

United Nations Joint Programme on Integrated Highland
Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period: 1 January – 31 December 2010

Prepared

by

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations –
Lead Organization of the UN Joint Programme in Mae Hong Son

Mae Hong Son, Thailand

29 March 2011

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOPC	Association of Older People's Clubs
BPP	Border Patrol Police
CAF	Community Activity Facilitator
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBT-I	Thailand Community-Based Tourism Institute
CDC	Communicable Disease Control
CHC	Community Health Center
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CHW	Community Health Worker
CLC	Community Learning Center
CMU	Chiang Mai University
CPD	Cooperative Promotion Department
CWA	Common Working Area
DEDE	Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
DHO	District Health Office
EH	Environmental Health
ESO	Education Service Area 1 or 2 Office
FACE	Fight Against Child Exploitation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FoN	Faculty of Nutrition
FRESH	Focusing Resources on Effective School Health
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAI	HelpAge International
HCW	Health Care Worker
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
KPI	King Prajadhipok's Institute
LAO	Local Administration Office
LCC	Livelihoods Camp Committee
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCHV	Migrant Community Health Volunteer
MCHW	Migrant Community Health Worker
MHS	Mae Hong Son
MHT	Migrant Health Team
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health

NFIEO	Non-Formal and Informal Education Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPA	Older People's Association
OPC	Older People's Club
OSC	Opportunity Service Center
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicator
PAB	Programme Advisory Board
PACO	Provincial Agriculture and Cooperatives Office
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PC	Primary Care
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHO	Public Health Office
PIO	Provincial Industry Office
PLO	Provincial Labour Office
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNREO	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Office
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Provincial Steering Committee
PSC	Project Support Cost
PSO	Provincial Statistics Office
PTF	Provincial Task Force
RH	Reproductive Health
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
RVA	Rapid Village Appraisal
Sub-TWG	Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods in Thailand
TAO	Tambon Administration Office
TAT	Tourism Authority of Thailand
TB	Tuberculosis
TOR	Terms of Reference
TOT	Training of Trainers
TRF	Thailand Research Fund
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

SECTION 1 – BASIC DATA/SUMMARY

Date of submission	29/03/2011																				
Benefiting country and location	Mae Hong Son Province, Thailand																				
Title of the project	UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son																				
Duration of project	From 01/10/09 to 31/01/13 (40 months)																				
UN organization responsible for the management of the project	FAO																				
Executing UN organizations	FAO, UNIDO, UNFPA, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO																				
Non-UN executing partners	Royal Thai Government Provincial Government of Mae Hong Son NGOs, CBOs, Higher educational institutes																				
Total Project Cost including PSC	US\$ 4,507,109.64 <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Agency</u></th> <th><u>UNTFHS Contribution</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IOM</td> <td>\$ 662,330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>\$ 500,760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNESCO</td> <td>\$ 455,820</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNIDO</td> <td>\$ 465,450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNFPA</td> <td>\$ 417,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>\$ 363,800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHO</td> <td>\$ 262,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO</td> <td>\$ 559,611.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(PMU budget: \$ 819,888)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>UNTFHS Contribution</u>	IOM	\$ 662,330	UNDP	\$ 500,760	UNESCO	\$ 455,820	UNIDO	\$ 465,450	UNFPA	\$ 417,300	UNHCR	\$ 363,800	WHO	\$ 262,150	FAO	\$ 559,611.64		(PMU budget: \$ 819,888)
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Type of report	Second Annual Progress Report																				

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations (UN) Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son (MHS) was officially launched during the Preamble Signing Ceremony held in the capital of MHS province on 12 January 2010. At the ceremony, all the participating UN agencies, together with UN Resident Coordinator and MHS Governor, signed the cover page of the Programme Document, formalized their commitments, and pledged to achieve human security goals in MHS through the Joint Programme.

Subsequently, at the request of the Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods, MHS Governor designated Output-level provincial lead agencies that act as the immediate government counterparts for the UN agencies, and proposed priority programme implementation sites, or *Common Working Areas* (CWAs), where all the UN agencies, the provincial counterparts, and Implementing Partners (IPs) will concentrate their efforts and activities to maximize the synergy of the programme and increase its impact on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries who are underserved and vulnerable,

in particular poor farmers, migrants, ethnic minorities, and displaced persons residing near the national border.

The inception phase – from February through April 2010 – started with the arrival of Programme Manager, followed by a series of field missions by the executing UN agencies in order to finalise draft Annual Work Plan 2010-12. As a result, the work plan was approved by the Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) at its first meeting convened in April 2010. The PSC, which consists of the UN Team, the Provincial Task Force, IPs, and the Programme Management Unit, also approved the *Common Operational Guidelines* and the *External Communication Strategy* as tools for all the stakeholders to work together and jointly produce eleven Outputs under three different programme's Objectives to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty amongst the vulnerable groups in underserved areas of MHS.

In addition, the inception period allowed the UN Team to bring the MHS Government as an equal partner for the programme implementation, enhance collaboration with the provincial counterparts at each Output-level, find out specific development assistance needs and gaps to fill, and finalise the selection of two CWAs – i.e. Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod sub-districts, or *tambons* (in Thai). The two CWAs were approved by the PSC together with additional CWAs for each Objective, namely, Mae Suad and Muang Pon sub-districts to achieve Objective 1, Mae Suad and Mae Yuam sub-districts for Objective 2, and Sao Hin and Mae La Noi sub-districts for Objective 3.

As an immediate follow-up to the First PSC Meeting, a *Rapid Village Appraisal (RVA)* was carried out in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod jointly by the MHS Government, UN Team, and sub-district governments in May and June 2010. The RVA selected 8 priority villages in the CWAs, which were endorsed by the MHS Governor and the UN Team in July 2010. Similarly, in September 2010, seven villages were selected in the additional CWAs to be supported under Objective 3.

Furthermore, based on the outcome of the RVA, the MHS Government and the UN agencies involved in Objectives 1 and 2 conducted a *Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)* in the eight priority villages in August through October 2010 in order to identify constraints, opportunities, capacity building needs, and potential interventions and to help determine detailed activities to be conducted in the villages. Preliminary results of the PRA were released in November 2010, based on which the UN agencies concerned began to develop a detailed village-level action plan in December 2010.

To complement the PRA findings and identify more detailed beneficiaries' needs as well as potential areas for interventions specific to agro-processing and marketing, eco-tourism, sustainable natural resources management, and renewable energy, Output 1.2, Output 1.3 and Output 2.1 groups started to prepare baseline studies on their respective thematic areas. An Objective 3-wide baseline survey was also planned with the Provincial Office as the coordination body and in close collaboration with the provincial lead agencies concerned with Objective 3 for the coordination, implementation, management, and monitoring of the survey.

Whilst some of the executing UN agencies conducted substantive field activities during this reporting period such as community health workers trainings, workshops for the elderly, and agricultural skill development trainings for displaced persons, emphasis was also given on concretising common frameworks and modalities for all the stakeholders to work together in harmony and in line with the agreed Annual Work Plan 2010-12. The Second PSC Meeting held in November 2010 urged the stakeholders to practice the “working together” spirit and ensure the joint ownership of the programme in view of transferring the programme to the MHG Government during the third year of the programme implementation. By working together, a genuine partnership between the UN and the MHS authorities can be forged, and the sustainability of the programme will be ensured as well.

Year 2011 will witness the completion of all the planned baseline studies and thematic surveys during the first quarter of the year including a *Rapid Rural Appraisal* in the two additional CWAs for Objective 1, a baseline survey for Objective 3, benchmark studies for Output 1.3 and Output 2.1, and the collection and analysis of data on access to various social services, followed by a series of skill and knowledge development trainings and workshops at each Output level. Also to discuss and review the progress of the Joint Programme and its linkages to national policies and strategies, the First Programme Advisory Board Meeting will be convened with the participation of high-level Thai Government officials and the Heads of UN agencies. Moreover, an in-house mid-term review will provide practical recommendations for the programme to further improve its implementation towards achieving the human development goals in MHS.

SECTION 2 – PURPOSE

The Second Annual Progress Report expounds on the key decisions and agreements reached by all the parties involved in the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in MHS during the inception phase – from February to April 2010 – which helped define the modus operandi of the programme implementation as well as the framework of collaboration and partnership to increase the impact of the synergetic effects of the programme on target beneficiaries. The report also illustrates a series of substantive field activities as well as baseline studies and needs assessments carried out from May through December 2010.

2.1. Human Security Goal

The overall human security goal of the UN Joint Programme in MHS is ***to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty among vulnerable groups in underserved areas of MHS through both protection and empowerment measures***. More specifically, the programme is designed towards attaining the human security objectives of: “protection” by facilitating social integration for those without formal recognition by the State, and enhancing access to fundamental social services such as healthcare and education, “empowerment” through increased access to training and skills development opportunities to strengthen peoples’ abilities to be self-reliant, enhancing participation in sustainable management of natural resources and improving the livelihoods of vulnerable groups in underserved areas of MHS, and thereby “reducing poverty” and as a result help elevate the overall quality of life of the peoples in the province in the end.

2.2. Objectives

The programme has three development objectives closely linked to the human security goal as follows:

1. to enhance productivity, diversify the economic base and promote small scale business/enterprise development, thereby increasing income generation of vulnerable groups – e.g. agricultural communities in remote areas, ethnic minorities, displaced persons in camps, and migrants – in underserved areas, through capacity building and targeted skills development;
2. to promote sustainable natural resource management and conservation; and
3. to increase opportunities and equality in accessing social services such as health and education for vulnerable groups including migrants and displaced persons.

To achieve these development objectives, working together with the MHS Government, the local government authorities and IPs, three Outputs are envisaged under Objective 1, one Output under Objective 2, and seven Outputs under Objective 3, as listed in Table 1. The planned activities within the same Objectives and/or between different Objectives will be linked together, in order to attain the overall

human security goal. For example, an agriculture-natural resource management linkage explores the possibility to develop supply-value chains for fresh produces, processed products and souvenir food items that meet the needs of the eco-tourism sector, whereas the activities and Outputs of Objective 1 would support food and nutrition security of target populations through the implementation of school gardening and lunch programme planned under Objective 3.

Table 1 – List of Outputs, MHS Focal Points, and Implementing Partners (as of 31 December 2010)

Objectives/Outputs	Lead UN Agency	Other Responsible UN Agencies	MHS Focal Point	Other Provincial/Local Governments Offices Concerned	Implementing Partners
Objective 1	FAO				
Output 1.1 – Targeted groups with support from local governments and civil society organizations are equipped with skills and capacity for sustainable integrated highland agriculture and engaged in income generating activities	FAO	UNDP, UNHCR	Provincial Agriculture and Cooperatives Office (PACO)	- PACO line departments - Provincial Industry Office (PIO) - Tambon Administration Offices (TAO) in CWAs	- Thailand Research Fund (TRF) - King Prajadhipok's Institute (KPI) - ZOA Refugee Care
Output 1.2 – Women's groups, older persons and other targeted groups (approximately 10) have increased skills and capacity for agro-processing (including forestry, fisheries-based, etc.), marketing and other associated support services and are engaged in income generating activities.	UNIDO	FAO	PIO	- PACO - Skill Development Center - Chamber of Commerce	- Kasetsart University - Chiang Mai University (CMU) - TRF - MHS Community College
Output 1.3 – Eco-tourism opportunities are identified and initiatives formulated with support from local authorities.	FAO	UNDP, UNESCO	Provincial Tourism and Sports Office (PTSO)	- Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) - Chamber of Commerce	- Thailand Community-Based Tourism Institute (CBT-I) - TRF
Objective 2	FAO				
Output 2.1 – Sustainable practices on natural resource management, forest conservation and livelihood activities are assessed, documented, demonstrated and disseminated through community participation together with local governments and civil society organizations.	FAO	UNDP	Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Office (PNREO)	- Wildlife Conservation Division of the Administration Conservation Area 16 in Mae Sariang - Wildlife Conservation, Development and Extension Station in Tham Lod - Provincial Energy Office	- TRF - Biology Department, CMU - Energy for Environment (E for E) Foundation

Objectives/Outputs	Lead UN Agency	Other Responsible UN Agencies	MHS Focal Point	Other Provincial/Local Governments Offices Concerned	Implementing Partners
Objective 3	WHO				
Output 3.1 – Collection, analysis, maintenance and utilization of the data and strategic information for decision making related to social services for vulnerable groups strengthened.	UNDP	IOM, UNFPA, UNESCO	- Provincial Office - Provincial Statistics Office (PSO)	- TAOs in CWAs - Provincial Health Office (PHO) - Education Service Area 1 Office (ESO 1) - Education Service Area 2 Office (ESO 2) - Provincial Non-Formal Education and Informal Education Office (NFIEO) - Social Development and Human Security Office	- KPI - CMU - HelpAge International (HAI) - Assumption University
Output 3.2 – Enrollment, attendance and completion rates through formal and non-formal education for all, especially among girls and women living in remote areas are further improved; and schools and learning centers' capacity enhanced.	UNESCO		NFIEO	- ESO 1 - ESO 2 - Border Patrol Police (BPP) 336	- MHS Community College
Output 3.3 – Primary health care services provided and health related knowledge improved, particularly on Reproductive Health (RH), communicable diseases control and prevention (CDC), and environmental health (EH) among vulnerable groups in underserved areas of Mae Hong Son.	WHO	IOM, UNFPA	PHO		- CMU - HAI
Output 3.4 – Children's nutritional status is improved through expanded school gardening, lunch programmes and growth monitoring within the context of school health programme.	WHO	IOM, FAO	- ESO 1 - ESO 2	- PHO - BPP 336 - PACO	
Output 3.5 – Improved Environmental Health (EH) including water and sanitation in underserved communities.	IOM	WHO	PHO		

Objectives/Outputs	Lead UN Agency	Other Responsible UN Agencies	MHS Focal Point	Other Provincial/Local Governments Offices Concerned	Implementing Partners
Output 3.6 – Improved access of older persons to economic security, health and social services.	UNFPA		Social Development and Human Security Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PHO - Provincial Labour Office (PLO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMU - HAI - AgeNet - Foundation for Older Persons' Development - Highland Research and Development Institute - Royal Project Foundation - Quality of Life Development Foundation - Social Security Office of the Labour Ministry - Northern Economic and Social Development Office
Output 3.7 – Children are registered at birth and increase their chances to obtain Thai nationality or legalized status according to Thai law through a strengthened provincial and local system.	UNESCO		Public Administration Office (PAO)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE) - Bureau of Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

SECTION 3 – RESULTS

3.1. OFFICIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UN AND THE MHS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

On 12 January 2010 the Preamble Signing Ceremony was held where UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand, the Governor of MHS Province as well as the representatives of FAO (Lead Organization), UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, UNICEF and ILO all attended and signed the cover page of the Joint Programme Document (Annex I) and pledged to commit their efforts to producing the envisaged outputs and achieving the expected objectives of the programme. The Preamble Signing Ceremony was featured on the web site of the United Nations in Thailand (Annex II). A brief article on the ceremony is downloadable from <http://www.un.or.th/news/index.html> (Annex II).

The result of the ceremony was reported on at a UN Sub-Thematic Working Group (Sub-TWG) on Livelihoods meeting convened on 27 January 2010. At the meeting, the Sub-TWG decided on a standard format to be used by the participating UN agencies in forging Annual Work Plan 2010-12, and defined a timeframe for the preparation of Output-level work plans including the dates for submitting the first and final drafts to Programme Manager after necessary consultations with the Provincial Task Force (PTF) members.

In addition, the Sub-TWG discussed consulting with Governor for designating Output-level provincial lead agencies that work directly and closely with the UN agencies under the respective Output components and for selecting one to two priority programme implementation sites where all the UN agencies and provincial counterparts will concentrate their efforts and activities.

3.2. INCEPTION PHASE (FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2010)

3.2.1. FORMULATION OF ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2010-12

Much of the inception phase was dedicated to formulating Annual Work 2010-12 based on the logframe defined in the Programme Document. The formulation entailed a considerable amount of time for coordination amongst the UN agencies belonging to the same Output and/or Objective. It also required the UN Team to carry out inception missions to MHS to identify their provincial government counterparts and possible implementation partners, discuss with them the programme approach as well as the practicalities of specific activities, outputs and timeframe proposed for the programme implementation, whilst identifying concrete development assistance needs of local communities and gaps to fill. A total of seven missions were undertaken by the UN Team from the middle of February to the end of March 2010.

At the onset, a draft work plan for each Output was forged under the initiative of a designated Output-level UN focal point, e.g. UNIDO for Output 1.2. Then, apart from a work plan for the Programme Management Unit (PMU), the Output-level work plans were aggregated to produce Objective-level work plans (total three work plans) led by Objective-level UN leaders – i.e. two FAO and one WHO staff members. Final “consolidated” Annual Work Plan 2010-12, therefore, addressed the need for attaining the human security goals in MHS in line with the three Objectives and eleven Outputs defined in the Programme Document.

Such concerted efforts made jointly by the UN agencies and the MHS Government drew a lot of attention from civil society and mass media. On 23 February, the Chair of the Sub-TWG on Livelihoods was invited to present the Joint Programme at a symposium on human security entitled *Realizing Human Security in Asia*. The symposium was held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in Tokyo in collaboration with the Graduate Program on Human Security of University of Tokyo to help deepen the understanding of human security issues in the Asian region.

Meanwhile, Tokyo Shinbun published an article (in Japanese) on the programme in its daily newspaper on 14 March 2010 (Annex III). Other Japanese and Thai mass media – i.e. Asahi Shinbun, Nishinippon Shinbun, and the National Broadcasting Services of Thailand – reported on the UN Joint Programme, emphasizing the first-ever initiative of the ten UN agencies to work together for the underserved area and populations.

3.2.2. SELECTION OF PRIORITY PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION SITES

Substantial effort was also made to select and agree on priority programme implementation sites at the sub-district level. Initially two such priority CWAs – i.e. Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod – together with three additional recommended areas were suggested by MHS Governor at the request of the Sub-TWG on Livelihoods based on the following criteria:

- whether the areas are most underserved with a high number of disadvantaged people;
- existence of strong community leaders capable of supporting programme activities and coordinating villagers; and
- whether the areas are safe for the UN Team to visit and assist.

At a meeting of the Sub-TWG on 16 April, the UN Team carefully reviewed and discussed the rationale and justifications for the selection of the suggested CWAs with additional information provided by the provincial Government. Since both Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod were experiencing a higher than average poverty incidence according to official Thai statistics and met the above criteria, provided that the supplementary government information reflects the actual field situation, it was decided that, upon endorsement at the First PSC Meeting, all participating UN agencies

concentrate their efforts, resources and expertise in these two sub-districts, thereby maximizing the synergy of the activities to be undertaken jointly by the UN agencies and provincial government counterparts.

3.2.3. THE FIRST PROVINCIAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

The First PSC Meeting convened in MHS on 22-23 April provided the opportunity for the PSC to review the draft consolidated Annual Work Plan for endorsement as well as discuss other matters associated with the programme implementation. The meeting was participated by a total of 66 stakeholders including the representatives of the UN agencies directly involved in the Joint Programme, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, PTF members, IPs and the officials of the two CWAs.



First PSC Meeting, 22-23 April 2010

The PSC, *inter alia*, endorsed Annual Work Plan 2010-12 with minor modifications and agreed that:

- all participating UN agencies and provincial counterpart officials will work together to achieve Objectives 1, 2 and 3 in the two CWAs – i.e. Mok Chum Pae sub-district in Mueang district and Tham Lod sub-district in Pang Ma Pa district;
- in addition, for Objective 1, Mae Suad sub-district in Sob Moei district and Muang Pon sub-district in Khun Yuam district will be supported as other CWAs;
- Likewise, the UN agencies and the MHG Government will concentrate their efforts in Mae Suad sub-district in Sob Moei district and Mae Yuam sub-district in Mae

- Sariang district for Objective 2, as well as Sao Hin sub-district in Mae Sariang District and Mae La Noi sub-district in Mae La Noi district for Objective 3; and
- further, for Objective 3, the UN agencies concerned may choose other CWAs on which they place a priority, provided that the activities in the aforementioned four target areas are given higher priority to, and their government counterpart agencies fully agree with additional areas to be proposed.

A number of other agreements and consensus were reached at the PSC, details of which can be found in Annex IV.

3.2.4. COMMON OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The PSC also reviewed, discussed and endorsed *Common Operational Guidelines*, or “Guidelines for the Operational Procedures, Recruitment of National Consultants and Organization of Meetings, Workshops and Training Programmes to Support the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son”, as well as “External Communication Strategy” (Annexes V and VI).

The Common Operational Guidelines discuss the need to harmonize operational activities to be conducted by each participating UN agency with special reference to the consultancy fees for locally-recruited personnel or consultants, the use of Letters of Agreement (LoA) for contractual services, and the operational costs pertaining to the organization of meetings, workshops and training courses. The guidelines were based on the existing practices, rules and regulations of the Thai Government including the Ministry of Finance as well as the established operational policies of the UN System.

In the meantime, the *External Communication Strategy* was designed to provide assistance to the Joint Programme management and the PSC members in planning and implementing a coherent media programme with well-defined key messages and agreed distribution of roles and responsibilities for public information. It is also intended to increase an understanding of the Joint Programme by policy-makers and the public in general, and to demonstrate how the Joint Programme adds value to the development process in MHS, whilst making policy and technical information available to the public and securing greater support from civil society.

3.2.5. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT

The PMU was established inside a new provincial government building with necessary equipment and office supplies procured and deployed to make the PMU fully operational and functional. The provincial government office complex is an ideal place to implement the programme, given that i) the programme is mandated to support the capacity building of the counterpart government officials, ii) close collaborating, coordination and communication between the UN and the MHS Government is

essential for effective programme implementation, and iii) the programme will be transferred to the MHS Government during the third year of the programme implementation.

The progress of the UN Joint Programme is closely coordinated and monitored by the PMU headed by Programme Manager through constant dialogues with relevant counterparts, stakeholders and implementing agencies. The PMU reports to the PSC and the PTF on a regular basis the progress against the pre-determined indicators and Outputs defined in the Programme Document and Annual Work Plan.

Both Programme Manager – Mr Naoki Minamiguchi – and National Expert – Mr Sujarit Pankitvanicharoen – who were funded by the programme, started to assume their duties in the beginning of the inception phase, apart from the administrative support personnel. However, the national expert was required to resign from his duties one week after the appointment due to a serious eye infection caused by smoking from the slash-and-burn agriculture in MHS, other regions in northern Thailand, and Myanmar.

Thus the second recruitment process for National Expert took place in May and June 2010 but could not identify a suitable candidate. The succeeding National Expert – Mr. Chan Chiumkanokchai – was recruited through the third round of official selection in September 2010 following the vacancy announcement twice in nation-wide English newspapers and circulating it widely to the UN, Government, and non-Governmental communities in Thailand.

In addition, to facilitate the implementation of the joint activities in Tham Lod, Ms Oraphan Thitikunphattharawong, a local consultant, was hired as Community Activity Facilitator (CAF) in 1 August 2010 for the duration of 12 months. CAF will follow up and monitor day-to-day field works to be conducted by the Joint Programme and create institutional and human resource capacity amongst provincial and sub-district government officials in view of handing over the tasks to them upon completion of the assignments. To support the activities in Mok Chum Pae, Ms Benjamas Mungdee, another CAF, was also hired in October 2010.

3.3. POST-INCEPTION PHASE (FROM MAY TO DECEMBER 2010)

3.3.1 Rapid Village Appraisal

As an immediate follow-up to the First PSC Meeting, a RVA was carried out jointly by selected provincial counterparts and UN staff members including TAO officials in May and June 2010. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the RVA were developed by the PMU in view of conducting both quantitative and qualitative analyses of villages. And selection criteria were defined including the level of poverty, diversity of ethnic minorities, livelihood conditions, access to basic services, status of external assistance provided to them and so forth.

A substantial amount of time in May 2009 was spent for RVA methodology development, logistics arrangement, and data and information collection in line with the RVA criteria. Village-level data were collected from such local and provincial government units as Pang Ma Pa District Office, Mueang District Office, TAOs, the PACO, the PHO, and the Provincial Community Development Department. The RVA mission team consisted of selected UN staff members from FAO, UNDP, WHO and the PMU, provincial agriculture and industry office officials, and the TAO staff. The team started the field activities on 31 May and surveyed all villages in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod to identify and select target villages in the two tambons so that the synergy of the Joint Programme would be maximised and its impact on the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries, increased.

As a result, eight priority villages were chosen (Table 2), and the outcome of the RVA was presented to and endorsed by MHS Governor and the UN agencies concerned in July 2010 – Annex VII.



Rapid Village Appraisal conducted in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod Sub-districts

In addition to the programme-wide RVA exercise, an Objective 3 UN team conducted another RVA in its third and fourth CWAs in September 2010 in close consultation and coordination with the provincial counterparts concerned and with support from the PMU. The Objective 3 RVA allowed for the selection of additional seven target villages located in Sao Hin and Mae La Noi sub-districts (Table 3).

Table 2 – Selected Target Villages in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod to be Supported by All Stakeholders of the UN Joint Programme

Districts	Sub-districts	Villages
Mueang	Mok Chum Pae	M 1 ¹ : Mok Chum Pae
		M 2: Mae Sa Nga
		M 3: Huay Kan
		M 8: Tob Sok
Pang Ma Pa	Tham Lod	M.2: San Kum Lue/Air Koh
		M 3: Wana Luang
		M4: Pa Morn
		M5: Muang Pam
Total		8 villages

Table 3 – Selected Target Villages in Mae Sariang and Mae La Noi to be Supported under Objective 3

Districts	Sub-districts	Villages
Mae Sariang	Sao Hin	M1: Sao Hin
		M5: Po Saw
		M6: Sla Chiang Tong
Mae La Noi	Mae La Noi	M1: Mae La Noi
		M9: Tung Sarapee
		M11: Mae La Mong
		M14: Huay Rin
Total		7 villages

The selection was based on mapping the villages already being or planned to be assisted by the UN agencies involved in Objective 3, and on conducting a data verification mission with support from the government counterparts, especially the PHO and the ESO 2 located in Mae Sariang (Annex VIII).

3.3.2. Participatory Rural Appraisal

Based on the result of the first RVA, the provincial departments and the UN agencies involved in Objectives 1 and 2 conducted a PRA in the eight villages in August (through October 2010) in order to identify constraints, opportunities, capacity building needs, and potential interventions in the villages and to help determine detailed activities to be conducted in the CWAs under Objectives 1 and 2. FAO played a central role in initiating, implementing and monitoring the PRA with all required financial resources rendered by the Organization.

¹ M stands for *Moo Baan* meaning a village in Thai.

The PRA started with a training workshop which was organized by the TRF – an IP for Objectives 1 and 2 – under direct technical supervision and support from FAO and with the participation of UNIDO and UNDP. The workshop provided a very good opportunity for the UN Team, the provincial and local government staff, and selected village representatives to better understand PRA tools and to go through brainstorming before conducting actual surveys and interviews in the villages.

The PRA was designed as a cross-cutting study aimed at addressing issues concerned with Objectives 1 and 2 as well as some subjects related to Objective 3. The appraisal was also elaborated to cover a broad range of activities including:

- characterising cropping patterns and constraints and potentials for making improvements;
- characterising the livestock system including constraints and potentials for improvement;
- categorising households according to their wealth and food security status;
- Identifying constraints and opportunities for food processing and other value adding activities;
- identifying existing and potential market outlets and volumes sold;
- assessing the severity of land degradation and deforestation and identifying opportunities and solutions;
- identifying existing producer groups and cooperatives and assessing their performance and potential for further development;
- identifying successful individual producers and gauging their capacity to supply critical inputs to beneficiaries;
- identifying household interest groups and their organization into producer groups; and
- identifying the tourism and eco-tourism practiced, their clientele, challenges, opportunities, and needs.

In addition to collecting primary information from each of the selected villages, the study utilised secondary data and information available from national, provincial and local governments, international organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) as well as the results of the RVA. Thus the PRA provided a basis for the collection of baseline data pertaining to the villages.

Preliminary results of the PRA were released in November 2010. They illustrate that that the majority of farmers focus on crop production in Mok Chum Pae where three villages engage in lowland agriculture and one village focuses on highland agriculture. Three of these four villages are inhabited largely by the Tai Yai ethnic group who produces garlic, soybean, rice, black sesame and chili. Vegetables and fruits are also grown but largely on a subsistence basis in Huay Kan village. Whilst many farmers have been organized into cooperatives by the PACO staff, these cooperatives tend to be

weak, and in some villages are inactive. A small number of farmers (15 %) in Mok Cham Pae are engaged in the rearing of poultry and, to a lesser extent, pigs for domestic consumption as well as for sale in nearby communities and markets.

On the other hand, in Tham Lod, the majority of villagers who are hill tribes cultivate highland crops for subsistence – four villages have plantation areas in the highlands and one village in the lowlands – and produce livestock – i.e. beef cattle, pigs and poultry. No post-harvest processing is done at the sub-district level.

In both sub-districts, the expansion of irrigated areas for rice and vegetable production was identified as a critical priority activity. These communities expressed a keen interest in organic or semi-organic farming for producing niche crops and to reduce the cost of purchasing inputs. Moreover, potential exists for producing organic manure through composting. The high cost of transportation to markets outside of the province highlights the need for improvements in the organization of logistics and marketing activities in order to reduce costs.

Potential also exists for increasing production and adding value to maize, garlic, red beans and mountain rice. Mountain rice has considerable potential as a niche commodity, owing to its unique flavor. Garlic is also interesting as a priority crop but its level of production is low because of low market prices and the fact that it is sold primarily as a raw material without any post-harvest treatment or packaging.

Based on these results, the UN agencies concerned, in particular FAO, started to develop a detailed village-level action plan in close consultation with the PACO and its line departments. A final English PRA report, translated from the original Thai report, is expected to be released in early 2011.

3.3.3. THE SECOND PROVINCIAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

The Second PSC Meeting convened in MHS on 3 November 2010 reviewed the progress made from the beginning of May to the end of October 2010. It recommended a number of concrete actions to take in order to overcome the constraints identified in the programme implementation and to further advance the UN Joint Programme towards its goals. The Meeting recognised amongst others:

- the progress in the programme implementation was on good track in the two CWAs. However, the progress in other priority areas is very slow, which should be accelerated through conducting appropriate PRAs and/or based on needs assessments;
- in carrying out PRAs and baseline surveys, it is essential to ensure full involvement of target beneficiaries to identify their needs;

- joint ownership of the programme and close consultation between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts in the programme execution are utmost important;
- the ownership and responsibilities should be fully shared between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts for the implementation of the agreed annual work plan and activities as a common platform for the project implementation, whilst flexibility must exist in the work plan, and changes in the work plan, if necessary, should be approved at the next PSC meeting;
- a monitoring and evaluation mechanism would be introduced to the preparation of Annual Work Plan 2011-12;
- full agreement between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts is essential for making contractual services, including the identification of contractors, preparation of TORs and contractual documents, and joint monitoring and close follow up to the implementation of the contracts; and
- periodic progress reporting would be made by the PMU to the Provincial Task Force which should be called on to meet every two months.

More details of the Second PSC Meeting outcomes can be found in Annex IX.

3.3.4. Progress Towards the Achievement of Outputs

The selection of the CWAs, the RVA, the PRA, and the development of the Common Operational Guidelines and the External Communication Strategy have all contributed to setting up common frameworks and modalities. All the stakeholders will work together under these arrangements in order to maximise the impact of the UN Joint Programme on target beneficiaries, in particular, poor farmers, migrants, ethnic minorities and displaced persons, or refugees, residing in remote, mountainous MHS.

Progress measured against the stated Outputs in the logframe defined in the Programme Document and the level of accomplishments are summarised in Table 4, complemented by more detailed descriptions and supplementary information on the substantive activities conducted under each Output. All activities were implemented in accordance with Annual Work Plan 2010-2012 approved by the PSC in April 2010.

Table 4 – Progress Towards the Achievement of the Stated Outputs in the Logframe

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
1.1 Targeted groups with support from government agencies in the province and civil society organizations are equipped with skills and capacity for sustainable integrated highland agriculture and engaged in income generating activities.				
1.1.1 Carry out participatory surveys, needs assessment and assist local governments in planning for approximately 8 target groups				
<p>a. With the MHS Agriculture and Cooperatives Office (ACO), select approximately 2 project communities per vulnerable group; survey existing agricultural practices, assess constraints, identify needs and priorities of stakeholders through PRA and technical studies. (For refugee camps, review surveys conducted by UNHCR.)</p>	FAO	Needs and priorities in agricultural training of 6 communities are identified	<p>Baseline survey of the selected tambons and selection of project villages completed</p> <p>PRA in the selected villages and RVA within tambons completed</p> <p>Final report being prepared</p>	
<p>b. Assist local governments in providing support for income generating activities of above identified communities through local development planning and participatory budgeting methods.</p>	UNDP	Income generation activities is initiated with participatory methods	<p>A contract with implementing institution, the KPI, signed</p> <p>A work plan for forthcoming activities submitted</p> <p>Dialogue established and further developed with the TAOs in the 2 CWAs</p>	Implementation of the planned activities is expected to start early 2011.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
1.1.2 Carry out institutional capacity building, clarify institutional arrangements and roles, and develop partnership mechanisms for and among 8 target groups				
a. In coordination with MHS ACO assist institutional capacity building of community/farmers' groups (of selected communities under activity 1.1.1) and promote their self-help activities including the establishment/management of community loan/revolving funds /cooperatives to support income generation schemes	FAO	Community/farmers' groups are established and self-help mechanisms are set up through the assistance of local government offices	Agreement for policy on loans and grants completed Identification and selection of potential implementing partners completed	
b. Institutional Capacity Building for local governments on stakeholders analysis and partnership with private sector for access to market.	UNDP	Level of collaboration between private sector and local governments	A contract with implementing institution, the KPI, signed A work plan for forthcoming activities submitted Dialogue established and further developed with the TAOs in the 2 CWAs	Implementation of the planned activities is expected to start early 2011.
1.1.3 Provide technical assistance, training and provision of inputs to 8 target groups				
a. In liaison with the MHS ACO, provide technical assistance, training and inputs of supplies for development and promotion of local knowledge and enhancement of technical capacity in agriculture,	FAO	Communities/farmers' groups are equipped with necessary skills as identified under 1.1.1	Training needs assessment is currently being completed.	
	UNHCR	No. of persons trained and improved in knowledge after the training	The activities on-going 60 refugee participants and 20 Thai villagers were trained in different agricultural skills and techniques. The skills acquired were put into practice at	There was some turnover of participants due to resettlements and drop-outs.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
agro-forest, non-timber forest product and other associated production activities and support services to selected communities under activity 1.1.1			the project site for refugee participants and at their own lands for Thai participants.	
b. In coordination with the MHS provincial livestock office and the Department of Livestock Development (DLD), provide technical training and agricultural inputs (native chickens, feed and farm equipment/supplies) to farmers in selected areas to support and complement with the on-going “Royal Food Bank Project” and the “Border Patrol Police (BPP) School Lunch” Projects	FAO	Farmers’ groups are trained and provided with inputs (additional chicken stock will be provided by the DLD. Sustainable native chicken raising groups will be established as sources of animal protein under the Royal Food Bank Project and the BPP School Lunch Projects. The latter can be integrated with school lunch programme /nutrition/ agricultural school gardening under the JP, where applicable.	Farmer groups selected in Mok Chum Pae and Ban Pah Lan in Muang district Some of these farmers trained on chicken raising, biosecurity, vaccination, etc.	Provincial Livestock Development Office in MHS provides technical and logistic supports as well as backstopping services for this activity. DLD is co-funding/ supporting this activity (and also activity 1.2.2e). This activity will be implemented in other 3 sub-districts of MHS in the last quarter of 2011 and in 2012, as follows: - Tham Lod (Pang Ma Pah district) - Mae Suad (Sob Moei district) - Muang Pon (Khun Yuam district) Surplus fattened chickens (from domestic consumption and sale within the villages) will be sold for further chicken meat processing (value added products), under activity 1.2.2e.
c. In coordination with the MHS Local Administration Office (LAO) and MHS ACO rent sufficient area of land adjacent to the camp, rehabilitate and construct temporary buildings	UNHCR	Increase in the land’s productivity over three years of the project implementation	Completed 20 rai of land (approximately 7.9 acres) rented The land rehabilitated, and essential infrastructure – including the	

Outputs				
Activities	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
needed for agricultural productions, provide equipment for agricultural activities and onsite childcare for selected communities in refugee camps under activity 1.1.1			<p>installation of a water distribution system</p> <p>Construction of buildings – including a childcare facility – provided</p>	
d. Provision of agricultural inputs and materials required for animal husbandry and cultivation; payment of stipends to agricultural workers before profits can be made from crop production for selected communities in refugee camps under activity 1.1.1 through partnerships with NGOs working in the camps and in collaboration with refugee camp committees.	UNHCR	30% Increase in household income of participants at the end of three years (baseline data collected at recruitment)	Stipend of 30 baht/day provided to the participants as the production has not yet generated profits	Even though the amount is small, this provided the participants with a steadier income than what they earned at the time prior to joining the Joint Programme activities or when they received no or sporadic income.
e. Provide assistance to the local government in guiding communities in implementation of income generating activities as planned under 1.1.1 and capacity building exercises carried out under 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 as well as other related activities	UNDP	The size of budget spending on activities planned by local governments on communities	<p>A contract with implementing institution, the KPI, signed</p> <p>A work plan for forthcoming activities submitted</p> <p>Dialogue established and further developed with the TAOs in the 2 CWAs</p>	Implementation of planned activities is expected to start early 2011.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
1.2 Women's groups and other targeted groups (approximately 10) have increased skills and capacity for agro-processing (including forestry, fisheries-based, etc.), marketing and other associated support services and are engaged in income generating activities.				
1.2.1 Carry out assessment and identification of priority areas				
a. Conduct technical studies on existing agro-processing, marketing and associated support services and income generating activities, assess the need for training and other capacity building interventions.	FAO	Improved market access through training in processing and marketing skills	Baseline information obtained on crops produced in the villages in the common working areas	Information gathered, together with that from the PRA and the market survey being conducted by UNIDO, will inform further training activities.
		Existing agro-processing, marketing and associated support services and income generation activities identified, and needs for further training identified	Clearance obtained for the conduct of a survey on produce and product quality in MHS in order to establish a baseline for the design of training activities A consultant also identified	
	UNIDO	Baseline data and information (amount and extent of available support services and income gen. activities)	15% completed TOR and local consultant identified, cleared by the counterparts to conduct a rapid market survey in early 2011	Percentage of completion was based on UNIDO's involvement together with FAO, in PRA, RVA, and the identification of initial sub sectors to be supported. Consultations with counterparts, stakeholders are important. Systematic selection of sub-sectors through appropriate technical analysis should be undertaken. These activities will serve as a basis for implementing further specific technical studies required to assess the need for appropriate training.
b. Identify supply chains of selected priority agricultural commodities	FAO	Markets are identified for the produce intended for production	Two fresh produce supply chains tentatively identified for development – garlic and upland rice	The selection of crops will be finalized in consultation with counterparts.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
1.2.2 Organize and carry out skills training and technical assistance and implement pilot activities.				
a. Develop and promote local knowledge and enhance technical capacity for processing through training	UNIDO	Availability of tailor made training; rural producers groups trained for running a small business with technical processing skills (to be coordinated with the activities of FAO below)	provided Good information given to UNIDO through initial discussions with the MHS Government counterparts and the Chamber of Commerce, which helps understand the need to promote local knowledge, enhance local capacity, and develop the overall strategy for implementation	Important to take this into consideration when implementing activities related to this output that this is a priority of the province
	FAO	Beneficiaries are equipped with necessary local knowledge based processing technologies as identified under item 1.2.1		To be implemented following the conduct of surveys and assessments
b. Develop and carry out entrepreneurial training and technical assistance (incl. marketing, micro-financing, business and enterprise development) and inputs (e.g. computer hard- and soft-ware, seeds etc) for implementation of pilot income generating activities	FAO	Improved rate of accessibility to savings and credit services and repayment rate for loans (repayment collected/ repayment due) among beneficiaries		To be implemented following the conduct of surveys and assessments
	UNIDO	Groups established as small business; Availability of improved services for entrepreneurs; Quality of local products improved	Good overview of potential partners and beneficiaries in this specific activity given to UNIDO through initial consultations with counterparts and stakeholders	
c. Assist in the formulation and implementation of training programme for trainers (TOT) and women/farmers groups	FAO	Targeted trainers are equipped with necessary skills and knowledge as identified under item 1.2.1		To be implemented following the conduct of surveys and assessments
d. Design community-based small business training for selected priority sectors	UNIDO	Improved services provided by local training and business support institutions	General information on potential service providers, support institutions obtained through discussions,	It is important to systematically select the priority sectors and to design a TOT based on actual needs.

Outputs				
Activities	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
and conduct training of trainers in cooperation with local training institutions/support service providers		Availability of group of qualified trainers in selected sectors;	consultations with counterparts and initial desk research	
e. Assist H.M. Queen's Royal Model Farm Project in promoting meat processing activities through the provision of training, equipment/supplies, etc.	FAO	The groups will be able to process meat products, with an emphasis on chicken meat derived from 1.1.3b for local consumption (under the concept of H.M. Queen's Royal Food Bank Project) and surplus chicken meat for value-added products for niche markets.	A sub-component work plan produced in collaboration with the DLD and the provincial livestock office	<p>FAO's contribution to this activity is enhancing the ongoing activity of the meat processing plant under Her Majesty The Queen's Royal Model Farm Project in Ban Tha Pong Daeng, Muang district. <i>(Outreach training shall be provided on demand from the women groups.)</i></p> <p>The FAO contributions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) support to trainings for women's groups in meat processing (value added and preserved meat products, e.g. Nhaem, Sai Ua, meat balls, etc.); ii) support to the processing of chicken meat derived from the native chicken raising activity in activity 1.1.3b, using locally available ingredients, i.e., garlic, black sesame, sesame oil, soybean, etc. for niche markets – main market outlets are Royal Support Foundation's shops in Chiang Mai and Bangkok, etc.; and iii) provisions of necessary equipment and materials for us in the meat processing plant. <p><i>(DLD will support this activity by providing co-funding, technical backstopping and services of meat product experts.)</i></p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
1.2.3 Carryout capacity building and formulate support mechanisms				
a. Strengthen networks among groups to exchange best practices in highland agricultural production and other income generating activities and to replicate success activities from other provinces	UNIDO	Exchange of skills/information enhanced among the groups	Initial information obtained regarding the existing producer's groups and traders, and networks established through discussions with counterparts and stakeholders	Understanding the existing networks, opportunities, and challenges is important to achieve this output.
b. In cooperation with ACO, enable local counterpart to formulate and implement mechanisms of market linkages for agro-based products. Foster linkages with private sector associations in Chiang Mai and at national level.	UNIDO	Improved framework for marketing local products; increased quality and visibility of local products	Initial discussions held with the private sector group – e.g. Chamber of Commerce – to orient the programme and obtain support for implementation	Involvement of both public and private sectors is important in achieving the overall objective of the programme.
1.3 Eco-tourism opportunities are identified and initiatives formulated with support from local authorities.				
1.3.1 Carry out survey and assessment of development potentials				
a. Conduct baseline survey including the review of existing eco-tourism activities and assess the development potentials	FAO	Gaps and new potential in eco-tourism are identified	RVA in CWAs completed	RVA results guided the village selection.
	UNESCO		PRA in selected villages completed.	
	UNDP	Functioning renewable energy and energy efficiency systems for eco-tourism applications	Preliminary discussions held with the PTSO and the TAT on the objectives of Output 1.3 and their expectations of the local authorities. A short field visit made to two of the PTSO key sites: Pang Oung and Bang Tuam Thai A joint TOR for a baseline study for ecotourism development in MHS	A joint LoA for the CBT-I is expected to be signed and baseline study to commence by January 2011 and completed by end of March 2011. CBT-I is an experienced, well known think tank in the field of community-based tourism.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			cleared by the PTSO CBT-I selected as a contractor	
1.3.2 Carryout strategic planning exercises with local authorities and communities				
a. Strengthen provincial bodies in charge of eco-tourism with responsibilities including standards setting, monitoring and training	UNDP	Eco-tourism action plan included in the Provincial development plan with budget allocation		
b. Conduct cultural mapping exercises with communities and local leaders to identify modalities and strategic plans for tourism development	UNESCO	Opportunities and limits of tourism development identified by target communities		Cultural mapping will take place in the selected villages based on the findings of the baseline study for ecotourism development that will take place in early 2011.
c. Carryout policy and participatory planning training exercises with local government officials and communities towards the development of a participatory strategic planning and other related local regulations on eco-tourism management.	UNDP	Eco-tourism plan included in the targeted TAOs plan and budgeting		
d. In conjunction with activities a. and b., carryout consultations with provincial and district authorities and community leaders, and formulate a detailed eco-tourism development plan for	FAO	Planning based on consultations carried out for selected sites		This component will be guided by the results of the baseline study.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
selected sites				
1.3.3 Provide technical assistance, training and provision of inputs for implementation of action plans.				
a. Guide training on Community-based tourism (based on model curriculum developed in Lao PDR)	UNESCO	Training methodology adapted to the province's needs; Good guiding skills available. Draft certification process proposed to the provincial authorities.		
b. Heritage Guide training	UNESCO	Training methodology adapted to the province's needs Good guide skills available. Draft certification process proposed to the provincial authorities.		
c. Provide technical assistance, training and associated inputs for the implementation of selected eco-tourism activities	FAO	Target groups have awareness and are equipped with skills in guiding and other eco-tourism associated skills as identified under 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 Support in small start-up facilities and materials are established/provided	Baseline study currently being planned	This component will be guided by the results of the baseline study.
d. Provide support to the provincial/local bodies in charge of eco-tourism in carrying out action plans in selected sites, and for related activities	UNDP	Eco-tourism plan included in the targeted TAOs plan and budgeting		
2.1 Sustainable practices on natural resource management, forest conservation and livelihood activities are assessed, documented, demonstrated and disseminated through community participation together with local governments and civil society organizations.				
2.1.1 Carry out needs assessment and prioritizing of provincial interventions				
a. Review existing government programmes and strategies at the central and	FAO	Information on main strategies at the central and provincial levels is collected.	RVA in CWAs completed PRA in selected villages completed	Results of appraisal require joint review (stakeholders, consultant, FAO) to see what implications/opportunities they will

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
provincial levels on issues pertaining to environment and natural resources management.			<p>Reviewing TOR completed</p> <p>Selection of a consultant group – Biology Department of CMU – for implementation being reviewed by the PNREO</p>	offer in carrying out the rest of the activities under this Objective.
b. Carry out policy dialogues with provincial government and multi-stakeholders in Mae Hong Son in supporting sustainable development efforts	FAO	Natural resources and climate mapping being used as decision supported data for provincial decision makers	<p>Policy issues for discussion and revision conducted with selected government officials and NGOs</p> <p>TOR for multi-stakeholder dialogues developed</p> <p>Selection of a consultant group – Biology Department of CMU – for implementation being reviewed by the PNREO</p>	It would be of an advantage to use international consultants (short term) to review the results of this exercise
	UNDP		<p>The E for E selected to provide professional services and implement activities for Output 2.1 – Renewable Energy</p> <p>A contract with the E for E signed in December 2010</p> <p>An initial workshop held in December 2010 to inform provincial counterparts about this new development with the E for E</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
c. Assess current practices related to natural resource management relative to sustainability and livelihood issues for vulnerable and marginalized groups and identify areas for enhancement	FAO	Current natural resources management activities are assessed and gaps identified	<p>Cursory assessment of natural resource management issues sketched</p> <p>TOR for a detailed assessment of natural resource management issues developed</p> <p>A consultant group to undertake the assessment requested to sketch out more detailed work for implementation, whilst waiting for a job offer</p>	It would be useful to send local officials on a study tour to Nepal where similar work has been advanced for a much longer time.
2.1.2 Carry out local participatory surveys and action planning exercises based on outcomes from the 2.1.1 exercise				
a. Conduct participatory survey and analysis of present and past forms of environment and natural resource management	FAO	Present and past forms of environmental and natural resources management are documented and analyzed	<p>Discussions with government officials and other stakeholders undertaken to determine the nature of the survey and analysis required for present and past forms of environment and natural resource management</p> <p>TOR for a participatory survey and analysis discussed with the potential consultant for undertaking the activity</p> <p>Negotiation on TOR with CMU completed</p> <p>CMU awaiting an offer of consultancy to start work</p>	It would be useful to collect anecdotal evidence of other interesting activities outside the study sites, so as to gauge what are the possibilities available in terms of management.
b. Conduct participatory survey and assessment of energy use, needs and identification of sites for potential small-scale	UNDP	Functioning community-based renewable energy sites identified	<p>Some project's sites visited by the E for E</p> <p>Local authorities consulted before finalizing a timeline for conducting a</p>	The majority of the planned activities on the survey and assessment will be undertaken during the first quarter of 2011.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
renewable energy production and application			baseline analysis	
c. Conduct mapping and land classification exercises with community and local government and analyze existing laws regulating land rights, allocation, titling and land use planning	FAO	Mapping exercise and land classification reviewed through participatory methods	Discussions with government officials and other stakeholders undertaken to highlight the most critical issues relating to land use, land use law, and use rights Based on above discussions, potential consultant informed about the expectations, and TOR drawn to specify the precise activities to achieve the tasks	This would require considerable support from local government officers for a comprehensive study.
d. Review and formulate local (under provincial level) environment and natural resource management action plans for selected communities/areas with communities and local governments	FAO	Local environmental and natural resources management action plans reviewed / formulated through participatory methods	Discussions held with local government officials on what are the expectations regarding environmental and natural resources management action plans specific to the communities Discussions transmitted to an identified consultant, and the TOR approved by the PNREO LoA drawn out awaiting approval from the FAO management	Community participation is crucial in developing the plans.
2.1.3 Implementation of action plans from 2.1.2 exercise				
a. Assist in the implementation of local environment and natural resource management plans in selected sites through the provision of technical assistance,	FAO	Community members are equipped with necessary knowledge and skills in environmental and natural resources management as identified under 2.1.1 and 2.1.2		This would require some small trials before the plans can be considered viable.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
training, inputs supply, etc				
b. Apply and demonstrate alternative good practice in selected locations and disseminate alternate good practices in other areas of the province	UNDP	Functioning renewable energy systems		
c. Carry out capacity building for local communities and local governments	UNDP	Trainees are able to apply knowledge in RE management		
	FAO	Community leaders and local government offices are equipped with knowledge and skills to carry out ENRM services to community		FAO backstopping is crucial to ensure that the capacity building exercises are of high quality.
d. Installation and O&M training for Small Hydropower plants in selected two underserved communities	UNDP	Functioning of the system with responsible caretakers		
e. Revitalize the Solar Home System in 5 underserved communities	UNDP	Functioning of the system with responsible caretakers		
f. Introduce and make use of energy efficiency stoves for underserved areas to reduce reliance on wood fuel	UNDP	Widely use of the stove, reduced reliance to wood fuel		
3.1 Collection, analysis, maintenance and utilization of the data and strategic information for decision making related to social services for vulnerable groups strengthened.				
3.1.1 Carry out trainings for relevant local government staff and representatives from the targeted	UNDP	Level of understanding on the basic data collection (at the communities level) and application for local planning on social protection	A contract with implementing institution, KPI, signed A work plan for forthcoming activities	Implementation of the planned activities is expected to start early 2011. The PSO has been recently identified as

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
communities on methodologies for data collection and analysis related to access, accessibility and delivery of social services (education, health and welfare).			<p>submitted</p> <p>Dialogue established and further developed with the TAOs in the 2 CWAs</p> <p>Initial discussions undertaken with the PSO regarding how to better integrate data collected by various stakeholders</p>	<p>the provincial lead agency⁶ for Output 3.1 in addition to the Provincial Office.</p>
	IOM	<p># of trainings conducted for government personnel</p> <p># of government personnel received training</p> <p>Improved knowledge/ skills of government staff on the topics trained</p> <p># of trainings conducted for Migrant Community Health Workers (MCHWs)</p> <p># of MCHWs received training</p> <p>Improved knowledge and/or skills of MCHWs on the topics trained</p>	<p>1 training conducted for 45 government staffs</p> <p>1 training conducted for 13 Community Health Workers (CHWs)</p> <p>Knowledge and skills of CHWs on the topic improved through the training</p>	
<p>3.1.2 Improve data bases and information systems, particularly in reviewing and updating the health information systems that is extended for the vulnerable groups</p> <p>(UNFPA to carry out data collection and information</p>	UNFPA	Data related to population ageing collected and regularly updated by the responsible parties at provincial, districts and community levels	Meetings among key stakeholders at the provincial and community levels held to re-assess the situation on data on old persons and to seek collaboration with stakeholders in developing a community-based database system in Mok Chum Pae	<p>An assessment on the existing data on older persons, which were collected, utilized and maintained at the provincial, district and community levels, was carried out in 2007 by an UNFPA's own fund, and its report was disseminated in 2008.</p> <p>Although this project activity is aimed at establishing a database/information system at the community level to be</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
system activities for RH population ageing through own funds)				<p>maintained by the local authorities, it is recommended to involve relevant offices at the national level in the development process for scaling it up at the national level.</p> <p>Strengthening of Local Administration Offices (LAOs)/Older People's Association (OPA) in the establishment of the community-based database on older persons will be carried out in 2011-2012.</p> <p>Also a feasibility study to establish the database will be carried out in early 2011.</p>
	IOM	# of data base and information system, including format for data collection, developed	A progress reporting and monitoring system developed with the PHO	
3.1.3 Collect and analyze data to support program design and monitoring and evaluation				
a. Conduct community mapping, household surveys and needs assessments on (a) overall health related knowledge and practices as well as access to public primary care and health information services, (b) situation of children and women (including maternal and child health and population ageing), (c) environmental health and community sanitation, and (d) the influence of legal	IOM	# of mapping conducted	Community mapping carried out by health officials of targeted Health Centers and MCHWs in targeted villages	
		# of survey conducted	Community based survey (household survey and community mapping) conducted in all 17 clusters of targeted villages	
	UNESCO	<p>Relevant surveys designed and tested</p> <p>Relevant data collected and analyzed systematically</p> <p>Harmonization of databases for integrated analysis of data</p>	<p>Survey instrument developed in collaboration with multiple partners, translated and tested several times to ensure limited misunderstandings and data errors</p> <p>Data collected from 3,582 households in 57 villages, and data entry completed</p>	The data collection was undertaken in 5 provinces including MHS by the provincial offices of the Bureau of Social Development under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Four of the provinces were financed by other funding sources.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
status and birth registration on access to education, health and other special services.			Data cleaning and analysis to be completed in 2011	
	UNFPA	Data related to population ageing collected and regularly updated by the responsible parties at provincial, districts and community levels.	Same as 3.1.2	Same as 3.1.2
b. Conduct pre activity implementation survey related to knowledge, attitudes and practices on various health topics among targeted populations to measure activities outputs and selected outcomes.	IOM	# of surveys conducted	Preparation workshop conducted Questionnaires reviewed and revised Training for MCHWs on data collection carried out	
c. Conduct education surveys (Yr 1 baseline survey*, Yr 2 update data, Yr 3 carryout assessment) including date and indicators for NFE and basic minimum needs at all school levels, especially targeting drop-outs and those who are not in school (e.g. hill tribes, street children etc) and carryout school mapping exercises. (Target area: MHS Education Service Area 1 & 2 (7 districts). *Baseline survey for Area 1 already conducted by UNICEF)	UNESCO	To increase opportunities and equality in accessing education for migrants and displaced persons.	An Year 1 baseline survey for the Education Area 1 conducted in April 2010 using a questionnaire template developed by UNICEF Data on drop-out students available A baseline survey in Area 2 not conducted yet	The ESO 1 advanced its own funds for this purpose. UNESCO will transfer funds to the ESO 2 very soon.
d. Convene consultative	IOM	# of meetings conducted	Analysis of the collected data currently	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
meetings to analyze and interpret the findings from the surveys/assessments conducted to improve the program designs and plans as well as to monitor the outputs. This also includes the development of the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping on sub-district household survey results for analysis (UNFPA to carry out activities through own funds)		# of participants attended the meetings # of Implementation plans developed Enhanced participation and collaboration of various stakeholders	underway	
	UNESCO	Relevant data analyzed systematically		
3.2 Enrollment, attendance and completion rates through formal and non-formal education for all, especially among girls and women living in remote areas are further improved; and schools and learning centers' capacity enhanced.				
3.2.1 Carryout institutional capacity building of teachers and local government authorities, strengthen partnership mechanisms and develop sectoral strategies and learning curricula				
a. Establish a provincial education board to oversee the project and a provincial working committee to implement the project; hold planning meetings to develop plans and strategies	UNESCO	Institutional mechanisms set up and well understood by relevant stakeholders	Completed and approved by MHS Governor	The provincial education board and the working committee are responsible for selecting a relevant venue and setting up a mechanism, too.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
<p>b. Set a venue and mechanism to facilitate communication, networking and participation among community, schools, learning centers, and other stakeholders (including local governments, NGOs and private sector)</p>			<p>A contract signed for the NFIEO to determine a venue and set up a mechanism</p> <p>The Community Learning Centers (CLCs) under the supervision of the NFIEO and the Opportunity Service Centers (OSCs) under the ESOs 1 and 2 charged with performing the tasks defined in the contract, covering 15 villages in the CWAs</p>	<p>The advantage of offering a contract to the government is that they can mobilize their own funds and human resources to support the activity.</p> <p>Actual number of venues and their geographical locations will be determined by taking the readiness of each Area into consideration.</p>
<p>c. Develop and revise school curriculum and learning materials (e.g. bilingual education) and improve learning center activities to suit needs of disadvantaged groups</p>		<p>Improvement in learning center activities for disadvantaged groups</p>	<p>A contract signed to develop and revise school curriculum and learning material</p> <p>Data collected from the ESOs 1 and 2 by the NFIEO for desk review in order to obtain updated-information on education in MHS</p> <p>A situation analysis report on education of MHS submitted to UNESCO by the NFIEO</p>	<p>The provincial government has a strong network in cooperation among educational institutes and specialized agencies to assist in developing and revising school curricula.</p> <p>The situation analysis report addresses basic facts and information, SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis, strategic issues of MHS educational development – i.e. vision, mission, target groups, and indicators – as well as Education Development Plan 2010-2013.</p> <p>The survey data will be used for curriculum and learning material development planning afterward.</p> <p>Learning materials will focus on life skills activities for children, youths and adults.</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
d. Facilitate enrollment for drop-outs and disadvantaged groups to schools and learning centers				
e. Capacity building for administrators and teachers on Community Learning Centers (CLCs) and bilingual education and teaching of disadvantaged groups		<p>Training conducted</p> <p># of persons trained and improvement in knowledge after the training</p> <p>necessary inputs/TA provided</p>	<p>First training on capacity building for education administrators and teachers organized on 14–16 November 2010 through a study visit to the central part of Thailand with the participation of 15 administrators and teachers directly involved in the Joint Programme: 5 persons from the ESO 1, 5 persons from the ESO 2, 5 persons from the NFIEO, 2 persons from the MHS BPP 336 school, and an expert from the Northern Region Non-formal Education Center who facilitated the training</p>	<p>Outcomes of the training are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers and school administrators had been exposed to various programmes and activities on non-formal education which can be adapted to the MHS context; • they gained knowledge and skills in developing plans and strategies through observations and discussions with various centers for MHS education development; • Also they had become motivated and very keen on initiating similar activities for MHS; and • A good network between the Burapa University and MHS has been established to improve teachers' quality using the education television programmes and by other means of communication.
3.3 Primary health care services provided and health related knowledge improved, particularly on Reproductive Health (RH), communicable diseases control and prevention (CDC), and environmental health (EH) among vulnerable groups in underserved areas in MHS.				
3.3.1 Carryout awareness raising on community health				
a. Carryout awareness raising through health information dissemination and communications on priority topics i.e. RH, CDC, EH as	IOM	<p># of targeted populations reached</p> <p>Increased level of knowledge, awareness and practices on priority health topics</p>	<p>21 health information sessions conducted through radio broadcast in Muang and Mae Sariang Districts during this reporting period.</p>	

Outputs				
Activities	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
well as promote health seeking behaviors in accessing public Primary Health Care (PHC) services among migrants, displaced, /stateless persons and ethnic minorities		(More details on specific health topics and their indicators will be determined in the participatory manner with the local teams and the communities.)	21 laminating flipchart on Tuberculosis (TB) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention and control produced and distributed to all CHWs Increased level of knowledge, awareness and practices on priority health topics	
3.3.2 Clarify institutional roles and arrangements, establish mechanisms for community participation and create mechanisms for networking, and monitoring & evaluation				
a. Establish the Migrant Health Team (MHT) consisting of government health authorities and service providers and migrant CHWs and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)	IOM	# of MHTs established in MHS Clear roles and responsibilities of each member developed and agreed upon	Border Health Project Committee established and endorsed by Governor Clear roles and responsibilities of each member developed and agreed upon Project Coordination Center established at provincial and district levels Project's Annual Work Plan Development Workshop conducted among project committee 13 MCHWs selected and recruited with participation from communities Monthly MHT meetings conducted by the District Health Office (DHO)	Report on the establishment of the Border Health Project Committee endorsed by the government is available for reference upon request.

Outputs				
Activities	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
<p>b. Enhance role for CHVs and their networks for better service provision and utilization</p> <p>(UNFPA to carry out activities through own funds)</p>	WHO	<p>Effective roles and function of CHV</p> <p>Increased usages of CHV's services by the clients. Clients' satisfaction with CHV's services increased.</p>	<p>7 villages identified and selected in the additional CAWs of Objective 3 by the UN agencies engaged in Objective 3 and their Output-level provincial lead agencies (a total of 15 villages in the 4 CWAs)</p>	<p>MHS Health Officials, Health Care Workers (HCWs) and CHVs in the 15 priority villages serving poor farmers, ethnic minorities, migrants, and refugees in underserved areas in MHS will be identified.</p> <p>A network of the Health Officials, HCWs and CHVs will be established.</p> <p>Networking workshop "Strengthening CHV network for better service provision to poor farmers, ethnic minorities, migrants, and displaced persons residing in underserved areas in MHS" will be organized and involve UN and non-UN partners.</p> <p>It is important for all the Objective 3 UN agencies to continue to implement activities as per the agreed Work Plan 2010-12 and to keep the Governor's Office, PMU, and WHO (Objective 3 Lead Agency) informed.</p>
<p>3.3.3 Carry out training and institutional capacity building for local government related to health services provision and community health workers and volunteers</p>				
<p>a. Technical and management capacity development at the provincial, district and community levels on various health topics through training/workshop, conference, study visits,</p>	IOM	<p># of trainings/ workshops/ conferences conducted for each group</p> <p># of persons trained/ participated in the events for each group</p> <p># of field study visit conducted</p>	<p>5 monitoring visits paid by the PHO, the DHO, Health Center's health officials, and IOM's Field Coordinator</p> <p>Border Health Project team meetings conducted at the provincial and district levels</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
<p>regular team meeting and dissemination of good practices. This also includes monitoring visits by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and UNFPA/IOM/WHO to the field.</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p># of individuals participated in the field study visit</p> <p># of field monitoring visits conducted by IOM and MOPH</p> <p>Enhanced technical and management skills among implementing partners and stakeholders</p>	<p>A reporting system developed</p> <p>Monitoring visits made to 4 Health Posts to observe progress and to facilitate the opening ceremony of the Ban Huay Sarn Health Post</p>	<p>Managerial-level Health Officials and HCWs in sub-districts, districts and the province will be identified who will serve the target beneficiaries in the 4 CWAs.</p> <p>Workshop materials on PHC with specific focus on RH, CDC and EH” will be developed.</p> <p>Training workshop on “Capacity Building of the MHS Health Officials on PHC with specific focus on RH, CDC and EH” will be conducted and health officials will be trained in 2011.</p>
<p>b. Develop capacity of CHWs/CHVs networks for vulnerable groups including migrants and displaced persons through formal training and other means for capacity building i.e. day-to-day mentoring and on-the-job training by staff from public health centers,</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p># and types of networks developed</p> <p># and types of trainings and meetings organized</p> <p># of MCHWs and Migrant Community Health Volunteers (MCHVs) trained</p> <p>Improved knowledge and/or skills among participants trained</p>	<p>CHW training curriculum developed</p> <p>1 CHW training workshop conducted for 13 CHWs</p> <p>13 CHWs trained and supervised by health officials from the PHO, DHO and targeted Health Centers</p> <p>Knowledge and skills of the CHWs trained improved</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
DHO/PHO.	WHO	No. of trained CHWs/CHVs level of their knowledge gained and ability to exercise/ practice their knowledge		<p>CHWs/CHVs will be identified and selected from the 15 priority villages in the 4 CWAs.</p> <p>Training modules on RH including Maternal and Child Health (MCH), CDC, EH for the CHVs will be in place by mid 2011.</p> <p>Capacity building workshop for CHVs on RH including MCH, CDC, and EH will be conducted by mid 2011.</p>
c. Policy advocacy on key areas of PHC i.e. RH including MCH, CDC, EH and Primary Care (PC) as well as for improved healthy ageing and social protection into old age (already included in Output 3.6.4(a)) at central, provincial and implementation levels.	IOM	<p># of meetings/ workshops/ conferences conducted</p> <p># of stakeholders participated in the trainings/ workshops/ conferences</p> <p>Development, enhancement, and implementation of migrant health policy of MOPH and other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>4 Health Officials from the PHO supported to participate in the 3rd National Migrant Health Conference in Bangkok</p> <p>Awareness and response among key stakeholders improved on migrants and displaced persons' health needs</p>	
	WHO	<p>Improved awareness on migrant health needs and responses among key stakeholders</p>		<p>Policy-level health professional and HCWs will be identified from the 4 CWAs.</p> <p>Policy advocacy materials on the key areas of PHC – i.e. RH including MCH, CDC, and EH – will be developed.</p> <p>Policy advocacy workshop will be conducted.</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
3.3.4 Provide health care and services on key areas of PHC: RH, CDC, EH and PC)				
a. Support basic medical equipments and supplies; enhance outreach activities through mobile clinics including home visits, primary care services delivery at the community health posts in remote areas, and strengthening exiting referral systems to provide health services to the underserved population.	IOM	# and types of medical equipments and supplies procured # of outreach activities conducted e.g. home visits, mobile clinic, etc # of migrants received health services and referral Improved access to basic health services among individuals in the targeted areas	13 Health Posts established and renovated to provide health services in remote targeted areas with the participation from communities Medical equipments and supplies procured Access to basic health services among individuals in targeted areas improved	4 new Health Posts will be established.
3.4 Children's nutritional status is improved through expanded school gardening, lunch programmes and growth monitoring within the context of school health programme				
3.4.1 Carryout baseline surveys on children's nutritional status				
a. Conduct baseline survey on nutritional status of children in selected schools	FAO	Baseline and progress data are collected	12 schools identified Guidelines and scope of the Objective 3-wide baseline survey discussed, and nutrition related parameters identified and included in "Interview Schedule"	This activity delayed due to selecting the additional CWAs and priority villages.
b. Conduct growth monitoring, and students, and follow-up of nutritional status of children at selected schools and communities	FAO IOM	Growth of students are monitored # of growth monitoring and nutritional education conducted at schools and communities # of school students received growth monitoring and nutritional education # of community children received		The growth monitoring and nutritional education will be conducted at schools and communities. Achievements will be reported in the next reporting period.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
		<p>growth monitoring and nutritional education</p> <p>Improved in the child growth level and nutritional status</p>		
3.4.2 Provide technical assistance, training and provision of necessary inputs				
<p>a. Provide nutrition education training to teachers within the context of school health in promoting ‘Health Promoting Schools’ and ‘Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) in preventing important health risks (including demonstration of appropriate food preparing with participation from teachers and trainings for parents/guardians of children in the communities)..</p>	FAO	<p>Teachers & community members are equipped with knowledge and skills to provide nutrition education</p>	<p>Modality, number and duration of nutrition trainings decided and target groups for the same identified.</p>	<p>Nutrition education trainings will be provided to ESOs, PHO, district hospitals, health center officials, and teachers (3 days); and to parents and CHVs (1 day)</p>
	WHO			<p>Technical assistance will be provided through the FRESH framework to education and health officials serving underserved communities.</p> <p>Managerial and technical-level education and health officials serving the target beneficiaries will be identified.</p> <p>Training material on “Health and Nutrition programming” will be developed.</p> <p>Training workshop on “Capacity Building of the MHS Education and Health Officials on School Health and Nutrition programming” will be conducted by mid 2011.</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
	IOM	# of trainings conducted for school teachers # of schools covered by the project # of teachers trained # of trainings conducted in communities # of parents/ guardians trained Improved school health programming and student health		Training on nutrition will be conducted for school teachers, parents, and guardians in communities. Achievements will be reported in the next reporting period.
3.4.3 Implement school lunch programmes				
a. Organize school lunch programmes in selected schools with coordination among teachers, community members and students	FAO	Schools are serving schools lunch programmes for all students	5 schools identified and selected in Area 1, and details of gardening activities discussed	Schools in Area 2 will be identified and selected in May 2011 School gardening activities will be started as soon as schools open in May 2011
3.5 Improved Environmental Health (EH) including water and sanitation in underserved communities				
3.5.1 Provide technical assistance to the relevant counterparts				
a. Capacity building workshop on environmental health for provincial and district health care providers catering services to the vulnerable groups.	WHO	Workshops with the participation of health care providers conducted in each district and at the provincial level		Health Officials, HCWs and other professionals in working on water and sanitation issues will be identified. Training materials and modules on EH including water and sanitation will be made available. Capacity of Health Officials and HCWs will be developed.

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
				Workshop on “Capacity Building of the MHS officials involved in EH including water and sanitation” will be conducted, and health professionals will be trained by mid 2011.
b. Provide training on basics of environmental health and infectious diseases to community health workers and/or volunteers.	WHO	Trainings carried out with the identified target groups in their respective local dialects		<p>CHWs and CHVs must be selected from the 15 priority villages and will be trained on environmental health and infectious diseases.</p> <p>Training module on EH including water, sanitation and hygiene and infectious diseases will be developed for specific target groups by mid 2011.</p> <p>Capacity building workshop for the CHVs on EH including water, sanitation and hygiene and infectious diseases will be conducted, and CHVs will be trained by mid 2011.</p>
3.5.2 Improve essential small-scale water and sanitation infrastructure				
a. Install essential equipments such as water filters, latrine, community incinerator, etc., as needed with contribution from the communities.	IOM	<p>Numbers and types of essential equipments installed</p> <p>Contribution from the communities</p> <p>Improved personal and community sanitation</p>		Essential equipments such as water filters, latrines and community incinerators will be installed as needed in the next reporting period with contribution from communities through community funds where the number and type of sanitation equipments will be determined in consultation with community leaders.

Outputs				
Activities	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
3.6 Improved access of older persons to economic security, health and social services				
	UNFPA	<p>Policies and strategies at national, provincial and community levels developed.</p> <p>Comprehensive programmes exist</p> <p>Increased participation of older persons in programme development and implementation</p> <p>Increased support and involvement of key stakeholders in development and implementation of programmes.</p> <p>Enhanced networking activities.</p> <p>Improved public awareness on ageing</p>	<p>At the national Level, a number of policy advocacy activities carried out throughout 2010 such as the extension of social security to informal sector under Article 40</p> <p>Further policy advocacy made on universal social pension to ensure the sustainability by legislation and to increase benefits progressively according to the age increased</p> <p>A consultant recruited to produce a methodology paper for the evaluation of economic impact of the existing social pension scheme</p> <p>A paper “Equal pensions, equal rights: achieving universal coverage for women and men in developing countries” translated into Thai and distributed to relevant agencies and people</p> <p>At the provincial and community levels, a number of activities carried out including workshops and trainings for key stakeholders and relevant groups to develop community programmes in addressing ageing issues</p> <p>Older Persons Watch groups established in targeted communities to</p>	<p>Evidence-based policy advocacy and working through the network of stakeholders and vulnerable groups enabled the efforts to be successful.</p> <p>Innovative thinking such as using the new media – i.e. social media – was proven effective as messages could reach policy makers directly. This strategy is recommended if the direct channel, i.e. line ministries, is too slow or ineffective.</p> <p>Strengthen networking among relevant parties are recommended to achieve the common goals.</p> <p>In addition to learning from regional and international experience, the events also provided opportunities for networking among people working in the field of ageing which has led to future collaboration and continued sharing.</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			<p>promote right protection and liaise with relevant support groups for older persons who need help</p> <p>Networking both within and outside MHS province strengthened through i) workshops to exchange knowledge and strengthen networking between the Association of Older People's Clubs (AOPC) in MHS and Kanchanburi; ii) the participation of IPs and policy makers at the national level in international meetings; iii) the participation of MHS Chairman of the Senior Citizen Council of Thailand in a workshop on strengthening networking of the OPAs in Asian region; and (iv) a study visit to Japan of key officials from the line ministries, key stakeholders and OPA leaders</p> <p>A number of activities to raise awareness on ageing issues, at the individual, community, and national levels, carried out throughout 2010: e.g. a short film contest on ageing issues, organization of the International Day on Older Persons, and liaison with the media both at the national and provincial levels in raising public awareness on ageing issues</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
3.6.1 Participatory needs assessments and analysis for prioritizing development plans (Needs assessment activities already conducted by UNFPA through own funds)				
3.6.2 Carryout capacity development for GOs, NGOs and civil society to strengthen institutional mechanisms and networking for effective implementation of the policies and programmes on older persons				
a. Training/workshop/ conference/ study visits of GOs, NGOs, CBOs in planning and implementation of policies and programmes on older persons at national, provincial and community levels that taking into account the local context and issues which should meet the needs of specific older person groups. This also includes meeting and monitoring visits by key Implementing Partners (IPs), the Project Steering Committee and UNFPA to the field.	UNFPA	Training courses & study visits; # of persons trained, knowledge gained from training & study visits, levels of utilization of their knowledge; achievement of projects interventions	<p>Workshop on project proposal development conducted for the Older People's Clubs (OPCs) so that they could seek support from the potential source of funds</p> <p>Training of volunteers on older persons rights protection carried out (September 2010)</p> <p>Training on basic self-care of older persons carried out (July-August 2010)</p> <p>Training on project proposal writing and access to funding/financial resources for OPAs carried out (July and October 2010)</p> <p>Training on media/Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material production carried out (September 2010)</p> <p>Participation in a workshop by Old Persons' leaders in Vietnam for capacity building and networking purposes</p> <p>Study visit to Japan of senior officials and stakeholders conducted for</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			<p>capacity building and policy advocacy purposes as reported on above</p> <p>Result-based management workshop organized for LAOs, OPCs and Community Health Centers (CHCs) from target communities to develop community plan on older persons (15-16 November 2010)</p>	
3.6.3 Implement activities				
<p>a. Implementation of the activities as designed following the results of the participatory needs assessment and situation analysis to address i.e. (1) economic and social security, (2) health care and services and (3) empowerment of older persons</p>	UNFPA	Activities conducted and rate of achievement	<p>8 new OPCs established in all target communities with participation from all stakeholders – i.e. LAOs and CHCs</p> <p>Older people groups and/or their networks in 4 sub-districts (5 local authorities) assisted to engage with the local authorities regarding the development of activities to support older people</p> <p>A multi-purpose centre for older people officially opened and functioning to support older people’s groups and network in MHS</p> <p>Registration of AOPCs being processed, which will help strengthen and increase the capacity of their network</p> <p>Older people watch groups set up in each of the 8 target villages to empower older people and 40 volunteers recruited to promote older</p>	

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			<p>people's rights</p> <p>Old people trained in the production of campaign tee shirts, radio and VDO spots</p> <p>180 people given information on older people's rights through their participation in community meetings</p> <p>14 older people with disability given access to financial assistance from the government</p> <p>100 older people given training in support and health care for older people</p> <p>30 older people groups strengthened on funding proposal development through a 2-day workshop</p> <p>Preparation of LAOs on community-based saving in target communities conducted from September through November 2010</p>	
3.6.4 Carryout policy advocacy and public awareness raising				
<p>a. Evidence based policy advocacy aimed at better social protection for the elderly on economic security and quality health care and services in sustainable manner</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Policies and regulations on older persons developed</p>	<p>A Participatory Action Research (PAR) on community-based saving to enhance economic security and welfare in old age started with appraisal missions and meetings with the target groups in selected implementing sites</p>	<p>Given that the local authorities are able to provide additional financial support to community saving groups following the proposal by the Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior (MOI), which was later approved by the Cabinet, policy advocacy on this matter with the</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			<p>2 community saving groups established in Mok Jam Pae sub-district and Huay Hom sub-district, respectively</p> <p>A PAR conducted on job and income security for older persons led by the PLO</p> <p>Capacity of old persons' groups in the target implementation sites strengthened to implement Income generating activities and increase income opportunities through i) the establishment of the Provincial Committee on Economic Security for Older Persons, facilitated by the PLO; ii) creating an economic team for networking; iii) supporting old persons' groups to develop income generating activities; and iv) engaging the local authorities to support income generating activities</p> <p>Trainings on income generating activities and the reduction of household expenditures conducted in Jong Kham sub-district and Mae La Noi sub-district</p>	<p>LAOs as well as further efforts should be encouraged to strengthen and make qualified the 2 newly established community-based saving groups for receiving LAOs' support and contribution.</p> <p>The national saving fund bill and the Article 40 of the social security bill are closely linked. Therefore the advocacy effort for both bills should be shared and coordinated.</p> <p>Findings from the PAR on income and job security for older persons confirmed that the local context and culturally sensitive matters must be taken into consideration when designing interventions for ethnic groups in Mok Chum Pae. It is recommended to transfer the knowledge of older persons to next generations as well as to promote and make use of older persons' wisdoms.</p>
<p>b. Public awareness raising to promote enabling and supportive environment and positive image of older persons through special events and media</p>	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Events, activities carried and rate of achievements; knowledge and response of the target groups on issues promoted.</p>	<p>Public attention drawn to ageing issues in a more positive way by a short-film contest on ageing issues</p> <p>International Day on Older Persons organized in October 2010 for policy</p>	<p>Proactively finding media opportunities and selecting appropriate media, channels and partners to work with are a key to a success.</p> <p>Policy of the Thai Public Broadcasting</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
			<p>advocacy purposes and also to update the stakeholders, interested parties, and the general public on substantive and emerging issues on ageing</p> <p>Aging issues amongst the general public in MHS as well as the betterment of older persons promoted through the inauguration of the MHS AOPCs in November 2010</p> <p>Increased coverage of older people issues by TV, radio, newspaper, online news sites, online forums, and the websites of the UN and national and international NGOs</p> <p>Publicity of the census conducted by the National Statistics Office, which helped highlighting the ageing issues</p> <p>40 older people's right promotion volunteers trained to produce radio and video clips for local use by the Older Persons Watch groups</p> <p>The groups further trained for video production by a local cable TV operator</p> <p>Some older people being involved in a programme of a community radio station on a regular basis</p>	<p>Service, which emphasizes the participation of audiences, has created opportunities for older people to voice their views.</p> <p>Local media (cable TV and community radio) have great potential for educational and awareness raising.</p> <p>Producing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials locally and in ethnic languages, if applicable, with full participation of target groups is appropriate. However, there is a need to provide sufficient support to them in order to ensure its quality and sustainability.</p>

Outputs	Agency	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Progress	Recommendations/Comments
Activities				
3.7 Children are registered at birth and increase their chances to obtain Thai nationality or legalized status according to Thai Law, through a strengthened provincial and local system.				
3.7.1 Increase awareness and capacity-building on birth and citizenship registration of government officials, communities and NGOs				
a. Update of the UNESCO “Manual for Capacity Building on Birth Registration and Citizenship in Thailand” based on latest laws and regulations (based on Manual published in 2008)	UNESCO	Increased understanding of the importance and necessary procedures related to birth registration	<p>Training curriculum, manual and materials developed</p> <p>First training undertaken from 29 November to 1 December 2010 with the participation of 15 community leaders, NGO workers and government officials</p>	This training was essentially designed for community leaders. However, some government representatives also attended. Their feedback will allow UNESCO to eventually develop a curriculum more targeted to their needs.
b. Provision of trainings on procedures for birth registration and acquiring legal status to local officials, community leaders, health care and social workers and NGOs	UNESCO	Manual developed and made available	<p>The manual content finalized</p> <p>The manual printed in Thai, translated into English, and distributed to registration offices</p>	This activity was partly funded by other sources of funds.

Output 1.1–Sustainable highland agriculture: during the inception phase, the sensitization of provincial and local counterparts was an important element of this sub-component. In addition, a series of briefings and detailed discussions were held with PACO Coordinator and other officials from the provincial line departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC), which include the Provincial Agriculture Extension Office, Irrigation Office, Livestock Development Office, Fishery Office, Agricultural Research and Development Center, Rice Research Center, and Land Development Station. In addition, consultation with the senior MOAC staff in Bangkok helped seek their support and commitment to the programme. As a result, the MOAC line departments prepared a detailed work plan for implementation in the CWAs that drew upon the findings of the PRA.

The PRA, though designed to contribute to both Objectives 1 and 2, was initiated by Output 1.1 with resources mobilised from the FAO budget of the Joint Programme. FAO played a key role in initiating, implementing and monitoring the PRA activities including conducting a training workshop to ensure that the concept and various tools available for the PRA are well understood by the PRA participants for use in village surveys.

As reported in Section 3.3.2, all field-level PRA activities were concluded and preliminary results were revealed in early November 2010, whilst the findings were discussed at the Second PSC Meeting. As of the end of December 2010, a full-fledged Thai report had been completed and an English report was being prepared by the TRF, which is expected to be released in early 2011.

Output 1.1–Governance: this sub-component is concerned with improved governance supported by UNDP. It also contributes to Output 3.1 as UNDP plays a role as UN focal point for the Output. For details, please refer to the section reporting on the progress achieved by Output 3.1.

Output 1.1–Support to displaced persons: assistance under this sub-component was provided by UNHCR and its IP, ZOA Refugee Care. All the activities during this reporting period had been implemented in accordance with Annual Work Plan 2010-12 and targeted displaced persons in the Mae Lao Oon Temporary Shelter as well as Thai villagers residing in the areas surrounding the camp, as highlighted below.

- Requesting and securing permission to implement the activities from the MOI in Bangkok. Since the MOI has been assigned by the Royal Thai Government to administer nine refugee camps in Thailand, any activities implemented by humanitarian organizations to assist the refugees need to be approved by the MOI first. ZOA Refugee Care received official permission from the MOI to implement the programme activities in the Mae La Oon Camp located in Sob Moei district.
- Consulting local authorities on the implementation of activities. Inputs were received from Mae La Oon Camp Commander, Mae Sam Lap sub-district, Sob Moei

sub-district, Tak Agricultural College, the Royal Forestry Office, and the Royal Project Foundation.

- Renting 20 rai of agriculture land – approximately 7.9 acres – located 2 kilometers from the Mae La Oon Camp. Refugee participants normally walk from the camp to the farmland on a daily basis.
- Recruiting 13 refugee project staff.
- Recruiting 60 refugee participants, of whom 31 are women, from the Mae La Oon Camp.
- Recruiting 40 Thai participants living near the camp to participate in the activities. The Thai participants attended training and received technical support from the programme but they conducted their activities at their own lands, not at the rented farmland.
- Constructing and operating an on-site childcare facility in order to facilitate the participation of female refugees.
- Preparing the land for agricultural activities including installing a water distribution system, constructing 4 shelter huts, 1 storage building, 1 animal building for poultry, 1 building for pigs, and 2 buildings for growing mushrooms. It is important to note, however, that these buildings are temporary in nature to allow flexibility in case the site needs to be moved.
- Delivering a series of training programmes to all participants. Major topics of the training programmes delivered so far include sawdust mushroom growing techniques, rice-straw mushroom system, soil preparation, agriculture crop protection and the method of planning, mineral and compost usage, fish raising, and environmental management.
- Providing inputs and technical support to the participants in carrying out agricultural activities including growing mushrooms and vegetables – e.g. bitter gourds, eggplants, corianders, corns, long beans, mustard, roselle, water green, pumpkins – and raising animals – ducks, chickens, pigs, and fish. Produce and meat from the activities had been sold at local markets. Most of the income generated is saved for future use, and the participants are still paid a daily stipend for their work.
- Delivering a training-of-trainer session to trainers in partnership with the Tak Agricultural College.
- Establishing the Livelihoods Camp Committee (LCC) charged with coordinating, supervising and facilitating income generation activities. The LCC is a sub-committee of the refugee-based Camp Committee. Monthly coordination meetings had been organized between ZOA and LCC.
- Fostering a good relationship between the participants and Thai villagers by organizing an exposure trip for the refugee participants to visit the Thai village to see the livelihoods activities of the Thai villagers as well as to discuss about the plan for the following year.

Output 1.2: UNIDO and FAO jointly carried out consultations and technical discussions with relevant MHS counterparts, in particular, the PIO and the PACO, supported

identifying and finalising the two CWAs, assisted in formulating and finalizing Annual Work Plan 2010-2012, and identified potential collaborating partners – e.g. the MHS Chamber of Commerce and the Skill Development Center. The two UN agencies also identified initial strategic interventions, and defined the overall vision and appropriate strategy for initiating and implementing the activities for Output 1.2 in January-April 2011 based on the PRA findings and needs assessments.

Further, the UN Team identified initial sub-sectors to be supported, assessed capacity building needs and challenges, and defined the links to other outputs within Objective 1 – e.g. linking agro-processing, and small enterprise development to Output 1.3. Eco-tourism.



Local production of sesame oil identified as one of the sub-sectors that can be supported under Output 1.2 (e.g. mechanization, quality improvement, etc)

To implement and concretise the identified interventions, three consultants were identified: one to assess produce and product quality as a basis for designing the scope and content of training activities on agro-processing, and other two: to conduct a preliminary, rapid market survey. The consultants will acquire additional baseline data, which will complement that collected by the PRA.

Also during this reporting period, in collaboration with the DLD, a sub-component work plan was also formulated to assist Her Majesty the Queen's Royal Model Farm Project in promoting meat processing and providing training activities. Co-funding and technical assistance from the DLD and the Provincial Livestock Development Office will be rendered to the work under this Output which will begin in the second quarter of 2011.



One Tambon One Product (OTOP) Center in MHS that can be linked to the products the Joint Programme will help produce (mostly by women's groups), linking producers with market

Output 1.3: a team of UNDP, FAO and UNESCO closely collaborated and conducted briefings and detailed discussions with the PTSO – provincial lead agency for Output 1.3 – the TAT, the MHS Chamber of Commerce, and other tourism stakeholders.

A joint TOR developed by the three UN agencies was approved by the PTSO in November 2010, aiming to implement a baseline study on eco-tourism development in MHS. Subsequently, the team searched and interviewed several organizations, which sent proposals based on the TOR. At the end, all the three UN agencies as well as the PTSO selected the CBT-I – experienced, well-known think tank – to conduct the baseline study.

Subsequently, the team developed a joint LoA as the basis for pooling funds for the implementation of the baseline study to be conducted by the CBT-I. The study will cover the entire province but with special attention to the two CWAs in the north as well as the additional CWAs of Objective 1 located in central and southern MHS. The LoA was endorsed by the PTSO in December 2010, which allowed the baseline survey to be carried out from February 2011. The findings of this study are expected to be released at the end of March 2011 providing a basis to strengthen the provincial capacity of conducting eco-tourism.

The RVA illustrated in Section 3.3.1 was led by a staff member who is also part of the Output 1.3 team.

Output 2.1–Sustainable natural resources and environmental management: FAO held a series of briefings and discussions with senior officers of the PNREO, the Wildlife Conservation, Development and Extension Station in Tham Lod, and the Wildlife Conservation Division of the Administration Conservation Area 16 in Mae Sariang. By incorporating the findings and needs of the province, FAO then developed a detailed activity plan which proposed field surveys, studies, training activities, capacity building work, etc.

This activity plan was used as a basis for discussions with a potential service provider, the Biology Department of CMU. Following two meetings and several email exchanges, a LoA was developed to implement the work from February 2011. Emphasis has been placed on assuring the involvement of local provincial officers and staff in all the activities planned under the LoA. This would ensure capacity building at the local level, and provide the benefit of tapping into and building on the local knowledge base.

Output 2.1–Renewable energy: a call for the proposal entitled *Conducting Renewable Energy Analysis and Implementing Project Activities to Support the United Nations Joint Program on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son* was issued with application submission closing date, 20 October 2010, followed by a selection by a technical committee panel conducted in the UNDP Office in Bangkok. As a result, the E for E was selected as a contractor, or IP, for the renewable energy sub-component of Output 2.1, and a contract between UNDP and the E for E was signed in late December 2010. As per the TOR, the E for E will conduct three main activities including: a desk and field analysis on renewable energy in MHS, the development of a work plan with a specific timeframe, and the implementation of the work plan upon receipt of approval by UNDP and the MHS Government. All these activities are expected to be concluded by 30 December 2012.

Provincial and local offices will be involved in identifying local needs and incorporating the local context into programme activities design. All planned activities are supposed to conduct with high participation from the local communities as well. And key groups and organizations including the PMU, the Provincial Steering Committee, provincial offices and local TAOs had been – and continued to be – kept informed of UNDP’s planned activities. In 2011 field works and site visits will be planned by involving the representatives from these groups.

Furthermore, UNDP successfully brought in more resources from the E for E. The cost share from the E for E is around Baht 2 million to support the renewable energy sub-component.

Both Output 1.3 and Output 2.1 will complement each other so as to avoid duplication of similar work and to increase the impact of the concerted efforts on target beneficiaries.

Objective 3: WHO has assumed UN Lead Agency responsibilities for Objective 3 and guided other UN agencies involved in this Objective since the onset of the programme implementation. The agency also collaborated very closely with the provincial counterpart departments. Specifically, the following accomplishments had reached at the Objective 3 level.

- close collaboration made with Objectives 1 and 2 Lead Agency – i.e. FAO – in planning and conducting the RVA and identifying priority villages within the CWAs with one of the RVA field teams led by WHO;
- a joint Objective 3 mission carried out in August 2010 to discuss with all the provincial departments involved in Objective 3, the next steps for the implementation of the programme as well as administrative and financial issues including accessing the UNTFHS resources by the MHS Government;
- another RVA undertaken in the additional CWAs for Objective 3 in September 2010 with a view to identifying priority villages in southern MHS, which resulted in the selection of seven target villages for review and approval by the MHS Government; and
- a preparatory work for an Objective-wide baseline survey initiated by developing *Interview Schedule* as well as a draft contract in close collaboration with the Provincial Office² and the PSO. Each UN agency involved in Objective 3 supported the work substantially, in particular the development of Interview Schedule.

Output 3.1: this component has been led by UNDP and is concerned with the collection, maintenance and use of data for decision-making regarding social service delivery.

In July 2010 an overarching LoA for the provision of support services was signed by Governor and UNDP Resident Coordinator in Thailand, allowing the UNDP Governance Unit to negotiate an agreement with the KPI and, as a result, sign a contract with this state agency in November 2010. The KPI will take on the role of implementing the activities under Outputs 1.1 and 3.1 with the broad aim of improving the capacity of the TAOs in gathering data for evidence-based planning and of engaging local communities in participatory planning and budgeting.

Even before the contract was signed, both UNDP and the KPI jointly made a preliminary visit to MHS in August 2010 and met with TAO representatives in the two CWAs. The KPI also invited representatives from the two priority tambons to attend the KPI Congress convened in November 2010 and, in that context, a meeting was held in order to continue the dialogue on the work ahead. A work plan was submitted by the KPI in December 2010, outlining the plans for implementation over the next two years.

² Provincial Office refers to the management and administration entity of the MHS Government consisting of the Governor's Office, the Strategic Planning and Development Office, etc.

In the meantime, a dialogue regarding the cooperation with the PSO had been established, and strong commitment to the joint programme had been shown by the PSO. This is also evident in the fact that the PSO volunteered to play a central role in the Objective 3 baseline survey when it was initially discussed in December 2010. A dialogue also had been initiated on how to better integrate the data collected by various stakeholders in the province and the UN agencies.

Overall, UNDP is taking strong initiative to involve the province in identifying local needs and incorporating local contexts into programme activities. All activities will be conducted with high participation from the communities themselves.

Other UN agencies involved with Output 3.1 also actively participated in the discussions on how to achieve the Output 3.1 goals and offered to contribute their data and information systems as a basis for establishing a common (statistical) data base or system – e.g. UNESCO’s GIS, UNFPA’s sub-district-level database on elderly citizens, and the village health survey data collected by IOM. Amongst others:

IOM:

- organised the Community Based Survey Preparation Workshop on 3 June 2010 where household survey questionnaires were reviewed and revised by the “Border Health Project” Committee. The finalized questionnaires were distributed to target health centers for data collection; and
- carried out the Community Based Survey – i.e. household surveys and mapping – with the health officials of target health centers in collaboration with the trained thirteen CHWs in July-August 2010.

UNFPA:

- assessed the current situation on the existing data on older persons that are being collected, utilized and maintained at the provincial, district and community levels; and
- actively sought collaboration from stakeholders to develop a community-based database system in Mok Chum Pae.

UNESCO:

- undertook a large household survey amongst hill-tribes on the impact of legal status on access to education, health and other social services. (In Thailand, highland ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented among stateless populations. Lack of Thai citizenship is the single greatest risk factor for exploitation, trafficking, unsafe migration, differential access to information and social services, such as education, health care, land tenure, and HIV/AIDS. Thirty to

sixty percent of highlanders, residing predominately in the mountainous northern region of the country, are without Thai citizenship);

- developed a survey instrument in collaboration with multiple partners, which was translated back and forth between Thai and English, and tested several times with ethnic minority populations to limit misunderstandings and data collection errors;
- trained extensively a team from the Provincial Bureau of Social Development and Human Security Office, based in Mae Sariang, to collect data in fifty seven villages, covering 3,582 households; and
- built a partnership with the experienced Assumption University in Bangkok, which entered the survey data into statistical software for further analysis. Statistical analysis of the data is currently underway.

Output 3.2: UNDESCO and its provincial counterparts, especially the NFIEO, had reached a number of agreements and accordingly taken actions as follows:

- establishment of Provincial Education Board and Provincial Working Committee. The former will oversee the activities to be conducted under Output 3.2, whereas the latter will implement the programme and hold planning meetings to develop plans and strategies;
- use of the existing CLCs of the NFIEO and the OSCs of the ESOs 1 and 2 for capacity building and other programme-related activities covering 15 villages in the CWAs;
- setting up a mechanism for collaboration and coordination by linking the government stakeholders and the target beneficiaries together;
- the CLCs and OSCs will provide income generating opportunities to target communities;
- the NFIEO will develop and revise school curriculum and learning materials focusing on life skills to improve livelihoods, targeting children, youths and underserved adults, amongst others;
- the NFIEO will collect up-to-date information and data on education from the ESOs 1 and 2 for desk review and analysis;
- Submission of a situation analysis report on education by the NFIEO to UNESCO including the data on basic facts and information, SWOT analysis, strategic issues of MHS educational development such as vision, mission, target groups and indicators, as well as Education Development Plan 2010-2013. (Such survey data will be used for curriculum and learning material development planning afterward.)

As the first step to implement the agreed substantive field activities, the training on capacity building for education administrators and teachers was organized in Bangkok on 14–16 November 2010. It was attended by fifteen administrators and teachers directly involved in the UN Joint Programme: five persons from the ESO 1, five persons from the ESO 2, five persons from the NFIEO, and two persons from the BPP 336 School. An expert from the Northern Region Non-formal Education Center facilitated the training.

As a result of the training:

- teachers and school administrators were exposed to various programmes and activities conducted under non-formal education which can be adapted to the MHS context;
- they gained knowledge and skills for developing plans and strategies through observations and discussions at various centers for MHS education development;
- also they had become motivated and very keen on initiating similar activities for MHS;
- institutional capacity of teachers and local government authorities had been built in strengthening partnership mechanisms and developing sectoral strategies and curricula for literacy and non-formal education programmes. The training was also very helpful to strengthen relationships among education counterparts themselves as well as with UNESCO, and to plan appropriate education programmes collaboratively in the future; and
- A good network between Burapa University and MHS had been established to improve the teachers' quality using education television programmes and by other means of communication.

Outputs 3.3: WHO, IOM and UNFPA coordinated closely with the PHO under this component. To begin with, IOM set up its programme coordination center within the PHO with IOM Field Coordinator recruited and stationed in January 2010, and launched the Border Health Project in March 2010, part of which had been conducted under the Joint Programme. This project received full support from the MOPH. Deputy Permanent Secretary took part in a project's launching meeting together with IOM Chief of Mission. More specifically, the following activities were conducted and outputs produced by IOM towards achieving the Output 3.3 goals:

- Border Health Project Committee was approved by MHS Governor in May 2010, consisting of representatives from the provincial administrative organization, the government health authorities – i.e. the PHO and seven DHOs, and health service providers such as hospitals and target health centers;
- a total of twenty one health information sessions were broadcasted through radio stations in Muang and Mae Sariang districts;
- Border Health Project Committee Meeting was conducted on 3 June 2010 with objectives to present the project's work plan and jointly develop a work plan at the district level as well as discuss other matters related to the project implementation;
- CHW Curriculum Development Workshop was conducted on 24-25 June 2010;
- a total of thirteen CHWs were recruited with the participation from target communities and assigned to work at thirteen Health Posts under supervision from government health officials;
- a total of five monitoring visits were carried out by provincial PHO officials and IOM Field Coordinator in order to select CHWs and establish Health Posts with

community participation of the targeted communities, as well as to follow up on the project implementation at the field level;

- a total of thirteen Health Posts were established – either newly constructed or renovated – with the participation from the targeted communities;
- Mae Sariang DHO conducted a meeting on 2 July 2010 to discuss and plan for the project implementation at the district level;
- CHW Training Workshop was conducted on 15 July-10 September 2010. During the 3-month period, theoretical and practical sessions were provided to all the thirteen CHWs by government health officials from the PHO, DHOs, and the central hospital in MHS;



CHW training by IOM and the PHO during 15 July–10 September 2010

- Mueang DHO conducted monthly MHT meetings with the participation of various Health Centers staff, who discussed conducting training for community leaders, CHVs, and youth on health related issues, and conducting behavioral changes and communication training for youth and community leaders;
- a progress reporting and monitoring system was developed for the participating hospitals, health centers, and DHOs;
- PHO conducted monitoring visits to four Health Posts to observe the progress in each village supported and to facilitate the opening ceremony of the Ban Huay Sarn Health Post;
- Opening Ceremony of the Ban Ma No Ra Health Post was organized by the Pai DHO in cooperation with Ban Ma Nora Village Headman with the participation of more

than seventy participants from the Pai DHO, Pam Bok HC, Pang Ma Pa DHO, Pai Hospital, MHS PHO, IOM Field Coordinator, and Ban Ma Nora villagers; and

- A workshop to review the achievement made during 2010 and to develop a work plan for 2011 was organised on 28-29 December 2010.

In the meantime, with guidance from WHO, the PHO started to develop a proposal for detailed technical assistance to be rendered by WHO within the framework of Outputs 3.3 and 3.5.

Output 3.4: FAO, WHO and IOM coordinated closely with the ESOs 1 and 2, the PHO, and the BPP. The UN agencies had detailed discussions on collaboration and implementation modalities including the sensitization of the counterparts on various issues associated with Output 3.4.

Whilst a proposal for detailed technical assistance within the framework of Output 3.4 was being developed by the ESO 2 with guidance from WHO, FAO defined the modality, number and duration of nutrition trainings, and identified target groups. FAO in collaboration with the ESO 1 identified schools to implement school gardening and lunch programme in Area 1. Details of gardening activities had been discussed, and the activities will start as soon as schools open in June 2011.

Output 3.5: IOM and WHO coordinated closely with the PHO. A proposal for detailed technical assistance was being developed by the PHO with guidance from WHO.

Output 3.6: some activities under this Output were carried out by utilising UNFPA's own resources, which included public awareness raising and initiating policy dialogues at the national level to seek advice and make linkages to national policy. Also during the inception phase, the provincial-level authorities and stakeholders in MHS and the selected implementing sites were approached to explore their collaboration and support. After Annual Work Plan 2010-12 was approved by the PSC in April 2010, the following activities, amongst others, were conducted:

- meetings with older persons and key stakeholders to reassess the situation of the older persons and their needs in the selected implementing sites;
- a coordination meeting to review the previously designed annual work plan and detailed activities which may require revisions or amendments;
- a workshop to exchange knowledge and strengthen networking between the AOPC-MHS and the AOPC-Kanchanburi;
- eight new OPCs established in all the target implementing sites;
- a workshop on project proposal development conducted for the OPCs so that they could seek support from potential donors and funds;
- workshops and training conducted on the development of community programmes in addressing aging issues which had been successfully granted funds from such donors as LAOs and the Community Health Security Funds

- a PAR conducted on community-based saving to enhance economic security and welfare for older persons with appraisal missions and meetings with target groups in the selected implementing sites;
- a PAR conducted on job and income security for older persons led by the PLO with technical assistance from a consultant with focus group discussions convened in the target implementing sites as well as the establishment of the Provincial Committee on Economic Security for Older Persons facilitated by the PLO;
- a number of policy advocacy activities carried out including: i) the extension of social security to the informal sector under Article 40 approved by the government in December 2010. The extension would allow the pension, disability and in-patient compensations to be included in the scheme starting from July 2011 and the individuals to join the National Saving Fund; and ii) the universal social pension to ensure its sustainability by legislation and to increase the benefits in proportion to ages;
- Older Persons Watch groups established in the targeted communities to promote old persons' right protection and liaise with relevant support groups for needy senior persons;
- a study visit to Japan carried out by key stakeholders, OPA leaders, and key officials from the line ministries, not only providing the opportunity for the key policy planners and implementers to learn from Japan's experience, but also opening doors for cooperation between the Japanese and Thai networks on aging, including the potential for scholarships and fellowships in research and training on health care and socio-economic support for older persons; and
- with a multi-purpose OPA center inaugurated in the MHS town, a number of activities undertaken throughout 2010 to raise awareness on aging issues in individual communities and at the national level. Such activities included: i) a short-film contest on aging issues at the national level; ii) the organization of the International Day on Older Persons; and (iii) liaison with the media at the national and provincial levels in raising public awareness on aging issues.

Output 3.7: a training manual on birth registration was developed based on the latest amendment to the nationality law 2010. This manual was commissioned to the FACE which has a long experience on legal issues in Thailand. The main writer and advisor is a government official from the MOI who has been recognized as a specialist on the application of this law. The manual was developed in the Thai language, printed and distributed to registration offices and NGOs. It was also translated into English and will soon be available in digital form.

In addition to the manual, the FACE developed a training curriculum and some teaching materials. The first training on birth registration took place in MHS from 29 November to 1 December 2010 in coordination with the Security Unit and Registration Unit of the PAO that is the Output 3.7 lead provincial agency. The training was attended by 15 community leaders, NGO workers, and government officials.

3.3.5. Achievements as Measured Against Stated Objectives

It is premature to gauge the achievements against the Objectives at this stage as i) many substantive field activities will be implemented in 2011 after incorporating in final planning the results of baseline surveys and needs assessments, such as the PRA and the baseline study on eco-tourism development, and ii) the impact of the programme – i.e. achieving the human development goals in MHS – can be measured only after substantive outcomes are produced in the third year of the programme implementation or thereafter.

3.3.6. Implementation Constraints Including Plans for Addressing Them

Although the UN Joint Programme was declared operational as of 1 October 2009 and the Agreements were signed by respective UN agencies and the UN Controller from October to December 2009, the formal approval of the UN Joint Programme by the MHS Government was made in mid January 2010 when the aforementioned signing ceremony took place in the capital of MHS. To fill the 4-month implementation gap, a no-cost extension was approved by the donor and the NTE of the programme was extended from 31 October 2012 to 31 January 2013 accordingly.

The approved Joint Programme was a result of long-term consultation and discussions between the UN and the MHS Government which dates back to the middle of 2007. However, by the beginning of 2010, many UN staff members and MHS officials involved in the initiative since the onset had left their offices mainly due to staff turnover. To rebuild a strong UN team, the newly joined UN staff started with familiarising themselves with the concept, framework and approach of the programme and with the roles of Objective-level lead agencies and Output-level focal points by proactively involving themselves in Sub-TWG meetings, internal meetings organised within respective UN agencies, and Objective-level meetings.

In addition, the importance was emphasized of keeping all stakeholders within each Objective and Output as well as the PMU and the MHS Governor's Office informed of respective UN agencies' plans and progress in order to translate the concept of "working together" into action and to ensure the joint ownership of the programme amongst all the stakeholders. This point was repeatedly raised for attention by all the UN agencies but especially those engaged in achieving complex Objective 3 goals where six agencies are collaborating under seven different Outputs.

Poor Thai language competence of many UN staff members and lack of English capacity of the MHS counterparts have been major communication obstacles since the beginning of the programme implementation. Miscommunication and/or misunderstandings led to insufficient coordination in defining work plan activities, selecting specific thematic areas for priority assistance, and in some cases, agreeing on modalities for collaboration. To overcome the weakness, some agencies ensured

making available for missions an assistant who can understand both English and Thai. In addition, for most of the meetings and consultations organised in MHS, the PMU provided interpretation assistance to the extent possible, and all letters and important technical papers such as the RVA paper were translated into Thai by the PMU. Furthermore, the Second PSC Meeting convened in November 2010 was organised with simultaneous interpretation service.

Also the PMU had been understaffed since April 2010 when its National Expert resigned one week after his duties started due to his health problem triggered by the slash-and-burn agriculture during the dry season. A panel of the UN staff members chaired by the Chairman of the Sub-TWG on Livelihoods had since searched qualified candidates twice until an experienced expert was finally identified and recruited, who assumed his duties from 20 October 2010.

Whilst UNHCR encountered no implementation constraint during this reporting period, the rest of the UN agencies were faced with a number of challenges. Other Output-level specific constraints encountered during this reporting period are highlighted below.

Output 1.1–Sustainable highland agriculture: since the inception of the programme implementation, considerable attention has been given to establishing a good working relationship with the government counterpart staff of the various provincial MOAC line departments and the Provincial Office. Over the reporting period, however, there had been a significant turnover of the counterpart staff. The transfer of the Coordinator of the PACO was most noticeable.

The problem of high staff turnover was also exacerbated by language communication difficulties between FAO technical experts and the government staff. At times, this resulted in misunderstandings with respect to the roles and responsibilities of the provincial Government and the UN agencies.

Another constraint was the delay in finalising the PRA report by the TRF – and the extensive time taken to produce an English version of the report with detailed work plans at the village level. These constraints required more frequent communication through the PMU with the counterpart departments and close monitoring of the PRA consultants. With the recruitment of a professional translator by the TRF, a final English report will be made available in early 2011.

Output 1.2: implementing key field activities had been delayed partly due to the need for ample time in consolidating and taking account of the results of the PRA. Also it was necessary to gain a better understanding of the elements and variables of sub-sectors that Output 1.2 will support. However, all the planned field activities will be undertaken from the beginning of January 2011.

Meanwhile, the success and uptake of training initiatives in food processing at the village and district levels would hinge greatly upon the access by the recipients of training to processing facilities at the village level. Efforts will, therefore, be made to identify extra budgetary resources that would allow for the establishment of simple facilities with which those to be trained would continue to process their raw materials at the village level – e.g. soybean, sesame, and chili – for use at home and for sale in local markets and possibly in markets outside of the province.

Output 1.3: due to schedule conflicts between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts engaged in this component, holding detailed discussions with the PTSO and other local partners was only possible during the latter stage of the inception phase. Also the coordination process had slowed down, though to a minor extent, by the transfer of a UNDP staff member.

Another constraint faced by Output 1.3 was the fact that relatively little was documented in the preliminary PRA report on eco-tourism activities. However, beneficiaries' needs and possible interventions will be investigated in an in-depth eco-tourism baseline study planned in early 2011, although pooling resources from the three UN agencies involved – i.e. FAO, UNDP and UNESCO – in a uniform format to fund a 'joint LoA' is a lengthy process.

Output 2.1–Sustainable natural resources and environmental management: the success of implementation would depend considerably on the cooperation provided by provincial officers. For this reason, additional funds had been set aside to defray their costs for visiting the field and participating in all the activities. The other limitation would come from persuading local populations to participate in the activities. This would only happen if the work to be undertaken is meaningful to them. The service provider – the Biology Department of CMU – would have to pay additional attention to this component.

Output 2.1–Renewable energy: access to programme implementation sites and other related remote areas is somewhat difficult and time-consuming. Also coordination with the provincial and TAO staff through telephone calls, by email and through the PMU, had been a challenge to some extent.

Output 3.1: the process of identifying an appropriate and committed provincial counterpart had lingered throughout this reporting period. Initially the LAO was designated as the provincial lead agency for Output 3.1. However, due to LAO's reluctance in taking up the leadership, an interim focal point was appointed in the Provincial Office. After further consultation, the interim focal point decided that the PSO be an appropriate partner with which the coordination of activities related to Output 3.1 can take place. The PSO holds the role of coordinating and consolidating statistics from various line ministries and providing important information to the Governor's Office. Whilst the interim focal point will continue to play a supervisory

role, with the clear indications of strong commitment shown by the PSO, it is likely that close collaboration can develop for this Output in the remaining lifetime of the programme.

Another challenge faced by this Output is the fragmented composition of activities. Four UN agencies are involved in the Output, of which three organizations are implementing data-related activities in order to support the implementation of activities to be conducted within other Outputs of Objective 3 that focus on specific aspects of service delivery – e.g. education and support for aging population. This means that the counterparts of each Output are also to a large extent the stakeholders of Output 3.1, and that the involved parties might prioritize efforts within the specific fields over the joint effort of Output 3.1. However, efforts were made to coordinate between various stakeholders in order to bridge the various activities and jointly achieve the Output.

Output 3.2: as is the case with Output 1.1, because of a very high rate of staff rotation and transfer in the education sector, working through the Provincial Education Board and the Provincial Working Committee, which were established with support from UNESCO, is a key to sustaining the programme.

Also there are two separate formal education administration offices: the ESO 1 for northern MHS and the ESO 2 for the south. In this situation, it was ideal not to make contracts with one of the education offices but to create a sense of impartiality amongst the government counterparts. After consultation with all the parties concerned, the NFIEO was designated to act as the provincial lead agency for Output 3.2. The Office supervises the whole province – does not separate the province into two regions – and this arrangement will benefit the programme not only in the CWAs but also the whole MHS province. Further, the designation of the NFIEO will assist in reaching out more underserved people since many of the target beneficiaries are not involved in formal education but learn through informal opportunities.

Output 3.4: - the implementation of Output 3.4 activities had been delayed due to the selection of the additional CWAs and villages for Objective 3. Accordingly, a revised work plan is to be developed in consultation with the provincial counterparts.

Output 3.6: the following major constraints were encountered under this Output:

- a delay of the implementation due to the long processes of programme development and agreement, affecting the effectiveness of programme implementation and making the baseline data already collected before 2010 become outdated, thereby causing the IPs to collect updated data and mobilise additional resources for it;
- a long process to build the same understandings between the UN Team and the MHS authorities;

- transfers of responsible staff and/or government focal points affected the cohesion and continuation of collaboration. In addition, the delayed programme development and approval process worsened this constraint;
- different levels or stages of the development of detailed activities by each collaborating UN agency also contributed to the delayed implementation in some areas where common activities could be jointly implemented.
- although highly relevant and desirable, the joint initiative appears to be challenging to some agencies due to lack of resources and also because their work plans might have been already committed and started. Further, amendments in the existing work plans that UNFPA developed before the Joint Programme started may require additional resources that must be explored; and
- difficult mountain terrains and limited good season for the field work – i.e. winter season from November to February – would affect the programme implementation unless undertaken as scheduled.

Output 3.7: initially it was difficult to identify an appropriate focal point within the MHS Government, which led to a delay in the programme implementation and the misunderstanding of what UNESCO was trying to achieve. However, since the mission undertaken in November 2010, both the Registration Unit and the Security Section of the PAO have been welcoming the initiative.

3.3.7. Lessons Learnt

During the inception phase, the involvement of the MHS counterparts from planning to implementation was considered utmost important. Obtaining their buy-in and consensus is a key to a successful implementation of the programme. Likewise, understanding the local context and designing the strategies that build on local opportunities should be continuously promoted.

In the meantime, the MHS Government demonstrated commitment in implementing the programme, thus, the UN agencies should capitalize on this momentum and their dedication. Promoting the achievement of the programme goals – including income generation, increased production, local economic development, sustainable natural resources management, and enhanced access to health and social services – entails continuous dialogues with the counterparts and stakeholders, placing importance on the local context, knowledge and resources as well as good cooperation amongst the implementing agencies.

As described earlier, the development of the Common Operational Guidelines and the External Communication Strategy and the selection of CWAs and priority villages helped set up common frameworks and modalities for all the stakeholders to follow. This was a very useful approach to orchestrate in a harmonised manner the various efforts made by different UN agencies and their MHS counterparts at different levels.

In addition, a common format for monitoring and evaluation was defined and built in Annual Work Plan 2011-2012, which is currently being formulated for submission to the PSC in May 2011 for approval. The Work Plan will include information and data on baseline and target situations to enable result-based monitoring and evaluation.

Also a practical mechanism to implement the programme is important as it involves many UN agencies and counterparts. Close coordination and sharing of information is a key to an effective joint implementation. Likewise, although it is challenging to execute the programme with many agencies and counterparts, the programme would become a good pilot model for inter-agency collaboration not only in Thailand but also in other regions of the world.

Other specific lessons – and knowledge – gained at the Output level are described below.

Output 1.1: with regard to the support given to displaced persons by UNHCR, the remoteness of the camp makes it difficult for the produce and meat products to reach big markets. The target market, therefore, has to be inside the camp or in adjacent Thai villages. This determines the scope of production. The production plan was adjusted according to the demand from local markets.

In addition, since the site is located near the Thai-Myanmar border, there were security threats at the border during the fighting periods. In November 2010, for example, when a fighting broke out between armed groups on the Myanmar side, the participants, or the target beneficiaries, were not allowed by the Thai authorities to travel to the farmland for a few days. A contingency plan needs to be developed accordingly.

However, one of the good models derived from the activities is that, instead of having the displaced persons work independently on the land, they were divided into small groups and allocated portions of the land to work on. This gave the participants motivation to continue to work on the land and eliminated the feeling of them being just daily labourers.

Another good practice was demonstrated by UNDP that signed an overarching LoA with MHS Governor in July 2010 for the provision of support services from UNDP to the province. This was an agreement between the two parties stipulating that UNDP will provide support services to the MHS Government through the activities to be implemented under the UN Joint Programme, which means that the responsibility for implementing the programme activities is transferred to UNDP or any individual or institution to be hired by UNDP.

Output 1.3: coordination amongst the UN agencies and between UN and provincial and local counterparts is time consuming and requires substantial effort to better

understand each other. But collaboration allowed for bringing together different sectoral perspectives in the analysis of eco-tourism potentials in MHS. Working closely with local partners and fully understanding the local situation through meetings, field visits and assessments is pivotal to the success of this project.

Meanwhile, the development of a joint LoA for the CBT-I and its process demonstrated the very nature of the “joint” programme, although the process was somewhat complex and time-consuming in the initial stage as the administrative rules and procedures of the three UN organizations are not fully compatible.

Given the complex nature of the programme and the number of partners involved, there is a need to be flexible not just in how decisions are taken and who is involved, but also in how to plan and undertake implementation. This requires the patience of all concerned parties.

Output 2.1: as with Output 1.3, considerable time and extensive discussions are required in order to engage local provincial officials and to allow them to understand the nature of the work and the need for their support.

Secondly, whilst the MHS authorities emphasized involving more local experts than external IPs, the human resources of expected expertise and quality are extremely limited in the remote province. However, this is a sensitive issue, and effort should be given to relieve the concerns of the MHS authorities, finding out whether the programme’s funds do meet such needs to the extent possible.

Output 3.1: as to measuring the impact of legal status on access to education, health and social services, collaboration between UNESCO and the provincial offices of the Bureau of Social Development³ was instrumental to the success of data collection, apart from the coordination with the PAO. The activity was also financed by other sources of funds.

Similarly, the Assumption University in Bangkok made a fully organised team available for data entry and provided excellent support. These partnerships were regarded very useful for developing meaningful questionnaires for the household survey and allowed UNESCO to develop a more sophisticated instrument and conduct more efficient technical backstopping.

The PAO is currently participating in a national census organized by the MOI to identify unregistered people. UNESCO and the PAO will seek if further collaboration is possible for the next round of data collection in 2012 in order to measure the evolution of legal status.

³ Bureau of Social Development is a central government unit of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Meanwhile, to enhance survey data quality, an evaluation undertaken during the data collection phase was vital, whilst the training of surveyors prior to data collection and verification allowed for improving data quality considerably. The evaluation permitted the team to identify weaknesses in some surveyor teams. UNESCO could then design and include additional data checking steps in the process.

However, because of the sensitivity of the issues raised in the questionnaire and the general lack of trust in the survey team by the target population, it was crucial to train local interviewers who are known by the communities and able to speak the local languages.

Output 3.2: A mechanism of coordination and communication at the district, sub-district, CLC, school, and community levels need to be well developed in order to guarantee the achievement of the programme objectives and sustainable livelihood development.

At the community level, the importance of participation and ownership building, awareness for local administration offices, community leaders and representatives of community groups, should be well understood in order to ensure ensuring sustainability.

At the provincial level, during the inception phase when both the UN and the MHS counterparts were required to better understand each other and work closely, informing the MHS Government of field visits in advance was considered very crucial, which allowed the government officials to set aside their time from their routine work and to prepare information and documents as requested. Indeed, fostering a partnership and team spirit was regarded as a key to a success of the Joint Programme.

Further, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) can be a powerful tool to reach unreached people. Local or indigenous groups do not often have their voices heard and rarely hear their languages or cultural values expressed through official media outlets. Therefore, it is worthwhile to explore using ICT in changing this situation and including it in the process of life-long education and community development.

Objective 3 especially Outputs 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5: to avoid miscommunication between the UN Team and the MHS Government, it is vital for both WHO (the Objective-level Lead Agency) and the Output-level UN focal points coordinate closely and to keep the PMU, provincial counterpart departments, and the MHS Governor's Office informed of their plans and progress.

Output 3.6: positive response and good collaboration from the stakeholders, particularly the OPAs, made the programme initiative and co-efforts possible. Also the recruitment of local project staff who speak local and ethnic languages is desirable

because communication with target groups in the field could be a barrier. For all the Outputs that concern UNFPA, having the project office based in MHS had overcome communication and travel constraints.

In the meantime, evidence-based policy advocacy and working through the network of stakeholders and vulnerable groups had resulted in successful outcomes. Using new media such as Facebook, Twitter and Skype has proven to be effective in reaching policy makers directly for policy advocacy on the extension of social security to the informal sector and for making the voices of older persons heard, for example, by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. Involving central ministries and departments concerned in the development process is crucial, especially in scaling up the initiative to the national level.

In general, the joint effort of the programme is challenging if areas for assistance are too diverse. Therefore, proper situation and needs analyses should be carried out by the UN agencies so that they would obtain the information required for specific project interventions.

Output 3.7: the first training was essentially designed for community leaders. However, some government representatives attended it. Their feedback will allow UNESCO to eventually develop a curriculum more targeted to their needs.

3.3.8. Percentage of Budgeted Funds Actually Spent

The table below shows the level of actual expenditures as of 31 December 2010 derived from the certified interim financial reports submitted by the respective UN agencies to the UN in New York.

Table 5 – Level of Contribution Received and Actual Expenditures (as of 31/12/10)

<u>UN Agency</u>	<u>Contribution Received (US\$)</u>	<u>Actual Budget Spent (US\$) incl. PSC*</u>	<u>Percentage Spent (%)</u>
FAO	560,477	332,731	59.37
IOM	226,519	188,837	83.36
UNDP	165,850	19,448.62	11.73
UNESCO	172,620	69,242.43	40.19
UNFPA	160,500	166,476.04	103.72
UNHCR	176,550	152,144.21	86.18
UNIDO	185,110	11,316.33	6.11
WHO	117,700	27,679	23.52

* *Unliquidated obligations, or hard commitments, are excluded.*

3.3.9. Impact of Key Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration

As reported repeatedly in this report, inter-agency collaboration and building partnerships with the MHS counterparts and IPs are the single most important element for implementing this UN Joint Programme. Nine out of eleven Outputs to be produced by the programme are being jointly undertaken by more than one UN agency. It will not be possible to execute other two Outputs' activities, either, without aligning with the MHS counterparts and the IPs.

Inter-agency collaboration will increase the impact of the programme's synergy by bringing together the comparative advantages of the respective UN agencies. To facilitate this process, the programme selected the CWAs and the priority villages therein, where all the stakeholders will concentrate their efforts to enhance the impact of the programme on the target beneficiaries. Likewise, the Common Operational Guidelines and the External Communication Strategy were developed to facilitate conducting the programme execution in harmony and consistency.

Although transaction costs for collaboration may be high at the initial stage, or until the UN staff learn other agencies' strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities, the effect of the concerted effort on the target beneficiaries is eventually expected to be increased higher than when a single agency provides assistance. As evidenced by the activities conducted under Output 1.3, for example, collaboration amongst FAO, UNDP and UNESCO allowed for bringing together different sectoral perspectives in the analysis of the eco-tourism sector and is expected to produce a holistic eco-tourism development plan for MHS.

Indeed, collaboration and partnership is a key to the sustainability of the programme, provided that the programme will be handed over to the MHS Government in the final year of the programme execution. Experience, knowledge and capacity will not remain in the MHS Government without 'working together' since the onset.

Finally, developing and strengthening the *quaternity* of stakeholders – i.e. collaboration and interactions amongst i) the MHS Provincial Government, ii) the UN, iii) the Royal Thai Government, and iv) the IPs – is also critically important for ensuring the programme sustainability and, at the same time, will facilitate up-scaling the programme to the national level or applying it to other regions of Thailand or the world.

SECTION 4 – FORTHCOMING ANNUAL WORK PLAN

4.1. Overview

Year 2011 will witness more substantive, concrete field activities to be carried out by each of the UN agencies in close coordination and collaboration with the MHS Government, the local authorities, and the IPs. The programme implementation will be in full swing involving them all from planning to execution to monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

During the next reporting period, the following milestone activities, amongst others, will be undertaken, apart from conducting a series of capacity and skill development trainings and workshops across all the Objectives of the programme.

- A detailed village-level plan of actions drawing on the findings of the PRA will be completed, based on which the provision of concrete assistance to the target beneficiaries will be delivered in the CWAs, especially under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, and 3.4 – e.g. support to *Karen* Chili, *Arabica* coffee and mushroom production, enhanced capacity on drying and packaging horticultural crops, operationalised school gardening and lunch programmes.
- Baseline studies on agro-processing and marketing, governance, eco-tourism development, sustainable natural resources and environment management, and renewable energy will be completed. The studies will entail situation analyses, needs assessments, identification of interventions and constraints, providing a sound basis and justifications for further refining the existing Output-level work plans in an effort to increase the impact of the concerted effort of the Joint Programme. The baseline studies will complement the PRA that primarily elucidated the farmers' needs for agriculture development assistance in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod.
- An Objective 3-wide baseline survey as well as thematic baseline data collection and analysis will be completed. The former is concerned with measuring the overall performance of Objective 3 by collecting baseline, or benchmark, situation information on the fifteen priority villages for Objective 3, whilst the latter will be conducted by the UN agencies and IPs concerned with specific thematic areas related to Objective 3 – e.g. data collection and analysis on education by Output 3.2, health and nutrition by Output 3.3 and Output 3.4, elderly people by Output 3.6, and legal status of non-Thai citizens by Output 3.7.
- A Rapid Rural Appraisal in the additional CWAs selected by Objective 1 – namely, *tambon* Muang Pon in Khun Yuam district and *tambon* Mae Suad in Sob Moei district – will be carried out by the PMU. The RRA is expected to produce results similar to those of the PRA but within a much shorter period of time. Also it will

select 2-3 priority villages within each tambon where all UN agencies and counterparts will orchestrate their efforts in a coordinated manner as is the case with the first eight priority villages in northern MHS.

- The long-awaited First Programme Advisory Board (PAB) Meeting will be organized in February 2011 with the participation of the Heads of ten UN agencies and the Permanent Secretaries and/or their representatives of the line ministries of the Royal Thai Government. The PAB meeting aims to, *inter alia*: i) review the progress of the programme and assess its impact in the context of national policies and strategies; ii) provide oversight and advice to the executing UN agencies and the MHS Government towards successful implementation of the Programme; and iii) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the PAB. The PAB Meeting has been postponed several times partly due to the domestic security situation of Thailand and also to the changes in the Permanent Secretary of the MOI who is the Co-Chair of the PAB.
- The Third and Fourth PSC Meetings – tentatively scheduled in May and November 2011, respectively – will review the progress achieved in the next reporting period and propose interventions to further advance the UN Joint Programme in MHS. The Third PSC Meeting will review and approve Annual Work Plan 2011-12 that the UN agencies and counterparts will start to develop from January 2011. The Work Plan 2011-12 will integrate in its format the information and data on the current and future (or target) situations of MHS to allow for result-based monitoring and evaluation.
- An in-house mid-term review will take place in the 3rd quarter of 2011 by involving all the UN agencies concerned, the MHS authorities, and the IPs in order to assess the progress achieved in the overall context as well as individual activities conducted at the Objective and Output levels. It also aims to make mid-course adjustments if necessary and appropriate.

4.2. Annual Work Plan 2011

As reported earlier, developing detailed Annual Work Plan 2011-2012 will start in January 2011 in close consultation with the MHS counterparts and the IPs. The new Work Plan must be approved by the PSC in May 2011 and will be comprised of the activities adjusted based on the results of the PRA and other needs assessments, revised timeframe and budgets, and information on baseline and target situations with a view to putting result-based monitoring and evaluation in action. As was the case with the previous work plan, Annual Work Plan 2011-12 will show monthly benchmarks to attain for Year 2011 and quarterly goals for Year 2012.

Also the new work plan must take account of the strengthened Thai Baht against the US Dollars over the past months. In real term, the budgets for the programme

implementation have been reduced substantially, which has necessitated all the UN agencies to review and adjust the planned activities. If this trend continues in the future, some critical activities may have to be scaled down thereby reducing the impact of the Joint Programme.

Although a few UN agencies spent less than 25% of the total received funds in 2010, this was mainly due to future payments to be made to their IPs and contractors, which have yet to be recorded in the current balance sheet. Given the unfavorable currency exchange rate trend and the prospect that the implementation of field activities will be further accelerated in 2011, the Joint Programme will require approximately US\$ 1,540,000 including the support costs in 2011 to achieve its development objectives and the human development goals in MHS in a timely and effective fashion.

The work plan for 2011 included in this report (Table 6) reflects the aforementioned adjustments and newly identified beneficiaries' needs in the field. However, more detailed Annual Work Plan 2011-12 will be submitted to the OCHA/HSU upon formal approval by the PSC in May 2011.

Table 6: Annual Work Plan 2011

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
Objective 1 – To enhance productivity, diversify the economic base and promote small scale business/enterprise development, thereby increasing income generation of vulnerable groups in underserved areas through capacity building and targeted skills development								
1.1 Targeted groups with support from government agencies in the province and civil society organizations are equipped with skills and capacity for sustainable integrated highland agriculture and engaged in income generating activities	1.1.1 - Conduct RRA study in the 2 nd CWA in central and southern MHS and prepare detailed plans for implementation	X	X			FAO, PACO and its line departments		
	Develop a general methodological framework, including a more detailed work plan	X	X			UNDP, TAO, Provincial Office	100,000	
	Develop a draft analysis focusing on decentralisation as it relates to livelihoods and social service delivery and the functions of provincial and local government as well as communities from a Human Security perspective	X	X					
	Conduct a capacity needs assessment to establish the current capacity of the TAO and the needs in terms of capacity building. This will also constitute a baseline for evaluation purposes.	X	X					
	1.1.2 - Facilitate the organisation of farmers into extension groups, and provide continuous backup support to farmers' groups through mentoring	X	X	X		FAO, PACO and its line departments	7,000	
	On the basis of the background research and the capacity needs assessment, design and implement a capacity building module on local development planning and participatory budgeting involving TAOs and community members		X			UNDP, TAO, Provincial Office		
	Undertake capacity building on stakeholder analysis and how to build partnerships with the private sector for access to markets among relevant stakeholders at the sub-district and		X	X				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	community levels							
	1.1.3 - Preparation of a training plan for implementing partners and beneficiaries		X			FAO, PACO and its line departments		
	Conduct training programmes in prioritised subjects: crop production, bio-composting, mushroom cultivation etc.		X	X	X		3,340	
	Design and demonstrate on-farm technology packages to enhance crop productivity, high value crop production, and crop diversification		X	X			90,200	14,000
	Design and construct soil and water management activities		X					
	Provide technical support in crop production, livestock, and group management		X	X	X			
	Livestock management, including zoning and fencing, and training on animal feeding, vaccination and de-worming.	X	X	X	X	FAO, Central and Provincial DLD	7,650	
	Native chicken raising including technical training and agricultural inputs to support and complement the on-going Royal "Food Bank" and the "School Lunch" programmes carried out under Output 3.4		X	X	X		20,000	7,950
	Select additional 20 refugees and 10 Thai participants; facilitate participation of women and refugees with specific needs including those with disabilities, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, recovered alcohol and drug addicts	X				UNHCR, ZOA Refugee Care	136,710	
	Establish a production plan for the year	X						
	Deliver a series of training programmes on agricultural and business-related skills to the participants, and continue to provide technical inputs once production begins	X	X	X	X			
	Distribute agricultural inputs and materials required for animal	X	X	X	X			

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	husbandry and cultivation; pay stipends to agricultural workers before profits can be made from crop production for selected communities in refugee camps under activity 1.1.3 through partnerships with NGOs working in the camps and in collaboration with the refugee camp committee.							
	Plants and vegetables grown and animals raised by the participants, based on local market demand.	X	X	X	X			
	Assist the participants in marketing and selling produce; provide technical support and training in bookkeeping; explore possibilities of setting up a cooperative.	X	X	X	X			
	Provide assistance to the local government in guiding communities in the implementation of income generating activities as planned under 1.1.3 and capacity building exercises carried out under 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 as well as other related activities.	X	X	X	X			
	Allocate and disburse a small amount of seed money or grants in order to encourage innovative community pilot activities for livelihood development and service delivery in collaboration with the TAOs				X			
1.2 Women's groups and other targeted groups (approximately 10) have increased skills and capacity for agro-processing (including forestry, fisheries-based, etc.), marketing and other associated support	1.2.1 - Preparation of technical studies on existing agro-processing, marketing and associated support services and income generating activities, and assess the need for training and other capacity building interventions					UNIDO, FAO, PIO, PACO	13,167.73	
	Identify and agree on new areas of interventions in marketing and branding of agro-products, associated support services, and income generation	X						
	Obtain support and commitment from local counterparts and	X						

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
services are engaged in income generating activities	clearly define their roles, mechanism and discuss expected outcomes; and orient key partners and stakeholders regarding technical study (present objectives, timeline, approach, methodology, expected outcomes)					UNIDO, FAO, PIO	18,133	
	Conduct technical studies on existing agro-processing, marketing, associated support services, income generating activities and to assess the need for training and other capacity building interventions	X						
	Document processes and lessons learned for the initial stage of implementation (in relation to Output 1.1)		X	X	X			
	Identify and develop supply chains of selected priority agricultural commodities	X	X	X				
	Consultancy to assess needs and potential for supply chain development (2 weeks in MHS)	X						
	Stakeholder workshop to obtain consensus on the chains to be developed, stakeholders to be trained, and villages and markets to be targeted	X						
	Determine, procure, commission, and fabricate required equipment		X	X				
	Provide theoretical and hands-on training in post-harvest handling			X	X			
	Follow up and monitoring activity			X	X			
	1.2.2 - Organise and carry out skills training and technical assistance, and implement pilot activities							
Develop and promote local knowledge and enhance technical capacity for processing through training		X	X	X		105,400		

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Identify available local knowledge base for technologies, equipment and tools for productive activities, and select the most feasible technologies and tools for production and processing activities in selected sub-sectors	X	X	X	x			
	Design and formulate training programme according to the identified sectors and technological options (in relation to overall approach for capacity development, and sectors that are market driven)	X	X					
	Identify necessary tools, equipment to facilitate, and support trainings (related to preparation of inventories), and develop TOR for the training; consult, and agree with counterparts	X	X					
	Conduct pilot training workshop/s as per results of technical studies and in accordance with the overall strategy for capacity development		X	X	x			
	Evaluate training/s conducted: outcomes, key success factors; lessons learned			X	x			
	Organize follow up trainings or identify new training of local manufacturers producing standardized/commercialized technologies/equipment/tools for local producers' groups			X	x			
	Identify and procure equipment for village level training on simple processing techniques such as frying, drying , etc.		X					
	Implement 4 training workshops (2 in CAW) with the support of trainers trained		X	X	x		10,000	
	Publication of illustrated training guides and posters				x		750	
	Refurbish kitchen facilities (one in each CAW) and procure equipment – e.g. stoves, grinders, heat sealers, etc.		X					10,000

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Follow up on and monitor (by trainers) beneficiary's uptake and use of skills imparted to them				X			
	Develop and carry out entrepreneurial training and technical assistance (including marketing, micro-finance, business and enterprise development) for implementation of pilot income generating activities			X	X	UNIDO, FAO, Provincial Industry and Agriculture Office		
	Design entrepreneurship training programme based on results of needs assessment, technical studies (with emphasis on production driven related training)			X				
	Formulate TOR/s for the entrepreneurship training, and consult, agree with key counterparts; Identify local Business development service (BDS) providers to conduct training programme, in collaboration with International expert and/or national expert, and local counterparts			X				
	Conduct preparatory activities (workshops, Focus group discussions, etc) for the training programme for small business/entrepreneurship development			X				
	Conduct training programme for small business/entrepreneurship development			X	X			
	Sub-contract to a local institution and/or NGO, national experts to conduct training programme			X	X			
	Evaluate trainings conducted: outcomes, key success factors; lessons learned (through evaluation workshops/focus group discussions), and discuss way forward with counterparts and stakeholders				X			
	Organise follow-up and refresher courses and training workshops to specific needs and new groups of beneficiaries,				X			

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	based on evaluation of trainings conducted							
	Institutionalise microfinance groups and determine their locations – i.e. village or tambon level – with national, provincial and district officers of the Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD)		X			FAO, PACO, Central, Provincial and District CPDs	34,000	
	Introduce concept and conduct exposure training		X					
	Conduct field visits to example institution		X					
	Form groups, accept members, elect committees, and identify external mobile IT service providers			X	X			
	Procure hardware and software and decide on arrangements for IT backstopping and support			X				
	Prepare and test the IT system to provide mobile service to the formed groups			X				
	Conduct training for mobile IT service providers and for committee members				X			
	Start operations with accepting deposits, loan applications, appraisals, and disbursement				X			
	Assist in the formulation and implementation of training programmes for trainers and women and farmers groups	X	X	X	X			
	Design community based small business training for selected priority sectors and conduct TOTs in cooperation with local training institutions/support service providers (market driven products)							
	Discuss with stakeholders regarding: TOT for priority sectors based on assessments/studies conducted, and develop TOR for the TOT			X				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Identify local institutions who can be tapped for TOT, and conduct preparatory activities			X				
	Conduct and organize TOT			X				
	Establish a network of local trainers and a community of practice for sharing of experiences and knowledge			X				
	Training workshops (3 for Y1 with min. 10 trainers in each subject (quality control, marketing, various processing technologies, business management, group and community mobilization) ; UNIDO in close collaboration with FAO			X	X			
	Organization of refresher TOT			X	X			
	Chicken meat processing and training		X	X	X	FAO, PACO, Central, Provincial and District CPDs	15,000	10,650
	1.2.3 – Carry out capacity building and formulate support mechanisms					UNIDO, FAO, PIO, PACO	43,300	
	Strengthen networks among groups to exchange best practices in highland agricultural production and other income generating activities to replicate successful activities from other provinces			X				
	Discuss, identify and agree on strategies for knowledge sharing sessions (e.g. forum, establishing a community of practice, peer to peer learning, technical exchange/study tour, etc.)			X				
	Develop an action plan for knowledge sharing and documentation of best/successful practices (as part of sustainability strategies)			X				
	Organise and facilitate the knowledge sharing forum/study			X				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	tours/community of practice of target groups (within Thailand and/or neighboring countries, e.g., Lao PDR) at least one per year							
	In cooperation with the PIO and the PACO, enable local counterparts to formulate and implement mechanisms of market linkages for agro-based products, and foster linkages with private sector associations in Chiang Mai and at the national level		X	X	X			
	Identify approaches and strategies in strengthening market linkages for agro-based products (e.g. private -public sector cooperation; big-small enterprises partnership as part of Corporate Social Responsibility)		X	X	X			
	Discuss and agree on approaches and strategies in strengthening market linkages in close cooperation with business membership organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce in MHS		X	X	X			
	Organise study tours and peer to peer learning sessions for PACO and supporting institutions		X	X	X			
	Networking workshops to establish marketing linkages		X	X	X			
	Participate in trade fairs, exhibitions, exchange programmes		X	X	X			
	Prepare marketing strategies		X	X	X			
	Organise training programme for PACO and supporting institutions on the implementation of marketing strategies		X	X	X			
	Prepare brochures and flyers indicating available services and networks (national experts, layout design/translation/printing)			X	X			
1.3 Eco-tourism opportunities	1.3.1 - Carry out survey and assessment of development					FAO, UNDP,		

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
are identified and initiatives formulated with support from local authorities	potentials					UNESCO, PTSO, TAT		
	Conduct a baseline study including the review of existing eco-tourism activities and assess development potential	X					15,000	12,086
	1.3.2 - Carry out strategic planning exercises with local authorities and communities							
	Strengthen provincial bodies in charge of eco-tourism with responsibilities including standards setting, monitoring and training		X	X		UNDP, PTSO, TAT	25,000	
	Conduct cultural mapping exercises in selected villages		X			UNESCO, PTSO, TAT	15,000	
	Carry out policy and participatory planning training exercises with local government officials and communities towards the development of a participatory strategic planning and other related local regulations on eco-tourism management			X	X	UNDP, PTSO, TAT	35,000	
	In conjunction with activities on strengthening provincial players and on the cultural mapping described above, carry out consultations with provincial and district authorities and community leaders, and formulate a detailed eco-tourism development plan for selected sites		X	X		FAO, PTSO, TAT	7,175	
	1.3.3 – Provide technical assistance, training and provision of inputs for implementation of action plans							
	Develop and customize a training curriculum based on the results of the survey and mapping			X	X	UNESCO, PTSO, TAT	10,000	
	Provide technical assistance, training and associated inputs for the implementation of selected eco-tourism activities			X	X	FAO, PTSO, TAT	19,570	
Provide support to the provincial and local bodies in charge of eco-tourism in carrying out action plans in selected sites, and			X		UNDP, PTSO, TAT	12,500		

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	for related activities.							
Objective 2 – To promote sustainable natural resource management and conservation								
2.1. Sustainable practices on natural resource management, forest conservation and livelihood activities are assessed, documented, demonstrated and disseminated through community participation together with local governments and civil society organizations	2.1.1 – Carry out needs assessment and prioritizing of provincial interventions					FAO, PNREO and its line departments		
	Review existing government programmes and strategies at the central and provincial levels on issues pertaining to environment and natural resources management	X					11,000	
	Carry out policy dialogues with provincial government and multi-stakeholders in MHS in supporting sustainable development	X					9,000	
	Assess current practices related to natural resource management relative to sustainability and livelihood issues for vulnerable and marginalized groups and identify areas for enforcement		X	X			10,000	
	2.1.2 – Carry out local participatory surveys and action planning exercises based on outcomes from the 2.1.1 exercise							
	Through participatory analysis, review existing government programmes pertaining to environment and natural resource management, and formulate new programmes and strategies acceptable to all stakeholders, including local communities and government agencies				X	FAO, PNREO and its line departments	9,000	
	Conduct participatory survey and assessment of energy use and needs, and identify sites for potential off-grid, small-scale renewable energy production and application	X				UNDP, PNREO and its line departments , and	47,066	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Carry out policy dialogues with provincial government and multi-stakeholders in MHS in supporting sustainable development efforts	X	X			Provincial Energy Office	14,506	
	Through participatory analysis and surveys, carry out policy dialogues with provincial governments, local communities and other stakeholders, for refinement of the policies and regulations pertaining to natural resource management, including those aspects covering land tenurial rights and access				X	FAO, PNREO and its line departments	16,000	
	2.1.3 – Implementation of action plans from 2.1.2 exercise							
	Assist in the implementation of local environment and natural resource management plans in selected sites through the provision of technical assistance, training, inputs supply, etc				X	FAO, PNREO and its line departments	5,000	
	Apply and demonstrate good practices in renewable energy promotion in selected locations and disseminate the good practices in other areas of the province (This is to introduce best practices and lessons learned with local governments and village leaders in MHS.)			X	X	UNDP, PNREO and its line departments , and Provincial Energy Office	3,000	
	Carry out capacity building for local communities and local governments				X	FAO, PNREO and its line departments	4,000	
	Carry out capacity building for local communities and local governments on promoting small-scale renewable energy [(Key target groups are local governments, community leaders and local communities. Expected trainings are planned for 6 times: 2 for local governments and community leaders (40 people/2 times), and 4 for local communities (100 people/4 times)]			X	X	UNDP, PNREO and its line departments , Provincial Energy Office, and the Department of Alternative Energy	25,152	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Install small-scale/off-grid renewable energy in selected two underserved communities and provide operation and maintenance training. (This is designed in particular for the development of pico hydro power plant, micro hydro power plant and AD system for biogas production.)				X	Development and Efficiency (DEDE) of the Ministry of Energy	3,000	1,500
	Revitalize the Solar Home System in 5 underserved communities. As a package, this is about repairing and maintaining existing solar home systems, as well as providing training on operation and maintenance and basic repair skills for villagers				X		3,000	1,333
	Introduce and make use of energy efficiency stoves for underserved areas to reduce reliance on wood fuel. (This activity includes coordination support with relevant agencies – i.e. DEDE – project installation, follow-up, and provision of training.)			X	X		11,907	3,333
Objective 3 – To increase opportunities and equality in accessing social services such as health and education for vulnerable groups including migrants and displaced persons								
3.1. Collection, analysis, maintenance and utilization of the data and strategic information for decision making related to social services for vulnerable groups strengthened	Conduct an objective-wide baseline survey to refine information and data on benchmark and target situations		X			WHO, UNDP, IOM, UNFAP, UNESCO, PSO, Provincial Office	6,000	
	Conduct regular consultative meetings to ensure joint activities and consolidate outputs from them	X	X	X	X	UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNESCO		
	Share information about on-going activities and the data collection tools used	X	X			UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNESCO		
	Develop and implement a training module on methodologies for data collection and analysis related to access, accessibility		X	X	X	UNDP, TAO, PSO, Provincial Office	20,000	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	and delivery of social services							
	Improve data bases and information systems, particularly in reviewing and updating the health information systems that is extended for the vulnerable groups (UNFPA to carry out data collection and information system activities for RH population ageing through own funds)	X	X	X	X	UNFPA	9,430	
	Produce and disseminate field implementation reports monthly	X	X	X	X	IOM, PHO	2,000	
	Update community mapping, household surveys	X	X	X	X		10,000	
	Conduct education surveys including date and indicators for non-formal education and basic minimum needs at all school levels, especially targeting drop-outs and those who are not in school and carry out school mapping exercises		X	X		UNESCO, NFIEO	5,000	
	Conduct data analysis for measuring the impact of legal status of non-Thai citizens on access to education, health and other social services	X				UNESCO, PAO		
	Develop recommendations based on the analysis, present the findings to provincial and local authorities, provide training on analysis		X				10,000	
3.2. Enrolment, attendance and completion rates through formal and non-formal education for all, especially among girls and women living in remote areas are further improved; and	Strengthen CLSs and OSCs as well as the mechanism for collaboration and service delivery		X	X	X	UNESCO, NFIEO, ESOs 1 and 2	50,000	
	Develop and revise school curriculums and learning materials		X	X	X			
	Facilitate enrolment for drop-outs and disadvantaged groups		X	X	X			
	Conduct capacity building for administrators and teachers on CLCs and OSCs		X	X	X			
	Collaborate with UNESCO and provide coordination role	X	X	X	X	WHO, UNESCO,		

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
schools and learning centers' capacity enhanced	including linking UNESCO's education related activities with the school health and nutrition related issues					NFIEO, ESOs 1 and 2		
3.3. Primary health care services provided and health related knowledge improved, particularly on RH, CDC, and EH among vulnerable groups in underserved areas in MHS	Identify health officials in sub-districts, district and the province serving target population groups in CWAs	X				WHO, UNFPA, PHO	10,000	
	Identify CHVs in the 15 priority villages serving target population groups in CWAs	X						
	Conduct a workshop "Strengthening CHV network for better service provision to poor farmers, ethnic minorities, migrants, and displaced persons residing in underserved areas in MHS"	X						
	Develop capacity development materials on RH including MCH, CDC, and EH for MHS Health Officials working in MHS province		X				80,000	
	Organise a capacity building workshop on RH including MCH, CDC, and EH" for the MHS health officials serving the underserved communities		X					
	Develop training modules on RH including MCH, CDC, EH for the CHVs.			X				
	Organise capacity building workshop on RH including MCH, CDC, EH for CHVs			X				
	Develop policy advocacy material on key areas of PHC – i.e. RH including MCH, CDC, EH for the MHS health officials.				X			
	Organize a policy advocacy workshop on PHC including RH, CDC, and EH for MHS health officials.				X			
	Conduct health campaigns on HIV/AIDS, TB, dengue fever, malaria, cervical cancer, diabetic mellitus, hypertension, and Polio eradication	X	X	X	X			
Disseminate health information through community radio	X	X	X	X				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Distribute IEC materials on priority health topics to targeted population	X	X	X	X			
	Conduct Behavioral Changes and Communication training for youth	X	X	X	X			
	Maintain the Border Health Team consisting of government health authorities and service providers and MCHWs and MCHVs	X	X	X	X		54,850	
	Maintain Project Coordination Centers at the provincial and district levels	X	X	X	X			
	Develop technical and management capacity at the provincial, district and community levels on various health topics through trainings and workshops, conferences, study visits, regular team meetings and dissemination of good practices	X	X	X	X		73,830	
	Develop capacity of CHWs/CHVs networks for vulnerable groups including migrants and displaced persons through formal training and other means for capacity building i.e. day-to-day mentoring and on-the-job training by staff from public health centers, DHO/PHO	X	X	X	X			
	Policy advocacy on key areas of PHC – i.e. RH including MCH, CDC, EH and PC at the central, provincial and implementation levels for population that are not eligible for government health coverage scheme	X	X	X	X			
	Support basic medical equipments and supplies; enhance outreach activities through mobile clinics including home visits, primary care services delivery at the community health posts in remote areas, and strengthening exiting referral systems to provide health services to the underserved	X	X	X	X		27,070	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	population							
3.4. Children's nutritional status is improved through expanded school gardening, lunch programmes and growth monitoring within the context of school health programme	Identify managerial and technical-level education and health officials in sub-districts, districts and the province serving target population groups in CWAs	X				WHO, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	20,000	
	Develop training material on "Health and Nutrition Programming" for MHS education and public health officials		X	X				
	Conduct training workshop on "Capacity Building of the MHS Education and Health Officials on School Health and Nutrition Programming" and develop MHS provincial school health policy			X	X			
	Carry out baseline surveys on children's nutrition status	X				FAO, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	5,831	
	Conduct growth monitoring and follow-up on nutritional status of children by MCHWs and government health staffs during outreach activities in targeted communities	X	X	X	X	IOM, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	4,370	
	Provide nutrition education training to education and health officials and parents	X	X	X	X	FAO, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	25,000	
	Provide training in the context of school health to teachers and parents in targeted communities	X	X			IOM, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	16,000	
	Organize school lunch programmes in selected schools with coordination among teachers, community members and students	X	X	X	X	FAO, ESOs 1 and 2, PHO	32,748	10,000
3.5. Improved Environmental Health (EH) including water and sanitation in	Identify HCWs and other professionals working on water and sanitation issues serving target populations in the CWAs	X				WHO, PHO	40,000	
	Develop training material/module on EH including water and sanitation		X					

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
underserved communities. Lead agencies: IOM and Provincial Public Health Office	Organise a capacity building workshop for MHS officials involved in EH including water and sanitation		X					
	Provide technical support to relevant partners on environmental health related issues in the implementation of their activities in the 15 priority villages			X	X			
	Develop a training module on EH including water, sanitation and hygiene and infectious diseases for the CHVs for target groups				X		30,000	
	Organise a capacity building workshop for the CHVs on EH including water, sanitation and hygiene and infectious diseases for each target groups				X			
	Install essential equipments such as water filters, latrines, community incinerators, etc. as needed with contribution from community through community funds where the number and type of sanitation equipments will be determined in consultation with community leaders		X	X			17,320	
3.6. Improved access of older persons to economic security, health and social services	Capacity building of policy makers, IPs, key stakeholders, OPAs and LAOs on socio-economic issues of older persons by means of training, knowledge sharing, participate in conference, workshop and study visits	X	X	X	X	UNFPA, Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office	58,000	20,423
	Empower older persons through the Older Persons Watch groups in the community	X	X	X	X			
	Through the AOPC established in MHS, (a) to facilitate and support activities of OPAs; and (b) to conduct PAR on enhancing quality of life of OPs through OPAs operations	X	X	X	X			
	Conduct a workshop on result-based management		X					
	Implement the activities to address i) economic and social	X	X	X	X		47,000	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	security, ii) health care and services ,and iii) empowerment of older persons							
	Advocate policy on better social protection for the elderly on economic security and quality health care and services in sustainable manner	X	X	X	X		25,000	
	Raise public awareness to promote enabling and supportive environment and positive image of older persons through special events and media	X	X	X	X			
	Conduct field monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well as manage and coordinate activities	X	X	X	X			300
3.7. Children are registered at birth and increase their chances to obtain Thai nationality or legalized status according to Thai Law, through a strengthened provincial and local system	Conduct a needs assessment at the provincial level and develop a customized training for provincial officials			X		UNESCO, PAO	20,000	
Programme Management and Coordination by the Programme Management Unit (PMU)								
Joint Programme effectively implemented, coordinated and managed as per the approved annual work plan	Manage the overall implementation of the programme and provide support to participating UN and government counterpart agencies, ensuring effective and timely execution through concerted efforts of UN agencies, government agencies and other related parties involved	X	X	X	X	PMU, Governor's Office		
	Coordinate with UN agencies, provincial and local authorities, and IPs for effective implementation, collaboration and synergy of the joint UN initiative	X	X	X	X			

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Liaise closely with the Thai authorities, the PAB and Provincial Task Force members, the concerned officials of the Ministry of Interior and associated ministries, and keep them informed of the progress of the programme	X	X	X	X			
	Provide necessary logistic support to the participating UN agencies including the preparation of the programme and meetings for their field visits, arrangement of transport, accommodation and other logistic requirements	X	X	X	X			
	Start to define and develop an exit strategy and a timeframe in consultation with the Joint Working Group members, drawing lessons gained from the implementation of the joint programme and based on the progress and achievements made				X			
Review meetings and consultations convened	Plan and coordinate with relevant stakeholders for the preparation and organization of PSC meetings semi-annually which are co-chaired by the Governor of Mae Hong Son Province and the Chair of the UN Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods with the participation of the Joint Working Group members as the principal members as well as donor representatives and implementing partners as observers.		X		X		10,000	
	Plan and coordinate with relevant stakeholders for the preparation and organization of PAB meetings once a year which are co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and the Chair of the UN Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods with the participation of Country Representatives of the participating UN agencies, Mae Hong Son Governor, and Permanent Secretaries of concerned	X		X				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	line ministries.							
	As necessary, support the organization of meetings for the Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihood and the Provincial Task Force as necessary	X	X	X	X			
Advocacy and communication materials produced	Plan, coordinate and carry out advocacy and publicity activities including the production of information and audio visual materials and the organization of media briefings in coordination with relevant partner agencies and beneficiaries.		X	X	X		5,750	
Monitoring, reporting and evaluation undertaken	Implement a result-base monitoring and evaluation framework in close consultation with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and the Joint Working Group.		X	X	X			
	Conduct bi-monthly reviews of the progress and achievements made against the activities and indicators defined in the annual work plan at Provincial Task Force meetings	X	X	X	X			
	As/when necessary, call for ad-hoc consultations with relevant Joint Working Group members or implementing partners to identify constraints and find ways to resolve them.	X	X	X	X			
	Produce substantive reports on the progress and achievements made by the programme as well as recommendations for follow up actions, including an Annual Progress Report and a summary of financial reports produced by respective UN agencies, and a six-monthly progress report	X		X				
	Formulation and implementation of a mid-term review			X				
Operationalised PMU	Employment of project personnel, i.e. Programme Manager, National Expert, Secretary, Driver, and other support staff, as appropriate, such as Community Activity Facilitators	X	X	X	X		242,000	

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Timeframe				Responsible Party	Planned Budget (US\$)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Project	Sharing
	Maintain the PMU office and equipment efficiently and properly to ensure that there is no interruption in the programme operations by supplying necessary office items to the Unit and purchasing other miscellaneous items and services such as fuels and Internet services						24,000	
Official travels and missions conducted	Carry out field missions and official travels as required including a mission to conduct a rapid rural appraisal in support of Objective 1, official travels to participate in a PAB meeting, ad-hoc consultations, UN meetings, etc.						20,000	

SECTION 5 – RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

An outline of the total approved budget and a summary of the resources available to the programme as well as the actual versus planned expenditures at the Objective level for 2010 are shown in the tables below.

Table 7 – Total Approved Budget and Summary of Resources Available to the Project

	Amount (US\$)		
	Previous period (A) 01/10-31/12/09	Current period (B) 01/01-31/12/2010	Total (C=A+B)
Total approved programme costs (I)	1,649,510.00	0.00	1,649,510.00
<i>Programme costs received to date (II)</i>	1,649,510.00	0.00	1,649,510.00
Total approved PSC (III)	115,465.70	0.00	115,465.70
<i>PSC received to date (IV)</i>	115,465.70	0.00	115,465.70
Total funds received to date (V)	1,764,975.70	0.00	1,764,975.70
Total approved budget (VI = I+III)	1,764,975.70	0.00	1,764,975.70
Estimated total expenditure (VII)*	0.00	1,054,824.14	1,054,824.14
Balance (VIII = V-VI)	0	0	0
Expenditures vs. funds received (IX = VII/V)	0.00%	N/A	59.76%

* *Unliquidated obligations, or hard commitments, are included.*

Table 8 – Actual versus Planned Expenditures by Objective as of 31 December 2010

	Amount (US\$)			
	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	PMU
Planned Expenditure	567,110.70	155,952.50	675,651.50	366,261
<i>Programme costs</i>	<i>530,010.00</i>	<i>145,750.00</i>	<i>631,450.00</i>	<i>342,300</i>
<i>PSC</i>	<i>37,100.70</i>	<i>10,202.50</i>	<i>44,201.50</i>	<i>23,961</i>
Actual Expenditure*	236,985.92	14,279.64	446,696.07	331,534
Actual vs. Planned	41.79%	9.16%	66.11%	90.52%

* *Unliquidated obligations, or hard commitments, are excluded.*

Annex I – Signed Cover Page of the UN Joint Programme Document

UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son

Country: Thailand

Programme Title: UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son

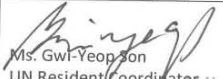

Joint Programme Outcome: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas (UNPAF CP Outcome 1.4)

Programme Duration: 36 Months Anticipated start/end dates: 01/10/2009 – 30/09/2012 Fund Management Option(s): Parallel	Total estimated budget*: USD 4,507,109.64 Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: USD 4,507,109.64 2. Unfunded budget: -- * Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs
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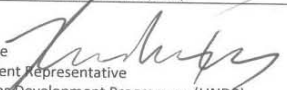

Sources of funded budget:	
• UNHSTF	USD 4,507,109.64

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

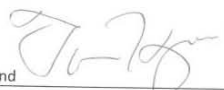

By signing this joint programme document, all signatories – national authorities and participating UN organizations – agree to implement the Joint Programme and achieve the objectives and outputs as stipulated in the programme document.

 Ms. Gwi-yeop Son UN Resident Coordinator Date & Seal: 12 JAN 2010	 Mr. Gumtorn Thavornstitt Governor of Mae Hong Son Province Date & Seal: 12 JAN 2010
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Participating UN organizations

Lead UN Agency Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma Deputy Regional Representative Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	 Ms. Monique Filsnoël Chief of Mission International Organization for Migration (IOM)
 Mr. Yuxue Xue Deputy Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	 Mr. Etienne Clement Deputy Director United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Asia & Pacific Regional Bureau
 Mr. Najib Assifi UNFPA Representative in Thailand and Deputy Regional Director, Asia and the Pacific United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	 Mr. Giuseppe de Vincentis Deputy Regional Representative United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 Ms. Ayumi Fujino Representative and Head of Regional Office in Thailand United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	 Dr. Maureen Birmingham Representative World Health Organization (WHO)

Other UN organisations partner to the Joint programme¹

 Mr. Tomoo Hozumi Representative UNICEF Office for Thailand	 Mr. William Salter Director ILO Subregional Office for East Asia
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¹ The below signatory agencies will contribute to the overall objectives of the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son through parallel activities. They have actively contributed to the joint planning of the project and will be part of the project steering committee as reflected in the project document.

Annex II – UN Thailand News Released in January 2010 on the Preamble Signing Ceremony of the UN Joint Programme in Mae Hong Son
(<http://www.un.or.th/news/index.html>)

UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son
12 January 2010



On 12 January 2010, the United Nations Country Team in Thailand and the Governor of Mae Hong Son made a commitment to work together over the next three years to improve the lives and opportunities of the people living in Mae Hong Son, a remote highland province in northern Thailand.

The UN has brought together diverse expertise from more than ten UN agencies in a joint initiative with Thai partners to address the complex development challenges facing Mae Hong Son, which was identified as the poorest province in the country according to the UNDP National Human Development Report for Thailand of 2007. Over half of Mae Hong Son's population is composed of ethnic minorities who have limited access to government services. In addition, a large influx of displaced persons and migrants from Myanmar and other areas is impeding the social development and natural resources management in the province.

This joint UN initiative includes targeted actions to improve the skills and income generating capability of poor farmers in remote communities, ethnic minorities, migrants and camp-based displaced people. The sustainable management of natural resources is also being promoted and access to social services such as health and education for all improved.

(第3種郵便物認可)

東京

タイ最貧地域で「一つの国連」活動

ミャンマーと国境を接するタイ北部メーホンソン県で、国連食糧農業機関（FAO）や国連教育科学文化機関（ユネスコ）など国連10機関による生活支援事業が2月から本格始動した。総合的な施策

を各機関が連携して実施し、少数民族が暮らすタイ最貧地域の生活向上を目指す。国連が取り組む「One UN（一つの国連）」構想の実行力も試される。（メーホンソンで、林浩樹、写真も）



率化を図るため、アナン前事務総長

「一つの国連（One UN）」巨大組織を抱える国連が活動や組織の効率化を図るため、アナン前事務総長

生活向上へ スクラム

教育・農業振興…10機関の連携力ギ



タイ最貧地域の北部メーホンソン県。木の葉ぶきの家も多い

メーホンソン市街地から車で北へ一時間。うねった山道沿いに点在する集落は、さびたトタン屋根や木の葉ぶきの住居が多い。焼き畑の季節になると、立ち上る煙で呼吸できないくらいだとい

夫と死別したナン・フオーさん（63）も、チェンマイのナイトパザールで働く息子二人の仕送りが頼りだ。「夢は家族一緒に生活すること。でも、

今の収入ではとても無理です」とこぼした。ミャンマーからの難民流入が続くメーホンソンは、人口約三十五万の半数が少数民族や難民とされる。タイ政府の二〇〇七年調査によると、一家族当たりの月収は七千円（約二万円）で首都バンコクの二割に満たない。生活苦のため、国境付近の山岳地帯では一時減少した麻薬原料のケン栽培が増え、地元警察幹部は「深刻な問題になりつつある」と指摘する。また、県南部などの衛生環境は劣悪で、マラリアやコレラなどの感染症対策も喫緊の課題だ。貧困問題の解消に向け、国連は昨年、関係専門機関を束ねた集中的な援助でより大きな効果を実現する。展開する事業は、例えば、農業の技術支援や資源管理計画はFAO、学校教育はユネスコが担当するといった具合だ。国連は、四年前から、改革の一環として「One UN」構想を進めているが、十機関も参加する事業は珍しく、各機関の連携が貧困克服のカギを握る。国連は三月初旬、バン・ナバベ村がある北部と南部の計五地区を事業対象候補地区に選定した。現在は各機関が現地調査を進め、事業内容を詰めている。調整役として現地事務所を預かる南口直樹プログラムリーダーは「それぞれの機関が持つ強み、を最大限に発揮できれば、事業効果は二倍にも三倍にもなる」と意欲を見せる。実施される事業の一部は三年後、地元自治体に引き継がれる。このため、メーホンソン県関係者らも国連職員と共同で事業に取り組んでいる。同県幹部は「三年間でわれわれもスキルアップしたい」と話している。

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General

The Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was attended by 66 participants including the representatives of all 8 UN Executing Agencies, majority of Government counterpart agencies and several observer organizations including village community groups and NGOs. The PSC was Co-chaired by the Governor of Mae Hong Son Province and the Representative of UN Lead Agency (FAO ADG/Regional Representative).

The two common activity areas (sub-districts, or *Tambons*), i.e. Tambon Mok Chum Pae in Mueang District and Tambon Tham Lod in Pang Ma Pa District, were selected and approved by the PSC in which all participating UN Agencies and their counterparts will work together under all Objectives 1, 2 and 3 to demonstrate UN and Government joint concerted efforts.

As soon as the Annual Work Plan is approved, during May 2010, the UN Lead Agencies of Objective 1, 2 and 3 together with their government counterparts will conduct a rapid village appraisal in each of the two Tambons as the 1st priority with an aim to identify and select target common villages (2 to 3 villages or more) within each Tambon. (A similar approach is suggested for other priority activity areas under each objective and output at a later stage).

It was also agreed that two National Community Activity Facilitators (junior national experts -12 m/m each) be recruited and posted in the two common activity areas (one each) using existing budget of PMU for the maximum initial period of 12 months, with an aim to facilitate smooth start up of the activities and ensure a strong collaboration with the sub-district and village authorities and beneficiaries.

Objective 1

The PSC had approved the Work Plan for Objective 1 and approved the following target implementation sites under the objective 1 in order to maximize synergy of the Joint Programme and to increase its impact on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries:

- Mok Chum Pae (Mueang District)
- Tham Lod (Pang Ma Pa District)
- Mae Suad (Sob Moei District)
- Muang Pon (Khun Yuam District)

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The PSC also acknowledged that:

- both provincial MOAC and industrial offices would ensure strong commitment to the Joint Programme and offer to share their resources – basic data and information and human resources – for the implementation of needs assessments and baseline surveys in partnership with local communities, whilst detailed community-level data must be collected by the UN agencies concerned; and
- in-depth discussions with the department concerned with forestry must take place regarding the possibility to utilise the golden teakwood forest for eco-tourism purposes since the forest is protected by wildlife sanctuary laws that prohibit entry into the forest by unauthorized people.

In addition, the PSC recommended that:

- development assistance should take into account the capacity of local populations – especially those dwelling in remote areas – since it is very difficult for remote villagers and local populations to adopt new knowledge, skills and technologies and utilise them in a sustainable manner; (This recommendation applies to all Objectives.)
- similarly, introducing radical changes or development into the local communities be avoided.
- usage of and dependency on forests by villagers for their livelihoods be considered as one of the criteria for needs assessments and baseline surveys.

Objective 2

The Work Plan for Objective 2 had also been approved by the PSC and the following target implementation areas approved.

- Mok Chum Pae (Mueang District)
- Tham Lod (Pang Ma Pa District)
- Mae Suad (Sob Moei District)
- Mae Yuam (Mae Sariang District)

The PSC recommended that:

- Different rules and regulations pertaining to forestry be carefully reviewed and taken into consideration in determining and implementing detailed Joint Programme activities as these have governed the livelihoods of the people dwelling in and adjacent to the forests.
- Integrated watershed management approaches, which proved to be very useful and feasible, be adopted as a means to support the enhancement of the livelihoods of target beneficiaries in the common working areas. (this recommendation applies to Objective 1 as well.)

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Objective 3

The Work Plan for Objective 3 had been approved with necessary minor adjustments as appropriate which include the deletion of UNHCR and the reference of refugees in the Activities 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.4.2 and 3.5.1.

Regarding the Activity 3.7.1, the Provincial Administration Office was designated as the Lead Government Agency to work jointly with UNESCO. Detailed activities should be adjusted in line with the existing government policies and plans.

The following common activity Tambons under Objective 3 had been approved:

- Mok Cham Pae (Mueang District)
- Tham Lod (Phan Ma Pa District)
- Sao Hin (Mae Sariang District)
- Mae La Noi (Mae La Noi District)

UN agencies are permitted to include other programme areas where their priority exists, provided that the activities in the above 4 common areas will be given priority, and their government counterpart agencies and the provincial authorities will fully agree with the additional programme areas.

Programme Management Unit (PMU)

The Work Plan for the PMU had been approved with the following minor adjustments and recommendations:

- The Programme Advisory Board (PAB) will be established as soon as possible by June/July 2010 (there has been a delay in establishing the PAB due to political unrest of the country). The Chairman will be the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the 1st PAB meeting is expected to be organized by September 2010 (Activity 2.1.2).
- The programme monitoring function of the PMU should be strengthened. The six-monthly progress report will be prepared by the Programme Manager prior to each PSC meeting for review at the PSC, for which an appropriate reporting format should be defined to ensure the optimum coverage of priority monitoring subjects in line with the monitoring and evaluation framework which should be formulated by the Programme Manager by May/June 2010 (Activity 4.2.3).
- A mid-term review of the Programme is envisaged in the 2nd quarter of 2011, which will be an internal review with the participation of concerned UN and government agencies using existing resources (activity 4.3.1).
- The PSC agreed to include (under the Output 4.3) the formulation of “Integrated Provincial Livelihood Development Strategy” (tentative title) as a strategy to replicate the model intervention to other parts of Thailand or other countries, based on the experience gained through the Joint Programme (Activity 4.3.4) which should be prepared by the Programme Manager by the 2nd quarter of the

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3rd Year using available resources of the PMU (or extra-budgetary resources if available.)

- The programme website (home page) be established being linked to the Mae Hong Son provincial website, the UNRC website, the FAO RAP website and the websites of other UN agencies concerned as appropriate.
- The security and safety of the UN staff should be given the top priority to their work in the programme areas under the present security Phase I. The UN Designated Security Coordinator must be kept informed of the travel plan within the province and be consulted on security matters.
- Each UN agency has a responsibility to arrange a translator for their field activities. The PMU's support to the UN agencies for translation would be limited on exceptional cases when such arrangement is not possible due to an unavoidable reason.

Common Operational Guidelines

The Common Operational Guidelines had been approved by the PSC with the following recommendations:

- Each UN agency should follow its own rule for procurement including acquisition of quotations, receipts, etc. as well as travel expense claims for the expenditures to be charged to respective UN agencies' budget.
- For the joint activities to be implemented by more than 2 UN agencies under a Letter of Agreement (LoA) or contractual agreement, a joint framework be formulated and agreed with clear objectives, outputs, activities and inputs with the indication of the names of responsible UN agency and the budgetary inputs. Based on the agreed framework, each UN agency will prepare a respective LoA/contract using its own established format to translate the joint framework into each agency's format with the indication of specific activities and budget entrusted to the respective UN agency.
- A flexible application of the Guidelines is important to meet specific requirements for which the Programme Manager should be consulted for advice case by case.

External Communication Strategy

The PSC had endorsed the External Communication Strategy with the suggestions described below:

- Internal information dissemination within Mae Hong Son Province be promoted using different local dialects through radio programmes.
- The Joint Programme maximize the use of various events in Mae Hong Son such as festivals, exhibitions, conferences, etc. for the dissemination of the programme results to the people in Mae Hong Son, tourists and visitors.
- Also the Joint Programme make maximum use of cable TV programmes in Mae Hong Son as well as the communication network of Royal projects.

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- The opportunity of monthly provincial administration meetings be used to disseminate the programme information and results to the District and Sub-district authorities.

Other Matters

Further the PSC suggested:

- The next PSC meeting will be held in September 2010.
- A joint rapid village appraisal for the selection of villages in the two selected common activity areas be carried out within May 2010 for which the Governor's agreement should be confirmed and the TOR be drafted by the Programme Manager.

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Introduction

Guidelines for the Operational Procedures, the Recruitment of National Consultants and Organization of Meetings, Workshops and Training Programmes – or Guidelines for Common Operational Costs – of the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son have been prepared by the Programme Management Unit of the Joint Programme in consultation with the UN Team, the Mae Hong Son Provincial Task Force and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand. They set forth guiding principles for the UN Agencies participating in the Joint Programme to determine the appropriate honorarium levels for short-term national consultants and to determine the level of operational costs associated with the organization of meetings, workshops and training programmes in order to harmonize operational activities to be conducted by each participating UN agency. These Guidelines should be flexibly applied in accordance with existing conditions and changing circumstances in close consultation with the Programme Manager, if and when a different application is required.

It should be noted that whilst consultancy rates are often specific to each position depending on the type of duties, and the qualification and experience of the candidate, the Guidelines provide general guidance on the ranges of remunerations and conditions of employment – in accordance with the terms of appointment of locally recruited national personnel for specific services in support of the Joint Programme.

The recommended consultancy rates and expenses for the organization of meetings, workshops and training programmes spelled out in the Guidelines are based on a) the general guidelines/practice of the Thai Government in collaborating with external funding agencies, b) the rules and regulations of the Thai Ministry of Finance, and c) the established operational policies of the UN System on this subject.

The Guidelines discuss *inter alia* the following issues:

- provision of inputs and cost recovery approach
- selection of national consultants and government clearance
- consultancy rates for national consultants;
- DSA and travel expenses for official travels;
- Letters of Agreement and contractual/services agreements; and
- costs of organizing meetings, workshops and trainings.

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1. Provision of Inputs and Cost Recovery Approach to Promote Self-help Community and Sustainable Livelihoods

For the development-oriented activities especially under the Objectives 1 and 2, provision of inputs to the stakeholders is envisaged for the purpose of pilot demonstrations or to provide initial basic inputs to facilitating income generation.

Whilst the provision of inputs for pilot demonstrations or test introduction/assessment of new technology may not justify the cost recovery and such inputs should be provided free of charge to the stakeholders in principle, inputs for initial investment to increase production or facilitate income generation should be provided on a cost recovery (user pay) basis with an agreement with stakeholders that a part of their income generated from the sale of the products shall be credited into their group revolving fund or community fund for the creation of self-managed revolving capital for future investments or for community development purposes. Contributions/cost-sharing by stakeholders (either in cash or in kind) should also be encouraged /promoted.

2. Identification and Selection of Candidates and Government Clearance for National Consultants

For the purposes of the Guidelines, “locally recruited” consultants refers to Thai nationals who, at the time of their recruitment, are residing within commuting distance of the duty station. On the other hand, “non-locally recruited” consultants refers to Thai nationals who, at the time of their recruitment, are not residing within commuting distance of the duty station. It is suggested that the use of locally-recruited consultants (or encourage candidate to move to duty station prior to recruitment) be promoted in order to minimize transaction costs.

Both are considered as national consultants and the candidates for locally and non-locally recruited consultant positions are selected by the UN agency concerned in close consultation with the Output-level Focal Point and other UN agencies involved in the same Output, while the Objective-level Leader is kept duly informed.

When the candidates are civil servants, they must be released from their official duties prior to the appointment under the leave-without-pay status, and a written confirmation should be obtained from the releasing institutions. A request to release the candidates must be initiated by the responsible UN agency to the releasing organization or institution.

Before the UN agency concerned prepares an appropriate agreement as per the established procedure for recruiting consultants of the agency, the candidature together with TORs must be submitted for clearance by the Government of Mae Hong Son Province through the Programme Management Unit.

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The recruitment of national consultants from the government counterparts agencies should be avoided as the assignment of national consultants are aimed at, *inter alia*, substituting the expertise not available amongst the government counterparts.

3. Consultancy Rates for National Consultants to be assigned to the UN Joint Programme

3.1. Consultancy Rates for National Consultants in Comparison with Government Staff Grades

National consultants shall be paid based on the current level of their salaries or slightly above them, which should not exceed more than 160% of their current or immediately previous salaries, or the amount should not exceed those specified in the table below.

Category	Ceiling for Honorarium
Management / Executive-level staff (Grade 7 and above) or equivalent	Baht 72,000 / month
Senior-level staff (Grade 5-6) or equivalent	Baht 42,000 / month
Mid-level staff (Grade 3-4) or equivalent	Baht 27,000 / month
Junior-level staff (Grade 1-2) or equivalent	Baht 15,000 / month

In case that specialized experts are required with a honorarium outside of the above rates, the Programme Manager should be consulted for endorsement.¹

3.2. Consultancy Rates for Government Officials or Civil Servants

Salary supplements to government officials or civil servants are not envisaged in the Joint Programme. If such a necessity arises, a form of specific incentives such as resource persons/trainers' fees should be explored in consultation and agreement with the Programme Manager.

4. Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) and Travel Expenses on Official Travel

4.1. DSA

When national consultants and project-employed staff are required to travel officially, the established UN rules, procedures and DSA rates are applicable.

However, in order to minimize operational costs and to avoid excess DSA expenditures, it is suggested to hire national consultants with DSA and honorariums all inclusive in

¹ The exchange rate to convert local costs into US Dollars can be found from the ICSC website (<http://icsc.un.org>).

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their consultancy rates except for travel to Bangkok, Chiang Mai and similar locations for which reduced rates of DSA in line with government rates should be applied in consultation with the Programme Manager.

In case of government counterpart officials, it is part of the government contribution to financing DSA and travels associated with the implementation and monitoring of the Joint Programme as articulated on the page 20 of the Project Document except for specific cases for which the Programme Manager should be consulted for endorsement.

In addition:

- if accommodations are officially provided, DSA is reduced as per the established lodging rate applicable to the location of overnighing.
- if meals are provided during the official travel, up to 30% of the DSA is reduced as per the breakdown of 6:12:12 (breakfast-lunch-dinner).
- for journeys of less than ten hours, for travel within a reasonable commuting area, or for daily journeys to project sites, no DSA is payable.
- for journeys of ten hours or more not involving a night away from the duty station, 40% of DSA is payable.

4.2. Travel Expenses

When national consultants are required to travel officially at the request of the Joint Programme by air, travel authorizations will be initiated and air tickets issued directly by the UN agency responsible for the recruitment of the consultants.

Their travel expenses claims should be settled in accordance with the established procedure of the respective UN agencies.

For official travel by a private automobile in the interests of the Joint Programme, costs of travel may be reimbursed to the first traveler as follows:

- a) for the first or only occupant of the vehicle, the standard mileage rate of US 17.5 cents per km is applied to the total distance driven. (In computing reimbursement, distances quoted in authoritative mileage guides are referred to.)
- b) tolls for ferry crossings, bridge, tunnel and highway travel levied on the automobile and the first occupant, upon submission of supporting documentation.
- c) 20% of the mileage reimbursement for each additional traveler authorized by the UN agency concerned to travel by the same automobile.

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In case that travelers have utilized public transportation for the travel in the interests of the Joint Programme, actual costs of the public transportation can be claimed, provided that a prior agreement is obtained and official receipts are submitted to the UN agency responsible for the arrangement of the travels of the travelers.

5. Letters of Agreement and Contractual/Service Agreements

There are a number of cases where services are provided by institutions rather than individual consultants. In such a case, a form of the Letter of Agreement (LoA) or a contractual agreement should apply to non-profit making organizations, either public institutions or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

In case of contracts with the government counterpart agencies, the use of LoA or contractual agreements should be focused on specific services to be performed outside of the government routine work or beyond the counterpart contributions to the Joint Programme.

The type of contracts varies considerably depending on the activities entrusted to individual institutions which should be output specific and may include various types of services including consultancy services, organization of meetings, trainings, conducting studies, etc. The format of such contractual/service agreements should be based on the existing UN agency specific form.

For the joint activities to be implemented by more than 2 UN agencies under a Letter of Agreement (LoA) or contractual agreement, a joint framework should be formulated and agreed with clear objectives, outputs, activities and inputs with the indication of the names of responsible UN agency and the budgetary inputs. Based on the agreed framework, each UN agency will prepare a respective LoA/contract using its own established format to translate the joint framework into each agency's format with the indication of specific activities and budget entrusted to the respective UN agency.

6. Budgeting of Meetings, Workshops and Training Programmes

Whilst the Government of Mae Hong Son Province is committed to providing in-kind or cost-sharing contributions to the organization of workshops and trainings, including the provision of staff services and the use of official meeting rooms and equipment on government premises free of charge, the Joint Programme may set aside funds to avail of specialized expertise amongst government trainers/resource persons or to hire instructors from outside the government system. The allowances for instructors / resource persons for meetings, workshops and training activities are shown in the table below.

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Allowances for Instructors / Resource Persons

Instructors / Resource Persons	If seconded by the Government	From Non-Government Sectors
Management/Executive and Senior-level or equivalent	Up to Baht 800 / person / hour	National consultancy rates apply
Mid and Junior-level or equivalent	Up to Baht 600 / person / hour	National consultancy rates apply

In addition, the following tables on lodging and boarding, which are being applied by the Thai Government for reimbursement when meeting participants settle their own bills, should serve as standard rates for the UN agencies of the Joint Programme in the budgeting and organization of meetings, workshops and trainings.

Lodging

Level of staff	Single occupancy	Double occupancy (or when a room is shared)
Management/Executive and Senior-level staff or equivalent	Up to Baht 2,000 / person / night	Up to Baht 1,100 / person / night
Mid and Junior-level staff or equivalent	Up to Baht 900 / person / night	Up to Baht 500 / person / night

Reference Rates for Meals

Level of staff	When training conducted on government premises		When training conducted on private premises	
	All meals provided	Some meals provided	All meals provided	Some meals provided
Management/Executive and Senior-level staff or equivalent	Not more than Baht 700 / person / day	Not more than Baht 500 / person / day	Not more than Baht 1,000 / person / day	Not more than Baht 700 / person / day
Mid and Junior-level staff or equivalent	Not more than Baht 500 / person / day	Not more than Baht 300 / person / day	Not more than Baht 600 / person / day	Not more than Baht 450 / person / day

Reference Rates for Snacks and Beverages Applicable to All Levels of Staff

When training conducted on government premises		When training conducted on private premises	
Snacks and Beverages	Beverages	Snacks and Beverages	Beverages
Not more than Baht 25 / person / half day	Not more than Baht 15 / person / half day	Not more than Baht 50 / person / half day	Not more than Baht 25 / person / half day

Any operational procedures not included in the Guidelines are subject to consultation and agreement by the Programme Manager or at the decision of the Provincial Steering Committee in case that matters are beyond the authority of the Programme Manager.

The Guidelines are reviewed every six months on the occasion of Provincial Steering Committee meetings.

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References

- Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency: 2006. Regulations of TICA: Guidelines and Rules for Expenses which received funds from external funding.
- Ministry of Finance. 2007. Rules and Regulations on the Reimbursements for Expenses Associated with Training and Events
- FAO. Manual Section 316, 375, 401, 406 and 450

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I. Introduction

The External Communication Strategy is aiming to assist the Joint Programme (JP) Management Unit and the members of the JP Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) – to plan and implement a coherent media programme with well defined key messages and agreed distribution of roles and responsibilities for public information, in order to promote advocacy and the public awareness of the programme.

The External Communication Strategy is designed for implementation over the duration of the JP. The Strategy will be reviewed formally on a regular basis by the JP Programme Management Unit (PMU) and a progress report will be submitted to the PSC every 6 months for review and discussion at the PSC meetings. The strategy would be adjusted at the PSC meeting if necessary, in response to changing communication and political circumstances and new challenges and issues that emerge unexpectedly.

Among other elements the Strategy:

1. Identifies current priority target audiences for the various strands of communication in order to have sharper focus, better planning and tactical coordination at PSC level, and thus enhance the impact of communication efforts;
2. Outlines procedures for deciding on overarching key messages aligned with the aims of the JP;
3. Identifies broadly the appropriate traditional and multi-media tools and channels for the JP communication and advocacy to its identified target audiences;
4. Provides broad indications for ensuring quality and accessibility of UN's technical information;
5. Guides the PSC's approach to communication and advocacy at all levels (provincial and national) in line with government policies;
6. Details the JP communication priorities with UNCT strategic goals and the priority technical themes of the associated UN Specialized Agencies in the context of the Delivering as One UN reform process;
7. Provides guidance on how the JP can work with media organizations and other external partners, including donors, NGOs and other civil society bodies.

It is furthermore understood that the OCHA/Human Security Unit and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office will keep close eyes on the programme as it would be a model project for One UN and UN coordination in the field.

II. Background

The External Communication Strategy takes account of the specific conceptual and practical challenges faced by the JP, e.g. it is a pioneering initiative on the part of the UNCT in Thailand to spearhead a joint and area-based effort by tapping into the multi-sectoral expertise and wealth of information available from the entire UN system in Thailand.

It also addresses the need for sustainability and ownership of the JP and its external communication efforts by recognizing the authority of the PSC for decision making, in general as well as related to the Strategy and the Yearly External Communication Workplans.

The participating UN agencies, under the guidance and coordination of the PMU, need to agree on these basic, yet fundamental ‘rules of the game’, for external communications.

III. External Communication Policy

The following general policies are adopted:

1. Communication and advocacy are at the heart of the JP to help consensus-building for enhanced human security. They are crucial to its functions as a knowledge- and assistance-based joint UN operational activity.
2. The JP is mandated to “promote the common welfare” through food and agriculture, education and health, and other related social protection and public services. The JP is tasked to ensure that essential knowledge about the aims of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security and the UN system in these sectors is available to those who need it, when they need it and in ways they can access and use it.
3. The JP will seize and create communication and advocacy opportunities and exploit and develop the technological means to disseminate knowledge about the activities, products and services, outcomes and results of the JP.

IV. Overall Objectives of Joint Programme Communication

The JP’s external communications have a number of major objectives, among which are to:

1. Increase understanding by policy-makers and the public of the need for multi-sectoral development approaches that aim at human security, livelihood development and sustainable natural resource management, leading to the mobilization of more resources for the relevant sectors;

2. Enhance the status of the UN system and demonstrate how the work and successes of the JP adds considerable value to the development process in Mae Hong Son and Thailand, and to the efforts by UN Members to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;
3. Make available to the general public in Thailand the JP objectives and work programmes, progress and achievements as well as policy and technical information;
4. Assist to secure greater support for the UN system from Members by raising the UN profile, increasing awareness of its endeavours and demonstrating effectiveness of UN joint approach with successful outputs and tangible outcomes;
5. Reassure donors that their contributions are being effectively utilized and thus encouraging a greater flow of extra-budgetary resources.

V. Communication Types

The JP will communicate a variety of information:

1. Technical and policy information to general public through Online and a print publishing programme, in support of the JP's fundamental strategic goals;
2. Policy information to the Thai central and provincial governments and interested parties on matters related to the implementation of the JP, both directly and through the media;
3. Advocacy on programme activities and identified structural challenges in Mae Hong Son;
4. Information to UN staff; and
5. Executive communications to policy makers and stakeholders (e.g. relevant Thai ministries, Ambassadors of UN member countries based in Bangkok).

VI. Responsibilities for Communication Activities

The responsibility for communication activities within the JP derives essentially from the distinction made between technical and public information: Technical information is a distillation of data and analysis that is generally of interest and value to specialist technical audiences, whereas public information is aimed at non-technical audiences, such as the media and the general public.

1. The UN Specialized Agencies have primary responsibility for the conceptualization and production of **technical information** and the specific products through which to disseminate this information. These UN Executing Agencies also possess the specialized communication expertise required for high-quality, timely, cost-efficient technical information production. Therefore, some JP centralized support in the form of guidelines, procedures, tools and examples of best practices, as well as limited direct production support, will be provided by the PMU to the associated UN Specialized Agencies.

2. The PMU, as an integral part of the PSC, has the direct responsibility for the coordination of (framing and dissemination of) **public information**. The PSC is thus responsible to review and approve the more immediately tactical annual JP Communication Work Plan as prepared by the PMU. It is responsible also for evaluating the progress made in implementing the External Communication Strategy and reports regularly, through the PMU, to senior management in the UNCT. It is responsible also for monitoring the implementation of the annual JP Communication Work Plan, includes the coordination of the production of all information products, overseeing the communication planning process and related budgets.

The PMU will provide advice and, as resources permit, support for the communication activities of the JP. It will prepare and produce public information materials, including press releases, advocacy publications, videos, CD-ROMs, Podcasts, material for presentations, displays and exhibits. It provides guidance and support in the preparation and production of information materials of a technical nature.

This responsibility extends to the content of technical publications, contributions to journals (print or electronic), information distributed over the Internet and other computer networks, and participation in technical meetings. The relevant guidelines of the participating UN Specialized Agencies will be adhered to for the presentation of such material.

When public information activities touch on topics within the field of technical competence of the UN Specialized Agencies, these UN Agencies are responsible for briefing the PMU and PSC, providing the most authoritative data and analysis available, along with information about relevant policies, programmes and projects. They review public information products and clear their content for technical accuracy prior to publication and distribution or posting to the main JP home pages and newsrooms.

VII. Media Relations

1. The PSC Co-Chairs are designated to act as the official spokespersons of the JP especially on overall policy matters, while Thailand-based Heads of participating UN Executing Agencies act as the official spokespersons for the JP on technically specific matters related to their areas of competence and responsibility, in consultation with the PSC Co-Chairs on policy and sensitive matters as appropriate. In that capacity, these spokespersons will ensure adherence to the JP key messages. At his/her discretion, these official spokespersons may delegate this role to the JP Programme Manager or to another senior Thai government or UN staff member.

2. The Representatives of UN Regional and Country Offices of UN participating and collaborating agencies are encouraged to promote the image of the UN system in their areas of responsibility by fostering good relations with the media and providing as much information as possible about the JP's activities.

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3. UN technical experts supporting the implementation of the JP are encouraged to respond to media inquiries, in consultation with the JP Programme Manager, within the areas of their technical competence and mandate, and to cultivate relations with specialist journalists as appropriate, except policy and sensitive matters .

4. UNCG media/communication/information officers maintain good relations with the international and national press corps based in Thailand and in other member countries. Relevant assistance will thus be provided to the PMU by those members of the UN Communication Group (UNCG) who are staff of the participating UN Executing Agencies of the JP.

5. The PMU – with support from the relevant UNCG media/communication/information officers – should be the first point of contact for all media inquiries. Its staff is authorized to respond to routine inquiries and may be identified either as “an FAO spokesperson” or by name and title. Queries on sensitive issues are referred to the official spokesperson above (PSC Co-Chairs or the Bangkok-based Heads of the relevant UN Executing Agencies, who may, in turn, delegate this matter to another senior UN staff member).

In the case of technical inquiries, the JP Programme Manager or the UN media officers identify appropriate technical officers and put them in direct contact with the journalist concerned. Subsequent contacts between journalists and technical officers do not require the PMU or media officers as intermediaries, and technical officers are encouraged to become regular expert sources of information for journalists. Technical officers may be identified by name and title in the resulting news report. However, the PMU as well as the individual’s Head of Agency should be kept informed of such contacts, especially given the risk that journalists may attempt to approach a number of different contacts in the UN system in Thailand not necessarily providing the same message.

Direct contact between journalists and technical officers can include the simple supply of information as well as on-the-record interviews (including radio and television). In all cases, officers should be careful to confine themselves to their area of knowledge and expertise and avoid comment on broader political or sensitive issues. If in doubt, technical officers should consult the PMU.

If technical officers receive new queries directly, they should respond within their area of expertise and knowledge. If the inquiry goes beyond this, they should refer the caller to a media officer. In all cases, they should inform the PMU and their Head of Agency.

All UN professional staff should observe the same procedures, and confine their discussions with the media to their particular areas of knowledge and expertise. At the same time, they should bear in mind the need to secure the widest possible dissemination of information about the JP’s operational activities as well as the areas of work of their respective UN Executing Agency.

VIII. Main Messages

Effective external communications require focused, clear and consistent messages. Because of the aim of the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), the magnitude of the UN and UNCT's mandate, and the breadth and complexity of its programmes, there is a high risk that the JP faces with a criticism of communicating too many and too varied messages with the result that impact is diminished.

Some of the key important messages are shown in the page 5 of approved JP Programme Document (**quote**):

“The Programme addresses a critical human security need in one of the least developed provinces of Thailand measured in terms of human development or achievement indices. The multi-faceted nature of the development issues facing Mae Hong Son therefore requires a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to solving them and the UN System with its diverse range of expertise across the development spectrum is specifically well-positioned to undertake such a crucial and important role.

The Programme is aligned towards achieving the human security goals of; “**protection**” by facilitating social integration for those without formal recognition by the State, and opening access to fundamental social services such as healthcare and education; and “**empowerment**” through increased access to training and skills, and development opportunities to strengthen peoples’ abilities to be self-reliant, enhancing participation in sustainable management of natural resources , and improving income and livelihoods of vulnerable groups in underserved areas of Mae Hong Son, and thereby “**reducing poverty**” and as a result help elevate the overall quality of life of the peoples of the province in the end” (**unquote**).

Key messages advocating the aims of the JP and the UNCT's policy priorities should be shaped through a collegial process with thinking feeding into the JP communication planning.

The JP messages should be reflected in the more detailed technical messages of the related UN agencies, helping to develop a truly JP strategy for communications and advocacy.

Messages both in terms of content and delivery mechanism have to be adjusted according to target audience. It should be ensured that appropriate pieces given to the appropriate audiences using the most effective channel.

For these purposes, a list of key messages will be prepared by the each UN Executing Agency jointly with their Government counterpart in Mae Hong Son.

The above key messages aim to achieve the following results:

- The United Nations Joint Programme has a reputation for balanced, science and human right -based contributions to complex and politically sensitive social protection and development goals.
- Because of the high caliber of its technical staff and the excellence of their work, as well as concerted efforts of UN Agencies jointly with Government counterparts and other partners toward the attainment of their common goals through multi-disciplinary and multi-sectral approaches, the JP is seen as a trusted source of assistance by the Thai central and provincial governments, technical experts, donors, media, NGOs, civil society and most importantly by the beneficiaries in general.
- The JP (and the UN system) is respected as a neutral provider of external assistance with proved effectiveness of UN joint approach.
- At the end of the JP, the Provincial Government takes over the full ownership of the programme with a continuation using their own resources, and with future Government strategy and plan for expansion to other Districts and Provinces.
- The JP plays a catalyst role of UN Joint Programme and regarded as one of the successful examples of UN joint interventions for possible replication to other countries in similar conditions, especially where poverty, livelihoods, human security , agriculture and sustainable natural resource management are crucial elements for development.

IX. Provisional Guidelines for Communication Work Plans

The JP aims at a wide array of public communication targets in terms of sensitization and advocacy including Thai, Japanese and international mass media, local communities, those concerned with One UN and UN main donors, in addition to the general public.

Provincial Media

Information dissemination to the public at large in Mae Hong Son will be crucial in order to generate a full understanding and support from the immediate stakeholders. Provincial radio channels are considered as a priority tool for outreach to the target beneficiaries, and suitable programmes should be broadcast using different local languages.

In addition, maximum use should be made also of provincial cable TV as well as the communication network of the Royal Projects.

In the same vein, the JP should maximize the use of various local events in Mae Hong Son – such as festivals, exhibitions, conferences – for dissemination of key messages and programme results to the inhabitants of the province, tourists and visitors.

Finally, the monthly provincial administration meetings should be used to disseminate programme information and results to the district and sub-district authorities.

Thai National Media

Since the project will be handed over to the MHS Government in the third year of the project, from the start of the programme both Thai people and government staff must be fully sensitized and motivated to sustainably implement the project (and project-related activities) after the project is terminated.

The project will maintain close liaison with senior representatives of Thai language key media and governmental mass media organizations, and maintain a distribution list. Relevant media outreach products will be produced in both English and Thai languages. Special attention will be devoted for liaison with the government mass media organizations at provincial level.

In addition to press releases, the JP should regularly organize media field visits, and hold press briefings or press conferences for Thai journalists.

Media in UN Main Donor Countries

In the first instance, special attention should be allocated to the donor of the JP, **Japan**, which has particular interest in documenting and disseminating the achievements and results of the JP. Besides government representatives, the JP should aim at wide dissemination to the Japanese public.

The JP will maintain close liaison with Thailand-based Japanese media organizations and issue, to the extent possible, media products in Japanese language.

The FAO Liaison Office in Japan would assist with translator and arrange for supplementary distribution of the JP media products from Yokohama.

In addition to press releases, the JP should regularly organize media field visits, and hold press briefings or press conferences for national and international journalists, especially for Japanese journalists based in Bangkok and, in exceptional circumstances, also for overseas based Japanese journalists.

4. Similarly, **other international media** are keen to document success stories of UN activities.

The JP will maintain close liaison with main journalist members of the Foreign Correspondent Club of Thailand (FCCT) such as wire services and foreign correspondents.

In addition to press releases, the JP should regularly organize media field visits, and hold press briefings or press conferences for FCCT members.

X. Other Related Elements

The PMU will be the ‘face’ of the programme in Mae Hong Son. Based on the approved External Communication Strategy and any other additional guidelines received from the PSC, the PMU should establish protocol for communications for the programme. This should include broad guidance on mode and level of communications ranging from operational, programme, policy and finance related aspects of the programme management and implementation.

**Annex VII – Report on the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted in Mok Chum Pae and
Tham Lod**

**UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in
Mae Hong Son**



**Rapid Village Appraisals
in Tambons Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod, Mae Hong
Son**

A Mission Report

by

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Mae Hong Son, Thailand

June 2010

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The UN Mission Team acknowledges with thanks the support rendered by various individuals, offices and administrations that enabled successful implementation of the Rapid Village Appraisals in two tambons of Mae Hong Son province in northeast Thailand. Special thanks and appreciation to the Governor of Mae Hong Son, the officials of the Mae Hong Son Provincial Government and the Tambon Administration Offices who provided the mission with necessary data and engaged themselves in the field work, and especially the villagers of the survey villages.

Special recognition is also due the Programme Manager and the staff of the UN Joint Programme's Project Management Unit for the preparatory work as well as their active involvement in both the field work as well as for the report preparation. Last but not least, thanks and appreciation also to the RVA Group members, especially the members of the UN Mission Team for their dedicated support throughout. Thanks to each of you!

Malcolm Hazelman, RVA Mission Team Leader

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Executive Summary

In order to select priority villages from within two selected tambons of Mae Hong Son province – Tambon Tham Lod and Tambon Mok Chum Pae, Rapid Village Appraisals (RVAs) were conducted on 2nd and 3rd June 2010 by selected UN staff members, the Programme Management Unit (PMU), and representatives of the Mae Hong Son Provincial Government and the Tambon Administration Offices (TAOs) of the two tambons. The two tambons were the “Common Working Areas” where all UN agencies will concentrate their efforts under the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son.

Both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the villages was used to assess their status against select selection criteria. The criteria included: the level of poverty; the levels of livelihood conditions; the diversity of ethnic groups residing in the villages; the leadership capacity and interest; the extent of ongoing and/or planned external assistance; security and safety concerns; considerations regards physical access to the villages; and the potential for UN Joint Programme multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches through the UN joint efforts.

Based on the findings, the RVA Mission Team recommends that four villages for each tambon be selected as priority project implementation sites including **San Kum Lue/Air Koh, Muang Pam, Wana Luang and Pa Morn** for Tambon Tham Lod and **Mok Chum Pae, Huay Kan, Mae Sae Nga and Tob Sok** for Tambon Mok Chum Pae.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1. Mae Hong Son (MHS) is a remote and mountainous province located in northern Thailand where the incidence of poverty is high, a situation that is compounded by the presence of different ethnic groups with their own distinctive languages and customs including significant migrants, many of whom have limited access to social and health services. To address the challenges, the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son, with eight UN agencies involved in the three year programme, became operational in early 2010.

1.2. Prior to the Rapid Village Appraisals (RVAs) two tambons or sub-districts – **Tambon Tham Lod** and **Tambon Mok Chum Pae** were chosen as “Common Working Areas” (CWAs) where the UN Joint programme should concentrate their efforts to maximize synergy and to increase the impact of the Joint Programme on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries. In view of the large number of villages (9 villages in each Tambon) with population sizes ranging in size from 3,500 to 7,000 per tambon, effective use of limited resources was considered necessary by identifying some villages as priority programme implementation sites.

1.3. The main objective for the RVAs was thus to select villages from within the two CWAs for joint support by the UN Team and the Provincial Task Force under project UN Joint Programme.

1.4. This report is based on the field work undertaken on 2nd and 3rd June 2010 and on the preparatory work undertaken before and after these dates.

2.0 Methodology

2.1. The Terms of Reference (TORs) which guided the RVAs is outlined in Appendix 1. It basically required the UN Mission Team to select villages against the selection criteria via a two stage process – a pre-selection of at least 4 villages per tambon followed by field surveys to further narrow down the selection to 2-3 villages per tambon.

2.2. Pre-selection of villages for inclusion in the RVAs in the two CWAs was undertaken by a three person UN Mission Team consisting of representatives from FAO, WHO and UNDP with assistance from the Programme Manager. The pre-selection was guided by an assessment of summary data compiled by the Programme Management Unit (PMU) staff from several sources. Based on the assessment, four villages in each tambon were chosen prior to the field mission

2.3 Further refinement of the list of selected villages and the RVA questions was undertaken by the UN Mission Team on arrival in MHS together with orientation discussions with MHS officials and leaders prior to conducting the RVAs. As a result, given the availability of further information and finding sufficient time to complete the field work, a decision was made prior to the field work to include a few more villages per tambon with flexibility also allowed the survey teams to add extra villages. A total of 15 villages were eventually surveyed, 7 for Tham Lod and 8 for Mok Chum Pae. See Appendix 2 and 3 for location maps for villages surveyed for each tambon.

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2.4. Key questions to guide the RVAs had been prepared focusing mainly on the seven criteria for selection outlined in the TORs with priority to the following areas:

- Incidence of poverty
- Level of livelihood conditions including access to resources and social services and the health and nutrition status of the inhabitants
- Diversity of ethnic groups
- Potential needs of UN Joint Programme assistance with diversity of technical areas which will facilitate multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches through UN joint efforts
- Leadership, interest and commitment of villagers
- Extent of the ongoing and/or planned external assistance on agriculture, agro-processing, eco-tourism, natural resources management, health, education, nutrition or other programme related fields
- Security and safety of the area and
- Physical access to the area.

2.5 Two teams, which consisted of the UN Mission Team, the PMU Office staff and representatives of the Provincial Agriculture Cooperative Office and the Provincial Industrial Office in MHS, as well as representatives from Tambon Administration Offices (TAOs) or *O-Bor-Tor* of Tamon Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod, conducted the surveys on 2nd and 3rd June 2010. See Appendix 4 for the list of RVA members.

2.6 Field data collection was carried out by triangulating information from available summary statistics, focused groups, and in some cases, key informant interviews followed by walking through the villages to confirm the key aspects highlighted during the interviews.

2.7 The PMU spent a substantial amount of time to search, obtain, and translate into English relevant data sets from various provincial and local government units, which provided a basis for the mission team to build a general understanding of the villages. The data came from a few different sources. First, the Community Development Department (CDD) of MHS conducts regular surveys in the Thai population including those with pink cards. Second, the MHS Department of Agriculture and Cooperatives has collected information for the purpose of informing their work in agriculture. This information has been collected among households engaging in agriculture, regardless of citizenship status. Third, population data was collected by the Provincial Statistics Office during 2009. Fourth, the MHS Public Health Office provided the UN Joint Programme with data on the health situation in the villages. In addition, the TAOs provided ranking of leadership by village, a list of existing and planned development projects, and detailed information on registration of villagers including ethnic minorities.

2.8 Data analysis followed descriptive statistics with the summary data of findings given in Appendix 6 for Tham Lod and Appendix 7 for Mok Chum Pae. The tables include comparison of the villages surveyed in the two tambons against selected indicators as per the 7 criteria outlined in the mission's TORs.

2.9 Key limitations of the study include time limitations spent in each village to enable fuller understanding of the social, cultural and other factors; language limitations as the surveys

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were conducted mainly in English and translated; and accuracy and reliability of the data compiled from several sources.

3.0 Findings and discussion

General findings based on the assessment of village data for each tambon is presented hereafter.

3.1 Tham Lod Villages

3.1.i Demographics/background

3.1.i.a Three different population statistics have been identified in different provincial departments. These sources of data give different population estimates for the villages included in the RVAs. It is not entirely clear what the correct population size is, hence, the lowest and the highest numbers have been provided in this report. The population in Tambon Tham Lod is smaller than in Mok Chum Pae, with the former having a total population in the range of 2,113 to 4,328 inhabitants, and the latter in the range of 4,486 to 6,423 inhabitants. **Tham Lod** village seems to have the largest population in Tambon Tham Lod (468-1,317). Based on the higher range of the village population statistics, the second largest villages is **Wana Luang** (397-806) followed by **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** (365-720) and **Muang Pam** (417-569). The smallest population is in **Huay Hang/Huan Lang** (100-482), **Pa Morn** (259-325), followed by **Air La** (87-109). Please refer to Appendix 5 for more information on the population size of different villages.

3.1.ii Ageing population

3.1.ii.a During the Rapid Appraisal, the communities were asked about the number of persons in the village who are 60 years and more. The responses received can only be considered estimates, but give an indication of what proportion of the population is ageing. In Tambon Tham Lod, the percentage of ageing relative to the overall population ranged from 3 % (**Wana Luang**) to 6 % (**Air La**). In **Muang Pam**, the villagers did not provide an estimate for the overall size of the aging population, but indicated that 60 people were 60 years and older. Using the population data collected by the CDD, the percentage of older persons in this village is about 14.4 % and therefore seemingly the highest in the tambon.

3.1.iii Incidence of Poverty

3.1.iii.a In terms of the incidence of poverty, all villages in Tham Lod could be considered high regards poverty although variable in different dimensions regards the selected indicators. The poorest villages on the basis of the numbers of persons with less than 23,000 Baht incomes are found in **Wana Luang** (21.2%) followed by **Air La** (19.6%), **Muang Pam** (18.7%) whereas less poor populations are at **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** (6.6%), **Tham Lod** (3.8%) and **Pa Mon** (0.4%). Some of these same villages, notably **San Kum Lue/Air Koh**, **Air La**, **Wana Luang**, and **Muang Pam** also show the lowest average household incomes per person per year and with average incomes per person per year at levels that are even below the 23,000 Baht ceiling except for Muang Pam village. The highest debt levels are also found in the same villages, but notably in **Wana Luang**, **Air La**, **San Kum Lue/Air Koh**, **Muang Pam** and **Tham Lod**. As a proxy for indebtedness, **Wana Luang** has the highest expenditure to income ratio followed by **Muang Pam** while villages **Pa Mon**, **Tham Lod** and **Huang**

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Lang are with the lowest ratios which are an indication of their low financial positions. As well, savings by villagers are also generally low in all villages.

3.1.iv Livelihood conditions

3.1.iv.a All villages in Tham Lod rely on crop farming which provides the main occupation for the villagers with their secondary occupations being a mix of tourism-related work as well as cultural arts (such as weaving and handicraft making) and villagers offering their labor within and outside their villages for farm or non-farm related work. Unemployment levels vary between villages and ranges between 0% and 9 % with the highest unemployment levels found in villages **Wana Luang** (9%), followed by **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** and **Air La** (8% each), and is the lowest in **Tham Lod** (2%) and in **Muang Pam** (1%).

3.1.iv.b The main crops grown includes rice and vegetables (such as cucumbers, peanuts and soy bean) which are mainly used for home consumption. The largest diversity of crops grown was found in **Tham Lod** (with rice, corn, bananas, sesame, pumpkin and maize), **Muang Pam** (with rice, cucumbers, sesame soy beans and maize), and in **Huay Hang/Huan Lang** (with rice, peanuts, soy beans and maize). A few villages also engage in the marketing of selected crops mainly to buyers who visit their villages, such as the case in **Tham Lod** (for sesame), **Wana Luang** (for beans), **Poh Mon** (for rice and maize) and **Air La** (for rice) with various crops also sold within and between villages. Only in **Tham Lod** (for sesame) and **San Kum Lor/Air Koh** (for rice) were villagers seeking markets directly for their crops at markets in MHS city, but such appeared ad hoc and not well organized.

3.1.iv.c All villages also keep some livestock, mainly pigs and combinations that include cattle, water buffalos and chickens for which maize is generally grown for feed, with these livestock being mainly to meet home consumption and cultural requirements. Villages having the greatest diversity of livestock farmed include **Tham Lod**, **Pa Mon** and **Muang Pam** (with pigs, cattle, buffalo, chickens and some fish), followed by **Wana Luang** (with pigs, cattle and chickens), and also **San Kum Lor/Air Koh** (with pigs, cattle and buffalos) Cattle and even buffalos are sold on occasion, such as when household finances are low and to meet school requirements such as the case in **Wang Luang** and **Poh Mon** (for cattle) and in **Muang Pam** (for buffalos) Only in a few villages, such as in **Tham Lod**, **Wana Luang**, and **Muang Pam**, was fish farming (primarily of cat fish) practiced, with one person also farming frogs being mainly for home consumption in Muang Pam . The main limitation faced for fish farming, as for agriculture generally, is lack of sufficient water during the dry season.

3.1.iv.d Land ownership is generally similar with the majority of villagers/farmers not having legal status which would allow them to own land. Based on the RVA responses, the villagers in Tambon Tham Lod had on average 2 to 32 *rais*⁵ per household.

3.1.v Access to markets

3.1.v.a In terms of potential economic opportunities that villagers can become involved in aside from agriculture in terms of crop and livestock production, all villages have potential for various aspects of agro-processing with the highest potentials including market access considered very favorable for **Tham Lod** (such as for bamboo cups, sesame products, banana chips, pumpkin preparations and teak wood products) followed by **Muang Pam** (for sesame

⁵ 1 *rai* is equal to 1,600 square meters (40 m x 40 m)

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oil, corn flour, and organic fertilizers using animal manure) but low potential and market access for the other villages. Tourism/eco-tourism and related economic aspects such the villages having relevant tourist sites with touristic attributes, interest to engage in tourism through cultural or via the production of handicrafts, carvings etc is also feasible and is especially high for villages **Tham Lod** which has a well developed community managed tourism business involving rafting, plus one private home stay and sites that includes the Tham Lod caves and an important archeological site, and **Pa Mon** with 3 home stays, rafting and hiking businesses, and **Muang Pam** followed by **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** and **Wana Luang**. These villages also have people with quite diverse skills mix available among the villagers that could be tapped.

3.1.vi Natural Resource Management

3.1.vi.a Reliance and use of the natural environment including the forest resources close to and/or within each village is very important to all villages as it is the source of their water, sustenance, traditional medicines, housing materials and for extra land when needed for farming. Some are also important touristic sites. However, sustainability of these natural resources is very much threatened by unsustainable management practices that is very evident in all villages, especially regarding slash and burn agriculture that is practiced. In regards to the need to ensure improved management, villages with the highest needs include **Tham Lod**, **Wanna Luang** and **Pa Mon** with more limited need for the rest of the villages.

3.1.vii Electricity

3.1.vii.a Out of the seven villages and sub-villages visited in Tambon Tham Lod, three were using electricity from solar panels (**San Kum Lue/Air Koh, Pa Mon, Air La**), three were on-grid (**Tham Lod, Wana Luang, Muang Pam**), and in one village the power source was not clarified (**Huang Lang**). The solar panels were provided by the government some time back, and the programme had not continued. Hence, new houses have generally not been provided with such equipment. In **Pa Morn**, 50 solar panels were provided about 10 years ago of which 35 were still up and running at the time of the field visit. In **Wana Luang**, one person was reported to use biogas, but this was a private initiative and did not involve others in the community.

3.1.viii Education

3.1.viii.a During the field visits, it became clear that almost all villages have in place at least primary level schools up to Grade 6 or Grade 9 existing or are in close proximity to schools located in nearby villages, except Air La village which does not have access to a school at all.

3.1.viii.b Beyond Grade 9 levels, students either attend schools outside their village or at MHS. Despite this, some percentage of the village populations have never attended school at levels ranging from 0% to 41%. Villages having the most persons in this category include **Air La** (41%), followed by **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** (39%), **Wana Luang** (35%) and **Muang Pam** (25%).

3.1.viii.c All schools are also receiving support from the Tambon Administration and/or the MHS Provincial Government for the provision of teachers and school health programme with some schools also having active agricultural and environmental programmes together with the active support of their school principals and teachers. However, many schools face water

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scarcity especially during the dry season months for various purposes that includes drinking water, water for toilets, and that for their school garden and livestock projects.

3.1.viii.d Most of the primary schools (up to Grade 6) do include some kind of school health and nutrition programme, however, their programmes needs strengthening, especially those in **Tham Lod, Pa Mon and Air La villages**.

3.1.viii.e Although no formal Community Learning Centres (CLCs) exists, most villages have either a community hall or identified location (or a house) that is used for village discussions and, in some cases, shared learning. The latter is available at **Wana Luang, Pa Morn, Tham Lod and Muang Pam** villages. Some villages also have a loud speaker system available that is used mainly for sharing information and for calling villagers together. The latter was found operational in **Tham Lod and Wana Luang**. Evident in all villages is the availability of television and at least one public phone aside from mobile phone communications that could be used where strong signals exist.

3.1.ix Health including water and sanitation

3.1.ix.a All villages suffer from a range of illnesses that affect a small number of villagers but are likely to increase if not addressed including life style diseases such as obesity and diabetes Health services available for villagers are generally via that provided by Village Health Volunteers (VHV) and/or traditional healers. Most of the villages do not have easy access to the public health facilities, especially during the rainy season. The villages that have most difficulties in accessing public health facilities are **Pa Mon, Munag Pam, and Air La**. The majority of the villagers seeks health care services from the available public health services that caters modern medical services while a minority still believe in traditional forms of medicine and seek advice and treatment from local traditional healers.

3.1.ix.b Almost all villages in Tham Lod are facing difficulties in accessing water and sanitation facilities with specific needs for toilets in some, especially in **Wana Luang, Pa Mon, Huang Lang and Air La**.

3.1.x Ethnic groups

3.1.x.a The UN Joint Programme aims to reach a diversity of ethnic groups, and the ethnic composition of villages was therefore assessed. In Tambon Tham Lod, some villages are more or less homogenous while others include more than one ethnic group. Three villages (**San Kum Lue/Air Koh, Pa Mon and Air La**) appear to be homogenous with Moo Ser as the only ethnic group. **Muang Pam** is also homogenous, with White Karen as the only ethnic group. **Wana Luang** holds an almost exclusively Moo Ser population, although migrants from a different ethnic group was mentioned in the village interview. **Huang Hang/Huay Lang** has a majority of Moo Ser, and a minority of Tai-Yai. **Tham Lod** on the other hand has a Tai-Yai majority, but also has a substantial population of Burmese Shan.

3.1.xi Leadership

3.1.xi.a There appear to be interest in all villages to engage with UN and other external projects. However, the leadership capacity that is critical in order to ensure the successful implementation and sustainability of such projects seems to be vary. Based on information provided by the two TAOs, and on the assessment made during the rapid appraisal, leadership

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has been rated as particularly weak in **Air La**, followed by **Pa Morn** and **Huay Hang/Huay Lang**. The strongest leadership capacity was found in **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** and **Muang Pam**, while **Tham Lod** and **Wana Luang** followed close behind. Apart from the village heads, good resource persons were identified in **Tham Lod**, **Wana Luang** and **San Kum Lue/Air Koh**.

3.1.xii Extent of on-going external assistance

3.1.xii.a There was limited opportunity to gauge adequately this indicator. Information that was available to the PMU Office will require much time to translate as the information is quite detailed. Impressions, however, indicate that the main source of support available is that provided internally in MHS from the TAOs and that from the MHS Provincial Government especially relating to health, education, and infra-structure requirements. External assistance seemed high in the past especially for **San Kum Lue/Air Koh** followed by **Wana Luang** and to a limited extent to **Tham Lod**.

3.1.xiii Road access

3.1.xiii a Most villages in Tambon Tham Lod are quite accessible, with good main roads and relatively short travel distances from Mae Hong Son. However, the access road to **Pa Morn** is somewhat difficult due to a steep and patchy road which will, together with that to **Air La**, be difficult to use during the rainy season.

3.1.xiv Security and safety

3.1.xiv.a In general there was no evidence to indicate that security in terms of safety was of concern for any of the villages in Tambon Tham Lod. However, caution might be taken regarding **Air La** where discords among the villagers lead to the death of two village heads.

3.1.xv Potentials for multidisciplinary attention

3.1.xv.a In general, all villages have much potential for multidisciplinary attention under the UN Joint Programme but slightly less so for Pa Morn due mainly to their lack of initiative and partly their “wait and see” attitude which can be partly attributed to weak leadership.

3.2 Mok Chum Pae

3.2.i Demographics/background

3.2.i.a The largest population centers in Tambon Mok Chum Pae are found in **Mok Chum Pae** (719-1,500). Based on the higher range of the population statistics, **Huay Ma Kua Som** (591-1,216) is second largest, followed by **Huay Khan** (716-928). **Mae Sa Nga** (309-721), **Na Pa Pek** (448-1,1717) and **Huay Pong On** (322-398) have somewhat smaller populations, although the smallest villages are **Tob Sok** (230-304) and **Yod** (150-180).

3.2.ii Ageing population

3.2.ii. a The percentage of the population that is 60 years or older seems to be higher in Tambon Mok Chum Pae, based on reports from the villagers. The highest percentage of older persons was reported in **Huay Kan** (21 %), followed by **Yod** (16 %). Slightly lower rates of

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old people are found in **Tob Sok** (12 %), **Mae Sa Nga** (11 %) and **Mok Chum Pae** (10 %). The lowest percentages of ageing persons are reported to be in **Huay Pong On** (7 %) and **Huay Ma Kua Som** (3 %). For Ban **Na Pa Pek** an estimate of the number of ageing persons was not provided since only an informal meeting with the former head was held.

3.2.iii Incidence of poverty

3.2.iii.a The poorest villages in terms of numbers of persons with less than 23,000 Baht incomes include **Tob Sok** (23.0%), **Yod** (22.0%), **Huay Pong On** (21.4%), **Huay Kan** (21.1%) and **Mae Sa Nga** (20.4%) followed by **Huay Ma Ku Som** (19.3%), **Na Pa Pek** (18.3%) and **Mok Chum Pae** (14.9%). However, on the basis of average household incomes per person per year, village **Huay Ma Ku Som** would be the lowest in term of income followed by **Na Pa Pek**, **Mok Chum Pae**, and **Huay Pong On** and **Tob Sok**. In terms of expenditure to income ratios, the highest are found with **Mok Chum Pae**, followed by **Huay Ma Som** and **Na Pa Pek**. These same villages have the highest debt levels including also **Yod** and **Mae Sa Nga**. Only **Yod** appears to have high household savings with much lower savings by households in **Mok Chum Pae** and **Huay Kan** followed by the rest.

3.2.iv Livelihoods conditions

3.2.iv.a All villages rely on crop farming which provides the primary source of employment with secondary employment being a mix of villagers offering their labor and /or undertaking general works. Unemployment levels vary between 4% and 15% with the most unemployed found in **Huay Ma Ku Som** (15%) and **Huay Kan** (14%) followed by **Mae Sa Nga** (10%), **Yod** (9%), **Mok Chum Pae** (7%), **Huay Pong On** (6%), **Tob Sok** (5%) and **Na Pa Pek** (4%).

3.2.iv.b The main crops grown include rice and vegetables which are mainly used to fulfill home consumption requirements. The largest diversity of crops was found in **Mae Sa Nga** (with rice, garlic, soy beans, sesame and maize) and **Mok Chum Pae** (with rice, garlic, sesame, and soy beans), **Yod** (with rice, soy beans, garlic, and sesame), followed by **Huay Ma Ku Som** and **Na Pa Pek** (with rice, cabbages and maize). Sales direct to markets or to buyers that come to the farms also exists especially in **Mok Chum Pae** (for garlic, sesame and soy beans), **Mae Sa Nga** (for rice, garlic and soy beans), **Huay Khan** (for rice and soy beans), and **Huay Ma Kue Som** and **Na Pa Pek** (for cabbages) .

3.2.iv.c Livestock is also kept with pigs being the most important followed by cattle, chickens and some ducks all being mainly for home and cultural requirements. The largest diversity of livestock farmed was found in **Huay Ma Ku Som** (with chickens, ducks, cattle and pigs) and in **Tob Sok** (with chickens, cattle, pigs and seasonal fish) with all other villages farming mainly chickens and pigs. Limited sale of livestock does take place, especially when there are surplus supplies. Such selling of livestock takes place from **Huay Kan** (for pigs and cattle) and from **Mae Sa Nga**, **Huay Pong On** and **Yod** (for chickens and pigs). The main feed crop grown is maize. Seasonal fish culture (mainly of tilapia) does take place at **Tob Sok** village but is limited to the wet season as water is problematic including also for other agricultural production.

3.2.iv.d Land ownership, like in the case of Tham Lod villages, is similar with land holdings, according to villager responses, being slightly smaller, between 3 to 5 *rais* per household except for **Huay Pong On** with 15 *rais* per household.

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3.2.v Access to markets

3.2.v.a In terms of potential economic opportunities that villagers can become involved in aside from agriculture in terms of crop and livestock production, all villages have potential for various aspects of agro-processing with the highest potentials including for market access positive for **Mok Chum Pae** (for soy bean oil and garlic pickles), **Mae Sa Nga** (for soy bean paste mixes and garlic pickles), **Na Pa Pek** (for cabbage preserves) and **Huay Ma Ku Som** (for vegetable preserves) followed by **Huay Kan** (for rice and soy bean preserves). Lesser potentials were noted for both **Huay Pong On** (possibly with opportunities for rice and chili preparations) and **Yod** (for soy bean oil, soy milk, and tofu). Tourism/eco-tourism and related economic aspects such as the villages having attractive tourist sites, their interest to engage in tourism through cultural or via the production of handicrafts, wood carvings, and the tailoring of traditional clothing etc is also feasible and is especially high for **Huay Pong On** but to some extent also for all the other villages too. These villages also have people with quite diverse skills mix available that could be tapped such as found in **Mok Chum Pae** (for weaving bamboo into various products, and for candle and tool making), and in **Mae Sa Nga** (for weaving bamboo into various products, leaf thatch weaving, tool making and sewing) followed by **Huay Kan** (for tailoring and weaving) and **Huay Pong On** (for weaving).

3.2.vi Natural Resource Management

3.2.vi.a. All villages place high importance as well as reliance on the natural environment including their forests and forest resources. As with Tham Lod, the villagers rely on the forests for their water, food, fuel, traditional medicines and even for extra farm land. Overall management however is lacking especially given the fact that much slash and burn agriculture is practiced. A positive development is the practice in several villages, namely **Tob Sok**, **Huay Kan** and **Na Pa Pek** where village regulations or guidelines exists that relate to land allocations for agriculture versus that for conservation, water catchment and for other purposes and where even community forests have been established.

3.2.vii Electricity

3.2.vii.a All villages in Tambon Mok Chum Pae have on-grid electricity. While travelling through the tambon, quite a number of dams for hydro-electricity were observed. The village Huay Kan is located right next to one of the hydro power stations.

3.2.viii Education

3.2.viii.a All villages have in place at least primary level schools up to Grade 6 or Grade 9 existing or are in close proximity to schools located in nearby villages. Beyond Grade 9 levels, students either attend schools outside their village or at MHS. However, a percentage of the population in Tambon Mok Chum Pae has never attended school, in the range between 3.8% and 15.2%. Villages having the most persons in this category include **Huay Ma Ku Som** (15.2%), **Huay Kan** (13.6%), **Mae Sa Nga** (9.7%), **Yod** (9.0%), **Mok Chum Pae** (7.0%) and **Huay Pong On** and **Tob Sok** (5.6% each) with **Na Pa Pek** the lowest (3.8%).

3.2.viii.b All schools are also receiving support from the Tambon Administration and/or the MHS Provincial Government for the provision of teachers and school health programme

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while some schools, like that at Huay Kan, have an active agricultural and environmental programme together with the active support of their school principals and teachers.

3.2.viii.c A few schools face water deficiency problems for drinking, for use in the school toilets and for their school garden and livestock projects, especially during the dry season months.

3.2.viii.d Most of the primary schools (up to Grade 6) are having some kind of school health and nutrition programme, however, these programmes need strengthening, especially those at **Huay Kan** and **Huan Pong On** villages.

3.2.viii.e As with Tambon Tham Lod, none of the villages under Mok Chum Pae had formal CLCs. However, a few villages use their village temples or church buildings or their community halls as a CLC. Such was found operating in **Mok Chum Pae**, **Huay Kan**, **Tob Sok**, and **Huay Ma Ku Som**, being used for village meetings, sharing information and cultural or religious events.

3.2.ix Health including water and sanitation

3.2.ix.a All villages have people that suffer from a range of common illnesses such as coughs, colds and fevers as well as life style diseases (such as obesity and diabetes) that seem to become prevalent. The public health services available for villagers are generally via that provided by the VHVs. Most of the villages have easy access to the public health facilities except **Huay Kan**, **Huay Ma Ku Som** and **Huay Pong On** which are the hardest to reach during the rainy season. The majority of villagers seek health care services from the public health services that caters modern medicine while a small proportion still believe in traditional forms of medicine and seek advice and treatment from traditional healers.

3.2.ix.b Almost all villages in Mok Chum Pae are facing difficulties in accessing water and sanitation facilities and would thus require assistance but especially so for **Huang Pong On**, **Tob Sok** and **Yod**.

3.2.x Ethnic minorities

3.2.x.a Villages in Tambon Mok Chum Pae seem to have a more complex ethnic composition than those in Tambon Tham Lod. Six villages have a Tai Yai majority. **Mok Chum Pae**, **Mae Sa Nga** and **Yod** are homogenously Tai Yai, while **Huay Kan** and **Na Pa Pek** are majority Tai Yai, but have Pa-o and Hmong minorities respectively. The most complex ethnic composition is likely to be in **Huay Ma Kue Som**, which also has a Tai Yai majority, but includes Hmong, Pa-o, Karenni and other minorities. **Huay Pong On** has a population of Red Karenni, while **Tob Sok** has a majority population of Red Karenni, and a minority of Tai Yai.

3.2.xi Leadership

3.2.xi.a In terms of leadership capacity, clear differences emerged between the villages. The weakest village leadership was found in **Huay Pong On** and **Yod**, while it seemed to be slightly stronger in **Huay Ma Kue Som**. Good leadership was found in **Mae Sa Nga** and in **Na Pa Pek**, good to very good in **Huay Kan**, while **Mok Chum Pae** has very good leadership.

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3.2.xii Extent of on-going external assistance

3.2.xii.a Apart from **Na Pa Pek**, where there appears to be on-going support from the Royal Projects in Thailand and possibly also from other sources, all other villages have had limited external assistance with Yod likely to have not received any such assistance at all.

3.2.xiii Road access

3.2. xiii.a Most villages in Tambon Mok Chum Pae are accessible, with good main roads and generally short travel distances from MHS. The only exception is **Huay Pong On** where sections of the road to the village are likely to require four wheel drive transport during the rainy season.

3.2.xiv Security and safety

3.2.xiv.a In general there was no evidence to indicate that security risks exist for any of the villages in Tambon Mok Chum Pae.

3.2.xv Potentials for multidisciplinary attention

3.2.xv.a Aside from **Huay Ma Ku Som** where there was not very transparent sharing of information, all other villages in Mok Chum Pae have good potentials for multidisciplinary attention under the UN Joint Programme.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 All villages could be included in the project but with some more deserving than others. Those considered most deserving and justifications for their selection include the following:

4.1.i Tham Lod villages

- i) San Kum Lue/Air Koh** – with a medium population size of 365 to 720 but with a moderate poverty level and with fairly high unemployment levels; with high potentials for agro-processing as well as for tourism/eco-tourism; it will enable involvement with Moor Ser; health services are needed as is access to water and sanitation; it has strong leadership; but has had much external support in the past
- ii) Muang Pam** – also with a medium population size of 417 to 569 plus high poverty levels but low unemployment; has high potentials for both agro-processing as well as tourism/eco-tourism; it will enable involvement of White Karen; much is needed regards health matters and also needs water and sanitation access; with strong leadership; but has not had external assistance
- iii) Wana Luang** – also with a medium population size of 397 to 806 but with a high poverty level and fairly high unemployment; has water and sanitation needs including the need to manage their environment better; inclusion will enable representation of Moo Ser; with good leadership and good possibilities for school programs with good school principal support available; but has had some external assistance in the past

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- iv) **Pa Morn** – with a small population size of 259 to 325 but with low financial capacity and needing opportunities including for managing their environment; it will enable representation of Red Moo Ser although challenges faced could include fairly weak leadership and the road situation.

4.1.ii Mok Chum Pae villages

- v) **Mok Chum Pae** - has a high population size of 719 to 1,286; it also has a fairly high incidence of poverty as well as unemployment; also a fairly high number of persons without education but with very good potentials for agro-processing as well as good market access including potentials for eco-tourism; also with a high diversity of skills set available amongst the population and with excellent leadership as well as good access to the area; it is mainly inhabited by Tai Yai who have received limited external assistance in the past;
- vi) **Huay Kan** – has a high population of 716 to 928; but high incidence of poverty as well as unemployment; but good potentials for agro-processing and high diversity of skill set available locally; has a good ethnic mix of Tai-Yai and Pa-o; has good leadership; good possibilities for school programs with good school principal support available; has also received limited external assistance
- vii) **Mae Sae Nga** – has a medium population size of 309 to 721 but high poverty as well as unemployment levels; with a mainly Tai-Yai; has good leadership; has also received limited external assistance
- viii) **Tob Sok** – has a low population of 230 to 304 but high poverty levels including medium levels of unemployment; has water and sanitation needs yet they do have positive concern shown for their environment and has good leadership including communication access; and good ethnic mix which includes Red Karenni and Tai-Yai; has also received limited external assistance

4.1.iii All together, the above eight villages will include a total of between **3,412 and 5,468 persons** with between 1,438 to 2,420 in Tham Lod and 1,974 to 3,048 in Mok Chum Pae.

5. 0 Recommendations

5.1 Based on findings of the RVAs, a total of 8 villages, 4 from Tambon Tham Lod, namely **San Kum Lue/Air Koh, Wana Luang, Muang Pam and Pa Mon** and 4 from Tambon Mok Chum Pae, namely **Mok Chum Pae, Huay Kan, Mae Sae Nga and Tob Sonk** are recommended as priority project implementation sites in the CWAs. Additional villages could be included should time and resources allow.

Appendices

Terms of Reference

Rapid Village Appraisal

Background

In March 2010 the Governor of Mae Hong Son Province recommended to the UN Team for consideration two Common Working Areas, namely *Tambon Mok Chum Pae* and *Tambon Tham Lod*, where the UN Joint Programme should concentrate their efforts to maximize synergy and to increase the impact of the Joint Programme on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries. The proposal was reviewed against agreed criteria and later agreed upon by the UN Team, and subsequently was endorsed by the First Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting held on 22-23 April.

However, the PSC also suggested that the target villages and beneficiaries be further narrowed down within the two Tambons through a rapid appraisal in view of the large number of villages (9 villages in each Tambons) and their populations (3,500 – 7,000 per Tambon) as well as to avoid overlap with ongoing external assistance already provided to some villages in the selected Tambons. Such an appraisal should be based on the analysis of existing data and information available from national, provincial and local governments – and from international organizations and NGOs if applicable – and on the field observations and interviews of provincial, sub-district and village-level key informants and stakeholders.

Based on the result of the rapid village appraisal, once target villages as Common Working Areas (CWAs) are selected and agreed upon, baseline surveys under each Objective can be carried out in the selected target villages by the respective Objective group in line with their specific technical aims and requirements by using such survey methodologies as Participatory Rural Appraisals or any other applicable means.

Scope of the Study

The rapid village appraisal will provide a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the status of villages in the two priority sub-districts in terms of the level of poverty, diversity of ethnic groups residing in the areas, the level of livelihood conditions and access to basic services, status of external assistance provided to them and so forth.

All the villages in the two sub-districts (see Annex) will be assessed and their data and information collected with a special emphasis on the following criteria with an aim to assess the potential effectiveness and impact of the UN Joint Programme Assistance to the villages.

- ✓ Incidence of poverty;
- ✓ Level of livelihood conditions including access to resources and social services and the health and nutrition status of the inhabitants;
- ✓ Diversity of ethnic groups;

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- ✓ Potential needs of UN Joint Programme assistance with diversity of technical areas which will facilitate multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches through UN joint efforts;
- ✓ Leadership, interest and commitment of villagers;
- ✓ Extent of the ongoing and/or planned external assistance on agriculture, agro-processing, eco-tourism, natural resources management, health, education, nutrition or other programme related fields;
- ✓ Security and safety of the area; and
- ✓ Physical access to the area.

Methodology of the Appraisal

1. The preparatory phase of the rapid appraisal will commence immediately after the PSC Meeting and will involve the Objective-level leaders, the Output-level Focal Points, the Provincial Task Force Focal Points, and the Programme Manager.
2. The Programme Manager, in close collaboration and coordination with the staff of the Provincial and Tambon Administration Offices of Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod, will start to collect available information and data at the village level from the national, provincial and local authorities in accordance with the selection criteria.
3. A small mission team will be formed, consisting of the three Objective-level leaders (i.e. FAO and WHO officers), one or two selected Output-level Focal Points, two representatives from the counterpart provincial departments and one representative from each of the two sub-districts (Tambons)
4. Prior to the field mission and visits to villages, the team will undertake a joint desk review in Bangkok and Mae Hong Son, compiling relevant literature and secondary data as well as any additional reports and documentation pertaining to the assessment in collaboration with the Programme Manager. The team will also define the most appropriate method for converging qualitative and quantitative data, and agree on the details of the appraisal methodology and process, taking the selection criteria into account, in order to identify and select target villages.
5. Based on the method, the team will undertake a preliminary desk analysis of the data obtained from the Tambon Administration Offices and other relevant national and provincial governments (and international agencies and NGOs if applicable), and will identify 3 to 4 – or more if feasible – target villages in each sub-district. .
6. Where suitable data for the appraisal against the criteria are not available or obtainable, proxy indicators will be utilized, for example, housing type and quality information to measure the level of poverty.
7. The mission team will undertake a joint field visit to screened 3-4 (or more) target villages and conduct field verification and interviews to village leaders and villagers.
8. Based on the desk review and field visit, the mission will select 2-3 villages (or more if feasible) with a target total population of 2,000 – 3,000 beneficiaries in each sub-district based on the agreed selection criteria and appraisal methodology.

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Timetable

- (17-21 May) a mission team is formed and conducts a desk review and analysis of available documentation and data, and define/agree on a village appraisal methodology.
- (Morning of 24 May) mission members assemble in Mae Hong Son Provincial Administration Office, meet with the Governor of Mae Hong Son Province and the Provincial Task Force Focal Points.
- (Afternoon of 24 of May) joint desk review/analysis continues based on available data, conduct qualitative analysis, interview provincial-level key informants, and identify 3-4 villages (or more) in each sub-district.
- (25 May) visit screened 3 to 4 villages (or more) in Mok Chum Pae for field verification and interviews to village leaders and villagers. .
- (26 May) visit screened 3 to 4 villages (or more) in Tham Lod for field verification and interviews to village leaders and villagers.
- (Morning of 27 May) review meeting among the mission members and finalize the appraisal results.
- (Afternoon of 27 May) debrief the Governor and the Provincial Task Force Focal Points on the outcome of the mission including recommendations on target villages and beneficiaries for the two sub-districts.
- The result of the rapid village appraisal will be presented to and consulted with the members of the Provincial Steering Committee for final agreement (by email through the Programme Manager).

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List of Villages in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod

Mok Chum Pae

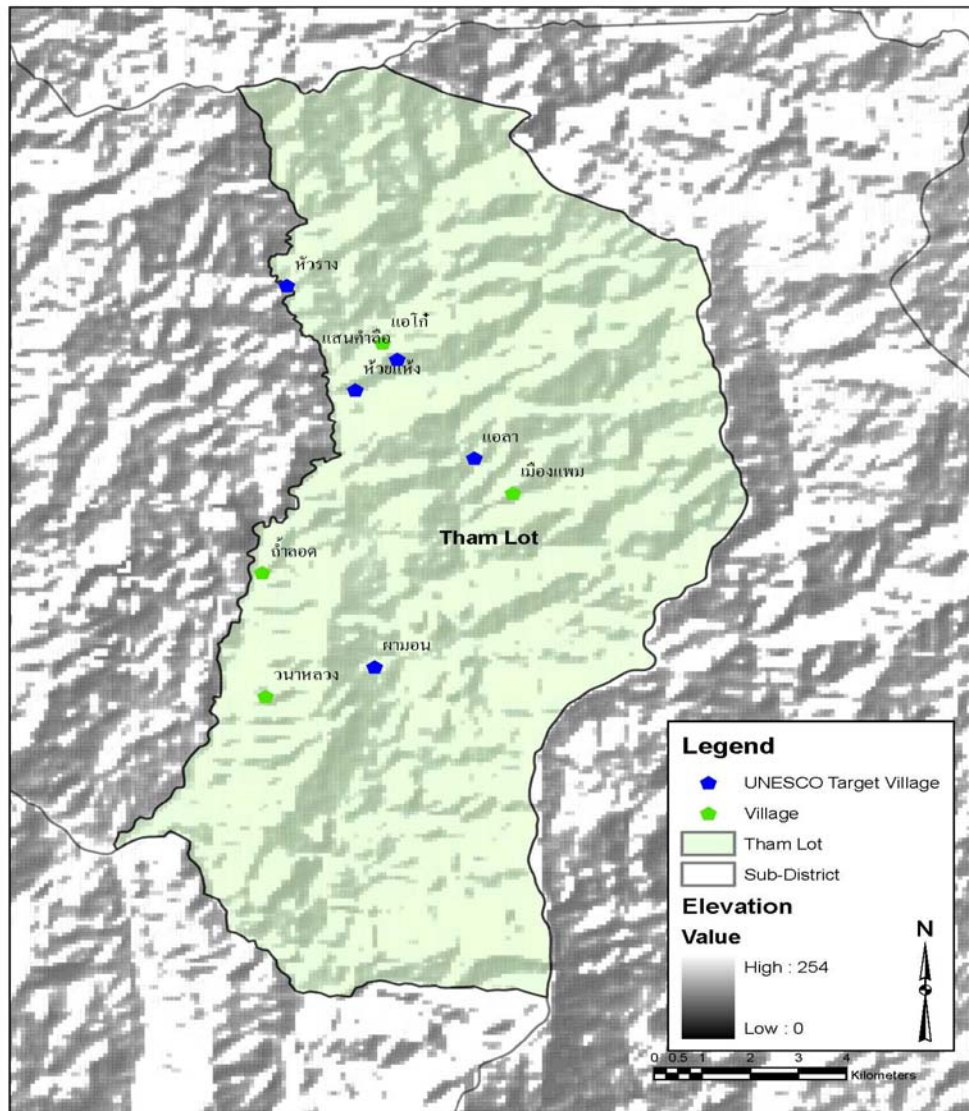
- M.1 Baan Mok Chum Pea
- M.2 Baan Mae Sa Nga
- M.3 Baan Hauy Kan
- M.4 Baan Na Pa Pek
- M.5 Baan Hauy Ma Kuy Som
- M.6 Baan Rak Thai
- M.7 Baan Hauy Pong On
- M.8 Baan Tob Sok
- M.9 Baan Yod

Tham Lod

- M.1 Baan Tham Lod
- M.2 Baan San Kum Lue/Air Koh
- M.3 Baan Wana Luang
- M.4 Baan Pa Mon
- M.5 Baan Muang Pam
- M.6 Baan Huay Heng
Baan Hua Lang (sub-village)
- M.7 Baan Air La

Location Map of Tambon Tham Lod Villages Surveyed

UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland
Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son
Tham Lot Sub-district (Draft)

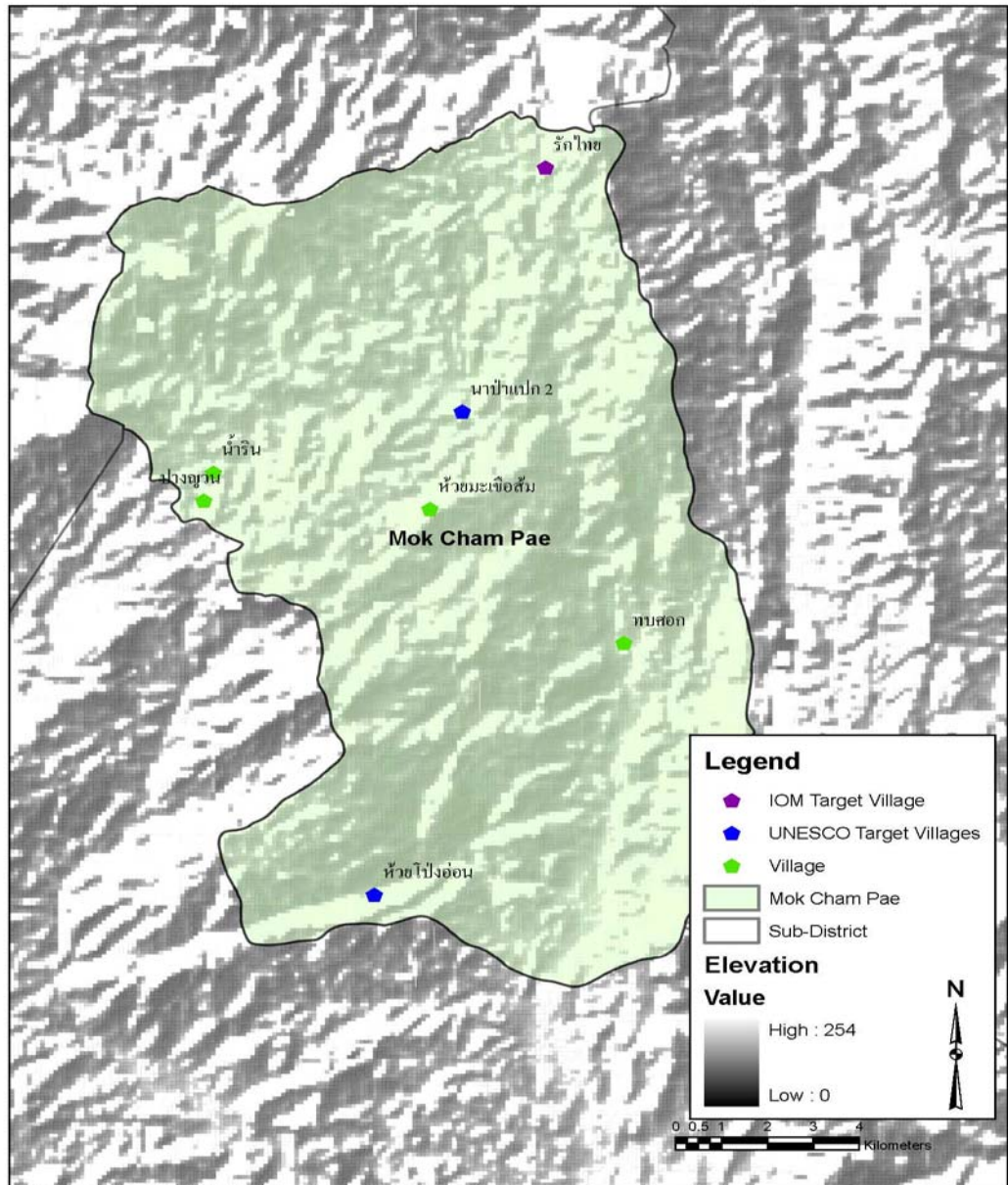


Data Sources: UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, WHO, FAO, Governor of Mae Hong Son Province
 Village Locations: Ministry of Interior
 Checked by Bureau of Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
 Map Production: GIS Unit, Culture Section, UNESCO Bangkok
 Map Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 47N
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Appendix 3

Location Map of Tambon Mok Chum Pae Villages Surveyed

UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son
Mok Cham Pae Sub-district (Draft)



Data Sources: UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM, WHO, FAO, Governor of Mae Hong Son Province
 Village Locations: Ministry of Interior
 Checked by Bureau of Social Development, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
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Survey Groups

Two survey groups - consisting of a mix of representatives from the UN, two MHS departments and two TAOs - carried out the RVAs. Each group included the following members:

Group 1 RVA survey team members

- Malcolm Hazelman (FAO), Mission Team Leader and Group 1 Leader
- Elise Bjastad (UNDP), Group 1 Co-leader
- Siraphob Nusrai (Agriculture and Cooperatives Office), Plan and Policy Analyst
- Parada Saijaitarnthip (Tham Lod TAO), Secretary for Chairman, (Day 1)
- Charoen Sayreecharoen(Tham Lod TAO), (Day 1)
- Anusorn Chaisiri (Mok Chum Pae), Plan and Policy Analyst, (Day 2)
- Patcharapavalan W. Akbar (PMU), Interpreter

Group 2 RVA survey team members

- Arun Mallik (WHO), Group 2 Leader
- Naoki Minamiguchi (PMU), Group 2 Co-leader
- Chotiga Chaichana (Industrial Office), Promotion Officer, (Day 1)
- Passara Palawong (Industrial Office), Plan and Policy Analyst, (Day 2)
- Utit Dantaweerit (Tham Lod TAO), Assistant for Chairman, (Day 1)
- Prapanpong Kiateiwatteera (Tham Lod TAO), (Day 1)
- Supatra Sutin (Mok Chum Pae TAO), Community Development Officer, (Day 2)
- Utit Jitpranorm (Mok Chum Pae TAO), Assistant for Chairman, (Day 2)
- Wilai Prayadsap, Interpreter

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Appendix 5

2009 Population Statistics Available from Different Governmental Units

Tham Lod

Village	Population					Households				
	CDD ⁶	MOAC ⁷	SO ⁸	PA ⁹	RVA ¹⁰	DCC	MOAC	SO	PA	RVA
Tham Lod	468	1,317	859	861	1,034	134	215	310	313	310
San Kum Lue/Air Koh	365	720	468	461	570	79	178	170	169	95
Wana Luang	397	806	745	766	745	95	139	262	268	160
Pa Morn	259	325	287	299	302	60	61	104	110	65
Muan Pam	417	569	560	556	-	99	108	138	140	-
Huang Lang	100	482	411	422	-	30	46	138	139	-
Air La	107	109	98	102	87	25	25	35	34	18
Total	2,113	4,328	3,428	3,467	-	522	722	1,157	1,173	-

Mok Chum Pae

Village	Population					Households				
	CDD	MOAC	SO	PA	RVA	DCC	MOAC	SO	PA	RVA
Mok Chum Pae	719	1,286	1,286	1,203	1,500	238	350	388	485	400
Mae Sa Nga	309	721	721	683	700	90	140	204	281	200
Huay Kan	716	764	764	928	714	174	214	214	287	214
Na Pa Pek	448	567	567	1,171	-	104	200	249	244	-
Huay Ma Kua Som	591	1216	1,216	1,056	800	118	170	220	224	200
Huay Pong On	322	340	340	398	400	82	93	101	115	102
Tob Sok	230	277	277	304	266	56	63	39	88	58
Yod	177	150	150	163	180	55	50	84	64	60
Total	4,486	6,291	6,423	5,906	-	917	1,280	1,698	1,788	-

⁶ MHS Community Development Department 2009 – includes registered population

⁷ MHS Agricultural Department 2009 – includes registered and non-registered persons/households engaged in agriculture

⁸ MHS Statistics Office 2009

⁹ Provincial Administration Department 2009

¹⁰ Rapid Village Appraisal – the numbers provided during field visit in June 2010

Summary Profile of Tambon Tham Lod

	Villages							Data Source
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	
	Tham Lod	San Kum Lue / Air Koh	Wana Luang	Pa Mon	Muang Pam	Huang Lang / Hauy Haeng	Air La	
Demographics								
Population	468-1,317	365-720	397-806	259-325	417-569	100-482	87-109	Various
Households	134-313	79-178	95-268	60-110	99-140	30-139	18-34	Various
Population > 60 years	5.1%	4.4%	3.2%	5.0%	60	N/A	5.7%	RVA
Incidence of poverty								
% persons earning less than 23,000 Baht	3.8	6.6	21.2	0.4	18.7	0.0	19.6	CDD
Avg. Income / person / year	29,460	3,679	20,966	28,008	28,008	35,200	17,552	CDD
Avg. income derived from household account book / person / year	26,978	0	4,142	24,567	9,988	34,000	0	CDD
Avg. expenditure derived from household account book / person / year	5,747	19,196	14,154	6,798	7,798	6,400	9,400	CDD
Expenditure / income ratio	21.30		341.70	27.60	72.80	18.80	-	RVA
Avg. household debt / person / year	1,178	3,581	5,297	0	1,812	0	4,505	CDD
Avg. household savings / person / year	130	0	233	0	1,561	0	0	CDD
Levels of livelihood conditions								
Primary occupations	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	RVA
Secondary occupations	Tourism	N/A	Labourers	Traditional arts	Tourism	N/A	None	RVA
Unemployment rate	1.7%	8.5%	9.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	8.4%	CDD
Agro-processing potential	High potential	High potential	Low potential	Low potential	High potential	N/A	Low Potential	RVA
Access to markets	High access	Low Access	Access	Low access	Low access	Low Access	Low Access	RVA
Eco-tourism	High potential	Potential	Potential	High Potential	High potential	N/A	Low potential	RVA
Skills available	Diverse	Low diversity	Low diversity	Diverse	High diversity	N/A	Low diversity	RVA
Power source (main)	On-gird	Solar	On-grid	Solar	on-grid	N/A	Solar	RVA

Annex VII – Report on the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod

Education (% never attended)	1.9%	39.2%	34.5%	0.0%	25.4%	2.0%	41.1%	CDD
Men (%)	2.4%	41.3%	32.7%	0.0%	20.9%	1.9%	43.7%	CDD
Women (%)	1.4%	35.9%	40.6%	0.0%	30.7%	1.9%	36.1%	CDD
Health	Much needed	Needed	Needed	Much needed	Much needed	Needed	Limited need	CDD/RVA
Type of health services available	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	N/A	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	RVA
Access to formal public health services	Easy	Easy	Easy	Difficult	Not easy	N/A	Difficult	RVA
Water & sanitation	Need	Need	High need	High need	Need	High need	High need	RVA
School health and nutrition programme	High need	Need	Need	High need	Need	N/A	No school	RVA
Diversity of ethnic groups								
Majority	Tai Yai	Moor Ser	Moo Ser	Red Moo Ser	White Karen	Moo Ser	Moo Ser	CDD/RVA
Minorities	Shan (Burmese)		Others			Tai Yai		CDD/RVA
Leadership and interest								
Level of leadership of village head and interest of villagers in UN Joint Programme	Fair-Good	Strong	Fair-Good	Fair	Strong	Fair	Weak	TAO/RVA
Ongoing external assistance								
Existence of ongoing development projects	Limited	Much in past	Some	None	None	None	None	RVA
Accessibility								
Physical access to area	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Not easy	RVA
Potential for multidisciplinary attention								
	Much	Much	Much	Fair	Much	Much	Much	CDD/RVA

Annex VII – Report on the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod

Appendix 7

Summary Profile of Tambon Mok Chum Pae

	Villages								Data Source
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M7	M8	M9	
	Mok Chum Pae	Mae Sa Nga	Huay Kan	Na Pa Pek	Huay Ma Ku Som	Huay Pong On	Tob Sonk	Yod	
Demographics									
Population	719-1500	309-721	714-928	448-1171	591-1216	322-400	230-304	177-180	Various
Households	238-485	90-281	174-287	104-249	118-224	82-115	39-88	50-84	Various
Population > 60 years	10.0%	11.4%	21.0%	N/A	2.5%	7.3%	11.7%	15.6%	RVA
Incidence of poverty									
% persons earning less than 23,000 Baht	14.9	20.4	21.1	18.3	19.3	21.4	23.0	22.0	CDD
Avg. Income / person / year	27629	20,199	17,143	19,989	14,236	14,022	14,022	24,316	CDD
Avg. income derived from household account book / person / year	1201	2,549	2,432	1,111	330	1,540	1,540	19,621	CDD
Avg. expenditure derived from household account book / person / year	20986	9,316	10,295	10,623	4,706	4,515	4,515	13,799	CDD
Expenditure / income ratio	1747.00	365.40	423.40	956.20	1426.20	293.20	293.18	70.30	RVA
Avg. household debt / person / year	2664	2,576	221	772	630	51	51	11,671	CDD
Avg. household savings / person / year	588	0	535	280	109	72	72	2,233	CDD
Levels of livelihood conditions									
Primary occupations	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	Crop farming	RVA
Secondary occupations	General	General	Labourers	Labourers	Labourers	General	Labourers	General	RVA
Unemployment rate	7.0%	9.7%	13.6%	3.8%	15.2%	5.6%	5.6%	9.0%	CDD
Agro-processing potential	High potential	High potential	Potential	High potential	High potential	Potential	Low potential	Potential	RVA
Access to markets	High access	High access	Access	High access	High access	Access	Low access	High access	RVA
Eco-tourism	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	Potential	High potential	Potential	Potential	RVA
Skills available	High diversity	High diversity	Diverse	N/A	Low diversity	Diversity	Low diversity	Low diversity	RVA
Power source (main)	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	On-grid	RVA

Annex VII – Report on the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod

Education (% never attended)	22.3%	10.7%	46.0%	49.3%	51.6%	39.4%	59.6%	37.3%	CDD
Men (%)	21.0%	8.4%	44.6%	46.4%	52.9%	37.1%	55.5%	34.1%	CDD
Women (%)	23.4%	13.3%	47.4%	52.2%	50.3%	42.1%	43.2%	40.4%	CDD
Health	Needed	Needed	Needing		Needing	Needed	Much needed	Needed	CDD / RVA
Type of health services available	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	Modern medicine plus traditional medicine	RVA
Access to formal public health services	Easy	Easy	Not easy	Easy	Not easy	Easy	Not easy	Easy	RVA
Water & sanitation	Limited need	Limited need	Limited need	N/A	Limited need	High Need	Need	Need	RVA
School health and nutrition programme	Limited need	Limited need	Need	Limited need	Limited need	Need	No school	Limited need	RVA
Diversity of ethnic groups									
Majority	Tai Yai	Tai Yai	Tai Yai	Tai Yai	Tai Yai	Red Karenni	Red Karenni	Tai Yai	CDD / RVA
Minorities	Not known; 20-30% do not possess ID		Pa-o, Red Karenni	Hmong	Hmong, Pa-o, Red Karenni, (another)		Tai Yai	4 HHs have no ID	CDD / RVA
Leadership and interest									
Level of leadership of village head and interest of villagers in UN Joint Programme	Very good	Good	Good-VeryGood	Good	Fair	Poor - Fair	Good	Poor-Fair	TAO / RVA
Ongoing external assistance									
On-going external assistance	Limited	Limited	Limited	Substantial	Limited	Limited	Limited	None	RVA
Accessibility									
Existence of ongoing development projects	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	RVA
Potential for multidisciplinary attention									
	Much	Much	Much	Much	Much	Some	Much	Much	CDD/ RVA

A Rapid Village Appraisal to identify additional villages within the Common Working Areas within Objective 3 of the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son

A joint activity by the WHO and PMU in collaboration with the UN agencies and Provincial lead agencies within the Objective 3

Objective 3 lead agency: WHO:

UN agencies within Objective 3: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA and WHO

Provincial Lead agencies within Objective 3: Provincial Administration Office (PAO); Educational Service Office (ESO), Public Health Office (PHO), and Social Development and Human Security Office (SDHSO), and Provincial Administration Office (POA).

Background information:

The MHS Provincial Governor proposed to include two Common Working Areas (CWAs) i.e. sub-districts in which all participating UN Agencies will work together under all Objectives i.e. Objective 1, 2 and 3 for implementation of the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in MHS. Subsequently, two CWAs were approved by the UN agencies lead by the Chair-UN Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Livelihoods at the First Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) meeting held in April 2010 and the CWAs are: (i) Mok Chum Pae sub-district in Mueang District; and (ii) Tham Lod sub-district in Pang Ma Pa District.

In addition, at the same PSC meeting, the MHS Governor and the UN agencies endorsed two additional CWAs in implementing activities within the Objective 3 related activities of the UN Joint Programme in MHS and the CWAs are: (i) Sao Hin sub-district in Mae Sa Rieng District; and (ii) Mae La Noi Sub-district in Mae La Noi District.

In June 2010, a Rapid Village Appraisal (RVA) was conducted jointly by the UN and the MHS Provincial team to identify the villages within the two CWAs (Mok Chum Pae sub-district; and (ii) Tham Lod sub-district) and in July 2010, eight (8) villages within Mok Jam Pae and Tham Lod Sub-district were identified as the priority villages to implement UN Joint Programme in MHS (Table 1). WHO as the Objective 3 lead agency joined the RVA team along with FAO and UNDP.

Table 1: Priority villages for implementation of Objective 1, 2 and 3 within the CWAs under the UN Joint Programme

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Sub-districts</i>	<i>Villages</i>
<i>Pangmapha</i>	<i>Tham Lod</i>	<i>M.2: San Kum Lue/Air Koh,</i>
		<i>M 3: Wana Luang,</i>
		<i>M.4: Pa Mon</i>
		<i>M.5: Muang Pam</i>
		<i>M 1: Mok Chum Pae</i>
		<i>M 2: Mae Sae Nga</i>

Annex VIII – Report of the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted for Objective 3

Munag	Mok Chum Pae	M 3: Huay Kan
		M 8: Tob Sonk

Once the villages within the CWAs were approved in July 2010, the Objective 3 lead agency (WHO), in consultation with the Programme Management Unit (PMU) of the UN Joint Programme in MHS initiated discussions with UN and Provincial lead agencies within the Objective 3 in identifying villages within the Sao Hin sub-district and Mae La Noi Sub-district.

In August 2010, WHO, as the Objective 3 lead agency, conducted a UN Joint mission (lead by WHO) to MHS and held Objective 3 level meeting on 9 August 2010, and Output 3.3., 3.4, and 3.5 level meeting on 11 August 2010. During the meetings the Provincial lead agencies including the Provincial Education Services Office (ESO) region 2 expressed the needs in identifying villages within the additional CWAs within Objective 3.

Therefore, WHO as the lead agency for Objective 3, in collaboration with the PMU, and in consultation with the UN and Provincial Output lead agencies planned a RVA to identify villages within the additional CWAs i.e. (i) Sao Hin sub-district in Mae Sa Rieng District; and (ii) Mae La Noi Sub-district in Mae La Noi District

Methodology:

The same Terms of Reference (TORs) which guided the RVA conducted in June 2010 were referred in which WHO as the Objective 3 lead agency were instrumental in planning, executing the RVA including developing the report. The following steps were followed in conducting the RVA in identifying villages within the additional CWAs within Objective 3.

(I) Mapping Exercise: a mapping exercise among the UN Output lead agencies, conducted during 24 August to 3 September 2010 in order to identify the villages in which the UN agencies are intending to implement their activities within the additional CWAs of Objective 3.

(II) Desk review: a desk review on the available village level information of the additional CWAs i.e. (i) Sao Hin sub-district in Mae Sa Rieng District; and (ii) Mae La Noi Sub-district in Mae La Noi District conducted during 6 to 11 September 2010. The PMU of the UN Joint Programme provided the detailed information on a the entire villages under the (i) Sao Hin sub-district in Mae Sa Rieng District; and (ii) Mae La Noi Sub-district in Mae La Noi District.

(III) Field visit: a field visit to plan a meeting with the Provincial Output lead agencies and a visit to village/s during 20 to 21 September 2010. The RVA team consisted of the representatives from the Provincial lead agencies, PMU, and WHO.

- Consultations with the representatives of the Provincial lead agencies: met with the representatives of the Social Development and Human Security Office (SDHSO), Service Office (ESO) region 2, and Public Health Office (PHO).
- Field visit: visited Mae La Noi village of the Mae La Noi Sub-district in Mae La Noi District.

Annex VIII – Report of the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted for Objective 3

Results:

Initial analysis of the results of the **mapping exercise** noticed that three UN agencies (IOM, UNESCO and UNFPA) within the Objective 3 identified few villages within the Sao Hin Sub-district and Mae La Noi Sub-district to implement their activities and the identification of the villages were done in consultation with their provincial level counterparts/lead agencies. It is also noticed during the mapping exercise that WHO and FAO are willing to join implementing their UN Joint Programme related activities in IOM, UNESCO and UNFPA identified villages. The **desk review** provided useful information in suggesting the names of the villages and a **field visit** to a village provided a glimpse of the villages.

Conclusions:

Therefore, keeping in view of the suggestions made by the Provincial 3.4 Output lead agency (ESO region 2), the initial results of the mapping exercise, the results of the desk review, outcomes of the consultations with the representatives of the Provincial lead agencies, and a field visit to the village, it is concluded that the following seven (7) villages to be identified and recommended to implement the activities within Objective 3 of the UN Joint Programme (Table 2).

Table 2: Recommended villages within the Additional CWAs within Objective 3

Districts	Sub-districts	Villages
<i>Mae Sa Rieng</i>	<i>Sao Hin</i>	<i>M.1: Sao Hin</i>
		<i>M.5: Mae Po Saw</i>
		<i>M.6: Chiang Tong</i>
<i>Mae La Noi</i>	<i>Mae La Noi</i>	<i>M 1: Mae La Noi</i>
		<i>M 9: Tung Sarapee</i>
		<i>M 11: Mae La Mong</i>
		<i>M 14: Huang Rin</i>

Recommendations:

It is recommended that the Objective 3 level activities under the UN Joint Programme in MHS to be implemented in 15 priority villages of the four CWAs (sub-districts) in four districts of the MHS Province.

The RVA report is prepared with inputs from the PMU (Mr Naoki Minamiguchi). For further information, please contact:

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Annex IX – Summary Conclusions of the Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting, Mae Hong Son, Thailand, 3 November 2010

United Nations Joint Programme
Development in



on Integrated Highland Livelihood
Mae Hong Son

Introduction

The Second Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting was attended by 81 participants and representatives from the Government of Mae Hong Son (MHS) Province, executing UN agencies, local government authorities such as the Tambon Administration Offices (TAO) and the City of MHS, Implementing Partners, and the private sector – Annex 3. The meeting was co-chaired by the Governor of MHS Province and the FAO's Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative who acts as the Representative of the UN Lead Organization of the UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in MHS and the Chair of the UN Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods in Thailand. The PSC reviewed the progress achieved from May through October 2010 and recommended a number of actions to overcome constraints in the programme implementation and further advance the UN Joint Programme towards its goals.

Representatives of the Objective-level Lead UN Agencies, namely FAO and WHO, presented the progress made under their respective Objectives, followed by supplementary comments and contributions from their provincial counterpart departments.

Overall Progress and Recommendations

As an immediate follow-up to the First PSC Meeting, a Rapid Village Appraisal (RVA) was carried out jointly by selected provincial counterparts and UN staff members including TAO officials in May and June 2010. All villages in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod Sub-districts, or the Common Working Areas (CWAs), were surveyed. As a result, 8 priority villages were selected where all stakeholders will concentrate their effort to maximize the synergy of the UN Joint Programme and its impacts on the livelihoods of target beneficiaries (Table1). The outcome of the RVA was presented to and endorsed by the MHS Governor and the UN agencies concerned in July – Annex 5.

Based on the result of the RVA, the provincial departments and UN agencies involved in Objectives 1 and 2 conducted a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in the 8 villages in August through October 2010 in order to identify constraints, opportunities, capacity building needs, and potential interventions and to help determine detailed activities to be conducted in the CWAs under Objectives 1 and 2. A final English report of the PRA is expected to be released by the end of November.

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Table 1 – Target Villages Selected in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod

Districts	Sub-districts	Villages
Mueang	Mok Chum Pae	M 1: Mok Chum Pae
		M 2: Mae Sa Nga
		M 3: Huay Kan
		M 8: Tob Sok
Pang Ma Pa	Tham Lod	M.2: San Kum Lue/Air Koh
		M 3: Wana Luang
		M.4: Pa Morn
		M.5: Muang Pam
Total		8 villages

In this regard, the PSC:

- acknowledged that, by and large, good progress was made in the two CWAs in northern MHS. Nevertheless, support for the additional CWAs approved by the PSC in April has been delayed, except that a RVA was carried out under Objective 3 which resulted in the selection of 7 target villages in the Objective 3's additional CWAs in southern MHS. (See the section on Objective 3 below for more details.);
- therefore, urged Objectives 1 and 2 groups to conduct RVAs or similar appraisals in their additional CWAs, or 2 additional tambons for each Objective, to select target villages and eventually to concretize actions to support them. However, in case of resource limitations and/or time constraints in assisting the additional CWAs, the number of target villages could be reduced but such villages should be dispersed across the sub-districts to cover as wide a region for assistance as possible or based on the needs of the stakeholders and target beneficiaries. In either case, the principle that Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod are to be supported by all the stakeholders must remain intact; and
- in addition, emphasised an urgent need to undertake baseline data collection or surveys under all Objectives as well as in-depth needs assessments in the selected target villages. Baseline data will set benchmarks against which achievements of the UN Joint Programme can be gauged, whereas information to be derived from needs assessments will allow for confirming beneficiaries' needs, identifying gaps, and planning and implementing concrete actions to take.

Furthermore, as to overall implementation modalities, the PSC:

- underscored closer collaboration between the MHS authorities and the UN agencies and a need to keep the provincial and local executing partners regularly consulted and involved in the implementation of the programme. "Working together" is essential for demonstrating the concerted efforts of the UN Joint Programme. More frequent and direct dialogues, communications and consultations between the UN agencies concerned and their corresponding

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provincial departments will help ensure the joint ownership of the UN Joint Programme; and

- clarified that the approved annual work plan for 2010-2011 – including the activities defined therein – should not be revised for the time being. Any modifications or changes should be reflected in the annual work plan for 2011-2012 which will be subjective to review and approval at the Third PSC Meeting. In principle, the implementation of all activities must be based on the jointly-agreed work plan.

The PSC also acknowledged that:

- the National Expert had been recruited for the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and two Community Activity Facilitators (CAFs) deployed in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod – one in each CWA – to ensure effective coordination and implementation of field activities and to strengthen collaboration between the UN and provincial and local government authorities and target beneficiaries; and
- good effort was made by the MHS Government for identification priority areas and resource requirements at a series of meetings organised under the leadership of the Governor with provincial technical departments, which provided very useful inputs to the UN agencies in elaborating detailed support plans and activities.

Objective 1

The PSC recognized the good initiative taken under Objective 1 – together with the Objective 2 agencies – for conducting a PRA in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod. Although majority of the work under Objective 1 is at the final stage of planning detailed activities for implementation and of contracting with Implementing Partners, substantive field activities such as agricultural skills training have been also undertaken – e.g. Activity 1.1.3.

The PSC also acknowledged the close collaboration amongst the stakeholders under Output 1.2. and Output 1.3., respectively, good collaboration between the UN and the TAOs, and consistency in priority policy areas and agendas between the government programme and UN Joint Programme's activities, especially the approach to promote eco-tourism.

To accelerate the programme implementation, the PSC recommended that:

- target villages be selected in the additional 2 CWAs approved by the PSC in April 2010 – i) Mae Suad Sub-district in Sob Moei District and ii) Muang Pon Sub-district in Khun Yuam District – using the same methodology adopted by the RVA in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod;
- the outcome of the PRA be released as soon as possible to incorporate its findings – including detailed beneficiaries' needs – in the final plan of activities for the target villages;

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- a baseline survey or baseline data collection be undertaken to set benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation;
- the UN agencies and provincial departments concerned work together more in terms of designing and implementing activities. Some of the provincial regular programme activities would be adjusted in line with the annual work plan approved at the First PSC Meeting, although the provincial programme was designed and approved before the UN Joint Programme was rolled out and, to some extent, was framed by policies from the Central Government. In this regard, it was also pointed out that the provincial regular programme covers much wider technical areas and boarder perspectives and policies than those of the UN Joint Programme that provides assistance to specific topics. All in all, the two should be able to complement each other, and a balanced approach is necessary;
- more in-depth and regular consultation be practiced between provincial departments, local governments, and the UN agencies concerned for better planning, more effective joint implementation of the programme, and strategic budget appropriation and allocation in the future;
- good lessons learned and knowledge accumulated from Royal projects should be applied to other neighboring villages. For this reason, the UN Joint Programme selected villages where Royal projects have not supported but their experiences can be transferred to the selected villages; and
- the existing expertise, quality information and data available within the provincial government and local authorities be explored more and effectively tapped before seeking assistance or inputs from external entities. Identifying such resources will in turn help identify gaps in input requirements as well as areas for assistance.

In addition, the PSC recognized:

- a need for MHS to become self-sufficient in food supply as a lot of food, especially vegetable, are transported from Chiang Mai;
- the limited access to markets and resource constraints at the tambon level as well as a need for more specific ideas to generate incomes and increase production;
- long-term visions such as “MHS as a eco-city”; and
- the importance of obtaining support from Central Government departments – e.g. Department of Agricultural Extension – to strengthen the joint efforts in MHS and foster a clear, common understanding amongst the stakeholders.

Objective 2

Two separate but complementary presentations were made by FAO and UNDP to set forth the progress attained under Objective 2. Following a series of discussions with provincial and local government counterparts and potential Implementing Partners, proposals for assistance are being forged in the form of “Letter of Agreements” for final review and signature by the Implementing Partners.

As with Objective 1, the PSC suggested:

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- conducting a RVA to select target villages in the additional CWAs – Mae Suad Sub-district in Sob Moei District and Mae Yuam Sub-district in Mae Sariang District;
- carrying out a baseline survey – and a more in-depth needs assessment, if required, in addition to the PRA – in selected villages; and
- closer collaboration and coordination between the UN agencies and their provincial counterpart departments and local government authorities.

The PSC also acknowledged that:

- although some Implementing Partners have been identified outside the government system, they will ensure full involvement of the provincial and local government staff during the execution of activities and bring about expertise not readily available in MHS. They will also build the capacity of the provincial and local government staff, aside from target beneficiaries. In other words, a participatory process is a basis for Objective 2, and the external institutions will make maximum use of government (staff) resources to ensure their capacity development;
- the (cultural) diversity of people in MHS can be considered as a resource, a strength, and a source of local knowledge rather than a problem;
- education plays a very important role in sustainable natural resources and environmental management and thus should be incorporated in the work of Objective 2;
- there are some other issues that may be considered during planning and programme execution, for example, the sufficiency economy philosophy and good governance, which are a foundation for sustainable natural resources management, biomass conservation, and carbon credits; and
- lastly, preserving natural resources is critical for the prevention of disasters – such as forest fires and floods – and securing the livelihoods of villagers in mountainous areas like MHS.

Objective 3

A presentation was made by WHO on the progress of Objective 3. The work under Objective 3 has advanced with substantive field-level activities undertaken under each Output such as capacity building workshops, skill development trainings, and the provision of medical equipment and tools to target beneficiaries.

In addition, in consultation with the provincial counterparts concerned, an Objective 3 team conducted a RVA in September 2010 and selected the following 7 target villages located in the additional CWAs – Annex 6.

The selection was based on mapping the villages being assisted by the UN agencies involved in Objective 3, and conducting a data verification mission with support from the government counterparts, especially the Public Health Office and the Education

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Service Region 2 Office located in Mae Sariang. The PSC endorsed the villages accordingly.

Table 2 – Target Villages Selected for Objective 3 in Mae Sariang and Mae La Noi

Districts	Sub-districts	Villages
Mae Sariang	Sao Hin	M1: Sao Hin M5: Po Saw M6: Sla Chiang Tong
Mae La Noi	Mae La Noi	M1: Mae La Noi M9: Tung Sarapee M11: Mae La Mong M14: Huay Rin
Total		7 villages

In conclusion, it was emphasised that the UN agencies, provincial counterpart departments and Implementing Partners concerned with Objective 3 will conduct their activities in the selected 15 villages located in the 4 CWAs, and that each UN agency will continue to implement their activities as per the agreed work plan, keeping informed the Objective 3 Lead Agency – i.e. WHO, the PMU, and the MHS management.

To further advance the programme implementation under Objective 3, the PSC recommended that:

- aside from the 8 villages in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod, as is the case with Objectives 1 and 2, baseline data collection or survey and in-depth needs assessments be undertaken for all the 15 villages as soon as possible;
- although challenging, the UN play an proactive role in integrating data at different levels and from various UN agencies, provincial departments and local governments in collaboration with the Statistics Office. Several government counterparts including the Public Health Office and the TAOs offered to assist the initiative by sharing their data which so far have been underutilised. In this regard, UNDP – Output 3.1. Focal Point – was requested to explore modalities for collaboration amongst data providers and users as well as enhanced data access and utilization and to circulate recommendations on specific actions to take in one month time;
- because primary target beneficiaries of the UN Joint Programme are underserved and vulnerable populations, in particular poor farmers, migrants, and ethnic minorities, the Non-Formal and Informal Education Office be regarded as the MHS Focal Point for Output 3.2., with the Education Service Region 1 and Region 2 Offices as other closely involved government counterpart departments. The Non-Formal and Informal Education Office is expected to play a critical role in bringing education services to the target beneficiaries in remote areas; and

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- in addition, the Border Patrol Police (BPP) be considered as one of provincial counterparts for Outputs 3.2. and 3.4. since some schools in remote villages such as San Kum Lue/Air Koh in Tham Lod are operated by the BPP.

The PSC also acknowledged that:

- each UN agency involved in Objective 3 will contribute the relevant data it has collected and maintained to Output 3.1;
- the MHS Community College offered to assist with education-related activities, and the provincial departments and UN agencies concerned will investigate the possibility to involve the College in the UN Joint Programme as appropriate; and
- extending the network of collaborators and partners should be always encouraged; new partners can be identified and join the initiative of the UN Joint Programme if considered as critical stakeholders or they can add new values to the initiative.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Defining baselines and targets are fundamental for regularly monitoring and evaluating programme performance and will provide essential information for the planned in-house mid-term review and final evaluation. Yet, both the logframe and the annual work plan do not provide the required baseline and target information, comparison of which will help gauge the level of achievement of the programme.

A monitoring and evaluation format or template was proposed accordingly and endorsed by the PSC. It:

- complements the existing work plan and logframe formats;
- is being used by UNCT and UNDAF and conforms to the UN standard;
- is compatible with a progress report format defined by the OCHA so that regularly monitoring progress using this template will in turn assist in writing progress reports for submission to the donor;
- can be completed by adding just two key columns – “baseline” and “target” – to the logframe or the annual work plan; and
- will function as a tool for and contribute to conducting the baseline data collection discussed at the PSC Meeting.

In case that a qualitative assessment or intangible measurement is required rather than using concrete benchmark and target figures, the “assumption/risk” column will be used to describe such intangible outcomes and effects of the programme as well as impacts that can be achieved after long-term commitments.

It was decided that this monitoring and evaluation template be completed when preparing the annual work plan for 2011-2012, which will be submitted for review and approval at the Third PSC Meeting. Forging the next annual work plan will start as early as January 2011.

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Common Operational Guidelines

The Common Operational Guidelines approved by the PSC in April 2010 are subject to review every six months. In this regards, a need was raised by the UN Team to elaborate “Section 5. Letters of Agreement and Contractual/Service Agreements” of the Guidelines by reflecting a case where more than one UN agency jointly produce a contractual agreement.

Specific guidance to produce a joint contractual agreement will be provided by the Chairman to the UN agencies concerned – e.g. FAO, UNDP, and UNESCO to initiate a contract in support of Output 1.3. Eco-tourism development – and the procedure will be incorporated in the Guidelines as appropriate.

Finally it was underlined that exchanging a Letter of Agreement with institutions outside the government system, or Implementing Partners, requires full consultation and agreement from provincial government counterparts and their involvement in the identification of recipient organizations as well as the monitoring and evaluation of activities and deliverables.

Other Matters

The PSC suggested:

- Provincial Task Force (PTF) meetings be convened every two months to review progress at the provincial level where the Programme Manager and relevant provincial counterpart departments together report on the latest situation of the programme; and
- prior to a PTF meeting, the PMU produce a progress report for submission to and review by the Governor and all other PTF members – i.e. submission of bimonthly progress report.

Furthermore, the PSC clarified that:

- responding to an inquiry of the MHS Government about the possibility to finance additional areas under the UN Joint Programme, satellite or parallel projects that complement the effort of the UN Joint Programme should be always welcome and considered by respective UN agencies; and
- the donor would replenish funds as per the Agreements signed by the UN agencies and the OCHA/HSU. The agencies can request the second installment by following the established procedure if the depletion of the resources is critical due to, for example, unfavorable US Dollar-Baht exchange rates.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the Co-Chairs summarised the following key points of the discussions made by the PSC:

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- in principle, progress in the programme implementation is on good track in the two CWAs. However, progress in other priority areas is very slow, which should be accelerated through conducting appropriate PRAs and/or based on needs assessments;
- in carrying out PRAs and baseline surveys, it is essential to ensure full involvement of target beneficiaries to identify their needs;
- joint ownership of the programme and close consultation between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts in the programme execution are utmost important;
- similarly, we should fully share the ownership and responsibilities between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts for the implementation of the agreed Annual Work Plan and activities which should be used as a common platform for the project implementation. Flexibility must exist in the approved Annual Work Plan. However, changes in the Work Plan, if necessary, should be approved at the next PSC meeting;
- a monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be introduced to the preparation of the next Work Plan;
- full agreement between the UN agencies and the MHS counterparts is essential for making contractual services, including the identification of contractors, preparation of TORs and contractual documents, and joint monitoring and close follow up to the implementation of the contracts; and
- periodic progress reporting will be made by the PMU to the Provincial Task Force which should be called on to meet every two months.

The Second PSC Meeting was adjourned with appreciation for the valuable contributions made and supports provided by all the participants at various levels and their re-commitment to further advancing the UN Joint Programme by the next PSC meeting.

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Appendix 1 – Agenda of the Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting

08:00	REGISTRATION
08.30	<p>OPENING ADDRESS Gumtorn Thavornstitt, Governor of Mae Hong Son (MHS) Province / Co-Chair of the Provincial Steering Committee (PSC)</p> <p>Hiroyuki Konuma, Co-Chair of the PSC / Chair of the UN Sub-Thematic Working Group on Livelihoods / Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative of UN FAO</p> <p>INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS</p>
08:50	GROUP PHOTO SESSION
09:00	<p>PRESENTATION ON OVERALL PROGRESS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME BY THE PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU) Naoki Minamiguchi, PSC Secretary / PMU Programme Manager, and Siwachai Sangchumnong, Chief, Directing Division</p>
10:00	<p>PRESENTATION ON PROGRESS OF OBJECTIVE 1 COMPONENT Rosa Rolle, Senior Agro-Industry and Post-Harvest Officer, FAO, Objective 1 Lead Agency, and representatives of immediate government counterpart units</p>
11.00	<p>PRESENTATION ON PROGRESS OF OBJECTIVE 2 COMPONENT Simmathiri Appanah, National Forestry Programme Advisor Asia-Pacific, FAO, Objective 2 Lead Agency, Piyachatr Pradubraj, Programme Specialist, UNDP, and representatives of immediate government counterpart units</p>
12:00	LUNCH
13:00	<p>PRESENTATION ON PROGRESS OF OBJECTIVE 3 COMPONENT Arun Mallik, Technical Officer, Inter-agency Coordination and Emergency and Humanitarian Action, WHO, Objective 3 Lead Agency, and representatives of immediate government counterpart units</p>
14:00	<p>MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK Naoki Minamiguchi, PSC Secretary / PMU Programme Manager</p>
14:30	<p>OTHER MATTERS - Review of the Common Operational Guidelines, etc.</p>
15:00	<p>CONCLUSION OF THE SECOND PSC MEETING CLOSING REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRS</p>

Appendix 2 – Opening Addresses by the Co-Chairs of the Provincial Steering Committee

OPENING ADDRESS

By

Gumtorn Thavornstit
Governor of Mae Hong Son Province

Delivered at

Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting on the United Nations Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son
Mae Hong Son, Thailand
3 November 2010

Mr Hiroyuki Konuma ADG/RP for Asia and Pacific of FAO
Distinguished Participants of UN agencies
Heads of Government agencies
Ladies and gentlemen

On behalf of the Mae Hong Son Province, I am pleased to welcome to the 2nd Provincial Steering Committee Meeting on the United Nations Joint Programme on Integrated highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son at the Provincial Government Building today.

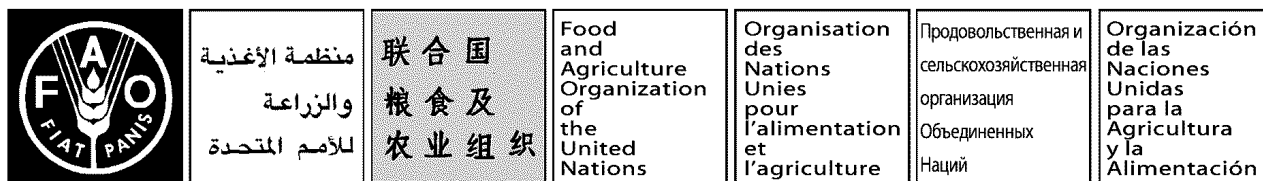
Mae Hong Son is one of the provinces in the Northern region of Thailand. Most of its areas are highland and complex mountain ranges. The population of Mae Hong Son mainly consists of many ethnic minority groups such as Tai Yai, Karen, Hmong, Lahu, Yunnan Chinese and Lawa etc. Only 3-4% of the total areas are arable land with legal land right. The main occupations of the population are related to farming. The major crops are upland rice, maize, soybean and garlic. The average income of Mae Hong Son people is about 20,000 Baht/head/year. Mae Hong Son's development strategies emphasize on improving livelihood of the people by supporting many important projects under H.M. the King's initiatives having various activities at district, tambon and village levels. The vision of Mae Hong Son is "to be the eco-tourism city, uplift the quality of life and develop the Province's economy based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy."

In this respect, we can see that it is prime important and necessary to improve the livelihood and welfare of the people of Mae Hong Son. Therefore, I am grateful for the efforts of the UN agencies which come in the form of beneficial to every facet of development including economic, social and environment. The UN projects are in line with the Province's development strategies.

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At this point, Mae Hong Son Province is very pleased to warmly welcome all representatives of the UN agencies and would like to thank you for your participation in this meeting.

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OPENING ADDRESS

By

Hiroyuki Konuma

Co-Chair of the Provincial Steering Committee and
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific of
FAO

Delivered at the

**Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting on the United Nations Joint
Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son**
Mae Hong Son, Thailand
3 November 2010

Mr Gumtorn Thavornstit, Governor of Mae Hong Son

Mr Tanin Subhasaen, Vice Governor of Mae Hong Son

Provincial Task Force members

Distinguished participants

UN colleagues

Ladies and gentlemen

It is my great pleasure that I could come back again to this beautiful province of Mae Hong Son, especially at this time of the year when the high tourist season has just arrived, to participate in the *Second Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting*. On behalf of the Provincial Steering Committee, and on my own behalf, I welcome you all to Mae Hong Son, the city of three mists, to join this important meeting.

You may recall that, at the First PSC Meeting convened in April 2010, apart from the approval of the Annual Work Plan, a number of decisions and recommendations were made. They include: i) concentrating our joint effort in two Common Working Areas, namely, *Tambon Mok Chum Pae* and *Tambon Tham Lod*, first and foremost, ii) recruiting a national Community Activity Facilitator in each tambon to facilitate field activities and ensure strong collaboration with the sub-district and village authorities and beneficiaries, iii) supporting additional CWAs by each Objective, iv) conducting a rapid village appraisal to select priority villages in the CWAs, v) applying the *Common Operational Guidelines* and the *External Communication Strategy* to the programme implementation, vi) formulating *Integrated*

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Provincial Livelihood Development Strategy to replicate the Mae Hong Son model in other provinces of Thailand or regions, and so forth. I am very pleased to see all PMU staff recruited including Mr Chiumkanokchai, National Expert, and two Field Activity Facilitators.

Today we will have an opportunity to closely look at the progress achieved since the beginning of May along the lines with the Work Plan and with these decisions and recommendations made at the previous PSC meeting. Carefully reviewing and analysing our achievements, the PSC will be able to provide practical feedback and suggestion on the approaches and strategies taken by the UN agencies and the provincial government counterpart units directly involved in the field-level operations. In addition, we will discuss some next steps including setting up a monitoring and evaluation framework that should empower the stakeholders of the Joint programme, in particular programme executors including the Programme Manager in assessing outputs as frequently as possible, detecting bottlenecks in the programme implementation, and identifying remedial actions to resolve the problems and put the programme back on the right track if necessary.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I trust that your efforts made since the Joint Programme became operational early this year have given new strength to this valuable partnership between the UN Team, the Provincial Task Force, the Local Government authorities including the Tambon Administration Offices in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod, and the Implementing Partners.

Working together, in a truly cooperative spirit, I believe we can have the strong capacity to improve the livelihoods of the vulnerable and underserved in Mae Hong Son and to move up the province from the bottom of the Human Achievement Index. We must realise the full potential of human security in Mae Hong Son, and a key element of this process is bringing together our efforts, resources, commitments, and confidence to change the current situation from all the parties engaged in the Joint Programme initiative.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this respect, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Governor of Mae Hong Son, Mr Gumtorn, for convening this important meeting in partnership with the UN agencies and the Programme Management Unit, and to the Provincial Task Force members, the Local Governments staff, and the Implementing Partners for their strong dedication and support to transforming the Work Plan into concrete actions in the field.

I would also like to thank the UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand and the Country Team and participating UN Agencies for their continued support for the successful implementation of the UN Joint Programme.

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Also my special gratitude should be conveyed to the Government of Japan for their generous financial support for the people in Mae Hong Son through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, and to the OCHA/Human Security Unit for allowing us to face up to the daunting change to achieve human security in this province.

I wish to reiterate the importance of true spirit of partnership and team work based on our mutual understanding, consultation and joint decision making, which can only bring this challenging programme as a success, and I trust today's 2nd Steering Committee Meeting will facilitate in strengthening this spirit and achieving our common goals.

I thank you for your kind attention and wish you successful deliberations and accomplishments in your tasks ahead.

Appendix 3 – List of Participants

Objective 1 Group



Objective 2 Group



Objective 3 Group



ลำดับ	หน่วยงาน	ชื่อ	ตำแหน่ง	อีเมล
No.	Agency	Name	Title	E-mail
กระทรวงมหาดไทย / Ministry of Interior				
1	สำนักงานผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด Office of Governor	กำธร ถาวรสถิตย์ Gumtorn Tawornsatit	ผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด Governor	
2		ธงชัย วงษ์เหรียญทอง Thongchai Wongrienthong	อดีตผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด/ ที่ปรึกษาโครงการ UNJP National Advisor	
3	สำนักงานรองผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด Office of Vice Governor	ธานินทร์ สุภาแสน Tanin Subhasaen	รองผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด Vice Governor	
4		ทวีศักดิ์ วัฒนธรรมรักษ์ Taweesak Wattanatummaruk	รองผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัด Vice Governor	
5	สำนักงานจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน Governor's Office	รภัทร เศรษฐวารกุล	หัวหน้ากลุ่มบริหารทรัพยากรมนุษย์ และ รักษาการหัวหน้าสำนักงานจังหวัด	

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		Rapat Sethaworrakul	Senior Human Resource Officer and Acting Director of Governor's Office	
6		ศิวัชย์ แสงจ้านง	หัวหน้ากลุ่มอำนวยการ	
		Siwachai Sangchumnong	Chief of the Directing Division	
7		อริยะ คำนุ่น	นักนโยบายและแผน	
		Ariya Kamnun	Policy and Operational Plans Analysts	
8		อัฐิพล พรสิทธิ์	นักวิเคราะห์นโยบายและแผนชำนาญการ	
		Attatipon Prosit	Plan and Policy Analyst, Professional Level	
9	สำนักงานปลัดจังหวัด	ประเสริฐ โอสถาปนีย์	ปลัดจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	
	Provincial Administration Office	Prasech O-Satapan	Permanent Mae Hong Son Province	
10		วฤทธิ์ชาติ ปานชู	ปลัดอำเภอเมืองแม่ฮ่องสอนช่วยราชการกลุ่มงานป้องกัน	
		Waritchat Panchoo	Assistant District Chief of the Security Unit	
11	สำนักงานส่งเสริมการปกครองส่วนท้องถิ่นจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	พรศักดิ์ เลียงสมบัติ	ท้องถิ่นจังหวัด	
	Department of Local Administration	Pornsak Liangsombut	Chief	
กระทรวงเกษตร และ สหกรณ์ / Ministry of Agriculture				
12	เกษตรและสหกรณ์จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	วาสนา นวลพลับ	นักวิเคราะห์นโยบายและแผน ปฏิบัติการ	
	Provincial Agriculture and Cooperatives Office	Wassana Nuan Plub	Plan and Policy Analyst, Operational Level	
13	สำนักงานเกษตรจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	สุรีย์ มณีธร	นักวิชาการส่งเสริมการเกษตรชำนาญการพิเศษ	
	Provincial Agricultural Extension Office	Suree Maneetorn	Agricultural Extensionist, Professional Level	
14		นุชจรี วานศิริ	นักวิชาการส่งเสริมการเกษตรปฏิบัติการ	
		Nuchjaree Wanasiri	Agricultural Extensionist, Operational Level	
15		นฤดม สุริยตัน	นักวิชาการส่งเสริมการเกษตรปฏิบัติการ	
		Naruedom Suriyatan	Agricultural Extensionist, Operational Level	
16	สำนักงานโครงการชลประทานแม่ฮ่องสอน	จิรพันธุ์ เต็ดขาด	นายช่างชลประทานชำนาญการ	
	Mae Hong Son Irrigation Project	Jeerapun Dedkad	Irrigation Technician	msirri@hotmail.com
17	สถานีพัฒนาที่ดินจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	จันทนา ยะจา	นักวิชาการการเกษตรปฏิบัติการ	
	Land Development Station	Juntana Yaja	Agricultural Extensionist	msn01@Idd.go.th
18	สำนักงานประมงจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	พินิจ บุญลอย	นักจัดการงานทั่วไป ชำนาญการ	
	Provincial Fisheries Office	Pinit Boonloy	General Administrative Officer, Experienced Level	
19	สำนักงานปศุสัตว์จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	วิจักษ์ ดิดชัย	นายสัตวแพทย์ ปฏิบัติการ	jzackjun@hotmail.com
	Provincial Livestock Development Office	Wichak Tidchai	Veterinarian, Operation Level	

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20	โครงการเกษตรพื้นที่สูง จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	ธีรพงษ์ วงศ์สถาน	นักวิชาการส่งเสริมการเกษตรปฏิบัติการ	fanktery@hotmail.com
	Provincial Highland Agricultural Extension Office	Teerapong Wongsatan	Agricultural Extensionist	
21	สถานีประมงน้ำจืดจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	วัฒนา ริวทอง	หัวหน้าสถานีประมงน้ำจืด	
	Mae Hong Son Inland Fisheries Station	Wattana Lewthong	Chief	
22	ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาการเกษตรแม่ฮ่องสอน	นายสุหัต อินตาเสน	ผู้อำนวยการ	pintasensutad@hotmail.com
	Mae Hong Son Agricultural Research and Development Center	Satud Nintasen	Director	
23		ประเสริฐ มาสัมพันธ์	นักวิชาการการเกษตร	
		Prasech Masomsa	Agricultural Research Officer	
กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ / Ministry of Education				
24	สำนักงานเขตพื้นที่การศึกษาประถมศึกษาแม่ฮ่องสอน เขต 1	ปรีชา เชื้อชาติ	รองผู้อำนวยการ	
	Education Service Area Office 1	Preecha Chearchart	Deputy Director	
25		สมจิต สุวรรณบุษย์	ศึกษานิเทศ	
		Somjit Suwannabud	Educational Supervisor	
26		สุรพล เนตรสมบูรณ์	ผ.อ. กลุ่มการส่งเสริมการจัดการการศึกษา	
		Surapon Dejsomboon	Director for Education Management and Promotion Region 1	
27	สำนักงานเขตพื้นที่การศึกษาประถมศึกษาแม่ฮ่องสอน เขต 2	ทวนทอง ศรีสวัสดิ์	รองผู้อำนวยการ	thuansri@hotmail.com
	Education Service Area Office 2	Thuanthong Srisawat	Deputy Director	
28	วิทยาลัยชุมชน	โยธิน บุญเฉลย	รองผู้อำนวยการ	yotin_b@yahoo.com
	Community College	Yotin Booncharuy	Deputy Director	
29	ศูนย์การศึกษานอกระบบและศึกษาตามอัธยาศัย ลำปาง	สุชิน เพชรรักษา	ผู้อำนวยการ	suchin_pp@yahoo.com
	Northern Region Non-formal Education Center of Lampang Province	Suchin Petcharugsa	Director of Lighthouse Project	
กระทรวงพัฒนาสังคม และความมั่นคงของมนุษย์ / Ministry of Social Development and Human Security				
30	พัฒนาชุมชนจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	สมเดช ไพจิตกรอุษร	พัฒนาชุมชนจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	tawasaisom@yahoo.com
	Provincial Community Development Office	Somdech Paijikulchorn	Chief	
31	สำนักงานพัฒนาสังคมและความมั่นคงของมนุษย์	รักษนก เป็งแก้ว	นักสังคมสงเคราะห์ปฏิบัติการ	
	Social Development and Human Security office	Rakchanok Pengkaew	Social Worker, Operational Level	
32	ศูนย์พัฒนาสังคม หน่วยที่ 43 แม่หา	วิจิตร รัตนอรชรธรรม	ผู้ประสานงานพัฒนาสังคมอำเภอเมือง	maehoahill@hotmail.com
	Social Development Centre Unit 43 Mae Hau (Mae Sarian)	Wijit Rattana Arayatam	Coordinator	

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กระทรวงสาธารณสุข / Ministry of Public Health				
33	สำนักงานสาธารณสุข	สุวัฒน์ กิตติดิโรกกุล	แพทย์สาธารณสุขจังหวัด	
	Provincial public health Office	Suwat Kittidirokkul	Provincial Public Health Physician	
34		ปฐม พยงค์	นักวิชาการสาธารณสุข ชำนาญการพิเศษ	patom123@yahoo.com
		Patom Payol	Public health Physician Technical Officer, Senior professional Level	
กระทรวงอุตสาหกรรม / Ministry of Industry				
35	สำนักงานอุตสาหกรรม	โชติกา ไชยชนะ	นักวิชาการอุตสาหกรรมจังหวัด ชำนาญการ	moi_maehongson@industry.go.th
	Provincial Industry Office	Chotika Chaichana	Industrial Technical Officer	
กระทรวงพาณิชย์ / Ministry of Commerce				
36	สภาหอการค้า จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	สุพจน์ กลิ่นประณีต	ประธานหอการค้า	info@phuklon.co.th
	Chamber of Commerce	Supoj Klinpraneet	President of Chamber of Commerce	
37	สำนักงานพาณิชย์	เยาวรส แซ่ไคว้	พาณิชย์จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	
	Office of Commercial Affairs, MHS	Yaowares Seykoh	Chief	
กระทรวงวัฒนธรรม / Ministry of Culture				
38	สำนักงานวัฒนธรรมจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	ธนัย คำกลาง	วัฒนธรรมจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	thaik2008@hotmail.com
	Mae Hong Son Culture	Tanathai Kumglang	Director	
กระทรวงเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศและการสื่อสาร / Ministry of Information and Communication				
39	สำนักงานสถิติจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	อดุลย์ บรรจงจัด	สถิติจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	
	Provincial Statistics office	Adoon Bunjongjud	Provincial Statistics office	
สำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี / The Prime Minister's Office				
40	สำนักงานประชาสัมพันธ์จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	อิสระ อินทร์พรม	นักประชาสัมพันธ์ชำนาญการ	
	Provincial Public Relations office	Itsara Inprom	Public relations Officer, Experienced Level	
กระทรวงกลาโหม / Ministry of Defence				
41	โครงการอันเนื่องมาจากพระราชดำริ	สราวดี คงรอด	หัวหน้าศูนย์โครงการ	rpd212@hotmail.com
	Royal Project	Sarawut Kongrod	Head of Royal Project	
กระทรวงการคลัง / Ministry of Finance				
42	สำนักงานคลังจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	รณรงค์ เสงี่ยม	คลังจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	msn@cgd.go.th
	Mae Hong Son Province Finance Office	Narong Seng Aim	Chief	
43	สำนักงานธนารักษ์พื้นที่แม่ฮ่องสอน	รัตติยากร เทพพิมาน	เจ้าหน้าที่จัดผลประโยชน์ชำนาญการ	ratti_the@yahoo.com
	Regional Treasury Office	Ruttiyagorn Teppiman	Real Property Procurement Officer, Experienced Level	

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กระทรวงแรงงาน / Ministry Of Labour				
44	ศูนย์พัฒนาฝีมือแรงงานจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	ทักษกร เสรีชาติ	นักวิชาการพัฒนาฝีมือแรงงานชำนาญการ	
	Department of Skill Development	Taksaporn Sereechart	Skill Development Technical Officer, Professional Level	
กระทรวงการท่องเที่ยวและกีฬา / Ministry of Tourism and Sports				
45	สำนักงานการท่องเที่ยว และ กีฬา	จุไรรัตน์ แพรพราว	ท่องเที่ยวและกีฬาจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	maehongson@mots.go.th
	Provincial Tourism and Sports Office	Churairat Preawprai	Director	
46	การท่องเที่ยวแห่งประเทศไทย	ศิชน สุขสมบูรณ์	พนักงานการตลาด	sichon1978@hotmail.com
	Tourism Authority of Thailand, Mae Hong Son	Sichon Suksomboon	Marketing	
Local Administrative Organization				
47	เทศบาลเมืองแม่ฮ่องสอน	สุเทพ นุชทรวง	นายกเทศมนตรีเมืองแม่ฮ่องสอน	
	MHS Town Municipality	Sutep Nuchsuang	Major	
48	อำเภอปางมะผ้า	ธีรงค์ ช่วยยก	ปลัดอำเภอเจ้าพนักงานปกครองชำนาญการ	
	Pang Ma Pa District Administration office	Tumrong Chuayyok	Assistant District Chief Officer	
49	องค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลหมอกจำแป่	อนุสรณ์ ชัยศิริ	เจ้าหน้าที่โครงการนโยบายและแผน	
	Mok Chum Pae TAO	Anusorn Chaisiri	Plan and Policy Analyst	
50	องค์การบริหารส่วนตำบลถ้ำลอด	ประพจน์ ปู่แขก	นายก อบต.ถ้ำลอด	
	Tham Lod TAO	Prapan Phukag	Chief Executive of TAO	
51	สถานีพัฒนา และ ส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่าถ้ำน้ำลอด	พัชรภรณ์ อุทยาน	นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ	
	Tham Num Lod Wild Life Conservation Development and Extension Station	Patcharaporn Auttayan	Forestry Technical Officer, Professional Level	
52	สำนักงานบริหารพื้นที่อนุรักษ์ที่ 16 อ.แม่สะเรียง	กมลไชย คชชา	นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ	dws@fca16mr.com
	Administration Conservation Area 16, Mae Sariang District	Kamolchai Kotcha	Director, Wildlife Conservation Division	kachaa23@gmail.com
53		กิจจกร เมฆิน	เจ้าพนักงานป่าไม้ชำนาญการ	
		Gidkajorn Maykin	Forestry Officer, Experienced Level	
54	องค์การบริหารส่วนจังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน	นิวัติ คิวคำ	ปลัดองค์การบริหารส่วนจังหวัด	niwat_mhs@hotmail.com
	Provincial Administrative Organization	Niwat Piwcome	Chief Administrator of the PAO	
UN Agencies				
55	FAO	Hiroyuki Konuma	Assistant Director General/ Regional Representative	Hiroyuki.Konuma@fao.org
56		Man Ho So	Deputy Regional Representative	ManHo.So@fao.org
57		Kenya Konno	Programme Officer	Kenya.Konno@fao.org

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58		Rosa Rolle	Senior Agro-Industry and Post Harvest Officer	Rosa.Rolle@fao.org
59		Malcolm Hazelman	Senior Extension, Education and Communication Officer	Malcolm.Hazelman@fao.org
60		Simmathira Appanah	National Forest Programme Adviser	Simmathiri.Appanah@fao.org
61	UNESCO	Vanessa Achilles	Programme Officer	v.achilles@unesco.org
62		Montira Horayanggura	Programme Specialist	mh.unakul@unesco.com
63	IOM	Sushera Bunluesin	Project Assistant, Migrant Health Program	sbunluesin@iom.int
64		Uraiwan Kanjan	Field Coordinator in MHS	ukanjan@iom.int
65	UNIDO	Gloria Adapon	Industrial Development Officer	g.adapon@unido.or.th
66		Kittipong Pimarran	National Programme Officer	k.pimarran@unido.or.th
67	UNDP	Elise Bjastad	UNV Project Officer	Elise.Bjastad@undp.org
68		Piyachatr Pradubraj	Programme Specialist	Piyachatr.Pradubraj@undp.org
69		Suranee Phusuwan	Project Manager	suranee.phusuwan@undp.org
70	UNFPA	Vienarat Chanonsakul	National Programme Associate	chuangwiwat@unfpa.org
71	WHO	Arun K. Mallik	Technical Officer	Mallik@searo.who.int
72	UNHCR	Naeem J. Duranni	Protection officer	Duranni@unhcr.org
73		Kannavee Suebsang	Assistant Protection Officer	suebsang@unhcr.org
74	Programme Management Unit	Naoki Minamiguchi	Programme Manager	naoki.minamiguchi@fao.org
75		Chan Chiumkanokchai	National Expert	Chan.Chiumkanokchai@fao.org
76		Oraphan Thitikunphattharawong	Community Activity Facilitator for Tham Lod	pencave@yahoo.com
77		Benjamas Moongdee	Community Activity Facilitator for Mok Chum Pae	Bb_first@hotmail.com
Implementing Partners				
78	สถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทย	ธนิตรัตน์ ธนวัฒน์	Coordinator	tanirat@tei.or.th
	Thailand Environment Institute	Tanirat Tanawat	เจ้าหน้าที่ประสานงานโครงการ	
79	โครงการเตรียมความพร้อมเพื่อรองรับสังคมผู้สูงอายุในประเทศไทย	รชต ชานนท์สกุล	Coordinator	cha_rachata@hotmail.com
	HelpAge International	Rachata Chanonsakul	เจ้าหน้าที่ประสานงานโครงการ	

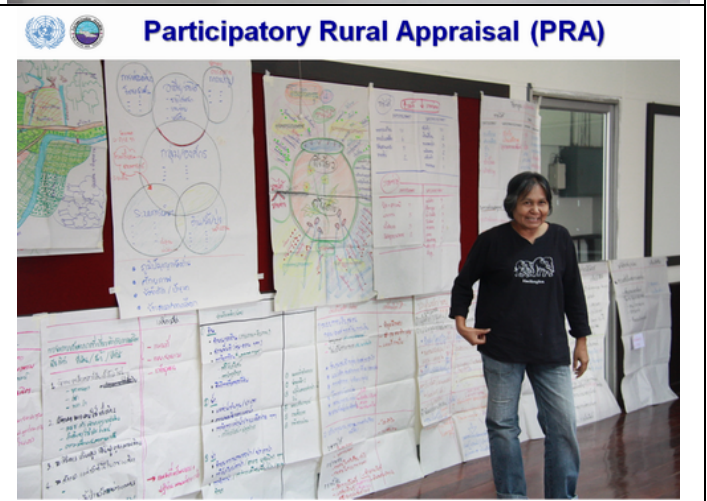
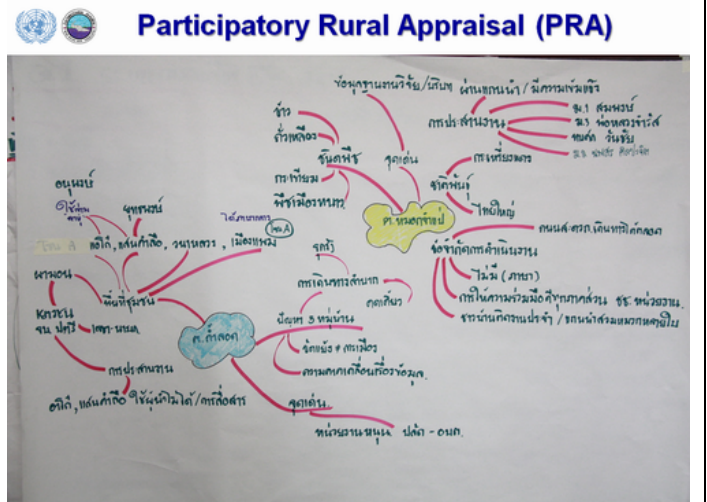
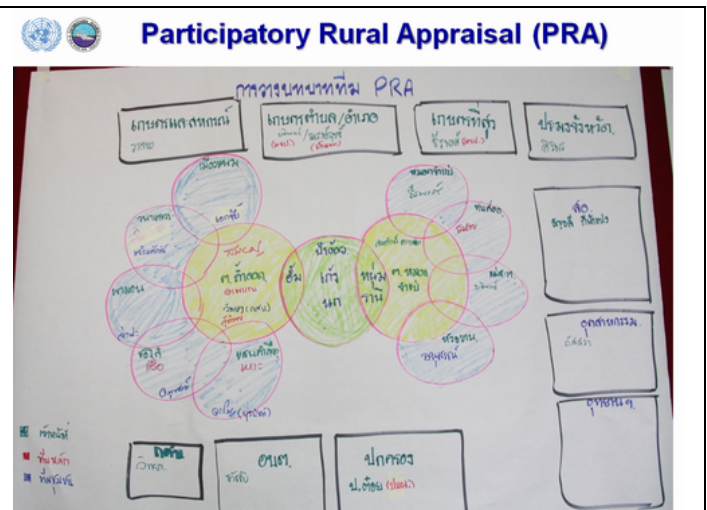
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80	สำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุนการวิจัยแห่งประเทศไทย	ธนันท์ชัย เมืองจิต		m_thananchai@hotmail.com
	Thailand Research Fund	Tanunchai Muangjit		
81	มูลนิธิพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิต	จำเริญ มิ่งขวัญ	เลขานุการทั่วไป	
	Quality of Life Development Foundation	Jumroun Mingkwan	Secretary General	










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Setting a Direction For All






1. Rapid Village Appraisal in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod
2. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for Objectives 1 and 2
 - in-depth needs assessments in the selected villages
 - help determine detailed activities to be conducted



Annex IX – Summary Conclusions of the Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting, Mae Hong Son, Thailand, 3 November 2010

 <h3>Setting A Direction For All</h3>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid Village Appraisal in Mok Chum Pae and Tham Lod 2. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) for Objectives 1 and 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in-depth needs assessments in the selected villages - help determine detailed activities to be conducted 3. Station a Community Activity Facilitator in each tambon 4. Rapid Village Appraisal for Objective 3 in southern MHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 villages in Tambon Sao Hin and Mae La Noi 	 <h3>Next Steps</h3>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in transforming PRA findings into concrete actions/plans • Finalising a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more to be discussed in an afternoon session • 1st Annual Progress Report to OCHA/HSU in NY by end Nov. • First Programme Advisory Board (PAB) Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resident Coordinator (RC) & Ministry of Interior/Permanent Secretary to co-sign an invitation letter - coordination with RC Office and Inter-Agency Support Unit • Development of a web site
 <h3>Linking UN and MHS Partners Together</h3>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority setting under each Output (UN missions) 2. Identification of gov't priority areas and resource requirements at a series of meetings organised by the Governor with provincial technical departments 3. Participation in local governments' meeting organized by the Governor – e.g. district directors 4. Development of working relationship with Implementing Partners – INGOs, Think-Tanks, Research Organizations 	 


Appendix 4b – Presentation on Objective 1







<p>UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son</p> <hr/> <p>Objective 1</p> <p>Project Steering Committee Meeting Mae Hong Son 03 November 2010</p> 	<p>Output 1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted groups with support from local governments and civil society organisations are equipped with skills and capacity for sustainable integrated highland agriculture and engaged in income generating activities. 												
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>To enhance productivity, diversify the economic base and promote small scale business enterprise development, thereby increasing income generation of vulnerable groups in underserved areas through capacity building and targeted skills development</p> 	<p>Activities Implemented/ Accomplishments</p> 												
<p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural communities in remote areas Ethnic minorities Displaced persons Migrants 	<p>1.1.1 - Needs Assessment and Participatory Planning</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Collaborating agency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline survey of the selected Tambons and selection of project villages</td> <td>Completed</td> <td>UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, MOAC, FAO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participatory Rural Appraisals in the selected villages/ Rapid Rural Appraisals within Tambons</td> <td>Completed/ final report being prepared</td> <td>FAO and MOAC Implemented by Thailand Research Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Activity	Status	Collaborating agency	Baseline survey of the selected Tambons and selection of project villages	Completed	UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, MOAC, FAO	Participatory Rural Appraisals in the selected villages/ Rapid Rural Appraisals within Tambons	Completed/ final report being prepared	FAO and MOAC Implemented by Thailand Research Fund			
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Thank You

Appendix 4c – Presentation on Objective 2




 <p style="text-align: center;">Progress of Objective 2: “To Promote Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Conservation”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S. Appanah (FAO) & P. Pradubraj (UNDP)</p>	 <p>2.1.1 Carry out needs assessment and prioritizing of provincial interventions</p> <p>2.1.2 Carry out local participatory surveys and action planning exercises based on outcomes from 2.1.1 exercise</p> <p>2.1.3 Implementation of action plans from 2.1.2 exercise</p>
 <p><u>Mae Hong Son – Joint Programme on Livelihoods Development</u></p> <p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty high – MHS scored lowest in NHD report • different ethnic groups, own languages, customs... • refugee populations <p>Solution – improve quality of life through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving skills → income generation • sustainable management of natural resources • increasing opportunities in accessing social services 	 <p>Initial Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with local/provincial government agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Natural Resources and Environment Office, MHS Province * Forestry Officer, National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Phang Ma District * Officers, Wildlife Conservation Division, Mae Sarieng Branch * Field Visits • These discussions provided considerable feedback, and proposals for testing (e.g. terrace rice farming) • There was some confusion on project implementation – cleared following discussions
 <p>Objective 2: To promote sustainable natural resource management</p> <p>2.1 – Sustainable practices on natural resource management, forest conservation and livelihood activities are assessed, demonstrated and disseminated through community participation with local governments and civil society organizations</p>	 <p>Background assessment (joint work with other Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demography and livelihoods • Villagers' impacts on forests • Villagers' dependence on forests (shifting agriculture, hunting, non-timber forest products, fuelwood etc.) • Tenurial conflicts • Conditions for hydroelectric power generation

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 "United Nations Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son" 3 November 2010, Mae Hong Son, Thailand	 "United Nations Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son" 3 November 2010, Mae Hong Son, Thailand
<p><u>Preliminary discussions with Consultants:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with Chiang Mai University <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Dr. Prasit Wongpakanapont, Forest Ecologist * Dr. Sidthinut Prabudsantisarn, Social Scientist * Dr. Kamolchol Kotcha, Forester * Ms. Nittaya Wongweerapont * Mr. Sorak Dithaprayoon • Details of field work being formulated, to be turned into an LOA with FAO • Recommendation to incorporate officers from local agencies into the field work 	<p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop LOA with CMU • Overlaps with UNDP components • Synergies with other objectives

 <h3>PRESENTATION STRUCTURE</h3> <p>Objective 2 and Output 2.1 UNDP & MHS Renewable Energy TOR TOR Activities Components Expected Activities Target Groups & Next Step</p> <p>The 2nd Steering Committee Meeting, MHS November 3, 2010</p>	 <h3>EXPECTED ACTIVITIES (I)</h3> <p>A document review and desk analysis of relevant renewable energy use, needs and challenges in MHS.</p> <p>A participatory field survey in the initially selected geographical areas with provincial governments, local communities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>A policy dialogue forum on the draft findings of the survey and criteria for site selection, with particular focus on the prioritized sub-districts recommended by the Governor of Mae Hong Son.</p> <p>Assessment of energy use, needs, and identification of sites for potential off-grid, small-scale renewable energy production and application.</p> <p>Capacity building for local communities and local governments on promoting small-scale renewable energy.</p>
 <h3>UNJP OBJECTIVE 2 & OUTPUT 2.1</h3> <p>Objective 2: To promote sustainable natural resource management and conservation</p> <p>Output 2.1: Sustainable practices on natural resource management, forest conservation and livelihood activities are assessed, documented, demonstrated and disseminated through community participation</p>	 <h3>EXPECTED ACTIVITIES (II)</h3> <p>Assistance to the implementation of local environment and natural resource management plans (focusing on renewable energy sector) in selected sites through the provision of technical assistance, training, inputs supply, etc.;</p> <p>Demonstrated activities as showcases to apply and demonstrate good practices in renewable energy promotion in selected locations (two to five underserved communities) and disseminate the good practices in other areas of the province.</p> <p>Support to renewable energy-related projects/activities that might be proposed or identified by the MHS provincial office.</p> <p>Implications or influences to renewable energy policies and planning at various levels - locally, provincially and nationally.</p>

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 <h3>UNDP & MHS RENEWABLE ENERGY TOR</h3> <p>UNDP will facilitate policy dialogues on need assessment and provides capacity strengthening, including technical expertise on rural energy development sub-sector.</p> <p>A TOR entitled "Conducting Renewable Energy Analysis and Implementing Project Activities to Support the United Nations Joint Program on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son". This TOR has three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A desk and field analysis on renewable energy in Mae Hong Son;- A development of a work plan; and- The implementation of the work plan. <p>Implementation period: November 1 to December 30, 2012 including a three-month closed-out period. Two proposals were submitted in late October, and are being reviewed.</p>	 <h3>TARGETS & NEXT STEP</h3> <p>Target Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Vulnerable and marginalized groups and underserved communities in Mae Hong Son,- Local authorities, Provincial Energy Office, Provincial Electricity Authority, provincial educational institutions, provincial Royal Forestry Department and Department of National Parks. <p>Next Step:</p> <p>A meeting with the Province to introduce a successful organization and brief the Province about the planned activities esp. a desk analysis and a field survey in MHS.</p>
 <h3>THANK YOU</h3>	

Appendix 4d – Presentation on Objective 3

<p>"The Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting" 3 November 2010</p> <p>UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son (UNJP/THA/033/UNO)</p> <p>Organized by: Government of Mae Hong Son Province, and the UN Joint Programme on MHS</p> <p>End date: 31 January 2013</p> <p>"Updates on Objective 3 Work Plan"</p>  <p>3 November 2010</p>	<p>Objective 3: Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 2010, WHO as the Objective level lead agency, joined the Rapid Village Appraisal (RVA) team in identifying villages from Common Working Areas (CWAs). In September 2010, WHO as the Objective 3 lead agency, lead the RVA process in identifying villages within the additional CWAs for implementation of the Objective 3 level activities. <p>3 November 2010</p>																																								
<p>Objective 3: WHO is the lead agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 3: To increase opportunities and equality in accessing social services such as health and education for vulnerable groups including migrants and displaced persons. The Objective 3 of the UN Joint Programme has 7 Outputs <p>3 November 2010</p>	<p>Common Working Areas within Objective 3</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Districts</th> <th>Sub-districts</th> <th>Villages</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Pangmapha</td> <td rowspan="4">ThamLod</td> <td>M.2: San KumLue/Air Koh,</td> <td rowspan="4">Eight (8) villages: Identified in June 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.3: Wana Luang,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.4: Pa Mon</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.5: Muang Pam</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Munag</td> <td rowspan="4">Mok ChumPae</td> <td>M.1: Mok ChumPae</td> <td rowspan="4">Identified in June 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.2: Mae Sae Nga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.3: Huay Kan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.8: Tob Sonk</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Mae Sa Rieng</td> <td rowspan="3">Sao Hin</td> <td>M.1: Sao Hin</td> <td rowspan="3">Seven (7) villages: Identified in September 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.5: Mae Po Saw</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.6: Chiang Tong</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">Mae La Noi</td> <td rowspan="4">Mae La Noi</td> <td>M.1: Mae La Noi</td> <td rowspan="4">Total: 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.9: Tung Sarapee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.11: Mae La Mong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M.14: Huang Rin</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3 November 2010</p>	Districts	Sub-districts	Villages		Pangmapha	ThamLod	M.2: San KumLue/Air Koh,	Eight (8) villages: Identified in June 2010	M.3: Wana Luang,	M.4: Pa Mon	M.5: Muang Pam	Munag	Mok ChumPae	M.1: Mok ChumPae	Identified in June 2010	M.2: Mae Sae Nga	M.3: Huay Kan	M.8: Tob Sonk	Mae Sa Rieng	Sao Hin	M.1: Sao Hin	Seven (7) villages: Identified in September 2010	M.5: Mae Po Saw	M.6: Chiang Tong	Mae La Noi	Mae La Noi	M.1: Mae La Noi	Total: 15	M.9: Tung Sarapee	M.11: Mae La Mong	M.14: Huang Rin									
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3.7	UNESCO	PAO - Registration Unit	UNESCO	FACE, LOA, UNESCO																																					

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<p>Output: 3.2: Enrollment, attendance and completion rates through formal and non-formal education for all, especially among girls and women living in remote areas are further improved, and schools and learning centers' capacity enhanced.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Establish a provincial education board (PEB)</u> to oversee the project and a provincial working committee (PWC) to implement the project; hold meetings to develop plans and strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A PEB established to oversee activities - A PWC established to implement the project; hold meetings <u>Set a venue and mechanism to facilitate</u> communication, networking and participation among community, schools, learning centers, and other stakeholders (including local governments, NGOs and private sector): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts processed to set venues and mechanism for the project <u>Develop and revise school curriculum and learning materials</u> and improve learning center activities to suit needs of disadvantaged groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategies approved by the Government of MHS <u>Facilitate enrollment for drop-outs</u> and disadvantaged groups to schools and learning centers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the process of developing strategies <u>Capacity building</u> for administrators and teachers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First training on capacity building for education administrators and teachers will be organized in December 2010. <p style="text-align: right;">3 November 2010 7</p>	<p>Output: 3.5: Improved Environmental (EH) including water and sanitation in underserved communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Provide technical assistance</u> to the relevant counterparts on environmental health and infectious diseases for provincial and district health care providers including community health workers/volunteers (CHWs/CHVs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Planned with the PHO in planning capacity building of the provincial and district health care providers catering services to the vulnerable groups on EH through workshop/s ✓ Planned a capacity building of the CHWs/CHVs from various target groups on basics of EH and infectious diseases through a training workshops on "EH including water, sanitation and hygiene and infectious diseases". <u>Improved essential small-scale water and sanitation infrastructure:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Planned with the PHO and consultations with the community leaders is ongoing to provide essential equipments such as water filters, latrines, community incinerators and sanitation equipments, <p style="text-align: right;">3 November 2010 22 April 2010 10</p>
<p>Output: 3.3: PHC services provided and health related knowledge improved, particularly on RH, CDC, and EH among vulnerable groups in underserved areas in MHS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Awareness raising</u> on PHC services through IEC activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disseminated IEC materials and broadcasted health information through community radio in targeted communities by the Community Health Volunteers (CHVs). - Broadcasted 21 health information sessions on various health topics in Shan and Thai languages via radio station in Muang and Mae Sa Rieng Districts. <u>Establish mechanisms through strengthening the network</u> of health workers and CHVs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial Project Committee established and the project coordination center at provincial and district level were set up. - Planned a meeting/workshop in "strengthening CHV network for better service provision to poor farmers, ethnic minorities, migrants, displaced persons residing in underserved areas in MHS". <u>Capacity building</u> for local government through training of managerial level staffs and CHVs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curriculum for CHWs developed in June 2010, and 13 CHWs were recruited/selected, trained through a training workshop conducted from 15 July to 10 Sep 2010. - Supported health officials to attend the 3rd Nat'l Migrant Health Conference held in Bangkok from 18 to 20 August 2010. - Planned a workshop MHS Health Officials on "Capacity Building on PHC with specific focus on RH, CDC and EH" <u>PHC strengthened</u> on RH, CDC, EH through providing PHC, procuring medical equipments and strengthen the referral system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 13 Health Posts were established/renovated and medical equipments and supplies were procured for new Health Posts. <p style="text-align: right;">3 November 2010 8</p>	<p>Output: 3.6: Improved access of older persons to economic security, health and social services</p> <p>Field-based activities in MHS which have been carried out from Q2/2010 to end Oct 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 Older Person Clubs (OPCs) established in all target communities with participation from all stakeholders i.e. the Local Administrative Offices (LAOs), Community Health Centres, (CHCs) OPs • Development Plans on ageing issues submitted to LAOs; Community Health Security Funds (results: almost all of the project proposals successfully received the grants); • Training of volunteers on older person rights protection carried out (Sept 2010); • Training on basic self-care of OPs carried out (Jul-Aug 2010); • Training on media/IEC material production carried out (Sept 2010); • Training on project proposal writing and access to funding/financial resources for OPAs carried out (Jul & Oct 2010) • Preparations of LAOs on community-based saving in target communities in Sept and the community-based saving activities in target communities will begin in Nov 2010 <p>Up-coming activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result-based management workshop for the tri-party i.e. LAOs, OPCs, CHCs from target communities to develop community plan on older persons (14-16 Nov 2010); • Inauguration of the Association of Older Persons Clubs of Mae Hong Son located at Srisangwan Hospital (17 Nov 2010). <p style="text-align: right;">22 April 2010 11</p>
<p>Output: 3.4: Children's nutritional status is improved through expanded school gardening, lunch programmes and growth monitoring within the context of school health programme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carryout <u>baseline surveys</u> on children's nutrition status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified schools in Region 1 - all schools in the selected villages to be covered - Discussed with local authorities guidelines & scope of baseline survey, & identified nutrition related parameters to be included in the baseline survey <u>Provide technical assistance, training</u> and provision of necessary inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified target groups - teachers, community health workers & parents for nutrition education training - Decided on the number & duration of trainings - 2 trainings in total (one per Region), each for 3 days & 1 additional day for parents - Planned a workshop for MHS Education and Health Officials in Sub-District, District and Provincial (Government and Non-Government) through a "Capacity Building on School Health and Nutrition programming". Implement <u>school lunch programme:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decided on the number of target schools - 2 in each Region are to be covered - Discussed with the local authority current school lunch programme / farming activities in schools <p style="text-align: right;">3 November 2010 9</p>	<p>Output: 3.7: Child birth and citizenship registration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Develop a training curriculum</u> on birth registration procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training manual on birth registration finalized, printed in Thai language, translated into English <u>Capacity-building</u> for government officials and community-leaders on legal status issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First training on birth registration for community leaders planned in Amphur Muang on 29-30 November and 1 December 2010. <p style="text-align: right;">3 November 2010 12</p>

Conclusions

- As far as possible, the Objective 3 level activities to be implemented in 15 priority villages within the CWAs (four Sub-districts) in MHS Province.
- The UN and Provincial Output level agencies to prioritize villages within the CWAs, while planning their future activities.

3 November 2010

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Thank you for your attention





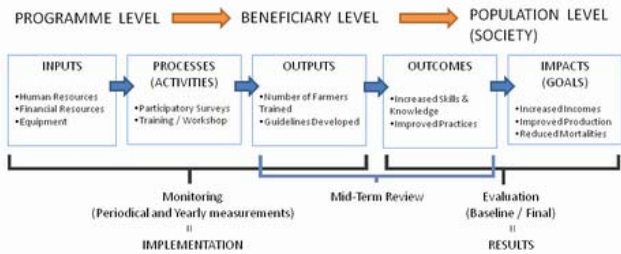


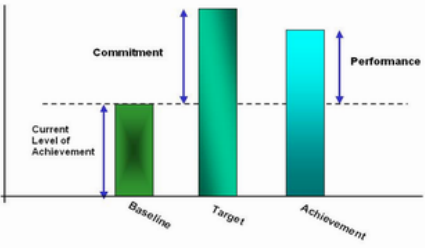


For further information on Objective 3, please contact:

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3 November 2010

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Appendix 4e – Presentation on Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

 <h3>Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</h3> <p>Naoki Minamiguchi Programme Manager Programme Management Unit</p> 	 <p>PROGRAMME LEVEL → BENEFICIARY LEVEL → POPULATION LEVEL (SOCIETY)</p> <p>INPUTS • Human Resources • Financial Resources • Equipment</p> <p>PROCESSES (ACTIVITIES) • Participatory Surveys • Training / Workshop</p> <p>OUTPUTS • Number of Farmers Trained • Guidelines Developed</p> <p>OUTCOMES • Increased Skills & Knowledge • Improved Practices</p> <p>IMPACTS (GOALS) • Increased Incomes • Improved Production • Reduced Mortalities</p> <p>Monitoring (Periodical and Yearly measurements) IMPLEMENTATION</p> <p>Mid-Term Review</p> <p>Evaluation (Baseline / Final) RESULTS</p>												
 <h3>Our Focus</h3> <h4>Traditional Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Did they do it?” – Compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did they mobilize the needed inputs? - Did they undertake and complete the agreed activities? - Did they deliver the intended outputs? • Implementation approach focuses on <u>monitoring</u> and assessing how well a project, program, or policy is being executed 	 <h3>Indicators for Evidence</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All indicators must be accompanied by baselines and targets. • Without baselines and targets, measurement of change over time is not possible. <p>Figure: Baseline, targets and achievement</p> 												
 <h3>Our Focus</h3> <h4>Results and evidence-based M and E Systems</h4> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “So what?” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - So what about the fact that outputs have been generated? - So what that activities have taken place? - What are the results of these trained farmers? • A results-based system provides feedback on the actual outcomes and goals with clear evidence of whether targets have been achieved. 	 <h3>Indicators for Evidence</h3> <h4>Good Governance</h4> <p>Year 1</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Output</th> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A legislative framework and code for local governance is drafted</td> <td>Draft framework document and code</td> <td>0 framework</td> <td>1 framework by mid 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transparent decision making processes for selecting Tambon bodies are developed with public consultation</td> <td>Draft guideline for decision making</td> <td>0 guideline</td> <td>1 framework by mid 2011</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	A legislative framework and code for local governance is drafted	Draft framework document and code	0 framework	1 framework by mid 2011	Transparent decision making processes for selecting Tambon bodies are developed with public consultation	Draft guideline for decision making	0 guideline	1 framework by mid 2011
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Annex IX – Summary Conclusions of the Second Provincial Steering Committee Meeting, Mae Hong Son, Thailand, 3 November 2010







Format for Reporting









Year 1




Objective 1					
Output 1.1					
Output	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Source of verification	Assumption/Risk
1.1.1.a					
1.1.1.b					
Output 1.2					
1.2.1.					
1.2.1.					
Output 1.3					
1.3.1					
1.3.2.					



Appendix 5- Rapid Village Appraisals

Please refer to Annex VII.

Appendix 6- Report of the Rapid Village Appraisal Conducted for Objective 3

Please refer to Annex VIII.

