Darwin Initiative Capability & Capacity: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes.

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	*DARCC029*
Project title	Strengthening capacities for biodiversity management in Thailand's community forests
Country(ies)	Thailand
Lead Organisation	RECOFTC
Project partner(s)	The Zoological Society London (ZSL)
Darwin Initiative grant value	199,237 GBP
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2023 – 31 March 2025
Project Leader's name	Warangkana Rattanarat
Project website/blog/social media	Project page on RECOFTC website: https://www.recoftc.org/projects/biodiversity-management-capacities/about/about-biodiversity-management-capacities RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/recoftcinThailand/ Citizens' Forest database: https://thaicfnet.org/
Report author(s) and date	Warangkana Rattanarat, 30 June 2025

1   Project Summary

Thailand is one of the most biodiverse countries in Southeast Asia, containing over 15,000 plant and 4,722 vertebrate species. Many of these species are threatened and classified as globally endangered due to various anthropogenic pressures, including urbanization, infrastructure development and agricultural expansion. Roughly 23% of the country's forests are designated as protected areas (PAs), which provide critical habitat for threatened flora and fauna. However, to be effective for conservation purposes, PAs need to be sufficiently large and connected in order to allow genetic viability of important wide-ranging species, such as the Asian elephant, tigers, and the Great Hornbill (Buceros bicornis). Community forests (CFs) in Thailand, with approximately 11,000 formally registered, cover an area of 960,000 ha or about 6% of total forest cover. CFs are often located near PAs and can play an important role in habitat connectivity. CFs are important to biodiversity conservation outside of PAs. In addition to offering potential to increase connectivity between PAs, engaging and building capacities of CF groups can lead to meaningful improvements in livelihoods and inclusion of some of the most marginalized groups nationally.

To address the aforementioned situation, the project aims to build capacity of 30 CFs in 10 provinces to conserve and utilise biodiversity as embedded in CF management plans with

potential for scaling up. This project seeks to address the need for biodiversity conservation outside of protected areas (PAs), as well as the need for improved livelihoods of rural poor communities by building capacities for, and incentivizing, biodiversity conservation. The project will ensure that at least 40% of participants are women and that key roles, such as biodiversity monitors, prioritize women and ethnic minorities. The capacities built through this project will allow increased appreciation and understanding of the role of biodiversity and its monitoring as well as the direct and indirect benefits that it may provide to local communities. In the short-term, biodiversity components will be integrated into CF management plans and planning processes will be robust and participatory building upon a systematic understanding of forest and biodiversity resources within the CF.

For project locations and map, please find in the Annex 6.

2   Project Partnerships

The project was established through a formal partnership between RECOFTC and the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Thailand, who serve as a co-applicant. This collaboration emerged in response to clear demand from community stakeholders and national conservation priorities, particularly the need to better integrate biodiversity, including wildlife, into community forest management. From the design phase through to implementation, RECOFTC and ZSL worked closely through joint planning, regular consultations, and quarterly meetings to monitor progress and adjust activities based on field realities.

Throughout implementation, ZSL led the development and delivery of training on biodiversity assessment and wildlife monitoring. Meanwhile, RECOFTC, drawing on its strong foundation in community forestry and local engagement, was responsible for overall facilitation, coordination, and institutional strengthening. Together, the two partners brought complementary expertise that successfully addressed a common gap in community forest governance, where flora is typically prioritized while fauna and wildlife management receive less attention.

In the final quarter, both organizations jointly conducted a reflection workshop to review outcomes and co-drafted this final report. One of the key achievements of this collaboration is the co-development and delivery of a biodiversity survey and management training module tailored for 27 community forests. This resulted in improved capacity among CF leaders, referred to as "CF Masters" to collect and use more holistic biodiversity data in their local planning and decision-making. ZSL shared valuable tools related to human-wildlife conflict, which RECOFTC has begun to adopt and integrate into its own community-based approaches.

The project further built upon the existing Citizen Forest Network (CF NET), a civil society–led platform composed of partners such as the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF – Northern branches), Ratchaburi Conservation Foundation (RCF), and the Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI). These organizations acted as regional field coordinators, supporting CF Masters with technical guidance, mentoring, and practical support during the forest management planning process. Their involvement helped deepen local ownership and improve both the reach and sustainability of the project outcomes.

To ensure technical quality, the project engaged the Faculty of Forestry at Kasetsart University (KUFF) to co-develop training materials and biodiversity survey tools. At the policy level, the Royal Forest Department (RFD) provided essential support by aligning the project's approach with national forest governance priorities. RFD also facilitated testing of project tools in two of their own community forest sites, demonstrating institutional interest and uptake.

The project also collaborated with national civil society organizations, including WWF and IUCN, to contribute to Thailand's ongoing efforts to define and promote Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). Through this engagement, the project helped inform the development of a national OECM framework, positioning community forests within broader conservation policy.

For the evidence, please find a training report in the Annex 5. For the materials to raise awareness of biodiversity, please find in the Table 2 Publications

3   Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

Output 1: Capabilities built for improved policies and systems

Smart indicators:
1.1 One gap assessment of existing policies and systems for incorporating biodiversity in community forestry and its management plan report produced by end of Y1.
1.2 One CF-net national workshop conducted by end of Y1
1.3 A guideline or framework for biodiversity conservation to CF management plan template proposed to the CF National Policy Committee by end of Y1

Output's changes achieved:
The project has achieved all indicators starting from successfully identified gaps in the current framework and practices of developing the Community Forests Management Plan (CFMP). The CFMPs usually lack sufficient information to understand the situation of forest and biodiversity status of the community forests (CF). Through multi-stakeholder consultations in June 2023 and June 2024 engaged 30 experts and policymakers, the project could facilitate discussion and prepare a draft framework for integrating biodiversity into the CFMP, including other policy recommendations to strengthen CFMP and biodiversity conservation in community forests. This resulted in a template for forest, biodiversity, and socioeconomic data collection, and an additional section for the CFMP, where community forest information sets are scored in ranking scale and management activities are developed based on the ranking and information analysed. A guideline on how to conduct the assessment and develop the additional section of the CFMP was developed based on the field-based test and training of the 27 CFs. This includes the field trial with RFD and CSOs partners e.g. Thai Environmental Institute Foundation (TEI). This draft framework and template on integrating biodiversity into CFMPs was presented with members of the Community Forests Policy Committee (CFPC) and RFD Legal expert, viewing that by the Community Forest Act, the additional sector integrating biodiversity further elaborates the CFMPs is accepted and welcomed by the Act. Therefore, community forests can adopt and submit as a complementary information along with the mandatory CFMP, which is a key document for securing the CF registration in Thailand.

Challenges and Resolution:
1. The delayed appointment of the CFPC members affected some activities (Indicators 1.2–1.3) causing delay implementation to the project. This was anticipated and mitigated by sequencing technical consultation and community testing, while waiting for the formal appointment and being ready to set up a meeting with the Committee once they were formally appointed.
2. Data analysis of CF biodiversity is still difficult. Many CF Masters can collect data, but they do not have enough skills or experience to analyse it by themselves. This part of the work needs advanced knowledge. To solve this, we should improve the tools to make data analysis easier, such as adding automatic calculations or simple charts. This would help communities better understand their data and use it to make good decisions for forest management.

For more evidence, please find in annex 5.

Output 2: Community-level capacities for biodiversity assessment, monitoring, and reporting

Smart indicators:
2.1 Rapid assessment community profiles developed for each of 30 communities including key CF assets, landscape mapping, socioeconomic overview and (financial) capacity needs assessment by end of Y1

2.2 One simplified training manual produced in Thai and English for community-based biodiversity assessment by end of Y2

2.3 60 CF members (40% women / 60% men) are trained on community biodiversity monitoring by end of Y2

2.4 30 CF management plans incorporate biodiversity monitoring and management by end of Y2

2.5 Key biodiversity information for each (30) CF uploaded to www.thaicfnet.org by end of Y2

Output's changes achieved:

The project conducted a Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) with 245 people from 24 community forests. It focused on four key topics: community forest management, biodiversity, climate change, and gender and social inclusion. The goal was to understand how much people knew and what kind of support they needed before the training began.

The average knowledge score was 2.99 out of 5, which shows a moderate level of understanding. Communities had good knowledge about equal access to forest resources, scoring 4.05. However, they knew less about technical topics. For example, knowledge about carbon assessment scored only 2.19, benefit-sharing mechanisms 2.24, and biodiversity laws 2.47.

The areas where people needed the most support matched the topics with low knowledge. These included support for sharing biodiversity information (score: 4.23), building biodiversity databases (4.13), forest management planning (3.94), and gender-responsive benefit-sharing (4.00). On the other hand, people needed less support in areas they already understood well.

To address the knowledge gap in biodiversity and interest in CFMP development, the project designed intensive capacity development courses and processes titled as 'Citizen Forest Master' or CF Master. This aims to develop understanding and strengthen CF leaders' capability in using practical scientific tools to assess their community forest health and status of biodiversity to develop their CFMPs that are based on the actual information and their needs.

Simplified CFMP training manuals for running 4 trainings were produced in Thai. As a result of the training, the project developed a guideline on how to conduct biodiversity survey, participatory planning, and CFMPs development. The project could deliver the 4 consecutive trainings for 27 CFs, reaching a cumulative total of 51 people (33% of women) across 10 provinces.

At the beginning of the project, there were 30 CFs taking part in capacity-building activities. However, in 2024, 2 CFs decided to stop their participation. This was because they did not have enough active members to carry out the tasks after the training. Even though the project team tried to provide support, the communities decided to discontinue. In 2025, one more CF withdrew from the project due to internal conflicts within the community forest committee. The team found that these conflicts made it difficult for the group to work together and follow the project activities. As a result, the total number of CFs that completed the full process is 27. Although this number is slightly lower than planned, all 27 CFs showed strong commitment and completed the main activities.

Due to the withdrawal of some CFs during the training process, a total of 51 participants, 33% of whom were women from 27 CFs successfully completed all three training modules. However, only 28 participants from 51 completed the final evaluation. The results showed that participants gained valuable knowledge in several key areas, including data collection in biodiversity surveys, identifying local biodiversity resources, and understanding the health and condition of their forests. They also learned how to collect socioeconomic data using structured forms and to lead participatory planning processes, such as organizing community meetings to develop forest management plans. These plans provided communities with clearer direction and defined goals for sustainable forest management.

Despite these positive changes, some key challenges remained. These include securing financial resources to implement the forest management plans and effectively transferring knowledge within the community to raise awareness and foster cooperation in biodiversity conservation.

Further from developing the additional CFMP template and tools, together with another project supported by Thai Corporate Governance Fund, RECOFTC developed indicators and scoring system to present the status of CF management covering 3 sustainability elements – Environment, Social, and Governance (ESG). These indicators aim to be a tool for monitoring the status of the CF management overtime. It is called the CFNet Index, presenting 9 ESG-based indicators with score 0–3. The CF Index report and CF biodiversity information are uploaded and displayed via www.ThaiCFNet.org. to help communities report their forest management status. Currently, full data of CF biodiversity information and CF Index of 7 CFs are available on the website. Please see evidence in annex 7.

Challenges and Resolutions:

1.Training delays and community readiness
The CF Master workshops were delayed from February to May 2024 because the team needed more time to finalize the training content and coordinate with communities. In addition, one CF dropped out due to internal conflict, and two others left because they were not ready to continue. This caused some delay and reduced the number of CFs participating.

Resolution: The project used a flexible training schedule and added online and mentoring options. Provincial coordinators supported low-capacity CFs and helped find replacements. These steps helped keep the learning process on track with strong participation.

2. Gender Inclusion and Participation Gaps
Women made up only 33% of CF Master participants, below the 40% goal. This was mainly because many CF committees are male-led, and women often have fewer chances to join. Youth, landless people, and other marginalized groups were also underrepresented in the training. This is due to their difficulties to join several days of training in other provinces. They usually have more burden to take part fully in the activities that require time and continuity.

Resolution: The project learned that future activities must be designed to better include women and other groups. This includes targeted outreach, creating safe spaces, and encouraging CFs to nominate diverse participants to ensure more balanced participation.

3. Complicate tools and digitalization
The CFMP manual contains technical parts that are difficult for communities to use. With the paper-based tool, it is time consuming and slows down the ability to analyze and manage the data in a timely manner.

Resolution:
The manual will be improved to be simpler and include digital tools like fillable forms and automatic calculations. RECOFT aims to enhance digital skills training and continue mentoring CFs to help them complete the data and use the information to improve their forest management plans. Please see evidence in annex 5.

Output 3: Capacities built for improving livelihoods through sustainable biodiversity use

Smart indicators:
3.1 One report collating biodiversity data with a view to identifying investment and enterprise opportunities by end of Y1.
3.2 Business plans developed for at least 3-5 CFs by end of Y2.
3.3 Meetings organized between private sector and CFs for at least 3 business plans by end of Y2.

Output's changes achieved:

This output is considered not fully achieved compared with the expected results, especially regarding having business plans and engagement with the private sector. However, all indicators were addressed as follows.

The project conducted a study assessing biodiversity resources in 27 community forests that are potential for enterprise development. The study could identify four key product groups with high potential: mushrooms, herbs, animal products, and fruits and vegetables. The study included reviewing the supply chain and market information of those products. Following the study, a design thinking workshop with 27 participants was held to design business plans based on these products. Although the four business models were reviewed and refined with community input, initial attempts to connect these products with potential buyers were not successful. This is due to the identified buyers of those selected non forest time products (NTFPs) from the participating CFs are usually local buyers with small volume. To address this challenge, the project adopted a new approach by organizing a business discussion with a small and medium enterprise (SME) named "Plant Love", who source herbal products from agricultural areas such as turmeric for drying and processing to export overseas. The meeting showed promising potential for collaboration, with both parties expressing interest in exploring future partnerships and value-added opportunities for community forest products.

Challenges and Resolution:
Although business plans for four product groups (mushrooms, herbs, animal products, and fruits/vegetables) were drafted and validated with CF communities, initial efforts to link these enterprises with buyers were unsuccessful. Many CF products are small-scale, seasonal, or lack packaging and certification, making them less attractive to formal markets or buyers. Additionally, most CFs lacked business negotiation experience or marketing strategies to promote their products.

Resolution: The project adapted by organizing a business matching session with an SME partner, "Plant Love," in March 2025. This provided a more suitable platform to explore niche, sustainable, and biodiversity-based markets. The meeting showed potential for collaboration, with follow-up discussions planned to co-develop product value propositions and marketing strategies. Please see evidence in annex 5.

Output 4: Knowledge management and learning exchange

Smart indicators:
4.1 At least 100 CFs in Thailand receive and disseminate biodiversity related messaging across their networks/groups by end of Y2
4.2 At least 2 communication products developed and disseminated by end of Y2
4.3 One national level knowledge exchange events for CFs in Thailand based on lessons learned from target CFs by end of Y2

Output's changes achieved:
The project successfully achieved this output as planned. The CF Masters' journey was well documented through photographs, video footage, and workshop records. As a part of the communication and outreach efforts, the project produced one video, a set of infographics, and three insight stories highlighting key lessons and experiences. These materials were showcased at the Community Forest Assembly, a national knowledge exchange forum held on 9–10 October 2024, which brought together 117 participants from government agencies, CSOs, and community forests (CFs). There are 35 CFs which are the project pilot site and the one which the project influenced through partners. The stories and media were also disseminated through RECOFTC's main communication platforms, including its website, Facebook (4,900+ followers), LINE groups (250+ members), and www.thaicfnet.org, which is accessed by over 600 CFs. The strategic use of media, visuals, and storytelling played a vital role in amplifying the project's reach, fostering engagement, and encouraging replication of successful practices.

Challenges and Resolution:
Difficulty in tracking dissemination and use of materials, while materials were widely shared on platforms (e.g., RECOFTC's website, Facebook, ThaiCFNet, LINE), measuring their actual reach and impact especially in terms of behaviour change or knowledge uptake remained unclear.

Resolution:
The project used analytics (e.g., web traffic, video views, event participation data) as proxy indicators and began exploring simple feedback tools (e.g., QR-code-based surveys, social media engagement tracking) to better assess audience reception and application in local contexts.
Please find support evidence in annex 5 and Table 2

3.2 Outcome

Outcome: Community forest members in 30 CFs have capacities built to conserve and utilize biodiversity as embedded in CF management plans with potential for scaling up nationally and with neighbouring countries.

Outcome indicators:
1. Utilizing Kirkpatrick capacity development monitoring framework, increase in changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of local CFs by end of Y2, assessed as (% increase in perceived value (financial and otherwise) of biodiversity, measurable increase in biodiversity management and monitoring skills and knowledge by end of Y2.
2. 30 CF management plans developed and operationalized with biodiversity conservation and utilisation elements by end of Y2
3. Biodiversity inclusive template for CF management plans shared with and adopted by CF National Policy Committee as model template for upscaling

To elaborate results of the stated outcome, the following is an elaboration of evidence per each indicator.

Indicator 1: Utilizing Kirkpatrick capacity development monitoring framework, increase in changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of local CFs by end of Y2, assessed as (% increase in perceived value (financial and otherwise) of biodiversity, measurable increase in biodiversity management and monitoring skills and knowledge by end of Y2.

Result: As reported in the previous annual report, the project aims to measure changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes up to the Level 1 to 3 of the Kirkpatrick Model, which are:
Level 1: Reaction is the degree to which participants find the training favourable, engaging, and relevant to their jobs. The project applies the pre and post-test for this level.
Level 2: Learning is the degree to which participants acquire the intended knowledge, skills, attitude, confidence, and commitment based on their participation in the training. The project checked the ability to acquire the intended knowledge from the assignments after each training.
Level 3: Behaviour is the degree to which participants apply what they learned during training when they are back on the job. The project checked this level 3 from the ability of CFMPs development and the completion of the CFMPs.

Baseline and Endline Evaluation:
At the beginning of the project (baseline), the average knowledge score across all topics was 2.99 out of 5. By the end of the project (endline), the average score increased to 3.71, showing significant improvement in their knowledge and skills.

The knowledge topics were grouped into four main components. Below is a summary of improvements in each:

1. Community Forest Management
This area showed strong improvement overall from 2.73 baseline to 3.71 of the endline. The highest improvement was in the ability to zone forest areas and identify valuable tree species, which increased from 2.82 to 3.94 or by +1.12 points.

2. Climate Change

Community knowledge in this area improved, though not as much as in other areas with the baseline at 3.03 to 3.59 for the endline. The highest improvement was in ability to assess carbon sequestration in community forest, which increased from 2.19 to 3.03 or by +0.84.

3. Biodiversity
This component saw good improvement also with the baseline of 2.77 to 3.69 endline. The highest improvement was in the ability to develop biodiversity management plans, which increased from 2.65 to 3.69 or by +1.04.

4. Social Inclusion and Gender Equality
The overall baseline score of this component was already high or 3.80, so changes were smaller for the endline at 3.90. The highest improvement was in the perceived ability of women to lead forest planning and management, which increased from 3.66 to 4.03 or by +0.37.

The biggest knowledge gains came from technical areas like zoning, forest registration, and biodiversity planning. Climate change and gender-related topics improved as well but may need more focused support. The evaluation shows that the project successfully enhances knowledge and skill of communities to manage their forests and biodiversity more effectively.

Picture 1: A graph showing baseline and endline for the main components of knowledge and skills of the CF Masters
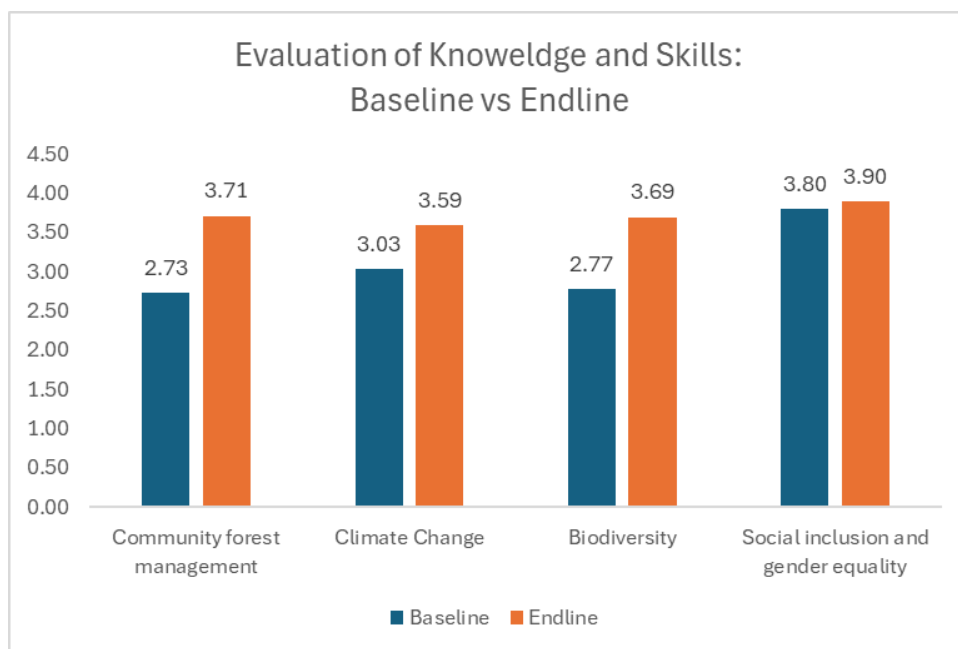
Regarding community capacity needs, CF members identified key areas where further support is still needed, particularly in knowledge and capacity in community forest utilization planning (score 4.03), access to information channels and communication related to biodiversity in community forests (4.23), gender-responsive benefit-sharing approaches in community forests (4.00) and the development of plans or strategies to address climate change issues (3.81).

Although the endline assessment offers valuable insights into the project's outcomes, it is important to note that the sample size was smaller than the baseline (32 vs. 245 respondents). This difference is largely because the endline was designed as a focused follow-up with representatives who had completed the training and been involved in key activities throughout the project. The assessment prioritized communities that had actively participated in training activities, implemented action plans, and were available for in-depth reflection. As a result, the endline sample represents those with the most direct experience of project interventions, providing a realistic picture of impact among core participants.

These findings offer valuable guidance for designing future Capacity Development Programs, strengthening knowledge (Kirkpatrick Level 2), enhancing practical skills, and supporting behavioural change (Level 3) to improve long-term outcomes in community-based forest governance. (see detail in annex 9)

Results of indicator 1:

The project could achieve this indicator target through 4 training for 27 CFs. Through the training process, the number of CFs and participants had decreased due to the drop out as mentioned in the Output 1 result, see the list of participants in annex 5. From a total number of 51 CF Masters participated in the capacity building process, ability to complete all 4 training is different as follows detail:

21 CF Master (12 male 9 female) fully completed all 4 training and 51 CF Master (37 male 14 female) who completed 3 main training. Further from the participants, who are CF leaders, there are also observing participants, who are local government officers who attend training, in total 50 persons (35 male 15 female).

To ensure training quality, each session included a pre- and post-test covering both general and topic-specific content. The number of questions varied depending on the training topic; however, all scores were standardized to a 1–5 scale (1 = lowest, 5 = highest). The tests were designed to measure changes in participants' knowledge and confidence before and after each session.

The list of training is as follows.

The average pre- and post-test scores for each training are presented in the table below.

Training Activity	Number of participants	Average Pre-test score (1-5)	Average Post-test score (1-5)	Score Change
Training 1: Socio-economic data collection. The key content of the training was to introduce the importance of community forest and biodiversity through socio-economic data collection tools and methodology, how to become a CFMaster and assignment for practice in CFs and work plan.	54 participants (51 CF Masters,3 Observing participants)	4.02	4.06	+0.04
Training 2 : Biodiversity data collection. The key content of the training was introducing the concept of biodiversity in community forests, methodologies and tools to collect plant and wildlife and the assignment for field data collection.	56 participants (51 CF Masters,5 Observing participants)	2.94	4.02	+1.08
Training 3: Community forest management planning. The training was conducted in 5 regions.The key content of training was about utilizing data and information from previous two trainings to design and plan their own CFMPs and assignment for participatory CFMP	101 participants (51 CF Masters,50 Observing participants)	3.03	4.06	+1.03

drafting.				
Training 4: Monitoring and evaluation. Key content included identifying relevant indicators, designing appropriate tools, and developing an M&E plan aligned with each community's CFMP.	31 participants (21 CF Masters,10 Observing participants)	3.01	3.62	+0.61

Level 2 : After each training, all participants were assigned to deliver data collections to encourage knowledge application. The following are the results.

Assignment 1: each CF Master from the pilot sites was assigned to conduct interviews and complete at least 10 online socio-economic survey forms with community forest members, including committee members, women, and youth, to ensure diverse representation. The survey form consisted of 6 sections with a total of 150 sub-questions, covering a wide range of community data. While the project aimed to collect 270 completed forms, a total of 209 forms or 77% were successfully submitted online.

Assignment 2: A group of CF Masters from each pilot site was assigned to design and plan biodiversity data collection activities in alignment with the project's guidance and tools. Each community forest was required to collect data from at least 10 plots, with the exact number depending on the forest area. As a result, 27 pilot sites or 100% successfully carried out field data collection from 10 – 16 plots and submitted their tally sheets. During this stage, communities were introduced to entering data from the tally sheets into the analysis tools. However, many found it challenging to interpret the results, largely due to limited access to technology and a lack of familiarity with Excel software and electronic forms data analysis.

Assignment 3: A group of CF Masters from each pilot site was assigned to facilitate the participatory drafting of Community Forest Management Plans (CFMPs) in collaboration with community forest committees, using the CFMP supplementary form. As a result, 27 CFs or 100% successfully conducted the participatory planning process. However, none were able to fully complete the whole form by themselves. On average, only about 70% of the form was filled out, reflecting the need for continued support and capacity building in this area.

Level 3: This level is linked with the Assignment 3, where CFMPs supplementary data collection form will be further analysed and turn to be a community forest management plan.

At this level, the project has assigned a group of CF Masters from each pilot site total 27 CFs to complete the form consisting of 7 sections.
> Section 1:Basic information on the community
> Section 2:Basic information on the community forests
> Section 3:Natural resources in the community forests
> Section 4:Forest health assessment
> Section 5:Summary of Selected Issues for Community Forest Management
> Section 6:Community forest management plan
> Section 7: Appendices

On average, CF Masters completed about 70% of the form. Most could complete general sections (community and resource data), but faced challenges with more technical sections like forest health assessment, management indicators, and appendices, mainly due to limited technical skills and missing tools such as maps (5 CFs lacked forest maps).

If the Outcome is not fully achieved, what are the reasons?
> 1.Incomplete implementation of tools and technical sections: While 27 CFs engaged in participatory CFMP drafting, on average only 70% of the supplementary forms were completed.

Technical sections—such as forest health assessment and management indicators—were especially difficult due to limited skills and missing tools (e.g., forest maps in 5 CFs).

2.Digital and analytical capacity gaps: Many participants struggled with interpreting biodiversity data and using digital tools. This limited their ability to apply knowledge from the training into practice, especially in data analysis and finalizing the CFMPs.

Indicator 2: 30 CF management plans developed and operationalized with biodiversity conservation and utilisation elements by end of Y2

Results of indicator 2:
By the end of the project, 27 CFMPs were developed, slightly below the target of 30. Each CFMP was drafted through a participatory process using the CFMP supplementary form, in which biodiversity conservation was incorporated. However, on average, only 70% of each plan was completed, while technical sections like biodiversity indicators and forest health assessments proved to be a difficult part for CF leaders to fill due to limited skills and missing data (e.g., forest maps in 5 CFs). While not the CFMPs were fully operationalized, the drafted plans mark strong progress in integrating biodiversity into local forest management and lay the foundation for future operationalization.

Indicator 3: Biodiversity inclusive template for CF management plans shared with and adopted by CF National Policy Committee as model template for upscaling

Results of indicator 3:
The project successfully developed a biodiversity-inclusive supplementary form to the official KorNorChor 5-1 community forest management plan format. This enhanced template includes key biodiversity elements such as:
- Forest health assessment (plant and wildlife)
- Climate change impacts
- Threats from human activity and invasive species
- Mapping of conservation and utilization zones
- Valuable species identification and use planning

This comprehensive template was shared with some members of the Community Forest Policy Committee (CFPC) and is currently being considered by RFD as a model for replications in other CFs. Its detailed structure not only aligns with legal requirements but also introduces science-based monitoring and climate-responsive planning tools tailored for community use.

Example:
Section 4 of the form provides a structured framework for assessing forest health using multiple indicators (e.g., canopy cover, species richness, seedling density, and wildlife encounter rates), enabling community members to understand and monitor ecosystem conditions over time which is something not included in the original KorNorChor 5-1 form.

Please find evidence of CFMPs form as annex 5

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions
The project regularly checked whether the main assumptions behind the project design were still valid. These assumptions were part of the project's theory of change and were reviewed through meetings, training feedback, and conversations with communities, government agencies, and private sector partners. In general, the assumptions were still relevant, although some needed to be adjusted during the project. The main goal of the project to improve biodiversity management by increasing community capacity, getting government support, and involving private companies still made sense.

Assumption 1: Understanding biodiversity management and value will lead to stronger community forest management and associated plans, leading to improved community-level management of biodiversity.

Comment: This assumption is still true through the project implementation. This is because biodiversity conservation is a core aspect of community forest management plans. With the series of training and field works carried out directly by the trained CF leaders, the participating CFs realized the status of their forest health and biodiversity situation. The systematic and well recorded data help them to be able to consider how they should plan their CFs differently.

Over time, these efforts will allow communities to observe changes in the forest, thereby reinforcing the value of biodiversity management. However, as this concept is new to the targeted communities, there are challenges for the communities to continue this practice confidently without support. Therefore, the reflection and understanding of biodiversity information require ongoing support from different actors. This iterative process of learning and adaptation will ultimately lead to improved community-level management of biodiversity, validating the assumption statement.

Assumption 2: Policy makers see value in, and are supportive of, strong community forest management plans, including robust biodiversity data that will inform these plans.
Comment: This assumption was proved as true. Government agencies such as the Royal Forest Department (RFD), Department of National Parks (DNP), and Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) showed interest in linking biodiversity to community forest management planning. This matches Thailand's international commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the national biodiversity strategy. The National Strategic Plan (2018 – 2037) outlines principles for biodiversity conservation, including the creation of a genetic bank database system and mechanisms for sustainable local utilization. These agencies joined workshops and gave feedback on the draft CFMP template that includes biodiversity. The project also tested some tools at RFD-managed sites, which showed that there was official support.

Assumption 3: The private sector finds that CF and biodiversity conservation are important and the best way to support their business sustainability policy is to support CFs.
Comment: This assumption was valid, though private sector engagement remained limited due to the project's short duration and competing priorities. Nevertheless, the project successfully initiated collaboration with GEOSAC, a social enterprise developing the PRASAAN platform (currently in pre-launch), which connects community forests with private sector partners under Thailand's Low Emission Support Scheme (LESS). (See the certificate here; https://ghgreduction.tgo.or.th/th/less-database-and-stat/less-certificate.html) The platform supports community forests in registering carbon projects, monitoring forest health via satellite technology, and receiving official recognition from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO).

Two community forests receiving capacity development support from the project were selected by GEOSAC to be a part of the PRASAAN platform and were successfully registered under the LESS program to access green finance opportunities. Based on demonstrated potential for carbon sequestration and biodiversity benefits, each CF secured THB 50,000 financial support from YASA Company, a private firm engaged in the distribution, purchase, rental, and dealership of automotive parts and machinery. The funds were used to support CFMP activities, including firebreak construction, reforestation, check dam building, ranger shelter construction, and forest ordination ceremonies.

4   Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1   Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Thailand has become a Contracting Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since January 29, 2004. Based on the COP 15, a target to achieve 30X30 of conservation areas was adopted. The 30X30 targets refers to 30% of protected areas by 2030. To achieve this target, the other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) was proposed as an important measure. Community forest – which refers to a system of participatory forest management covering various types of forest can be considered as a potential area for OECMs. The project has been engaged in promoting OECMs to achieve 30 X 30 targets of CBD in Thailand as

community forests represent approximately 6% of Thailand's total forest area. Through development of tools to survey and record species of plants and animals found in the CFs, including a methodology to assess the forest health and biodiversity situation, the project has helped advance the development of OECM, whereby systematic data from CFs is in need. Further, the project has demonstrated how local communities can play roles in biodiversity surveys.

RECOFTC, as project lead and a long-standing civil society actor, has played an important role in national-level OECM efforts. In 2023, RECOFTC was appointed to the National OECM Technical Committee to represent the CSO sector to provide recommendations to Thailand's OECM policy development. Through this position, the project has been instrumental in promoting CFs as community-governed protection areas, contributing to the draft national OECM framework.

Further, the project has made contributions to Thailand's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). By strengthening biodiversity awareness and management skills among CF committees, the project contributes to national biodiversity outcomes as outlined in the NBSAP. The process that the project demonstrated has increased participation of local communities in biodiversity conservation, which is aligned with Aichi Target 18 and Post-2020 GBF Target 21. Results of the project help enhance data collection and monitoring to inform national reporting. Through active participation and data driven, the project could strengthen local governance systems to maintain ecological function at the landscape level.

4.2 Project support to biodiversity conservation and multidimensional poverty reduction

The project contributes significantly to strengthening in-country capability and capacity for biodiversity conservation through enhanced community-based forest management. Its primary strategy is the integration of biodiversity assessment into Community Forest Management Plans (CFMPs), which is a mandatory requirement of the Community Forest Act (CF Act) of 2019. Through direct engagement with 27 CFs across 10 provinces and five regions, the project built the capacity of the CFs to meet this legal requirement. These CFs represent diverse forest ecosystems - deciduous, dry dipterocarp, mixed deciduous, peat swamp, and mangrove. The project also collaborated with RFD in testing a biodiversity-inclusive CFMP template that can be potentially promoted to other CFs throughout Thailand. More importantly, the information gathered helps ensure that the CFMPs reflect community needs, forest health status, and conservation priorities. As a result, communities have improved their understanding of biodiversity and enhanced their skill in forest management. Biodiversity and other information gathered in the CFMPs can contribute to biodiversity knowledge available online via www.thaicfnet.org.

In addition, project outputs, including biodiversity surveys, forest management plans, and lessons learned, are being compiled into a policy briefing package that were presented to the Community Forest Policy Committee on 28 November 2024, with the goal of institutionalizing biodiversity planning within the national CF management framework.

Contribution to Poverty Reduction and Well-being
The project also addresses multidimensional poverty by improving the enabling conditions for forest-dependent communities to manage and benefit from biodiversity resources.
A rapid assessment found that people considered poor rated their dependence on community forests for livelihood at 3.44 out of 5. On average, 40–100 individuals per CF regularly collect non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for food, medicine, or a source of income.

Improving the management of these CFs can contribute to the livelihoods of the poorest of the poor in rural areas. Better CF management requires regular updated data to inform their management plans. Importantly, the plans must be inclusive involving those marginalized groups,

who are forest users, many of which are women and landless community members. The process of forest and biodiversity survey, including socio-economic data mapping that the project has implemented, could encourage collective discussion and more coverage participation of different community groups, not only a sole key leader decision. Through this process, the needs and situation of local people are reflected in the CFMPs more.

While direct income gains and other livelihood benefits from improved CFMPs may not be generated within the project duration, foundations laid in forest governance, biodiversity monitoring, and enterprise scoping have set the stage for long-term multidimensional poverty reduction.

Long-term Potential and Scalability
The approach developed, community-driven, biodiversity-informed planning supported by online tools and institutional partnerships, has potential for national replication. It aligns with Thailand's legal framework under the CF Act and contributes to national poverty and biodiversity targets, including commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that can ensure long-term impacts.

4.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project worked with 27 community forests, reaching 1,100–2,500 people in rural areas. Although male leadership still dominated, the project promoted gender inclusion by supporting the CF Women's Leadership Network, training women in biodiversity assessment, and encouraging their involvement in governance. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) activities, which include biodiversity survey and CFMPs development were introduced in six sites to engage women and youth in forest health and climate risk assessments, building their technical skills and leadership potential for long-term impact.

GESI Scale Self-Assessment: Empowering
The project meets the "Empowering" level on the GESI scale, as it not only considered the GESI context but also actively worked to increase access to assets, which is natural assets or CF in this context, leadership roles, and decision-making spaces for women, ethnic minorities, and marginalized community members.

GESI Context and Design Considerations

A preliminary Capacity Development Needs Assessment (CDNA) with 245 respondents across 30 CFs revealed structural and cultural barriers to participation for women, landless individuals, youth, and other marginalized groups. This informed the project design, which incorporated the following GESI principles:

- Rights: The project aligned with the Thai legal framework (Community Forest Act 2019) while also recognizing community customary practices. The CFMP supplementary form encouraged inclusion of diverse community forest users, including those not traditionally involved in planning.
- Practice: The project addressed attitudes that limited women's involvement by supporting the CF Women's Leadership Network, encouraging nomination of women and minority leaders for training.
- Environment: Many participants faced vulnerabilities such as seasonal migration, caregiving duties, and poor digital access. The project provided flexible and locally delivered training, as well as offline tools.
- Roles and Responsibilities: Recognizing the unequal division of time and labor, especially among women, the project adapted training formats to reduce barriers to participation (e.g., shorter sessions, provincial coordination support).
- Representation: The project ensured women and marginalized group members were not just participants but also contributors to forest management decisions. 14 out of 51 CF Masters were women, several of them serve as chief of villagers and leadership in data collection.
- Resources: The project introduced tools and training that helped marginalized groups access and use biodiversity and forest governance information, improving their ability to influence forest planning and resource use.

Actions and Achievements
- Inclusion of GESI-sensitive indicators in capacity assessments and monitoring tools.
- Support for youth participation through STEM-based forest health and climate risk assessments in six sites.
- Creation of gender-disaggregated data and attention to accessibility in digital platforms such as ThaiCFNet.org.

Challenges and Lessons Learned
- Despite several efforts, the project did not reach its 40% women participation target; actual was 33%. This was due to structural male dominance in CF committees and difficulty for women and youth to travel for extended training.

Adaptations Made:
- Targeted outreach through provincial coordinators and CSO partners.
- More inclusive nomination processes and mentoring support.
- Plans for future projects to use localized GESI champions and informal peer groups.

4.4 Transfer of knowledge

The project focused on sharing both existing and new knowledge, especially tools and methods for including biodiversity in community forest management. This knowledge was shared with both local communities and government officers through different forums at local and national level. One important tool was the CFMP supplementary form (supplementary data collection form to the KorNorChor 5-1 community forest management planning form) and its manual.

These were created through field research to test the tools in 3 community forests, with support from RFD and the Thailand Environment Institute (TEI).
The project also shared knowledge through:

1. Two national meetings, where community leaders, civil society groups, and government officers showed and discussed how they used the tools in real situations.

2. Printed and digital materials, such as training manuals, infographics, and videos. These were created by RECOFTC's communications team and shared through RECOFTC's website, Facebook page, and at public events.

3. Partnership with the Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, which helped design scientific methods for biodiversity data collection.

This helped spread useful knowledge and tools to improve how community forests are managed and supported by national policy.

4.5 Capacity building

The project contributed to capacity building at both community and institutional levels, with several staff and partners seeing increased recognition at national levels.

In-country staff recognition and engagement:

1. RECOFTC Thailand staff, who led the technical development of the CFMP template and biodiversity tools, were invited to join RFD's field research to test the tool. The project staff had worked jointly with the staff of RFD's Community Forestry Office and Research and Development Office.

2. RECOFTC was formally invited to join the National Technical Committee on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) to represent the civil society sector. This role reflects national recognition of the team's capacity to support biodiversity policy and governance.

GESI-disaggregated information and participation:

3. A total of 51 community leaders (CF Masters) from 27 community forests were trained

4. through a capacity-building program.
   a. Gender disaggregation: 33% of participants were women.
   b. The project also included ethnic minority members and youth, with a specific focus on promoting inclusive participation and leadership at the local level.
   c. 14 women CF Masters took on active roles as local trainers, facilitators in community meetings, and biodiversity data collectors.

5. Special emphasis was placed on including women and young people in decision-making and planning processes. In six pilot sites, knowledge of STEM and the scientific tools were used with youth and women to assess climate vulnerability, biodiversity and forest health.

5 Monitoring and evaluation

The project was guided by a clear and practical Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, supported by an indicator tracking table developed from the project's approved logframe. These tools proved effective in monitoring progress, identifying gaps, and ensuring alignment with intended outcomes. They were particularly useful for tracking capacity development, community-level biodiversity actions, and the evolving context for scaling up policy influence.

M&E System Design and Use

The responsibility for day-to-day M&E was led by RECOFTC, with ZSL contributing updates on technical implementation and training delivery. ZSL's inputs were consolidated into RECOFTC's centralized tracking system. Both partners regularly reviewed progress data during quarterly coordination meetings, while ad-hoc field visits and learning activities provided opportunities to verify and validate progress directly with community participants. RECOFTC also employed its internal tools, including the Output Reporting Tool and Outcome Harvesting Framework, to ensure that project-level learning was aligned with broader organizational goals and adaptive management.

Baseline and Progress Tracking

A baseline assessment was conducted in the first six months of the project. It included indicators related to biodiversity understanding, forest governance, socio-economic use of community forests, and gender inclusion. These baseline figures were used to track change throughout implementation, particularly through Kirkpatrick Model Levels 2 and 3 evaluations (pre-post tests and behavioural follow-ups). This approach enabled the project to demonstrate how training interventions and technical support led to meaningful progress in community knowledge, attitudes, and practices in biodiversity and forest planning.

Evaluation and Reflection

While no formal external evaluation has taken place yet, RECOFTC and ZSL jointly organized a reflection workshop in the final quarter of the project to review implementation achievements, identify lessons learned, and inform the final report. This internal evaluation process proved valuable for reviewing both quantitative achievements (e.g. number of CFMPs drafted, participants trained) and qualitative change (e.g. leadership development, community confidence, women's participation).

6   Lessons learnt

What worked well

1. Learning by doing and mentoring worked for local people.

The "CF Master" training approach, which included hands-on learning, result-oriented assignments, and regular mentoring, worked very well for local communities. Although the topics were new and sometimes difficult, participants were able to apply what they learned because they received personal support from the project team. This method not only helped people learn new skills but also encouraged them to change their behaviour example, collecting biodiversity data in 27 CFs.

2. Working together across disciplines made biodiversity plans better.

The partnership between RECOFTC and ZSL was very effective. RECOFTC focused on working with communities, while ZSL brought knowledge on wildlife. Normally, community forest plans focus only on trees and plants. But by adding tools to observe wildlife, the project helped communities think more comprehensively about biodiversity. This made the CFMPs' components become more comprehensive.

What did not work well

While data collection was successful, using the data for planning was challenging due to limited time and capacity. Communities struggled to analyse and apply the information, and some preferred keeping sensitive data, like rare species, confidential.

What we would do differently

1. Simplify tools and strengthen community engagement. Future projects should co-develop friendly tools with communities and ensure results are shared back to support understanding and planning. Adjusting field activities to cooler seasons can also enhance participation and learning.

2. Promote gender and social inclusion: Despite efforts, most CF Masters were men. Future initiatives should explore new ways to engage women, youth, and vulnerable groups, such as targeted training or informal community-based activities.

Recommendations for other projects

1. Training alone is not enough. Communities learn better when they receive regular mentoring and feeling supported throughout the process.

2. Successful biodiversity work in communities needs both technical and social skills. Partnerships between different types of experts can make the project stronger.

3. M&E tools should not only collect data but also help communities understand and use the information. Participatory monitoring methods can help communities reflect and take action.

7   Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

Following the review of our first Annual Report in May 2024, we carefully reviewed and responded to all comments and suggestions provided by the Darwin Initiative review team. These were discussed internally and with our implementing partner, ZSL, during quarterly coordination meetings and incorporated into the second-year work plan. Below is a summary of how we addressed each key issue raised:

1. Clarification on CFMP development and data upload timeline (Indicator 2.5):
The final report provides a clearer explanation of the level of work required for CFMP development, including training milestones, participatory data collection, and integration of biodiversity into forest planning. The timeline for uploading biodiversity data to ThaiCFNet.org

has been updated. While data entry for all 27 CFs was originally expected by end of Y2, technical readiness and digital access challenges mean that the process will be piloted with 7 CFs in Y2. For the remaining CFs, RECOFTC has planned to gradually upload the information after the project duration.

2. Demonstrating how capacity improvements are embedded in CFMPs and enable scale-up:

We expanded our reporting on how CF Master learning is embedded in planning processes at community level and how this contributes to biodiversity conservation practices nationally. We highlighted our coordination with the Royal Forest Department and CF National Policy Committee to influence template revision and advocate for wider adoption across the 11,000 registered CFs.

3. Justifying Output 3's link to poverty reduction:

The report clarifies the rationale behind focusing on enterprise development as a poverty alleviation strategy, supported by rapid assessments and supply chain studies. We acknowledged structural constraints to income generation (e.g., tenure insecurity, limited market access) and outlined efforts to engage private sector actors, including SMEs, to support biodiversity-based economic models.

4. Strengthening the case for community benefits from biodiversity conservation:

We expanded on the use of biodiversity data for management decision-making at CF level and included examples of increased stakeholder support (e.g., LESS-certified CFs gaining private sector interest). These illustrate practical benefits emerging from biodiversity-focused planning.

5. Overspend on staff costs:

We clarified that the increase was due to the expansion from 20 to 30 CFs (later adjusted to 27), requiring greater staff time in training, coaching, and local coordination. The increased intensity of support, particularly to assist CF Masters with technical assignments, was necessary and justified by the project's ambition and scope.

8 Risk Management

During this reporting period, no new major risks were identified. However, the project experienced a challenge related to inconsistent participation of local community members in the training activities. This issue was mostly due to the community members' daily responsibilities, such as farming, childcare, and other local work, which made it difficult for some to attend all sessions.

This risk could affect the project's goal of building continuous capacity and could result in some gaps in learning and knowledge sharing. To address this, the project made some practical adjustments to reduce the impact:

1. Flexible scheduling: Training times were adjusted to fit the local communities' routines, including holding sessions during evenings or weekends when possible.
2. Engaging community leaders: The project team worked closely with local leaders to explain the benefits of the training and encourage community members to attend regularly.
3. Incentives through certification: Participants were motivated to complete the full training series by receiving a certificate at the end, recognizing their effort and participation.

9 Scalability and Durability

The project has created a strong foundation for long-term sustainability and future scaling. There are three main legacies that will remain after the project ends.

First, the capacity of local communities to develop and renew their Community Forest Management Plans (CFMPs) has improved. According to the Community Forest Act, CFMPs must be updated every five years. Through the CF Master learning process, local CF leaders now have the knowledge and tools to update these plans themselves in the future.

Second, the project developed a step-by-step guideline for biodiversity survey and CFMP development. This practical manual will help replicate the method and process to other community forests in Thailand and serve as a model for training and replication. The guideline can also be adapted by CSOs and government officers to continue supporting CFs nationwide.

Third, the project supported the development of a national CF database hosted on www.thaicfnet.org. This platform aims to present forest and biodiversity data collected by CFs

and will promote private sector engagement as an online gate to connect with the CFs. With more biodiversity information uploaded in the future, this platform can attract supports and raise visibility of community conservation efforts.

The project team has worked with policy makers, such as RFD and the Community Forest Policy Committee, to share project results and propose the updated CFMP template. The hope is that this will lead to official promotion of biodiversity-inclusive management planning across Thailand.

Many CFs and partner organizations now understand the benefits of better biodiversity management and have changed their attitudes and practices. The experience of doing biodiversity surveys and CFMPs has helped CFs see how conservation and livelihoods can work together. Interest from private companies and local government agencies is also growing, showing that the approach is attractive and practical.

After the project ends, RECOFTC will continue working with the CFs, government, and other CSO partners to ensure that the capacity and knowledge developed during the project will continue to grow. Project staff and resources will be integrated into ongoing works by RECOFTC and partners. With support from the policy level, digital tools, and community ownership, many of the project's achievements, especially capacity building, the CFMP guideline, and the CF database are expected to endure and expand over time.

Results of the project have inspired and encouraged interest and adoption from other development agencies working on wildlife and biodiversity conservation. These corporations for replication of the project tools took place after the project's duration. The Thailand Environment Institute (TEI) supported field testing of biodiversity tools in Buriram Province and provided feedback to strengthen local usability and scalability. This also includes WWF working on OECM piloting in 22 community forests in the western forest complex and in River Songkran Ramsar site. Replication of the project tools and process has started and will strengthen Thailand's commitment to the CBD. This includes the workshop organized for Thai Environmental Fund, which is a main public fund of Thailand to promote environmental related development. RECOFTC helped conduct a field workshop for their staff to learn about biodiversity survey tools, followed up by a meeting to present the methodology to seek further collaboration for scaling up and on how the fund may apply the tools for their future financing for CFs.
Please find the support evidence in annex 5

10 Darwin Initiative identity

The project has made strong efforts to publicize the Darwin Initiative and the UK Government's contribution throughout the two-year project duration. The Darwin Initiative logo was used consistently on banners, backdrops, presentation slides, training materials, reports, and communication products from social media content to video and books. During workshops and public events, such as the CF Master training and the Citizens' Forest Assembly event, the Darwin Initiative and the UK Government were publicly acknowledged during opening remarks. These efforts helped give visibility to the donor's role.

In all visual communication products, Facebook posts and online feature stories shared by RECOFTC, we included a note to show that the project was funded by the Darwin Initiative through the UK Government. The Darwin Initiative logo was used with permission and followed the donor's branding guidance. Although RECOFTC Thailand's main social media platform is Facebook (not Twitter/X or Instagram), posts about project events and achievements included links and tags to the Darwin Initiative's official pages where possible. The RECOFTC project webpage also includes references to the Darwin Initiative and its support.

In 2023, some project activities (especially workshops) were shared with other projects, so we showed co-funding logos. However, from 2024 to 2025, as more project-specific outputs were achieved, such as biodiversity data- and community forest management-related planning tools, the Darwin Initiative's role and support were highlighted more clearly through acknowledgement remarks and text, including during relevant events and in communication materials.

The 2024 Citizens' Forest Assembly organized by RECOFTC and partners and the 2025 National Community Forest Day event organized by the Royal Forest Department were two major public events where we presented Darwin Initiative-supported work to key stakeholders in the forestry sector and attending journalists. Of particular importance is the supplementary data collection form that integrates biodiversity and enables community forests to develop evidence-based community forest management plans, which has received positive responses from the Royal Forest Department and the Community Forest Policy Committee.

Through our two-year project, we hope that awareness of the Darwin Initiative's mission for strengthened biodiversity conservation and management has been heightened, especially among local communities, international NGOs and CSOs in the environmental sector and major governmental actors. Please see more evidence on Table 2.

11 Safeguarding

12 Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative since last Annual Report	2023/25 Grant (£)	2023/25 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	199,237	202,360.98		

More details on project expenditure financial reporting, please check annex 8

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver th project	Total (£)
2023/24 1. Thai Corporate Governance Fund (CG Fund) 2. RECOFTC's Core Fund	
2024/25 1. Thai Corporate Governance Fund (CG Fund) 2. RECOFTC's Core Fund	
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
-	-
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

The project could deliver the project results with high efficiency use of the project fund. The project could spend 100% funding support from Darwin, while the project could exceed the original target for the number of CF from only 20 to 27. All key outputs of the project were achieved as planned with some over the targets e.g. number of training and coaching provided further from the original plan. Coaching after the training was an additional action created to ensure that the CF leaders would be able to apply the learning and have confidence in practicing the tools. This support is cost effective as many times they were carried out via online meetings and focusing on one-on-one discussion to make sure that each CF could raise problems and gain support that is direct to their situation. Further, the project had been implemented with good planning by organizing activities back-to-back to save money and time of participants. Online tools and meetings were promoted to reduce unnecessary traveling, reducing use of paper and other materials. The project had used mostly in-house resources, including working with the project partners and expertise to reduce high expenditures on consultants and to ensure that knowledge and experiences are generated from and kept within the project team.

13 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

One key lesson we learned is the challenge of engaging young people in the CF Master program. Many youth are focused on finding stable jobs or moving to cities for work, so they are not interested in volunteering or working in community forests. This is a big issue because young people are important for the future of forest management. To address this, future projects should look for ways to create sustainable jobs in the community. If youth can earn income while helping to protect the forest, they may be more motivated to stay and take part. Supporting green jobs or nature-based enterprises can help keep them involved in forest conservation.

Another lesson is that many participants, especially young people, have limited knowledge of biodiversity. They often do not know the common or scientific names of local plants and animals. This caused confusion and mistakes during data collection. Some community members also do not understand the importance of local biodiversity or that some species are endangered. To solve this, we suggest developing easy-to-use tools such as posters, handbooks, or mobile apps to help communities identify species. This will increase awareness, encourage pride in their natural resources, and improve data accuracy.

Lastly, we want to thank the Darwin Initiative for their helpful feedback on our Annual Report. Your comments helped us improve how we report project outcomes and focus more on national-level impact. We are glad to continue sharing our experience with other projects working on community forests, biodiversity, and local monitoring systems.

14 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

Scaling up evidence-based community forest management planning through biodiversity mainstreaming in Thailand

Data are foundational for strategic planning, but Thailand's community forest data are yet to be adequately utilized for forest resource management planning, specifically in relation to biodiversity.

Despite Thailand's 2023-2027 National Biodiversity Action Plan and its commitment to supporting community forests' potential as other effective conservation measures, there is limited capacity development and a lack of comprehensive community forest management planning tools integrating biodiversity data. This hinders evidence-based community forest management planning.

To ensure formal recognition and rights to manage forest resources, communities are legally required to submit forest management plans to the Royal Forest Department (RFD). However, there are no requirements to systemically identify and account for biological resources during planning. Most plans, therefore, are not tailored to community conditions.

RECOFTC and Zoological Society of London (ZSL) in Thailand have designed a supplementary form for use in combination with the RFD-designed compulsory community forest management form. It helps communities systemically collect biodiversity data and monitor their quantity and quality, enabling them to assess forest health against climate and other risks.

Our form's strength lies in data-related components, especially those that are biodiversity-related. Community members are asked to collect and fill in data. Combined with socio-economic analysis and socially inclusive consultation, the form will provide comprehensive data for adaptive forest management planning based on communities' needs.

We presented the form to key governmental actors, including the Community Forest Policy Committee and high-level RFD officers at two events, our policy dialogue and the RFD-organized Community Forest Day event.
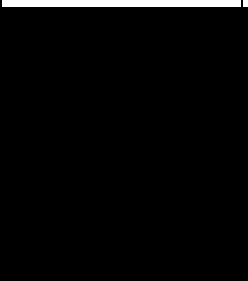
With the RFD's acceptance and our continued collaboration with them, we envision that the form will be refined and mainstreamed across Thailand. This will support more communities in developing community forest management plans and obtaining a formal community forest status for more effective biodiversity and forest resource management.

In July 2023, RECOFTC and ZSL Thailand, with support from the Darwin Initiative, had initiated the Citizens' Forest Master capacity development programme recognizing the importance of community-led and data-driven efforts. By October 2024, 51 leaders and representatives from 27 community forests in 10 provinces were equipped with practical, science-based skills in biodiversity data collection, forest health and climate risk assessment, and evidence-based community forest management planning.

To ensure national level impact, we need scalable and comprehensive tools that are accepted and endorsed by the government. Our RFD-accepted form can become a useful tool in scaling up data-driven community forest management planning in Thailand.

Written by Nitchanun Tantapong, Communication Officer, RECOFTC Thailand
Edited by Rachana Chettri, Editorial and Publishing Officer, RECOFTC

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Video	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iC-TQBp6CLo&t=63s	Caption: This video captures the journey of the Citizens' Forest Master (CF Master) capacity development and shows how they can contribute to strengthening biodiversity management in Thailand. Location: Thailand Video by RECOFTC Thailand.	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/recoftcinThailand/	Yes
Image		Caption: The CF Masters and community members gained understanding of biodiversity and forest resource data collection, from	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.faceb	Yes

		forest inventory to forest health assessment. Location: Ratchaburi province, Thailand Photo by RECOFTC Thailand.	ook.com/recoftcin Thailand/	
Image		Caption: The CF Masters and community member representatives from the northern region developed climate-ready and biodiversity-integrated forest management plans using the data collected through the project. Location: Chiang Mai province, Thailand Photo by RECOFTC Thailand.	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.faceb ook.com/recoftcin Thailand/	Yes
Image		Caption: During our policy dialogue in October 2024, RECOFTC and ZSL worked with CF Masters and representatives from governmental and civil society organizations to develop recommendations strengthening biodiversity management in Thailand for the Community Forest Policy Committee. Location: Prachuap Khiri Khan province, Thailand Photo by RECOFTC Thailand.	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.faceb ook.com/recoftcin Thailand/	Yes
Image		Caption: At Thailand's National Community Forest Day event in May 2025, RECOFTC presented our supplementary, biodiversity-integrated data collection form to community forest representatives outside our existing network and high-level RFD officers. Location: Prachuap Khiri Khan province, Thailand Photo by RECOFTC Thailand.	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook: https://www.faceb ook.com/recoftcin Thailand/	Yes

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project indicators of success for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
Outcome Community Forest members in 30 CFs have capacities built to conserve and utilize biodiversity as embedded in CF management plans with potential for scaling up nationally and with neighbouring countries.	
Outcome indicator 0.1 Utilizing Kirkpatrick capacity development monitoring framework, increase in changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of local CFs by end of Y2, assessed as (% increase in perceived value (financial and otherwise) of biodiversity, measurable increase in biodiversity management and monitoring skills and knowledge by end of Y2.	Completed 4 training modules with CF Masters; 51 trained (33% women); pre-post tests show strong knowledge gains; 27 CFMPs drafted with biodiversity data integration. (Section 3.2)
Outcome indicator 0.2 30 CF management plans developed and operationalized with biodiversity conservation and utilization elements by end of Y2	27 CFMPs developed through participatory process using new CFMP supplementary form; 70% of form completed per CF; biodiversity data integrated. (Section 3.2)
Outcome indicator 0.3 Biodiversity inclusive template for CF management plans shared with and adopted by CF National Policy Committee as model template for upscaling by end of Y2	Draft biodiversity-integrated CFMP template presented to Community Forest Policy Committee-CFPC; accepted for complementary use under CF Act. (Section 3.2)
Output 1 Capabilities built for improved policies and systems.	
Output indicator 1.1 1 gap assessment of existing policies and systems for incorporating biodiversity in community forestry and its management plan report produced by end of Y1.	Gap analysis conducted with 30 experts; draft framework created and field-tested in 27 CFs and RFD sites. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 1.2 CF-net national workshop conducted by end of Y1	CF-Net national workshop completed in Year 1 and Year 2; informed by policy and field-level consultation. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 1.3 A guideline or framework for biodiversity conservation to CF management plan template proposed to the CF National Policy Committee by end of Y1	Guidelines for integrating biodiversity into CFMPs drafted and shared with the Community Forest Policy Committee-CFPC. (Section 3.1)
Output 2. Community-level capacities for biodiversity assessment, monitoring and reporting	
Output indicator 2.1.	Rapid assessments conducted in 30 CFs including socioeconomic, ecosystem, and management needs. (Section 3.1)

Rapid assessment community profiles developed for each of 20 communities including key CF assets, landscape mapping, socioeconomic overview and (financial) capacity needs assessment by end of Y1	To finalize the rapid assessment and develop each CF profile
Output indicator 2.2. 1 simplified training manual produced in Thai and English for community based biodiversity assessment by end of Y2	CFMP Manual drafted, field-tested with CFs; final version in Thai; Drafted English version. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 2.3. 60 CF members (40% women / 60% men) are trained on community biodiversity monitoring by end of Y2	Training delivered to 51 CF Masters; 33% women; participants from 27 CFs. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 2.4. 30 CF management plans incorporate biodiversity monitoring and management by end of Y2	27 CFMPs incorporate biodiversity monitoring; tools and indicators integrated into plans. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 2.5. Key biodiversity information for each (30) CF uploaded to www.thaicfnet.org by end of Y2	CF biodiversity and CFNet Index uploaded for 7 CFs; system and database established. (Section 3.1)
Output 3. Capacities built for improving livelihoods through sustainable biodiversity use	
Output indicator 3.1. 1 report collating biodiversity data with view to identifying investment and enterprise opportunities by end of Y1.	A report was completed with cases of 4 NTPF groups that were assessed opportunities and business ideas for future investment.. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 3.2. Business plans developed for at least 3-5 CFs by end of Y2.	Design thinking workshops conducted; business models co-developed with CFs; 4 plans drafted. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 3.3. Meetings organised between private sector and CFs for at least 3 business plans by end of Y2.	One business matching meeting with SME partner 'Plant Love'; future collaboration initiated. (Section 3.1)
Output 4. Knowledge management and learning exchange	
Output indicator 4.1. At least 100 CFs in Thailand receive and disseminate biodiversity related messaging across their networks/groups by end of Y2	Outreach via CF Assembly and community engagement reached 35 CFs. (Section 3.1)

Output indicator 4.2. At least 2 communication products developed and disseminated by end of Y2	Video, 3 stories, infographic set developed and disseminated through Facebook, YouTube, and website. (Section 3.1)
Output indicator 4.3. 1 national level knowledge exchange events for CFs in Thailand based on lessons learned from target CFs by end of Y2	National CF Assembly conducted with 117 participants; exchange of lessons from 27 pilot CFs. (Section 3.1)

Annex 2 Project's full current indicators of success as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification
Outcome: Community forest members in 30 CFs have capacities built to conserve and utilise biodiversity as embedded in CF management plans with potential for scaling up nationally and with neighbouring countries.	• Utilizing Kirkpatrick capacity development monitoring framework, increase in changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of local CFs by end of Y2, assessed as (% increase in perceived value (financial and otherwise) of biodiversity, measurable increase in biodiversity management and monitoring skills and knowledge by end of Y2. • 30 CF management plans developed and operationalized with biodiversity conservation and utilisation elements by end of Y2 • Biodiversity inclusive template for CF management plans shared with and adopted by CF National Policy Committee as model template for upscaling by end of Y2	Baseline assessment of sample CF members (10 surveys drawn from each of 30 targets CFs) at beginning of project and re-assessment at close of project
Output 1 Capabilities built for improved policies and systems	1.1 1 gap assessment of existing policies and systems for incorporating biodiversity in community forestry and its management plan report produced by end of Y1. 1.2 1 CF-net national workshop conducted by end of Y1 1.3 A guideline or framework for biodiversity conservation to CF management plan template proposed to the CF National Policy Committee by end of Y1	1.1 gap assessment report 1.2 training workshop report 1.3 A revised CF management plan template for proposed use by Royal Forest Department in CF registration. 1.4 biodiversity components and baseline data included in CF-NET online portal
Output 2 Community-level capacities for biodiversity assessment, monitoring and reporting	2.1 rapid assessment community profiles developed for each of 30 communities including key CF assets, landscape mapping, socioeconomic overview and (financial) capacity needs assessment by end of Y1 2.2 1 simplified training manual produced in Thai and English for community based biodiversity assessment by end of Y2 2.3 60 CF members (40% women / 60% men) are trainined on community biodiversity monitoring by end of Y2 2.4 30 CF management plans incorporate biodiversity monitoring and management by end of Y2	2.1 rapid assessment community profiles 2.2 training manual 2.3 training reports/ attendance sheets/ 2.4 photographic documentation 2.5 biodiversity monitoring incorporated in CF management plans

	2.5 Key biodiversity information for each (30) CF uploaded to www.thaicfnet.org by end of Y2	
Output 3 Capacities built for improving livelihoods through sustainable biodiversity use	3.1 1 report collating biodiversity data with view to identifying investment and enterprise opportunities by end of Y1. 3.2 Business plans developed for at least 3-5 CFs by end of Y2. 3.3 Meetings organised between private sector and CFs for at least 3 business plans by end of Y2.	3.1 1 report detailing biodiversity investment opportunities for target CFs 3.2 3-5 biodiversity based business plans 3.3 Meeting minutes with private sector
Output 4 Knowledge management and learning exchange	4.1 At least 100 CFs in Thailand receive and disseminate biodiversity related messaging across their networks/groups by end of Y2 4.2 At least 2 communication products developed and disseminated by end of Y2 4.3 1 national level knowledge exchange events for CFs in Thailand based on lessons learned from target CFs by end of Y2	4.1 Views and comments on RECOFTC's social media channels 4.2 List of publications and communication products on RECOFTC's website 4.3 workshop reports (1)

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1 Capabilities built for improved policies and systems

1.1 Review and gap assessment of biodiversity elements within community forestry policies, regulations and procedures

1.2 Conduct capacity building of CF-Net leaders and CF National Policy Committee and CF National Policy Committee nationally on best practices and opportunities around biodiversity conservation through 1 national level workshop

1.3 Develop a guideline or framework on biodiversity conservation to CF management plan development proposed to the CF National Policy Committee

1.4 Organize policy dialogue between the CF NET leaders and the CF National Policy Committee and related line agencies (Royal Forest Department) to propose national guidelines on biodiversity conservation for CF management

1.5 Improve www.thaicfnet.org to create functions for incorporating biodiversity data and its reporting system

Output 2 Community level capacities for biodiversity assessment, monitoring and reporting

2.1 Initial rapid community assessment (including landscape mapping, biodiversity related capacity needs assessment, socioeconomic profile and documentation of existing CF fund structure and management practices) and community consultation (Day 1) and combined general biodiversity training for approx. 15 community members in each of 30 CFs (Day 2).

2.2 Develop simplified approaches and training materials for biodiversity survey methods at community forest level for incorporation within CF management plans (30 CFs in 10 provinces) by end of Y1Q2.

2.3 Community biodiversity monitors trained in biodiversity survey methods (1 training) (ca. 60 CF members, 40% women) in Y1, and apply biodiversity survey outputs directly into CF management plan in Y2

2.4 Biodiversity monitoring and reporting tools and plan aligned with CF management plans co-developed with biodiversity monitors by end of Y2

2.5 Biodiversity monitors trained in biodiversity data management (1 training) including regular uploading of monitoring data to the CF-Net portal by end of Y2. Monitors map and share focal species detections at CF meetings for dissemination within the community by the end of Y2.

Output 3 Capacities built for improving livelihoods through sustainable biodiversity use

3.1 Collate and assess collected biodiversity data from target CFs and conduct scoping of potential enterprise pathways

3.2 Conduct business plan development workshops for at least 3-5 CFs to draft business plans related to biodiversity and scoping exercise in 3.1

3.3 Facilitate meetings between potential private sector and CFs for at least 3 business plans to identify opportunities for investment and cooperation

Output 4 Knowledge management and learning exchange

4.1 Document learning process and experiences on biodiversity conservation from 30 target CFs

4.2 Develop communication products based on 4.1 and dissemination plan for reaching wider CFs in Thailand

4.3 Conduct (1) national level knowledge exchange event for CFs in Thailand to learn from best practices in the target CFs

Important Assumptions

1. Understanding biodiversity management and value will lead to stronger community forest management and associated plans, leading to improved community level management of biodiversity.
2. Policy makers see value in, and are supportive of, strong community forest management plans, including robust biodiversity data that will inform these plans.
3. Private sector find the CF and biodiversity conservation are important and the best way for supporting their business sustainability policy is to support CFs

Table 1   Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator Guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation. N.B. The annual total is not cumulative. For each year, only include the results achieved in that year. The total achieved should be the sum of the annual totals.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DI-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	2.3: 60 CF members trained	People	Men, Women	20	51	51	60
DI-A02	Number of people applying new capabilities (skills/knowledge)	Outcome indicator 0.1 (Kirkpatrick Level 3)	People	Men, Women	-	15	15	20
DI-B01	Number of new or improved community management plans available and endorsed	Output 2.4 / Outcome 0.2	Number of plans	Improved	-	27	27	30

Remarks;
DI-A01: You trained 51 CF Masters, of whom 17 were women (33%). It is acceptable to round up to 60 participants if some additional training is done in communities.
DI-A02: These are people showing practical application of learning e.g. those who completed CFMP drafts, led data collection, or facilitated meetings. There are male 10 person and female 5 person
DI-B01: 27 CFMPs improved by integrating biodiversity. These are "improved" community management plans.

Table 2   Publications
Our communication and knowledge products are mainly categorized into Facebook posts (RECOFTC Thailand and RECOFTC Main Office), video, publications on RECOFTC websites (books and stories), display materials and earned media coverage (Facebook pages and websites).

Table 2 provides data on output 4.1 (see the Detail column) and output 4.2 as of June 20, 2025. While we don't have access to the metrics of RECOFTC website and other media websites, we have collated the publicly available data on the reactions, shares and comments, as well as reach in RECOFTC Thailand Facebook's case.

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
* Announcement of the opening of application for the Citizens' Forest Master workshops (CF Master)	News and poster on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,567 Reactions: 87 Shares: 104 Comments: 9	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Announcement of the opening of application for the Citizens' Forest Master workshops (CF Master)	Event/activity archive on RECOFTC website	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Announcement of selected candidates for the CF Master workshops (Two Facebook posts)	News on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,675 + 511 Reactions: 25 + 8 Shares: 5 + 2 Comments: 8 + 5	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook Link #1 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook Link #2
* Summary and photos from the CF Master inception workshop	News on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,207 Reactions: 50 Shares: 9 Comments: 5	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Summary and photos from the CF Master biodiversity data assessment workshop	News on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,872 Reactions: 47 Shares: 8 Comment: 1	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Infographic standee on the overview of the CF Master workshops	Display material	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2023	Female	Thai	-	Link (for artwork viewing)

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
* Interview with a female CF Master on women's roles in community forest management for the 2024 International Women's Day	Interview on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2024 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 2,071 Reactions: 9 Shares: 8 Comment: 0	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Summary and photos from the CF Master community forest management planning workshop	News on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2024 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,093 Reactions: 41 Shares: 7 Comment: 1	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Story in RECOFTC annual report 2022-2023: Strengthening capacities for biodiversity management in Thailand's community forests	Feature story	Rachana Chettri, 2024 RECOFTC Main Office Facebook metrics Reactions: 79 Shares: 9 Comment: 3	Female	Indian	-	RECOFTC website RECOFTC Main Office Facebook
* Announcement on the Citizens' Forest Assembly event	News and poster on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2024 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,528 Reactions: 34 Shares: 16 Comment: 1	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* CF Master t-shirt	T-shirt	2024	-	-	-	Link (for artwork viewing)
* Set of roll-up banners and vinyl banner introducing the CF	Display material	Atcharaporn Daisai, 2024	Female	Thai	-	Links (for artwork viewing) Roll-up banners 1, 2, 3, 4 Vinyl banner

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Master capacity development initiative						
* Summary of the Citizens' Forest Network's proposals from the Citizens' Forest Assembly event	News on Facebook	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2024 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 988 Reactions: 14 Shares: 6 Comment: 0	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* News (External): Exploring the potential of Thailand's community forests for climate resilience	News feature	Narawit Chaodee, 2024 GreenNews Facebook metrics Reactions: 10 Shares: 4 Comment: 0	Male	Thai	-	GreenNews website GreenNews Facebook
* News (External): Awakening community forests for climate resilience	News feature	Sutheemon Kumkoom, 2024 SpringNews Facebook metrics Reactions: 16 Shares: 7 Comments: 2	Female	Thai	-	SpringNews website SpringNews Facebook
* News (External): Awakening community forests, building capacities of Citizens' Forest Masters	News feature	Anonymous, 2024	N/A	Thai	-	Siamrath website
* Video documenting the CF Master capacity development initiative: Strengthening biodiversity management in Thailand's community forests	Video	Nitchanun Tantapong; Phalakon Paomai, 2024 YouTube metrics Views: 114 Comment: 0 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Views: 1.9K Reactions: 30 Comments: 3	Female; male	Thai	-	YouTube RECOFTC Facebook RECOFTC website RECOFTC e-news

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
* Story: Citizens' Forest Masters: Empowered communities strengthen biodiversity and forest management	Feature story	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2024 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: Unavailable due to the post being shared from RECOFTC Main Office Facebook Reactions: 8 Shares: 3 Comment: 0 RECOFTC Facebook metrics Reactions: 26 Shares: 5 Comment: 0	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC website (Thai) RECOFTC website (English) RECOFTC Thailand Facebook RECOFTC Main Office Facebook RECOFTC e-news
* Story: Community forest governance in Thailand: The Community Forest Act and the Citizens' Forest Network	Feature story	Nitchanun Tantapong, 2025 RECOFTC Thailand Facebook metrics Reach: 1,946 Reactions: 49 Shares: 19 Comment: 0	Female	Thai	-	RECOFTC website (Thai) RECOFTC website (English) RECOFTC Thailand Facebook
* Profile of Ban Prao Community Forest School, Sa Kaeo Province: Adapting to climate change through forest landscape management	Book	Supaporn Panwaree; Rattika Pettongma; Rawee Thaworn, 2025	Female; female; male	Thai	RECOFTC, Bangkok	RECOFTC website
* Postcard with QR code for downloading "Profile of Ban Prao Community Forest School, Sa Kaeo Province: Adapting to climate change through forest landscape management"	Postcard	2025	-	-	-	Link (for artwork viewing)

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
* Profile of Ban Sa Si Mum Community Forest School, Ratchaburi Province: Hub of food, medicine and forest education	Book	Supaporn Panwaree; Rattika Pettongma; Rawee Thaworn, 2025	Female; female; male	Thai	RECOFTC, Bangkok	RECOFTC website
* Postcard with QR code for downloading "Profile of Ban Sa Si Mum Community Forest School, Ratchaburi Province: Hub of food, medicine and forest education"	Postcard	2025	-	-	-	Link (for artwork viewing)
* Profile of Ban Nuea Nam Community Mangrove Forest School, Surat Thani Province: Conserving the mangrove forest for food security	Book	Supaporn Panwaree; Rattika Pettongma; Rawee Thaworn, 2025	Female; female; male	Thai	RECOFTC, Bangkok	RECOFTC website
* Postcard with QR code for downloading "Profile of Ban Nuea Nam Community Mangrove Forest School, Surat Thani Province: Conserving the mangrove forest for food security"	Postcard	2025	-	-	-	Link (for artwork viewing)
* Profile of Ban Don Koi Community Forest School, Sakon Nakhon Province: Phu Thai community-based forest resource management	Book	Supaporn Panwaree; Rattika Pettongma; Rawee Thaworn, 2025	Female; female; male	Thai	RECOFTC, Bangkok	RECOFTC website
* Brochure introducing the Citizens' Forest Database website thaicfnet.org	Brochure	Fuyu Kawinpokinkit, 2025	Female	Thai	-	Link (for artwork viewing, the brochure is to be published on RECOFTC website and Facebook)

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
* Brochure introducing the supplementary data collection form to the KorNorChor 5-1 community forest management planning form	Brochure	Atcharaporn Daisai, 2025	Female	Thai	-	Link (for artwork viewing, the brochure is to be published on RECOFTC website and Facebook)
* Set of roll-up banners introducing the importance of community forest data and community roles in data collection and management	Display material	Atcharaporn Daisai; Nitchanun Tantapong, 2025	Female; female	Thai	-	Link (for artwork viewing)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?**	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors?	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	