Mr. Boonthin Saiyan | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 6 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----|-----------|------------|
| 15 | Mrs. Wanna Inthachaisri | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 42 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 16 | Mrs. Rianthong Vimanay | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 53 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 17 | Mrs. Noy | Moo 5 Tambol Sritharn, Phu Kradueng District, Loei Province | 42 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 18 | Mr. Boonsin Pilabutr | 42 Moo 4, Tambl, Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 59 | Grade 12 | Farming |

9. Organizations: Local Community Rehabilitation Foundation

Date: 24 August 2020

Venue: Centre of Sages, Baan Namphu, Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-------------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Mrs. Pratum Wan chanpong | 8 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 73 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 2 | Mrs. Unchalini Piyaboon Santi | 60/1 Moo 14 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 4 | Freelance |
| 3 | Mrs. Aranya Somsanom | 112 Moo 14 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 49 | ป.ตรี | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Vinet Sributrda | 155 Moo 14 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 60 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 5 | Mrs. Aree Rak Sokhamad | 28 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Thanankon huajai | 195 Moo 4 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 7 | Ms. Chantra Onprom | 195 Moo 4 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 54 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 8 | Mrs. Thongliem Thongbai | 132 Moo 10 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 51 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 9 | Mr. Aduldan dantee | 132 Moo 10 Tambol Koksathorn, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 51 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 10 | Mr. Wichian Songtimthai | 198 Moo 4 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 68 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 11 | Mr. Suchin Aromyen | 180 Moo 4 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 59 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Sasawat Tonkanya | 183 Moo 14 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 47 | Bachelor Degree | NGO |
| 13 | Mr. Natawat Nathakot | 15 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 27 | Grade 12 | Freelance |
| 14 | Mr. Tarathon Thong-on | 23 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 20 | Grade 12 | Freelance |
| 15 | นายกมล จดนาค | 86 Moo 4 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 9 | Freelance |
| 16 | Mrs. Rattana chaisit | 130 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 49 | Grade 6 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|---------------------------|--|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| 17 | Mr. Mongkolsap Srichatien | 69 Moo 6 Tambol Darnsai, Darnsai District, Loei Province | 43 | Grade 6 | General Service |

10. Organizations: Songpruay Khoke Sawarng Organic Farming Network,
Lom Kao District,Petchabun Province

Date: 25 August 2020

Venue: Forestry Promotion Centre 13, Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District,
Petchabun Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Mr. Boonsin Pilabutr | 42 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 58 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 2 | Mr. Somchai Khamka | 2 3 0 Moo 15 Tambol Lomkao,Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 3 | Mr.Samong khumkrong | 98 Moo 6 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 62 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 4 | Mr. Sanan Thambut | 53 Moo 6 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 63 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 5 | Mr. Songkhram Kamyong | 120 Moo 6 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 30 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Sin Pooldang | 198 Moo 6 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 72 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 7 | Mr. Sakon Jichom | 385 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 58 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 8 | Mr. Somchai Kumsi | 294 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 44 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 9 | Mr. Noo Kwan Koen | 8 Moo 7 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 63 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 10 | Mr.Thongchai Khamya | 57 Moo 2 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 37 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 11 | Mr. Somsak Kamyong | 246 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 64 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 12 | Mr. Anurak Bunchiang | 131 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 36 | High Vocational Certificate | Civil Service |
| 13 | Mr. Nirun Suea-on | 133 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 35 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |
| 14 | Mr. Wethin Khamring | 146 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 40 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 15 | Mrs. Thing Boonphum | 233 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 57 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 16 | Mrs. Sud Thanom Khamka | 5 2 Moo 15 Tambol Sila, Lomkao District, Petchabun Province | 55 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 17 | Mrs. Krua Mas Khamya | 57 Moo 2 Tambol Lakdarn,Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 58 | Grade 4 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|---------------|
| 18 | Mrs. Jintana Khamna | 103 Moo 7 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 48 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 19 | Mr. Sawai Tri Jam | 54 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 53 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 20 | Mr. Aad Kwan Lom | 104 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 63 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 21 | Mr. Thitinan Puttha | 18 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 31 | Grade 12 | Civil Service |
| 22 | Mr. Kitipong Meikham | Forestry Promotion Centre 13 | 31 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |
| 23 | Mr. Darun Kot Nonkok | 53 Moo 2 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 72 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 24 | Mr. Sawat Khamya | 57 Moo 2 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 57 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 25 | Mrs. Thanaporn Sonthi | 51 Moo 4 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 36 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 26 | Mrs. Duangchun Pilabutr | 183 Moo 6 Tambol Lakdarn, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |

11. Organizations: Centre for Study and Rehabilitation of Cultural Ecosystems
in Petchabun Range, Tambol Baanklang, Lomsak District,
Petchabun Province

Date: 30 August 2020

Venue: Baan Nar Sorphong Community Meeting Room, Tambol Namnao,
Namnao District, Petchabun Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|--------------------------|---|-----|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Mr. Boonkong Ngamla | 10 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 50 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 2 | Mrs. Pang Ngamla | 63 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 24 | - | Farming |
| 3 | Mrs. Jaras Ngamla | 76 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 49 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 4 | Mrs. Usa Ngamla | 62 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 16 | Grade 9 | - |
| 5 | Mrs. Maliwan Piangkhamla | 51 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 51 | Grade 9 | Farming |
| 6 | Mr. Yen pornprai | 51 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 51 | Grade 9 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 7 | Mrs. Somchit Neamsant | 84 Moo 2 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | - | Farming |
| 8 | Mrs. Wasana Chantakhan | 282 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 64 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 9 | Mrs. Som piromkit | 120 Moo 2 ต.โคกมน Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 52 | - | Farming |
| 10 | Mrs. Bua Noi Ming | 268 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | - | - | Farming |
| 11 | Mrs. ThongSri thongthep | Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 63 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 12 | Mrs. Rungthip Ngamsang | 307 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 42 | Grade 6 | Farming |
| 13 | Mrs. Sangiam Kaewkrom | 71 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 74 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 14 | Mrs. Sombat Phon Ngam | 195 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 15 | Mrs. Boonserm Pinitkarn | 61 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 16 | Mrs. Saifon Chakram | 274 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 53 | - | Farming |
| 17 | Mr. Samran Khamsing | 102 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 65 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 18 | Mrs. Oranuch Pholpinyo | 3 4 1 Moo 9 Tambol Dongbua, Khornsarn District, Chaiyaphum Province | 48 | Bachelor Degree | General Service |
| 19 | Mrs. Lamut Phalaphon | 116 Moo 5 Tambol Namnao, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 56 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 20 | Ms. Supitra Sopa | 147 Moo 2 Tambol Khoke Moan, Namnao District, Petchabun Province | 40 | Bachelor Degree | Civil Service |

12. Organizations: Community-based Researcher Network of Loei Province and Mekong River Network

Date: 31 August 2020

Venue: Baan Klang Temple, Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|------------------------|---|-----|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Mr. Thanusin Inca | 104 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 40 | High Vocational Certificate | Farming |
| 2 | Mr. Kriengkrai Singhon | 38/1 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 39 | Bachelor Degree | Artisan |
| 3 | Mr. Somsit Ladtha | 67/3 Moo 3 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 57 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 4 | Mrs. Lamom Chantasi | 67 Moo 3 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 67 | Grade 4 | Farming |

| No | Name | Address | Age | Education | Occupation |
|----|------------------------------|---|-----|-----------------|------------|
| 5 | Mrs. Nuin | 77/1 Moo 3 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 66 | Grade 4 | Farming |
| 6 | Mrs. Kanok Nok Wong Sila | 86 Moo 4 Tambol Jomsri, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 49 | Bachelor Degree | Farming |
| 7 | Mrs. Waraporn Sonsamma | 4 Moo 4 Tambol Jomsri, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 49 | Bachelor Degree | Fishery |
| 8 | Mrs. Thongsai Srimongkol | 49 Moo 4 Tambol Jomsri, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 60 | Grade 12 | Farming |
| 9 | Ms. Tawee phankul | 1 9 / 7 Moo 1 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 12 | Fishery |
| 10 | Mrs. Sangwan Tonphang | 1 1 / 2 Moo 1 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 45 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 11 | Mr. Prayoon Saen-Ae | 1 8 / 1 Moo 1 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 62 | Grade 4 | Fishery |
| 12 | Mr. Sarawut Chaichana | 1 8 9 / 2 Moo 1 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 24 | Grade 12 | Fishery |
| 13 | Mr. Somporn Kaewmala | 2 7 / 1 Moo 1 Tambol Chiangkharn, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 61 | Grade 4 | Fishery |
| 14 | Mrs. Prawin Charoenwongsakit | 2 0 / 1 Moo Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 15 | Mrs. Samrueng Somdee | 5 3 / 1 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 56 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 16 | Mrs. Pradub Wannarat | 2 0 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 51 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 17 | Ms. Wanlee Chan Duang | 1 0 4 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 26 | Grade 9 | Fishery |
| 18 | Mrs. Mayuree Sriprasert | 1 8 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 33 | Grade 12 | Fishery |
| 19 | Mrs. Rachanok Srisuk | Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 48 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 20 | Mrs. Sombat Handej | 8 6 / 2 Moo 3 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 64 | Grade 4 | Fishery |
| 21 | Mrs. Mud Oon Thum | 4 4 / 4 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 51 | Grade 6 | Fishery |
| 22 | Mr. Kraiyut Thimapong | 1 0 4 / 1 Moo 8 Tambol Parktome, Chiangkharn District, Loei Province | 55 | Grade 6 | Fishery |

Table: Summary of Education Background of Target Population

| Education Level | Number | % |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|
| Primary Education Grade 4 | 51 | 20.73 |
| Primary Education Grade 6 | 49 | 19.92 |
| Junior High school grade 9 | 31 | 12.60 |
| Senior High School grade 12 | 46 | 18.70 |
| Vocational Certificate | 3 | 1.22 |
| High Vocational Certificate | 7 | 2.85 |
| Bachelor Degree | 34 | 13.82 |
| Master Degree | 11 | 4.47 |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Ph.D | 2 | 0.81 |
| Others (unspecified) | 12 | 4.88 |
| Total | 246 | 100 |

Table: Summary of Occupation of Target Population

| Occupation | Number | % |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|
| Farming | 190 | 80.89 |
| Trading | 7 | 2.85 |
| Artisan | 1 | 0.41 |
| Handicraft | 1 | 0.41 |
| Housewife | 1 | 0.41 |
| Fishery | 5 | 2.03 |
| General Service | 2 | 0.81 |
| Civil Service | 18 | 7.32 |
| Retiree | 5 | 2.03 |
| Freelance | 8 | 3.25 |
| Others(unspecified) | 8 | 3.25 |
| Total | 246 | 100 |

Table: Summary of Age of Target Population

| Year-of-Age Range | Number | % |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 15 – 30 | 12 | 4.88 |
| 31 – 40 | 27 | 10.98 |
| 41 – 50 | 70 | 28.46 |
| 51 – 60 | 86 | 34.96 |
| 61 – 70 | 37 | 15.04 |
| Over 70 | 9 | 3.66 |
| Other (unspecified) | 5 | 2.03 |
| Total | 246 | 100 |

Summary of Numbers of Target Population:

1. Meeting participant is composed of 199 persons from farmers groups, 7 persons of trading, 2 persons of general service, 18 persons of civil service, 8 freelancers, 1 housewife, 1 artisan, 5 fishers and 5 retirees. The total number of meeting participants is 246.

2. Number of target population who were able to participate in the survey and formulation of baseline and in the brainstorming process to its completion is 198

12.2. Is the grading process consistent with the situation assessment approach of the landscape that used the development and formulation of strategy as recommended by SGP UCP ? If there was any modification during actual implementation, give and explain the reasons.

- The grading process is consistent with the situation assessment approach of the landscape that used the development and formulation of strategy as recommended by SGP UCP.

12.3. In the interpretation of grading result of the indicators, was there any case where (1) the graders unanimously consented or (2) the graders evidently disagreed ?

- The case where the graders unanimously consented was:

Category 3: Knowledge and innovation

Indicator 9: Biodiversity – related local knowledge.

Target population expressed the same rationale, i.e.

1. there appeared to be less local knowledge due to changing value system and more assimilating new technology.

2. there had been no handing-over of local knowledge to young generation due to assimilating culture from external

3. ignorance of young generation/overwhelming mobile phone technology posing obstruction to handing-over initiative

4. there had been no supporting policy/approach on local knowledge/ intellectual right.

Category 4: Governance and Social Equity

Indicator 15: Social Equity

Target population expressed the same rationale, i.e.

1. women are more meticulous on making decision.

2. by traditional role and responsibility, women have more opportunity to access to resources.

3. men utilize more resources than women.

4. there have been more policies supporting women's right.

5. women apparently assume more social responsibility.

6. there have been more opportunities/accesses to information.

7. women are having increasing role, ready to express/share thoughts and ideas

12.4. In compiling information and debating about changing trends to natural and social factors continuously affecting the landscape, was there any process of categorization ?

- There was such a process of categorization.

12.5. Has the result of indicators grading been useful in stimulating discussions on goal and long-term changes required to happen at landscape level , including example of projects/activities that would pave ways to such changes ? Please explain.

- Grading the indicators has stimulated the sharing thoughts & ideas among target population who gave out different grades at all level of all indicators. The sharing/discussion was happening in a creative and fair atmosphere. In addition at the same time, target population had proposed approaches in addressing the problems

12.6. Please give advices that you see useful, and summarize lessons learnt gained from this best practice under this step.

- Grading the indicators about the changing trends for the next 10 years was conducted by voting to give grading prior to discussion on the rationale of such grades. In general, the analysis, synthesis and forecast of baseline of each individual which differs may result in grading result inconsistent with the discussed rationale for the indicators. Resources person team had tried adjusting by voting twice. In the first voting, each grading range rationale was discussed about the changing trends. The second voting was tried and it was found that the grading result had shifted. After hearing the rationales from others, there was a reflection on/revision of grading one more time.

This twice voting was applied with target population from the same village that participated in the workshop. This target population was not diversified in term of stakeholders in the area.

13. Results of the Baseline Assessment

• ***How has the result and information of the baseline assessment been cross-checked with communities and local authorities ? Please explain.***

After processing the result of assessment in the first round, the process-organizing team had synthesized and concluded the information relating to prevalent problems ,the results of which were returned and cross-checked in the second round, together with the communities for confirmation. The final information was used in formulating the landscape strategic plan and drafting proposals at local level.

• ***How were the grade point obtained from the baseline assessment being used in defining strategy and planning process ?***

The grade points from the assessment are very critical to the formulation of the strategic plan, since they enabled communities to understand their own strength and weakness in the 5 aspects. Under the formulated plan, each aspect would be protected, improved, corrected and developed.

• ***Are the Results of the Baseline Assessment reliable ? Can they be referred to ? And how ?***

The results of the assessment are reliable and can be referred to. By synthesizing the correlations between the results and the community-analyzed problems, causes and effects at landscape level, it was confirmed that both were consistent and finally endorsed by communities.

14. Challenges

14.1. What have been the main challenges encountered during brainstorming process ?

1. Preexisting capacity/condition of Target Population: The ones without diversified stakeholders in the location would naturally bring about incomplete results of area situation and problems analysis, grading points, and planning.

2. Grading the 20 indicators of the 5 aspects: Some indicators with complex technical terms were too difficult for communities to understand.

3. Education level and sex: From an assessment, it was found that the population with bachelor degree and up made use of experience and trained technical knowledge in analyzing and grading the indicators with confidence, while the one with lower level of education made use of experience and information gained from mass media. Women participation from the cultural group, Hmong, was comparatively limited owing to the cultural imperative.

4. Influence of mentoring organization: There were times that the mentoring NGOs had exerted inappropriate influence upon decision-making process of the communities, resulting in community real needs and problem receiving insufficient solution.

14.2. During which step of the process (planning, implementing, result analyzing) were these challenges encountered ? How did you address them ?

-The main challenge that happened during planning process was from the communities themselves. The communities proposed what they wanted to do rather than what they needed to do. This was inconsistent with the analysis result on cause and effects of the problems as well as local existing capacity. The challenge was addressed by shedding light on the analysis table of the 4 frameworks with relevant explanation. Questions on rationale and need for activity planning were directed to the target population.

14.3. Did you devise an appropriate course of the workshop for each community/location ? And how ?

-The course of workshop was appropriately devised according to community and local context. For instance, in brainstorming of farmers groups , resources person team themselves wrote down and categorize key word cards together with the groups. For other groups with diversified stakeholders, the cards were distributed to the groups for writing down, and the resources person team later categorized.

14.4. Was there any resistance to the workshop on the baseline assessment ? If there was, how did you address them ?

-There was none. Prior to the workshop, agreements had been made on the rationale and need of the assessment process. It was emphasized that each and every participants must be present from the beginning till ending process. In case of necessity, the only exception was for the assessment of the 20 indicators of the 5 aspects. Those who were not able to participate in this assessment had to declare themselves.

14.5. Do you have any advices for improving or adjusting the process of baseline assessment for the future ? And how ?

1. Questions concerning the indicators should not contain too much technical words. In stead, they should be the one modified for communities to easily understand.

2. In grading of future trend , it was observed that the first grading and second shifted after the explanation of rationale on future change from the groups that gave high grades and from the groups that gave low grade. (Experimented with the groups of education level grade 4-12 with farming occupation , it was interesting to see that information from various media sources had affected the decision on giving grades to the indicators of this group)

15. Gender

15.1. During the steps of baseline assessment process, was there any participation from women (such as in the workshops, grading of the indicators) ? If there was, to what degree did the participation

affect the success of the project (such as woman leading role, woman inducing participation of a certain group, outstanding woman proposal/recommendation during these steps)

1. Women participation in expressing thoughts and ideas was fairly noticeable, except for the participation from the cultural group, Hmong.

2. Woman thoughts & ideas in the step of project planning were generally focusing on livelihoods and well beings. They usually included plans for occupation development, occupation group gathering for income generation.

15.2. Please provide statistical information of woman participating in the baseline assessment (such as number, age)

Please the following table which shows number of both man and woman participating in the assessment.

| Sex | Number | % |
|--------|--------|-------|
| Male | 138 | 56.10 |
| Female | 108 | 43.90 |
| Total | 246 | 100 |

Graph showing percentage proportion of male and female participating in the baseline assessment

