



**POST-PROJECT EVALUATIONS FOR THE  
UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FUND**

**EVALUATION REPORT**

**UDF-16-721-THA  
Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand**

**6 December 2020**

**Acknowledgements**

The evaluators would like to thank all those who made themselves available for interviews, in particular the management and staff of Chumchon Thai Foundation.

**Disclaimer**

The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluators. They do not represent those of UNDEF nor of any of the institutions referred to in the report.

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### i) The Project

The Chumchonchai Foundation (CTF) project entitled “*Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand*” ran from 15th January 2018 to 14th January 2020. It was designed to create an enabling environment whereby discriminatory laws and policies targeted at marginalized communities are eliminated, and communities themselves possess both the legal identities and the necessary political and legal knowledge to pursue their rights. The project included a series of multi-stakeholder engagements including capacity-building trainings, regional forums, consultations, and dialogues, taking place across six Andaman provinces in the South of Thailand, namely Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Prachuab Kiri Khan, Ranong, and Satun. The project also supported media and public-advocacy campaigns designed to increase local authorities’ knowledge of laws recognizing the rights of marginalized people. Direct beneficiaries include Sea Gypsies (Chao Lay in Thai), those displaced by the demarcation of the Thai-Myanmar boundary, and those living in forests and mangroves labelled as ‘protected areas’. Additional target groups included government officers, provincial authorities, academics, and media.

### (ii) Assessment of the project

#### • Relevance

The target communities are some of the most marginalized communities in Thailand, living with precarious legal status and receiving little government or NGO support. The implementing partner recognized having spent years working with these communities and with government officials that upstream and downstream efforts were required to achieve project outcomes. Upstream, they successfully inserted the marginalized communities’ agenda into the national strategy plan through the Draft Act of Protection and Preservation of Ethnic Group’s Way of Life. This bill has the potential to benefit not only Chao Lay communities but over 50 ethnic minorities in Thailand, a population of approximately 6-7 million people. This is a big step forward in what will be a long and challenging fight to eliminate the discriminatory laws and policies that target these groups.

Downstream, capacity development trainings were provided for communities to understand their legal rights and the relevant legal processes with which to protect themselves. This training was highly relevant and delivered by experts. Communications and advocacy skills were also provided so that marginalized communities could raise awareness of their situations. These trainings were immediately actionable and relevant to their context and needs. By simultaneously engaging government officials in forums and other events, the project also sought to build trust and understanding between two commonly opposed sides, overcoming a considerable barrier for marginalized groups to claim their rights.

Recognizing that poverty can pose a considerable barrier to realizing one’s rights as active citizens, some project partners and beneficiaries felt project relevance would have benefited from a stronger focus on improving financial means. Capacity building in in-demand skills like e-commerce, or job creation programs, were recommended.

#### • Effectiveness

Capacity building was particularly effective due to the creation and strengthening of community support networks which included experts from NGOs, CSOs, Academic Institutions, and local authorities who were willing and able to provide accurate up to date advice and legal backstopping. Trainings appeared highly effective, resulting in the submission to authorities of 2 cultural land-use plans; 100 members of displaced Thai communities successfully registering for Thai ID cards, with 46 receiving them on September 2020 and 54 receiving them in January 2021; and 17 targeted marginalized communities living in mangrove areas trained alongside government officials allowing them to stay on their land.

Considerable media coverage was achieved through partnership with the Thai Public Broadcasting Services (Thai PBS), by opening up capacity building events to the public allowing for media field visits, and actively publicizing the participation of UN senior staff at particular engagements wherever possible. This created an advocacy platform that garnered 628 news items published in national and social media. However, there was little evidence to be found linking advocacy platform outputs to project outcomes.

Progress has also been made at the policy level with the drafting and advocating for the Act on Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Groups' Ways of Life. This is a notable achievement. However, a number of project partners emphasized there is still some way to go before an enabling environment is created for marginalized communities in the south. This may reportedly require continuous policy level advocacy for at least 5 years.

- **Efficiency**

All engagements and planned activities were completed, and documents produced. The budget of \$200,000 was used in its entirety, with an over-expenditure of \$1,232 which was covered by the CTF's own finances. Despite the over-expenditure, the budget and resources were efficiently used for planned activities, considering the scale of the mission and the results.

Financial limitations appear to have impacted project efficiency at points. Some project staff and partners interviewed did not think the budget corresponded with the scale of the mission. It appears the number of project staff was at times insufficient, particularly when project beneficiaries needed guidance and mentorship while CTF staff were spread thinly. Financial means appeared to also harm participation, with some community members who joined trainings and forums being unable to work, disappointed to only receive travel expenses for their time. Other community members who would like to have joined trainings or forums could not, unable to justify missing out on a day of paid work.

- **Impact**

There is evidence that marginalized communities felt more empowered to take actions to ensure their rights under enacted laws and policies due to their participation in the program. All 100 displaced Thais trained in how to apply for their Thai identification cards, successfully submitted their claims. As a result, all 100 project participants obtained their identification cards in two rounds of announcements in September 2019 and January 2020. There is also evidence that government officials who took part in working committee mechanisms at the local, provincial, and national levels, are actively expressing their awareness and understanding on the protection of rights for marginalized communities.

The advocacy work associated with this project resulted in the Draft Act of Protection and Conservation of Ethnic Group's Way of Life being proposed within the National Strategy 2021. CTF and project partners were also able to negotiate and achieve a Memorandum of Understanding or MOU between the Ministry of Natural Resources and marginalized communities living in state lands or mangroves areas. This MOU can also be replicated for other communities in other areas.

The project appears to have sparked many noteworthy civic engagements by project beneficiaries, with some community members voting in a local election for sub-district administrative office for the first time, one female Chao Lay becoming a police officer and a male Chao Lay being elected as village leader. All shared their actions were a result of the training received during the program.

- **Sustainability**

Community support networks established during the program have continued to operate, providing support and mentorship to marginalized communities on an ongoing basis since project close. While project results were tested with the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown leading to

considerable economic hardship for marginalized communities, community networks launched multiple initiatives to offset the damage. The “Fish for Rice” project established an informal trading network of marginalized community goods, which ensured communities had enough food to live despite the loss of income. One project beneficiary raised money from Amnesty International, using fundraising skills developed during the program, to distribute emergency packages to their community. Savings groups were also established to support and maintain advocacy work. Despite these efforts, there are some concerns that a lack of financial means following COVID-19 may hinder the sustainability of project results in the long term.

- **UNDEF value-added**

The UNDEF logo was included in all printing materials as well as backdrops at conferences and meetings. However, due to the project having so many project partners, the UNDEF logo was reportedly not obviously visible. CTF, project partners and beneficiaries all cited that the UNDEF value-add lay in the credibility it gave the project. It motivated many organizations and communities to cooperate and provide support, despite the precarious legal footing of some project beneficiaries. Government officials who may have been hesitant to take part were reportedly compelled to by UNDEF’s involvement.

(iii) **Conclusions**

- **The establishment of diverse community support networks that connect marginalized communities with government officials, NGOs, CSOs, and legal experts were essential to program success.** The networks were critical to program design, roll-out and sustainability of project results. Their effectiveness was in large part due to the implementing partners history of work in the area, the strength of CTF’s partnership network, and the collaborative approach taken to program design.
- **There is considerable evidence that project beneficiaries feel empowered to take actions to ensure their rights under enacted laws and policies.** All 100 project participants obtained their identification cards, 298 Displaced Thais, who were not directly participating in the project but received support from CTF, also received their ID cards. Furthermore, many stories emerged of community support activities taking place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and other civic engagements that were directly attributed by project beneficiaries to the project.
- **The project made considerable progress at the policy level, but there is still a long way to go.** Project Partner The Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre (SAC) took a leading role in drafting and pushing for the Act on Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Groups’ Ways of Life. The feedback and suggestions from the communities will be incorporated into the draft which is expected to be finalized in 2022. The process of drafting the bill included a legal review of international law and regulations, discussion with all stakeholders, and building partner networks. This is a notable achievement. However, to eliminate all discriminatory laws and policies that target marginalized communities will take many more years of action.
- **A sustainable ongoing capacity development process is needed to change the mindsets of local officials as they rotate in and out of position.** Engaging government officials in project outputs led to some positive results, but civil servant rotation meant trained officials left the south of Thailand shortly after the program.
- **A lack of financial means amongst project beneficiaries threatens program results and leaves some marginalized communities at risk of exploitation.** The capacity of project beneficiaries to advocate for their rights, those who have exhausted their resources after years

of fighting for their rights, are perilously low. The project did not adequately address these needs.

(iv) **Recommendations for CTF**

- **Consider ways to leverage community support networks and community leaders to extend project components to other marginalized communities in Thailand.** The model appears to be both effective and scalable, and project beneficiaries are reportedly eager to play a leading role.
- **When engaging vulnerable communities with low financial means, try to budget for their participation in all program elements.** Travel expenses alone will not persuade low daily wage earners to give up a full day of work to take part in project activities. If necessary, consider reducing the scale of the project so that budgets are not spread so thinly and participation is not hindered.
- **Consider longer term policy level advocacy strategy to build off the foundations laid during the program.** Continued focus is needed on the Act on Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Groups' Ways of Life, which SAC will need help with from both partners and communities.
- **Identify ways to provide ongoing capacity development for government officials in the south of Thailand.** With mandatory civil servant rotation in place across the country, project planning should reflect this and establish a long-term plan to ensure the sustainability of project results.

## **II. INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

### **(i) The project and evaluation objective**

This report contains an evaluation of the project entitled “Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand.” The project was designed and implemented by CTF and ran from 15th January 2018 to 14th January 2020 on a funding grant of \$220,000 USD from UNDEF. The project was designed to remove the barriers that prevent marginalized communities across six provinces in the south of Thailand from pursuing their rights, eliminating discriminatory laws and policies targeting marginalized communities through capacity development, advocacy, and community campaigning, and helping them gain their legal identities and acquire the requisite political and legal knowledge needed to participate in decision making and assert their rights.

UNDEF and an International Consultant have agreed on a remote evaluation framework with the objective of assessing project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. It will also explore some success stories and UNDEF’s value-addition.

### **(ii) Evaluation methodology**

An international expert working with a national expert from Thailand carried out the evaluation under the framework agreement between UNDEF and the evaluation team. Planning of the evaluation was detailed in a Launch Note approved by UNDEF in October 2020. In preparing the Launch Note, the evaluation team reviewed the set of project documents provided by UNDEF (see list in Annex 2) and established contact with the project implementing agency.

Due to travel constraints caused by COVID-19, all data was captured remotely. This process was managed solely by the national expert as all interviews and focus group discussions had to be conducted in Thai language. Since data collection was done remotely and engagement with stakeholders was done virtually, there were some limitations. Some marginalized communities and project beneficiaries in rural areas had limited access to online channels and high-speed internet. There were also challenges in setting appointments for interviews and focus group discussions. These limitations were mitigated by close collaboration between the evaluation team and CTF to ensure participants received the necessary technical support to take part fully in the evaluation.

### **(iii) Development context**

Between 2015 and 2018, according to the World Bank, the poverty rate in Thailand increased from 7.2% to 9.8%. The increase in poverty in 2018 was widespread, occurring in 61 of 77 provinces in Thailand. The conflict-affected South became the region with the highest poverty rate for the first time in 2017. Marginalized communities are commonly the worst hit, with little protection from ill-health, job-loss, and natural disasters.

There are 425,000 stateless Thais; 6 million ethnic minorities; and 4.8 million facing land or resource conflict in Thailand. Within the Andaman region in the south of the country, there are three marginalized groups that have specific needs under this project: the Sea Gypsies, displaced Thais, and people living in forest and mangrove areas.

In Thailand, there are currently an estimated 13,000 Sea Gypsies in 41 communities across 5 provinces (Phuket, Phang Nga, Satun, Ranong and Krabi). One of the biggest challenges facing them is land rights. Since many possess no title deeds to prove land ownership, they face eviction and intimidation by real estate developers. Their spiritual, ritual and fishing sites are also under threat as the Thai

government declares their homes part of protected national park land. Their situation is made even more precarious without the possession of a Thai identification card, unable to claim their land rights, and depriving them of access to other rights and services such as medical care, education, and employment opportunities that Thai nationals enjoy.

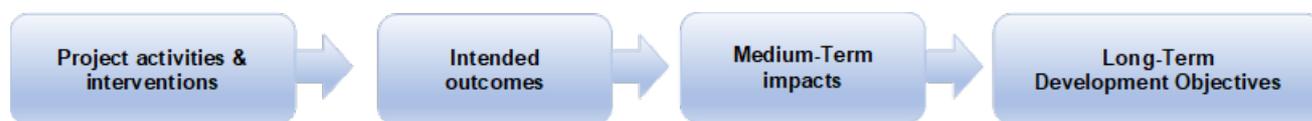
It was not until 2012 that Thai lawmakers agreed to amend the Nationality Act, opening channels for displaced populations to verify and regain their nationality. However, at the national and local level, the verification procedure is extremely complicated as it involves cooperation from several state agencies. The Nationality Act's provision on displaced Thais also requires several pieces of evidence while leaving many loopholes to be handled at the discretion of local offices which are often short of staff and lack a detailed understanding of the verification process. Most files do not even get past the district level due to requests being incomplete, incorrect or being rejected by officials. As a result, less than half of applications reach the central committee. Without formal rights of citizenship, they do not qualify for social services, or access to infrastructure for their villages and households.

The government declaration of protected areas or conservation zones threatened the way of living of an estimated 100,000 people who have lived in forest and mangrove area communities for generations. The declared areas also incorporated the historic settlement areas within the wider boundaries. Having no rights to the land, these people now live under threat of eviction without compensation.

Even where laws or policies exist and regulations are in place, there is a lack of clear avenues for processing community claims to services and other civil rights. The Sea Gypsies were the first of the minorities to be addressed at the policy level, with the passing of a Cabinet resolution that recognized their cultural and lifestyle claims. However, it was not enough to help them realize their rights - a resolution still has to be translated into legislation so that rights can be officially pursued. For displaced persons, a law has been in place since 2012 that allows them to file requests for restoring their Thai citizenship but the process is so complicated and time consuming for both applicants and officials alike that it was largely ineffective. The Prime Minister's Office has issued regulations related to resolving land titles for communities, but once again, little action has been taken to enact them as a result of frequent political change and lack of meetings by the oversight committee, as well as other on-going delays in finding workable solutions.

### III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

(i) **Logical framework**



**KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three 2-day interactive training workshops (~60 people each) on community mobilization, civil rights and related policies for community leaders/representatives from all 52 communities and their support networks in the project targeted provinces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 180 community leaders/representatives and their support networks equipped with knowledge to mobilize their communities</li> </ul>	<p>Increased understanding among community leaders/representatives and their support networks in the project target provinces.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One 2-day training for 20 young adults to build their awareness on rights of marginalized communities and train on effective communication and presentation skills for community advocacy activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selected young adults trained in effective communication and presentation techniques</li> </ul>	<p>Awareness and capacity of young adults on effective communications and presentation skills increased</p>

**REGIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL FORUMS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two 2-day regional forums (~150 people each) to raise awareness of government officers, academics, media and key partners on rights of marginalized communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 selected participants informed and equipped knowledge on rights of marginalized communities</li> </ul>	<p>Awareness on rights of marginalized communities among government officers, academics, medias and key partners increased</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two 1-day provincial consultations in each province (12 such events in total, ~30 people each event) involving representatives from the communities, networks, provincial authorities and academics to identify barriers detrimental to transferring law/policy into actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives from communities, networks, authorities and academics work together and identify barriers to making law and policies into actions</li> </ul>	<p>Progress made in addressing and removing barriers to transferring law/policy into actions</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two 2-day national dialogue events (~80 people each) to bring key actors together to follow-up ongoing action and work towards finding viable (mutually workable) solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key actors work together to follow-up on progress of their action and discuss viable solutions</li> </ul>	<p>Progress made in transferring viable solutions into actions</p>

**Barriers that prevent marginalized communities from knowing and pursuing their rights are removed.**

**Target communities have the knowledge, skills and partnerships to take action to ensure their rights are enacted.**

**ADVOCACY PLATFORM ON LOCAL, NATIONAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA CHANNELS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, document and disseminate two case studies of displaced people (one success story of claiming citizenship; and one documenting the problems faced in obtaining their rights).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed collection and dissemination of two cased studies of displaced people</li> </ul>	<p>General public's awareness and perception of displaced people improved</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect, document and disseminate two case studies of marginalized communities facing land issues documenting success stories on entering a partnership for community land-use practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed collection and dissemination of two cases studies of marginalized communities facing land issues</li> </ul>	<p>General public's awareness and perception of marginalized communities facing land issues improved</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate and publicize through main stream journalists, web-based and social media as well as video documentaries, infographics and publications, the cases of the displaced and marginalized communities that emphasizes issues faced and community action taken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of journalists in publicizing video documentaries and other media pieces as well as gaining media support for advocacy efforts</li> </ul>	Public awareness enhanced, public and media support for displaced and marginalized communities gained
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#### CULTURAL LAND-USE PLAN

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two 1-day training workshops (~50 people each) on legal rights of community land-use in target Chao Lay communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target Chao Lay communities trained on legal rights of community land-use</li> </ul>	Knowledge on legal rights of community land-use enhanced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document historical use and undertake cultural land-use mapping and demarcation of boundaries in two demonstration Chao Lay communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed cultural land-use mapping and demarcation of boundaries in two demonstration communities</li> </ul>	Communities' land ownership and rights recognized

#### WORKSHOPS ON GOVERNMENT PROCEDURES

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two 1-day workshops (~50 people each) to disseminate information to displaced Thai communities in the target areas on their rights as Thai citizens and government procedures to register their rights in accessing social services e.g. education and health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 selected participants received information and understand government procedures</li> </ul>	Knowledge on the rights as Thai citizens and government procedures enhanced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two 2-day meetings (~100 people each) to provide legal counsel and facilitate the displaced groups to prepare and submit their application/ registration for Thai citizenship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200 selected participants received legal counsel and able to prepare and submit their application</li> </ul>	Knowledge on how to prepare and submit application for Thai citizenship among displaced groups enhanced

#### TRAINING ON RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND USE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two 1-day events (~60 people each) to train marginalized communities on their rights to stay on community land in forest/ mangrove according to the enacted regulation and on environmentally sensitive land management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>120 selected participants trained on their rights and the enacted regulation as well as land management</li> </ul>	Marginalized communities' knowledge on their rights enhanced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two demonstration communities to organize two 1-day consultation workshops to discuss and formulate environmentally sensitive land use practices within public spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed environmentally sensitive land use plans</li> </ul>	Community role in land and forest preservation recognized by relevant government agencies

#### CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUPPORT NETWORKS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two 2-day workshops (~50 people each) to train members of key community support networks to enhance their knowledge on relevant laws/policies and on advocacy actions for policy changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100 selected network leaders received information of laws and public policy advocacy process.</li> </ul>	Key community support networks' knowledge on relevant laws and policies and on advocacy actions for policy change enhanced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the community networks to arrange two meetings whereby community leaders and supporting networks can lobby for policy change by meeting key government officials to follow-up on issues and jointly assess results being achieved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of community networks in the project target provinces and other networks held a meeting with government officials.</li> </ul>	Progress in policy change made

• Legal assistance to the target communities facing ongoing evictions and ownership challenges

• Legal assistance provided to the target communities where rights were being violated or under eviction

Target communities able to solve their land issues

(ii) **Project approach**

The project was designed to impact both policy and community levels, advocating for the implementation of laws and regulations to protect marginalized coastal communities of the Andaman region of Thailand, and building the capacities of those same communities and local authorities to better understand and exercise their rights. This was to be achieved through capacity building workshops and forums with three sub-groups: 1) Chao Lay communities to undertake documentation to substantiate land claims including formulation of cultural land-use plans; 2) displaced communities to complete required procedures to regain recognition of their Thai citizenship; and 3) communities in protected areas to develop environmentally sensitive land-use practices to help them remain on their traditional land. An advocacy platform was to be established through local, national and social media channels to encourage authorities to recognize the rights of marginalized groups in the target areas, and to give voice to the communities themselves. Community support networks would also be expanded and strengthened through CSO and NGO participation to provide project beneficiaries with timely, accurate and consistent legal advice, along with other forms of backstopping, after the project end.

iii) **Strategic aspects**

To create an enabling environment whereby government law and/or policy can be transferred into subsequent action for recognizing the rights of marginalized communities in the target areas, several activities were implemented:

- 148 community members (120 adults, 28 youth), particularly women, were trained over the course of three training workshops conducted by resource persons from Taksin University together with CTF, increasing participant knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for enforcement of laws affecting their community;
- 16 forums (2 regional, 12 provincial and 2 national) brought community representatives, supporting networks and government officials together to build a sustainable working partnership between target communities and government officers;
- An advocacy platform was established through local, national and social media channels to get authorities to, as per the law/policy, recognize the rights of marginalized groups in the target areas. A considerable number of stories were published in both traditional and social media platforms because of the platform.

To empower marginalized communities to take actions to ensure their rights under the enacted laws and policies, four outputs were organized:

- 2 cultural land-use plans prepared with the Chao Lay communities for submission to authorities as a means to substantiate their claims and, through undertaking documentation of the historic use of the land, have the rights to their lands recognized;
- 100 displaced Thais were trained and provided with information and documents in how to complete required government procedures to claim their rights under Thai citizenship;
- 17 marginalized communities living for generations within forests / mangrove areas (which are now protected areas) equipped with knowledge on their rights and environmentally sensitive land use. This knowledge informed a collaborative approach between the communities and government officials to find mutually workable solutions allowing them to remain in a sustainable and government sanctioned manner.

- The capacity of three existing community support networks were strengthened to provide legal advice and backstopping to marginalized communities.

#### IV. EVALUATION FINDINGS

##### (i) **Relevance**

The project was a continuation of CTF's previous work protecting the rights of marginalized communities and promoting community level environmental sustainability and disaster risk reduction. CTF is one of few NGOs with such relevant experience. The risks of serving communities who are technically living in Thailand illegally are high, leaving them troublingly under-served. The trust built between CTF and project beneficiaries enabled them to take a collaborative approach to the design process, with local partners and networks participating in meetings from the project planning phase onwards. Some beneficiaries played a part in the decision-making processes, with one sharing they had the opportunity to provide inputs into what capacity building activities their communities needed to achieve project outcomes. This increased both relevance and buy-in. CTF recognized that bringing target communities into a network of NGOs, CSOs, Academic institutions and Government Authorities, thereby ensuring marginalized communities were no longer isolated, would be critical to their empowerment. These networks became the catalyst for a string of success stories that took place during and after the project which will be expanded upon throughout this report.

Project relevance benefited from the engagement of government officials both downstream and upstream. According to multiple stakeholders, the reluctance of marginalized communities to claim the rights they do have, and conversely the reluctance of government officials to recognize them, is as much to do with lack of trust as legal status. Bringing both sides together during the forums was transformative for some project beneficiaries, reportedly building familiarity, understanding, and confidence. Government officials shared that there was a marked difference in their interactions with project beneficiaries after the project:

*"This project has encouraged the marginalized communities to monitor the process concerning their issues, sending us letters demanding to know the progress, which helped speed the process up... They are able to advocate for themselves, make law and policies more conducive for the recognition of their rights. They are able to get better cooperation from the government officials also." - Local government official*

Upstream, policy level advocacy was seen as essential to adequately addressing the issue of legal status and recognition for marginalized communities. CTF and its legal advisors successfully inserted their agenda into the national strategy plan via the Draft Act of Protection and Preservation of Ethnic Group's Way of Life, which has the potential to benefit not only the Chao Lay communities but also over 50 ethnic minorities, an approximate population of 6-7 million.

Recognizing that poverty poses a considerable barrier to realizing one's rights as active citizens, some project beneficiaries and project partners suggested relevance would have been enhanced had the project included training and support to improve their financial means. While all of the 48 targeted communities reportedly established their own savings groups to support and maintain their policy advocacy work, with some funding improvement of their residences and community environment, it was deemed insufficient, with poverty levels amongst project beneficiaries surfacing as a fundamental issue repeatedly during interviews. One marginalized community member suggested a training program on how his community could utilize online markets to sell their seafood and curry powder could have helped them create much-needed new income streams. One partner organization with considerable

experience working on land rights issues shared their concern that these marginalized communities had “exhausted their resources” in pursuing their rights over the last two decades, and that a project strategy with more financial and economic focus would better reflect their needs and context.

Running a program for marginalized communities in the south of Thailand carries considerable risk, not only when dealing with local authorities; mafia networks are eager to exploit the most vulnerable in society, rendering marginalized groups and the people who serve them ideal targets. This can make movement between locations or holding meetings in certain areas dangerous. Whilst the implementing partners possess both knowledge and respect for those risks, at times risk mitigation measures were inadequate. One project partner shared that during a field visit to Lipe island, they were asked to keep their schedule and accommodation a secret for fear of being attacked by a local mafia group.

**(ii) Effectiveness**

For marginalized communities in Thailand, the issue of trust cannot be underestimated. CTF has been working with Chao Lay communities since after the Tsunami in 2004 and with displaced Thais since before the Nationality Law B.E. in 2012. CTF appear to have earned trust and respect from target communities, who can be suspicious of NGOs, due to their track record of organizing development programs that are both relevant and effective to their needs. As a result, the target communities were willing to participate fully in the project activities. Had the implementing partner not built such a track record of success, it is doubtful the project could have been carried out at all.

Capacity development of marginalized communities with limited access to information and low awareness of their rights were effective in achieving project outputs. Success factors included engaging local NGOs and CSOs as training partners who had specific relevant expertise that they could offer both inside and outside of workshops. The skills training was relevant and immediately actionable, arguably resulting in the submission to authorities of 2 cultural land-use plans; 100 members of displaced Thai communities successfully registering for Thai ID cards (with 46 receiving them on September 16 2020); and 17 targeted marginalized communities living in mangrove areas trained alongside government officials allowing them to stay on their land. One Community Representative, now an active member of the network having been trained during the program, declared that they had been transformed from a passive and hesitant individual to an engaged citizen at the negotiating table, acting as a member of a national-level subcommittee, fighting for her rights and the rights of her community.

*“(The project) helped educate us on the situation around us and what is coming next. We can now analyze the situation, find sources of funding, or the origin of laws, how the system works... For example, the draft bill, before we did not think we could draft it but now we know all laws that are relevant to us and we, the people, can take initiative. It is not only the initiative of members of the parliament or members of the cabinet. Right now, we know who to go to if we have land issues, or health issues. We have put our representatives in the sub-committee to join meetings with the cabinet. This training has improved our lives so much.” - a Chao Lay beneficiary from Tabtawan community,*

Effectiveness of policy advocacy was made possible through CTF's strong partnership networks, particularly close partnership with SAC, the organization assigned by the government to lead on the drafting of the Act of Protection and Preservation of Ethnic Group's Way of Life. In the official document from the Prime Minister's Office notifying the appointment of SAC as the main organization responsible for drafting the act, a leading figure within CTF is included on the working committee alongside legal experts from the National Institute of Development Administration, Rangsit University, Srinakarinwiroj University, Social Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University, Cross Cultural Foundation, representatives from the Council of Indigenous People of Thailand, and representatives from SAC. The draft is now finished and is receiving feedback from ethnic minority networks and other relevant stakeholders in all 4 regions of Thailand before being presented to the Cabinet and to the parliament. Some ethnic minority networks, including those engaged in this program, have been coordinating directly with members of parliament and a senator to ensure mutual understanding of the Act's objectives.

**Case study 1:** *In 2019 CTF organized the second media field visit at the Ranong Provincial Administration Organization Office and the Chao Lay community on Koh Lao, Ranong, where most of the Chao Lay population did not have an identification card. The registration event was also joined by the director-general of Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of interior, and a representative of the UN in Thailand, Ms. Deirdre Boyd, UN Resident Coordinator. After the visit the director-general expressed his commitment to help advocate for the issue in the parliament. The UN representative gave an interview where she stated UN's position on the issue. The interview was later used as a tool to show that the identification card issue needed to be addressed and gain cooperation from various organizations. There were also representatives from other relevant organizations present at the event, namely Human Rights Committee, Rangsit University, Displaced Thai Committee and media representatives.*

The active engagement of both traditional and social media outlets and the planning of media field visits at key project engagements led to considerable media coverage. Over the course of two years, through various channels, 628 items published (news, articles, video clips, etc.) for an average of 26 times per month. This included the feature of a short film on Thailand's national public broadcast service, Thai PBS, which also provided training for young community members on media production. The "advocacy platform" was successful at garnering media attention due to the compiling of two case studies by research consultants and CTF, which became news stories that journalists could run with. By making certain capacity building events public, including a workshop of Thai displaced persons who would subsequently register for Thai citizenship, it created opportunities for media field visits. Media attention was further garnered with the promotion of a field visit from a UN Resident Coordinator, which reportedly added credibility and appeal to the event. It should be mentioned however that there is limited evidence linking media coverage directly to project results. Monitoring and evaluation approaches to measure the impact of media exposure effectively are included in recommendations.

The effectiveness of the youth media training was also questioned. Collaborating with the Thai Public Broadcasting System and CTF project staff, this training focused on skills development including knowledge and communication techniques for young adults in the community to catalyze the sharing of community stories to the wider public. While a number of stakeholders interviewed recognized the relevance of media training for young adults, one young adult who participated in the training claimed the program lacked the requisite resources to meaningfully increase capacities, let alone to change public perceptions of marginalized communities. A greater frequency of training sessions, sustained over a longer period of time, with equal attention paid to both technical media skills and advocacy may prove more effective than the one-off mostly technical trainings offered.

Effectiveness was called into question regarding the local government official engagement strategy. Whilst forums were effective in bringing target communities and government officers together, some

local government officers, like all civil servants in Thailand, were soon after assigned to new posts in different provinces. Some new officials reportedly did not understand the local context, and some harbored a noticeably negative attitude towards the target communities. This could have been built into the project plan.

**(iii) Efficiency**

All engagements and planned activities were completed, and documents produced. The budget of \$200,000 was used in its entirety, with an over-expenditure of \$1,232 which was covered by the CTF's own finances. It should also be noted that less funds in THB were received than originally projected due to the falling exchange rate from US\$ to THB (less than THB 32/US\$) during the period covered by the last disbursement. Despite the over-expenditure, the budget and resources were efficiently used for planned activities considering the scale of the mission and the results.

However, financial limitations appear to have impacted efficiency at points. Some project staff and partners interviewed did not think the budget corresponded with the scale of the mission. Financial means appeared to also harm participation, with some community members who joined trainings and forums being unable to work, disappointed to only receive travel expenses. Other community members who would like to have joined trainings or forums could not, unable to justify missing out on a day of paid work. It appears the number of project staff was at times insufficient, particularly when project beneficiaries needed guidance and mentorship while CTF staff were spread thinly. One project staff per community would have ensured needs were met. Project staff had to go to great effort to save cost by requesting partners to increase their deliverables while reducing expenses. Lunch boxes were regularly chosen instead of sit-down meals and transportation was shared whenever possible. CTF had to coordinate with partners SAC and CODI for additional funding support.

**(iv) Impact**

There is evidence that marginalized communities felt more empowered to take actions to ensure their rights under enacted laws and policies due to their participation in the program. All 100 displaced Thais trained in how to apply for their Thai identification cards, successfully submitted their claims. As a result, all 100 project participants obtained their identification cards in two rounds of announcements in September 2019 and January 2020. An additional 298 Displaced Thais, who were not directly participating in the project but received support from CTF, also received their ID card from these two rounds of announcements.

Working committee mechanisms at local, provincial and national levels were seen as effective by government officials, some having worked closely with the marginalized communities for the first time during the project. There are reportedly more government officials in the target areas now expressing their awareness and understanding on protection of rights of marginalized communities:

There is also evidence that the environment has become more conducive and enabling to recognizing the rights of marginalized communities. The 17 target communities living in forests and mangroves areas were trained on rights and environmentally sensitive land use. The two selected demonstration communities were able to formulate environmental sensitive practices and reached an agreement with the community and Forestry Officials recognizing their rights to be on those lands as well as sustainable forest and mangrove management. For the target Sea Gypsies communities dealing with the government over land claim issues, workshops on legal rights of community land-use were organized and two demonstration communities were selected for cultural mapping activities. The collected data from both sites was used for presentation at the regional and national events as well as used as a guide to support potential future up-scaling to other communities. These communities are the first two in the pilot area for 'special cultural and social protection zones' and to potentially help advance the Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Ways of Life Act.

**Case Study 2:** *Mr. Cho-Ice Prathan, a Displaced Thai youth in Prachuab Kiri Khan said before the project, displaced Thais were treated like foreigners/aliens with no rights nor access to any government benefits. After he joined the displaced Thai network and connected with CTF, he learned more about the Thai society and felt recognized. CTF's work with his community involved conducting a survey, data collection on the community and supporting them on identification card application. He was grateful for previous CTF's advocacy work that led to the Nationality Act no.5 which provides many like him the opportunity to be recognized as a Thai. He has obtained the number 0 card (for persons with no registration status) which allow him to go to school and it was also the first identification document he ever had while processing for his identification card. CTF, as a mentor for the networks, helped him prepare and process the application. He has already completed the nationality verification process and is currently waiting for the last approval from local authority. He is currently a scholarship student at Social Innovation College, Rangsit University. He is also the group leader of Displaced Muslim, representing youth in particular.*

Perhaps the highest potential for long term impact came in the form of the Draft Act of Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Group's Way of Life, which would benefit not only the Chao Lay communities but also over 50 ethnic minorities, an approximate population of 6-7 million. It has been 10 years since the Royal Thai government issued a Cabinet Resolution on Restoring Chao Lay's Way of Life and policy guidelines on Restoration of Karen's Way of Life. However, there were only 13 communities in the Northern part of Thailand announced as special cultural zones (The announcement was initiated by the people to show a tangible step to creating equality and rights for ethnic minorities. This is why the new bill is a significant factor). These pilot zones have not included the Chao Lay communities. CTF assigned a scholar to gather and analyse information on the situation, progress made by any other organizations, the potential trends, the recommendations as well as the potential setbacks. CTF and its legal networks have been working on the draft bill that already set a certain structure as a model but in detail, it is still unclear on what cultural protection zones should look like, what the communities' expectation should be and what areas should be included (living areas, spiritual areas, cemeteries, farming areas). The Chao Lay networks are organizing Chao Lay's reunion event this coming 28-29 November, this draft bill will be included as one of the topics to be discussed on the panels. What we know is the advocacy work associated with this project resulted in this Act being proposed within the National Strategy 2021 and is currently being considered by Senators. CTF and project partners were also able to negotiate and achieve a Memorandum of Understanding or MOU between the Ministry of Natural Resources and marginalized communities living in state lands or mangroves areas. This MOU can also be replicated for other communities in other areas.

CTF referred to the democracy promoted by the project as “ประชาธิปไตยที่กินได้”, which literally translates to “edible democracy”. It is a term now used by these marginalized communities to describe democracy at the grassroots level that recognizes marginalized people as citizens and includes them in decision making on matters that impact their lives. This appeared to have a catalytic effect during the project implementation, with some community members voting in a local election for sub-district administrative office for the first time, one female Chao Lay becoming a police officer, and another being elected as village leader. According to a project partner, results such as these proved to some local government officials and community members that marginalized groups had the potential to take a leading role in society.

While CTF claims in the narrative report to have created an enabling environment, a number of project beneficiaries and partners emphasized there was still a long way to go. Most stakeholders, including project staff and partners, believed the program duration was too short to achieve its goals. Having a long-term impact on policy, one project partner shared, would require advocating at a policy level continuously for at least 5 years. This says more about Thailand’s ever-changing political landscape and evident discrimination against minority groups than it does about CTF’s effectiveness at bringing about program outcomes.

#### **(v) Sustainability**

Two measures taken by CTF appear to have brought sustainability to project results. Firstly, community networks established during the project have continued to provide support and mentorship to marginalized communities, even after funding was unavailable. Marginalized communities are now connected to local networks as well as PMOVE, a network of people affected by government policies that works to organize advocacy movements and monitors policies relevant to their issues. This has been helpful to keep them up to date, and simultaneously to keep their legal issues front of mind. CSO partners had helped establish joint mechanisms with business sector, universities, tourism association, health volunteer groups. Community learning centers can support continuous knowledge sharing and data management.

Community resolve was tested with onset of COVID-19. Much of the south of Thailand relies heavily on tourism, and with no more tourists coming in, many businesses closed down. Many project beneficiaries lost their jobs, especially those working in the tourism industry, and some workers from Ranong and Prachuab Kiri Khan who were working in Phuket became stuck once travel restrictions were established, left without jobs and without money to buy food. Some Sea Gypsies and villagers could still fish regularly to sustain themselves, but they could not sell to earn any income to buy rice, and those still without legal status could not access government support. Community networks established during the project responded fast. The community representatives, who went through capacity building activities during the project, were able to coordinate a response. With the help of CTF and ethnic minorities networks (including Karen networks), they established the ‘Fish for Rice project,’ an informal trading network of marginalized community goods. In April, communities in Yasothorn sent 9 tons of rice to Rawai community. In exchange, the Rawai community sent them back 1.5 Tons of dry fish. Trading took place between the Chao Lay communities in Rawai and Phang Nga, and between Chao Lay and Northern Karen communities. “Fish for Rice” received support from several military units and provincial governors in coordination, logistics and distributions, some of whom were engaged in the “Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand” project.

There were other stories of project beneficiaries using their newly found skills and networks to support their communities in crisis. One displaced Thai youth who took part in the training program was reportedly distressed by the considerable danger COVID-19 posed to his community. He reached out to Rangsit University, a connection made during the program, and together they raised financial support

from Amnesty International. With the monies received, he provided emergency packages including food and protective masks to those affected by COVID-19.

Recognizing the limited financial means of marginalized communities with which to sustain their policy advocacy and quality of life, CTF helped communities set up their own saving groups, and provided capacity building training on fundraising. All 48 target communities established their own savings groups to support and maintain their policy advocacy work, with some funding improvement of their residences and community environment. Despite this, few had confidence that savings groups would be sufficient, with numerous stakeholders voicing their concerns that a lack of financial means would hinder sustainability in the long run.

**(vi) UNDEF value-added**

The UNDEF logo was included in all printing materials as well as backdrops at conferences and meetings. However, due to the project having so many project partners, the UNDEF logo was reportedly not obviously visible.

CTF, project partners and beneficiaries all cited that the UNDEF value-add lay in the credibility it gave the project. It motivated many organizations and communities to cooperate and provide support. Government officials who may have been hesitant to take part were compelled to by the UNDEF involvement. It was also a motivating factor for the media to provide the project with so much exposure.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

- (i) The establishment of diverse community support networks that connect marginalized communities with government officials, NGOs, CSOs, and legal experts were essential to program success.** The evaluators were reminded repeatedly by project staff and beneficiaries that the network was critical to program design, roll-out and sustainability of project results. Some networks were created anew, and others were strengthened through capacity building. Their effectiveness was in large part due to the implementing partners history of work in the area, the strength of CTF's partnership network, and the collaborative approach taken to program design. UNDEF support also appears to have been a catalyst, providing, credibility, legitimacy and confidence to a project that traditionally may have been seen as risky. Following the program, these networks have launched a number of initiatives, including "Phang Nga of Happiness", "Phuket Community Development Rights Network", "Volunteer Lawyers for Community Development, and the "Love Satun Network", all to continue supporting these causes in the future.
- (ii) There is ample evidence that marginalized communities now feel more empowered to take actions to ensure their rights under enacted laws and policies.** From Mr Cho-Ice Phrathan obtaining the number 0 card and becoming a group leader of displaced Muslims, to two young community communicator training participants shooting footage for Facebook to the young man who raised money for emergency food packages for his community during the COVID-19 lockdown, the program reportedly inspired a wave of action.
- (iii) The project made considerable progress at the policy level, but there is still a long way to go. Project partner SAC took a leading role in drafting and pushing for the Act on Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Groups' Ways of Life.** The feedback and suggestions from the communities will be incorporated into the draft which is expected to be finalized in 2022. This is a notable achievement. However, to eliminate all discriminatory laws and policies that target marginalized communities will take many more years of action.

- (iv) **A sustainable ongoing capacity development process is needed to change the mindsets of local officials as they rotate in and out of position.** Engaging government officials in project outputs led to some positive results, but civil servant rotation meant trained officials left the south of Thailand shortly after the program. Better planning was needed to ensure training programs were not wasted on officials.
  
- (v) **A lack of financial means, particularly following the COVID-19 pandemic, threatens program results and leaves some marginalized communities despite their training at great risk of exploitation.** The capacities of project beneficiaries to advocate for their rights, those who have exhausted their resources after years of fighting for their rights, are perilously low. The project did not adequately address these needs. A lack of budget allocation for daily stipends prevented some marginalized community members from attending trainings and forums.

## VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

- *For CTF:*

- (i) Based on conclusions (i) and (ii), **consider ways to leverage these networks and community leaders to expand capacity building components to other marginalized communities in Thailand.** The capacity development models established during this program are easily scalable, and there is clearly an appetite amongst project beneficiaries to expand project results to other communities as evidenced during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (ii) Based on conclusion (v), **make sure when engaging vulnerable communities with low financial means that you include budget for their participation in all program elements.** Travel expenses alone will not persuade low daily wage earners to give up a full day of work to take part in project activities. If necessary, consider reducing the number of initiatives organized or the number of participants so that budgets are not spread so thinly and participation is not hindered. Consider exploring ways to build the capacities of savings groups to expand their customer base for local goods through online markets in the absence of tourists in Thailand.
- (iii) Based on conclusion (iii), **consider longer term policy level advocacy strategy to build off the foundations laid during the program.** Continued focus is needed on the Act on Promotion and Preservation of Ethnic Groups' Ways of Life, which will need further support from CTF, SAC project partners and communities. The Director of SAC, project partner and leading organization behind the drafting of the Act, suggested in a policy paper a 3 stage process that will be necessary to push forward the marginalized communities' agenda:
  - a. The first stage is to solve the urgent issues that can be addressed without the bill, such as land issues, nationality status, and protection of ethnic minorities from different threats (real estate developers, local influence groups, or various forms of rights violations);
  - b. The second stage is building the foundation, setting up demonstrating locations (pilot cultural protection zones) to show the communities' capacity in resource management using their ethnic wisdom and showing that they should have an equal presence in society; and
  - c. The third stage is a long-term fight against prejudice towards ethnic minorities in Thailand. This is a process that will take generations.
- (iv) **Explore innovative ways to tangibly connect program outputs to outcomes.** For example, the project's media activities have achieved significant numbers of media outputs. Over the two years of the project, through various channels, there were 628 items published (news, articles, video clips, etc.) for an average of 26 times per month. Despite having a significant number of stories from marginalized communities published and reports of government officials becoming more interested in direct dialogue with the communities, there was no tangible linkage between media exposure and a more enabling environment. To understand the real impact of the project media output, it is recommended that a suitable monitoring and evaluation approach be utilized. One potential direction is to focus on the media impact on awareness levels concerning marginalized communities, as well as the attitude of target audience towards the communities, and whether the media exposure had increased their knowledge on the issues or had reduced negative attitude. The media assessment can also incorporate other measurements, such as effective reach, or message takeout. The result of such an impact assessment will not only show the contribution of the media on creating an enabling environment for the target communities but also identify which media types, content, or platform work best for the target audience. These lessons learned can be beneficial for future media campaigns.
- (v) Based on conclusion (iv), **consider ways to provide ongoing capacity development for government officials in the south of Thailand.** With mandatory civil servant rotation in place across the country, project planning should reflect this and establish a long-term plan to ensure the sustainability of project results. The Director of Chulalongkorn Social Research Institute proposed developing a continuous process for the training of

government officials that focuses on building mutual understanding and upholding principles that aim to improve people's quality of life is necessary. She also suggested cultural exchanges and education initiatives that promote the ethnic way of life and their place in Thailand.

- (vi) **CTF should establish robust risk mitigation mechanisms to ensure the safety of project partners, staff, and beneficiaries.** The operating environment for NGOs in the south of Thailand is fraught with risk from official and unofficial influence groups. Consider how to harness local authority networks to protect participants from exploitation and harm.
- **For UNDEF:**
  - (i) **To eliminate discriminatory laws and policies targeting marginalized communities in Thailand, policy advocacy must be sustained beyond 2 years.** UNDEF is well placed to support this effort by continuing to invest in organizations like CTF who have strong networks both downstream and upstream.
  - (ii) **UNDEF should insist on robust risk mitigation plans** in areas where project staff and beneficiaries are at risk from both official and unofficial influence groups.
  - (iii) To ensure visibility of the UNDEF logo in projects with high numbers of partners, **UNDEF should insist on primary logo line placement, or an increase in logo size.**

## VII. OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND CLOSING THOUGHTS

The project "Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand" has evidently contributed to the empowerment of marginalized communities in Thailand. Through a comprehensive set of activities including capacity building, advocacy, lobbying, engaging local authorities in dialogue, awareness raising, and coalition building, the project made it possible for hundreds to receive identification cards, to submit land rights claims, and to gain visibility for their rights issues at the local and national level. The challenges and lessons learned indicate the need to continue advocacy efforts at a policy level, to establish ongoing training for government officials in the South of Thailand, and to invest in initiatives that may improve the financial means of these communities impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The project demonstrates what is possible when marginalized communities are empowered with education, skills, networks, legal services, media exposure, agency and rights.

## VIII. LESSONS LEARNED

Based on the conclusions and recommendations, we have identified the following key lessons from the project that could be applied to other projects either in the same region or on the same theme.

- (i) According to the grantee, a three-pronged approach, or a “triangle-to-move-the-mountain approach” literally translated from Thai, is necessary to bring about an enabling environment and long-lasting change:
  - a. Strengthening of networks and partners through capacity building, collaborative works, knowledge sharing;
  - b. Improvement of data, academic works, and communications related to the critical issues at hand;
  - c. Long-term investment in policy advocacy at district, provincial and national levels.
- (ii) Community leaders, organizations and networks are in need of additional resources between project cycles to sustain program outputs and outcomes. UNDEF grantees need to plan ahead, identifying and considering in their strategic planning ways to support the key nodes in regional networks through resources, capacity building, and network expansion.
- (iii) Mobilizing funding for local and or provincial cooperation and partnership on policy issues can be highly impactful, as it enables structural problem-solving on policy making and legal challenges. It is, however important, that grantees continue to identify the funding opportunities needed to ensure that an effective team remains in place long term that can coordinate policy efforts, lobby the right circles, and communicate across relevant stakeholders.

## IX. ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Evaluation criterion	Sub-questions
<b>Design</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Did the proposed activities link up and provide the best approach to achieve the objective?</li> <li>▪ Was there an adequate risk/mitigation strategy in place?</li> </ul>
<b>Relevance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To what extent was the project, as designed and implemented, suited to the context and needs</li> <li>▪ Should another project strategy have been preferred rather than the one implemented to better</li> </ul>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To what extent have the project's objectives been reached?</li> <li>▪ To what extent was the project implemented as envisaged by the project document? If not, why not?</li> <li>▪ Were the project activities adequate to make progress towards the project objectives?</li> <li>▪ What has the project achieved? Where it failed to meet the output identified in the project document, why was this?</li> <li>▪ Was there any factor that had a significant impact on the effectiveness of project implementation?</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Was there a reasonable relationship between project inputs and project outputs?</li> <li>▪ Did institutional arrangements promote cost-effectiveness and accountability?</li> <li>▪ Was the budget designed, and then implemented, in a way that enabled the project to meet its objectives?</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To what extent has/have the realization of the project objective and project outcomes had an impact on the specific problem the project aimed to address?</li> <li>▪ Have the targeted beneficiaries experienced tangible impacts? Which were positive, which were negative?</li> <li>▪ To what extent has the project caused changes and effects, positive and negative, foreseen and unforeseen, on democratization? Is the project likely to have a catalytic effect? How? Why? Examples?</li> <li>▪ Has the local environment become more conducive and enabling to recognizing the rights of marginalized communities? (Outcome 1)</li> <li>▪ Do marginalized communities feel more empowered to take actions to ensure their rights under the enacted law and policies? (Outcome 2)</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To what extent has the project established processes and systems that are likely to support continued impact?</li> <li>▪ Are the involved parties willing and able to continue the project activities on their own (where applicable)?</li> <li>▪ What measures have the NGO put in place to ensure sustainability of achieved results?</li> </ul>
<b>UNDEF value added</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What was the value of UNDEF specific support to the project? Could the objectives have been achieved through by alternative projects, other donors, or other stakeholders (Government, NGOs, etc.)</li> <li>▪ How far did UNDEF funding provide value added to the work of CTF?</li> <li>▪ What did CTF do differently with UNDEF funding/ this particular project compared to its previous projects?</li> </ul>
<b>UNDEF visibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Is there evidence showing that UNDEF support to CTF project appears in all printed materials?</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 2: DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

### Project documents

Auditor's letter

Explanation for under expenditure

Legal Commitment for Implementing agencies

Project Budget in US Dollars

Project Document: Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand

UNDEF Financial Utilization Report

UNDEF Narrative report: Empowering Communities Threatened with Displacement in Thailand

(UNDEF Project number: UDF-16-721-THA)

การอบรมพัฒนาศักยภาพแกนนำครั้งที่ 1 และครั้งที่ 2

การวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลหมู่บ้านด้วยเทคนิค SWOT analysis

กำหนดการ "การอบรม และพัฒนาศักยภาพนักสื่อสารชุมชนในเครือข่าย"

### Relevant literature reviews

"The Rights of Indigenous people in Thailand," 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle Universal Periodic Review THAILAND UPR 2016 – Advocacy Factsheet

บทความ "มองย้อนสะท้อนบทเรียน 10 ปี มติ ครม. พื้นฟูวิถีชีวิตชาวเล," นิตยสาร อินทระอูด. 11 มิถุนายน 2563

พระราชบัญญัติสัญชาติ (ฉบับที่ ๕) พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๕

มติคณะรัฐมนตรีว่าด้วยการฟื้นฟูวิถีชีวิตชาวเล ๒ มิถุนายน ๒๕๕๓

ร่างพระราชบัญญัติส่งเสริมและคุ้มครองกลุ่มชาติพันธุ์

วิถีชีวิตชาวเล, ปรีดา คงแป้นและคณะ มูลนิธิชุมชนไท

### ANNEX 3: PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

<b>Project beneficiaries</b>	
<i>Ms. Supankaew Pakdee</i>	A displaced Thai in Ranong
<i>Mr. Sutin Wongsuwan</i>	A displaced Thai in Prachuap Khiri Khan
<i>Mr. Boonserm Prakorbpran</i>	A displaced Thai in Prachuap Khiri Khan
<i>Mr. Cho-Ice Prathan</i>	A displaced Thai youth in Prachuap Khiri Khan
<i>Mr. Sanya Tinchaipoom</i>	A displaced Thai in Ranong
<i>Ms. Jirapon Chanhom</i>	A displaced Thai youth in Ranong
<i>Mr. Niran Yangpan</i>	A Chao Lay in Rawai, Phuket
<i>Mr. Vistawas Thepsong</i>	A Chao Lay in Tubtawan, Phang Nga
<i>Ms. Orawan Hantalay</i>	A Chao Lay in Tubtawan, Phang Nga
<i>Ms. Sangsom Hantalay</i>	A Chao Lay in Lipe, Satun
<i>Mr. Diew Talayluek</i>	A Chao Lay in Lanta, Krabi
<i>Mr. Songklot Imjit</i>	A Thai (land dispute case), Phuket
<i>Mr. Arun Apirakwarakorn</i>	Lumliang Subdistrict administration organization, Ranong
<i>Mr. Wutthipong</i>	Director of Mangrove division, Phuket
<i>Mr. Kitti Ittarakul</i>	Head of MSDHS office, Phuket
<b>Decision makers</b>	
<i>Mrs. Prida Kongpan</i>	Project manager
<i>Mr. Maitri Jongkraichak</i>	Field staff Phang Nga, Satun
<b>Project staff</b>	
<i>Mr. Chokdee Somprom</i>	Field staff Phuket, Krabi
<i>Mr. Pakawin Sangkong</i>	Field staff Ranong, Prachuap Khiri Khan
<i>Ms. Supaporn Charoonrattikul</i>	Data gathering staff
<i>Ms. Daoruethai Sukbua</i>	Financial staff
<i>Mr. Sonchai Ruedthichai</i>	CTF staff
<i>Mr. Chanwit Saiwan</i>	CTF staff
<i>Ms. Wanthida Muangkaew</i>	CTF staff
<b>Project partners</b>	
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#### **ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS**

CODI	Community Organizations Development Institute
CTF	Chumchon Thai Foundation
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
PMOVE	People's Movement for a Just Society
PSDHS	Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office
SAC	Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Anthropology Centre
SAO	Sub-district Administration Organization
THPF	Thailand Health Promotion Foundation