

Inbound Study Visit Report
Study Visit of the Myanmar Delegation
Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai province
and Reforestation Project in Nan province, Thailand
29 October – 5 November 2017

Executive summary

Between 29 October – 5 November 2017, the Myanmar Delegation, consisting 20 Myanmar participants, 1 representative from the Royal Thai Embassy in Myanmar, and 2 GIZ representatives, visited Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai and Reforestation Project in Nan in order to learn about successful implementation of alternative development (AD) and application in the Naung Tayar AD Project implemented by the Myanmar government in Pinlaung Township, Shan State. The delegation engaged representatives from various ministries under the AD Committee, Shan State government, and Pa-O Self-Administration – all of which are involved in the Naung Tayar AD Project implementation.

The study visit provided opportunities for the participants to learn about AD principles and its holistic and integrated nature, area-based approach, the importance of multi-level stakeholder engagement, community participation, and reliable data from the ground in order to successfully implement AD to transform both the community and the environment. Some of the participants were not familiar with AD and had worked on their mandates in a fragmented manner, so the visit has helped the group to exchange and work together in a more collaborative manner. In the workshop on application of what they have learnt to the Naung Tayar context, the participants emphasized the need for baseline survey to obtain data on geo-social reality which has been a missing element in their implementation in the past year. Capacity building for community development volunteers and engagement of the community were also stressed in their presentations. The group expressed their appreciation for the study visit which they have gained so much from. However, budget constraint was mentioned as the main concern on the project implementation, so a request for financial as well as management support from GIZ and MFLF was expressed many times during the visit. In this regard, MFLF will explore with GIZ on the possibility of a follow up mission to Myanmar in early 2018 and providing support on baseline survey as part of the GPDPD Project. In the meanwhile, U Hkam Awng will also discuss with the Chair of AD Committee on the outcomes of the study visit to explore possible next steps.

Objectives

1. To share Thailand's experience and MFLF's development principles with the Myanmar participants through field exposure and opportunities for them to directly interact with local people on the ground in order to foster their understanding on successful implementation of alternative development (AD), their integrated and interdisciplinary nature, and key success factors and challenges.
2. To adapt knowledge on sustainable alternative livelihood development gained from the study visit to the Myanmar context, particularly for the Naung Tayar project.
3. To strengthen good relationship among the Myanmar participants from various ministries and departments involved in the Naung Tayar project, and foster their collaborations for effective project implementation.

Participants

- Total of 23 participants:
 - 20 participant from Myanmar
 - 1 representative from the Royal Thai Embassy in Yangon
 - 2 GIZ representatives
- The 20 participants from Myanmar are central and local governmental officials as well as Representatives from the Pa-O Self Administration who are involved in the AD project in Naung Tayar town, Pinluang township, Shan State. 12 of them are directly involved with the Project while the other 8 are from the central government supporting the Project.
- Gender composition of Myanmar delegation: 16 male, 4 female
- *Full details in the list of participant in the annex*

Contact person: Mr. Hein Zaw Latt, Assistant Director, Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department, Ministry of Border Affairs, heinzawlatt2016@gmail.com

Please see in the annex for:

- Study visit programme
- List of MFLF team receiving the group
- List of speakers in the discussion sessions in Doi Tung and Nan

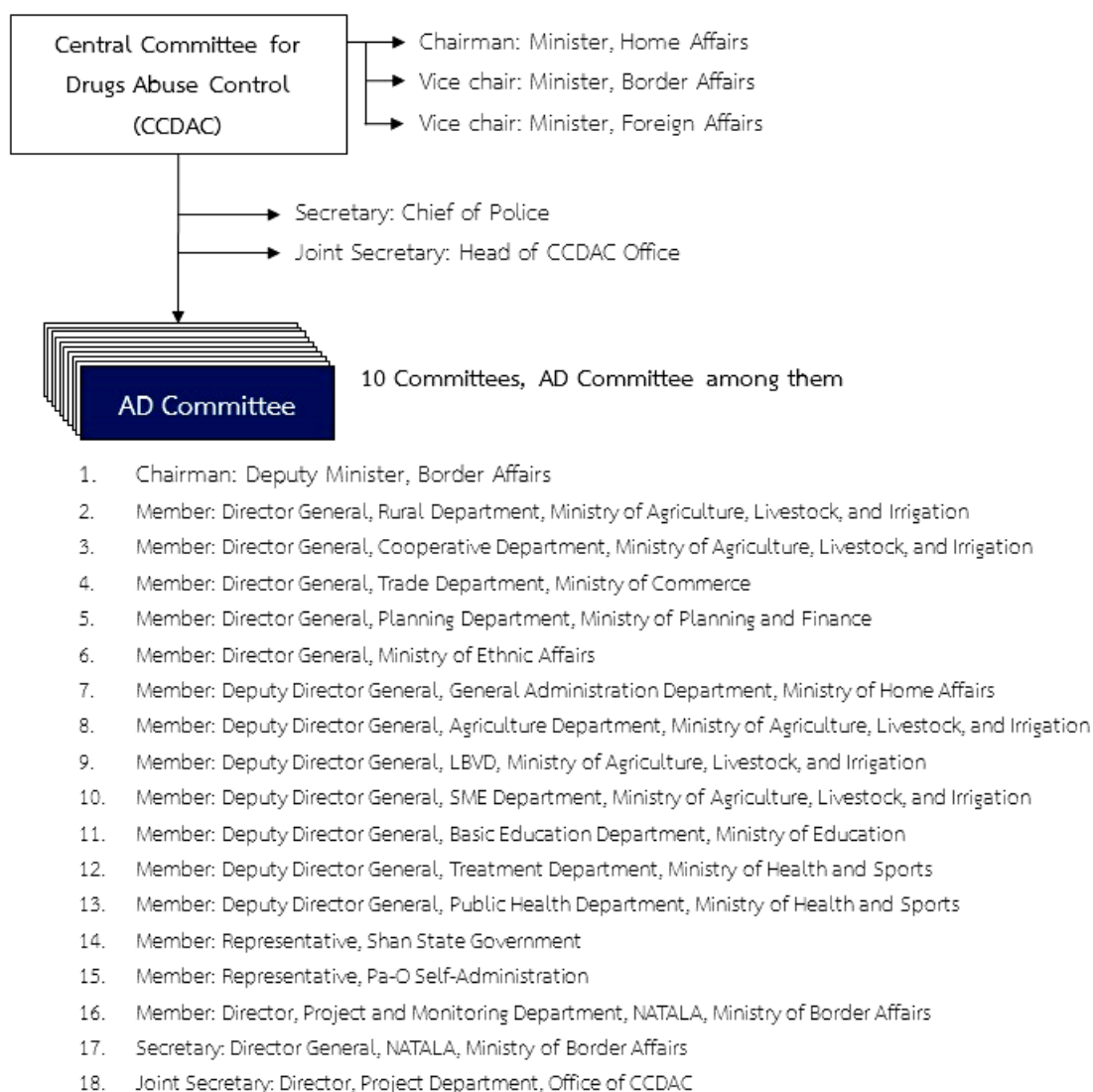
Summary of key insights on the Naung Tayar AD Project

Throughout the study visit, MFLF team had gain understanding on the stakeholders involved in the Naung Tayar AD Project and the Project area which can be summarized as follows:

On AD Committee

- In 2016, the Myanmar government set up AD Committee (previously called Crop Substitution Committee) which is one of the 10 committees under CCDAC, Ministry of Home Affairs. The AD Committee is chaired by Deputy Minister of Border Affairs and consists of 18 members from various ministries, Shan State government, and Pa-O self-administration. Currently, the AD Committee is mainly responsible for the Naung Tayar AD Project which is the reason why Pa-O self-administration (local authority in the project area) is represented in the AD Committee.

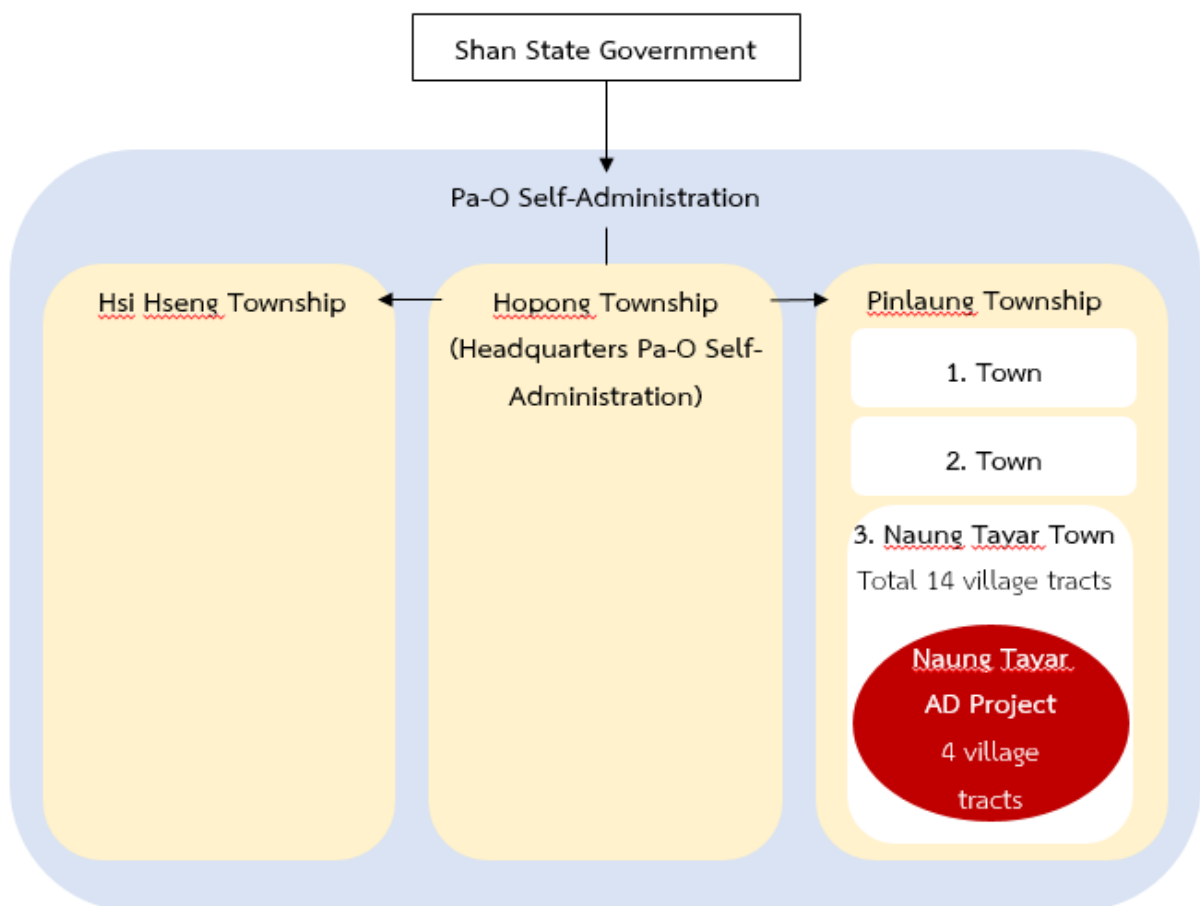
Structure of AD Committee

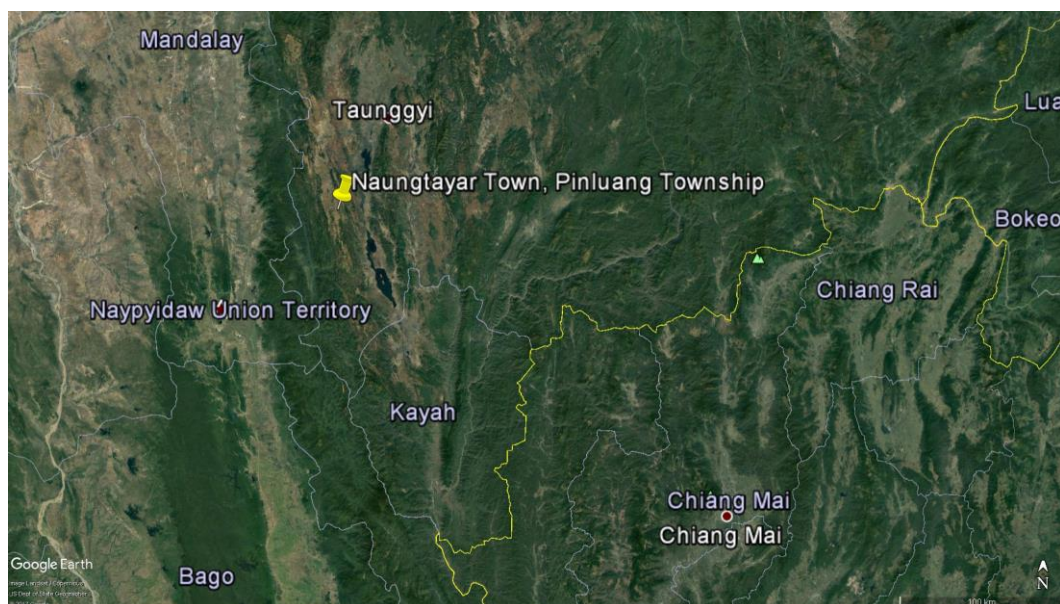


- As for the line of communication, the AD Committee is the main decision making body and communicate its policy down to responsible line ministries (e.g. agricultural activities through agricultural department, healthcare initiatives through public health department, etc.), Shan State and Pa-O self-administration. If there are initiatives from the local level, decisions cannot be made by relevant agencies at the local level but have to be proposed up to the AD Committee. Thus, currently, the operation is rather fragmented and top down.

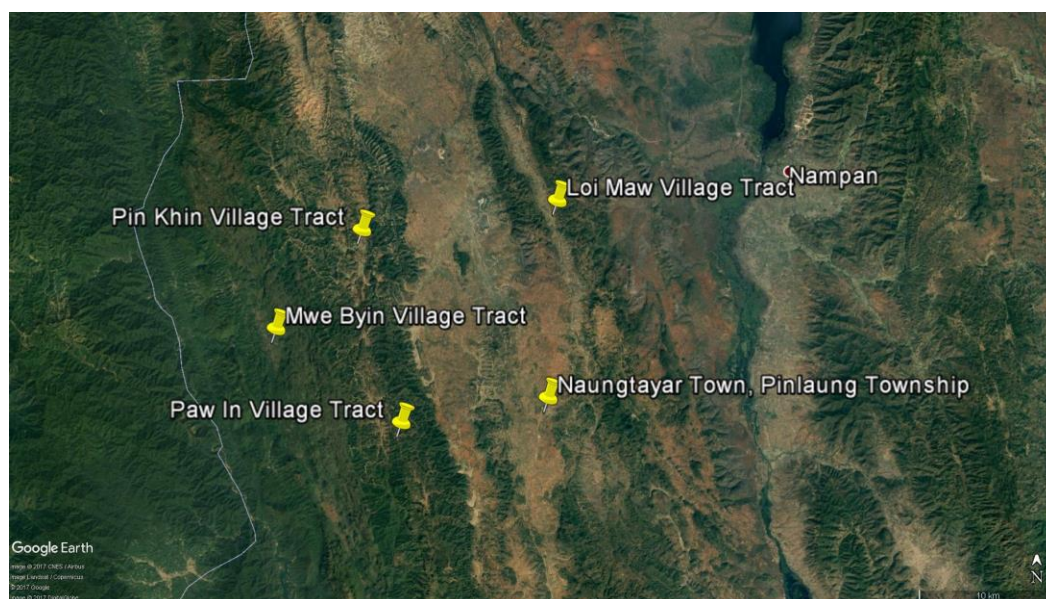
On Naung Tayar AD Project area

- In Shan State, certain areas are under Pa-O self-administration which is part of the Shan State government structure but has a certain level of autonomy. Although they still have their own militia, Pa-O has established ceasefire with the central government since 1991 and work closely with the central government. Specifically, there 3 are townships which are under Pa-O self-administration: Hopong Township, Pinlaung Township, and Hsi Hseng Township. Hopong Township is the headquarters of Pa-O self-administrated region, so the communication from Shan State government would come to Hopong and Hopong then disseminates to the other 2 townships.
- Pinlaung Township consists of 3 Towns (previously called ‘Sub-Township’), one of which is Naung Tayar Town consisting of 14 village tracts in total. Out of the 14 village tracts, the Naung Tayar AD Project covers 4 village tracts.





Map of Naung Tayar Town location



Map of Naung Tayar Town and the 4 village tracts in Naug Tayar AD Project

Village tract	Villages	Household	Population	Villages with opium cultivation	Opium farming household	Opium cultivation area (acre)
Paw Inn	30	1,482	8,340	14	510	640
Mway Byin	15	561	3,047	7	469	516
Pin Khin	27	1,056	5,184	18	545	1,020
Loi Maw	25	1,829	9,614	10	243	369
Total	97	4,928	26,185	49	1,767	2,545

- In terms of ethnic composition, Pa-O is the majority making up about 70% of the total population in Pinlaung, followed by 25% Shan, and 5% others including the Inta, Danu, and Burmese. Pinlaung area is one of 2 most famous regions for tea plantation in Myanmar. Other common crops grown in the area include Alu potato and avocado.
- Main problems in the area include the lack of infrastructure such as road and telecommunication network, leading to the lack of market access. This context has made opium cultivation a very attractive option since buyers come to the villages to buy it. Payment nowadays is half cash, half methamphetamine, so drug addiction is also a problem.
- Main concern of the Pa-O Self-Administration is on budget issue because currently, most of the annual budget from each relevant ministries do not include for the Project and the proposed budget has not been sanctioned yet, leaving very little chance to be granted during the remaining annual budget year ending 31 March 2018. Without the financial resource, another year of the Project will pass without much progress. Therefore, a request for financial as well as management support from GIZ and MFLF was expressed repeatedly during the visit.

Summary of study visit

29 – 31 October 2017 at the Doi Tung Development Project, Chiang Rai province

Since some participants were not familiar with AD concept, the first half of the study visit focused on introducing AD concept and its holistic and integrated nature, area-based approach, the importance of multi-level stakeholder engagement, community participation, and reliable data from the ground in order to successfully implement AD to transform both the community and the environment of Doi Tung. Application of these principles to the Myanmar context was also highlighted and the group was given a chance to directly discuss with MFLF's



Briefing on MFLF's AD principles

Myanmar team. Although many participants were still rather reserved on the first day, the group started to become very interactive and opened to exchanging opinions on the second day. In reflection session, they reflected what they had learnt from the visit to Doi Tung as follows:



*Visit to Navuti Macadamia processing facility (left) and
interactive discussion with beneficiaries of Doi Tung (right)*



Interactive discussion with MFLF Myanmar team (left) and reflection workshop on 30 October (right)

Key learning points from day 1

1. The need to identify the root cause of opium plantation
2. The importance of data from survey
3. The good relationship between MFLF and central government throughout the implementation of the project
4. The well planned sustainable development system of MFLF's projects
5. Different phases of project implementation and goals e.g. short-term, medium, and long-term
6. Marketing for the local people
7. Importance of banding
8. The harmonious co-existence between human and nature
9. The transformation of denuded mountains to tourism attraction scenery
10. Engaging the youth in development activities can also serve as a strategy to reduce the time and risk of drug consumption
11. Long-term sustainable development for the benefits of the next generation

Key success factors reflected from day 2

1. Willingness and determination of the community
2. Good leadership
 - a. Set clear objective and lead with determination

- b. Have a good vision
 - c. Have good management skill and good will
 - d. Able to inspire other people to take their responsibilities
 - e. Lead with diligence and dedicate to his/her work to set examples for others to follow
 - f. Believe in his/her team
 - g. Have an analytical skill
 - h. Have good attitude, knowledgeable, empathetic, and kind
 - i. Understand project objectives and not put himself/herself above others in the team
 - j. Able to manage people, budget, and time effectively
3. Strong determination of project staffs from all levels
4. Cooperation of relevant stakeholders from all levels
 - a. Have consultation with community
 - b. Collect data for project planning
 - c. Clearly explain the project objectives to the community
 - d. Cooperate with different departments and different levels such as central government, local administration, and implementing level.
 - e. Project staff should understand their responsibilities to be able cooperate with other stakeholders effectively
5. Community's confidence in project staffs
6. Inclusive development, equal opportunities for all regardless of their background
7. Continuity
 - a. Transfer knowledge to younger generation
 - b. Manage the transfer of the project to the community
 - c. Continue monitoring and evaluation process with the community after project ends
8. Clear objectives based on the needs of the community



Reflection workshop on 31 October

Apart from the key concepts, the group was also interested in details of the 'how' e.g. how did the Project get local people to participate in the survey; how did the Project verify land

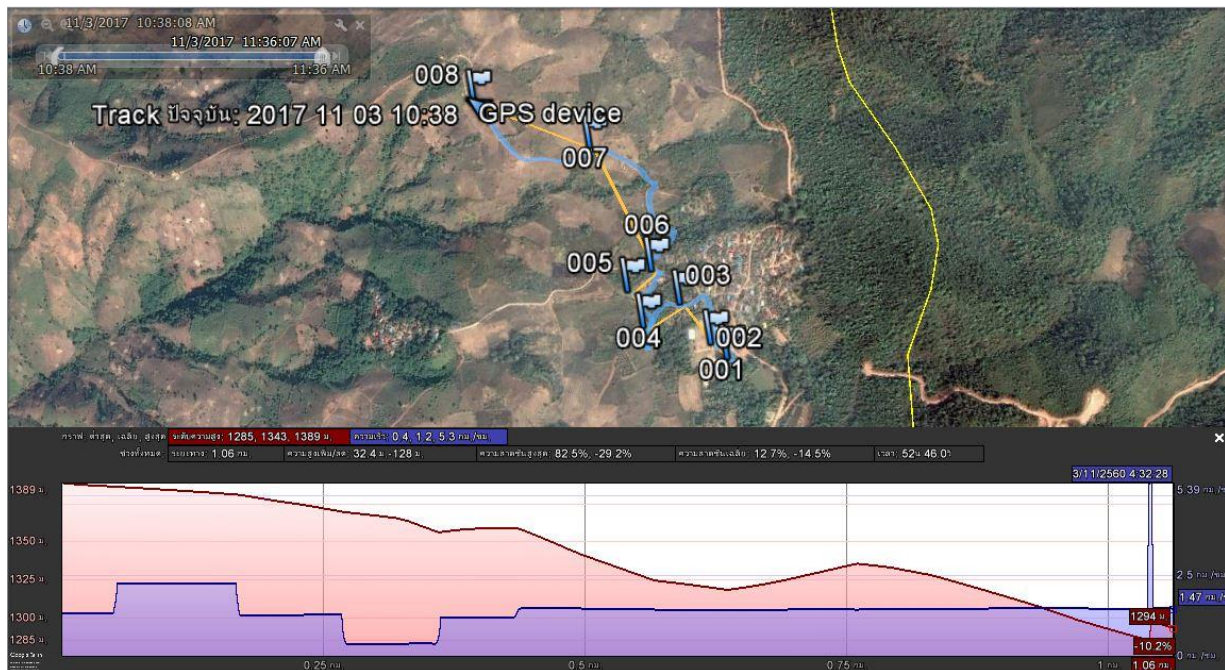
usage and distribute land in the Project area; how did the Project persuade and support farmers participating in economic forestry in the early years before they could harvest the yields; how did the Project create market access of the community.

1 – 5 November 2017 at the Sustainable Reforestation Project, Nan province

Throughout the Nan segment, the participants were encouraged to share information about Naung Tayar Project and details of their involvement in the Project in order to explore how they could apply what they learnt. The field visits in Nan then provided examples of how the MFLF offers alternatives to the community and how community participation leads to successful and sustainable implementation e.g. water system development activities (lowland as well as highland) carried out by the communities themselves, resulting in increase of water supply, agricultural productivity, and hence household income. The role of community development volunteers and determination of the local people were emphasized as well. Moreover, for the group to gain first-hand experience with essential tools for combating poverty, we also arranged practical training session on GPS and Ram pump assembling. These sessions demonstrated that AD projects do not need to rely only on external supports but the key is to build capacity of the local people and local resources. The participants were very enthusiastic during the field visits and the practical training sessions. They were particularly interested in value addition, and land management issue which re-emphasized the need for stakeholder engagement. For instance, Forestry Department and Land Use Department are currently not involved in the Project and there is no clear identification of land boundaries (both individual plots and government owned areas); thus, land remains one the main challenges in project implementation.



Field visit to economic forest at Pieng Sor village (left)
Practical session on mapping and GPS (middle)
Practical session on assembling Ram pump (right)



Data collected from the participants from practical session on GPS

In the workshop on application of the lessons learnt to the Myanmar context, the participants decided to divide themselves into 2 groups; each group consisted of representatives from central, regional, and local level as they recognized the importance of multi-level stakeholder engagement. However, at first, the groups discussed together only briefly and went off to write their individual proposals separately which reflected the working culture. U Hkam Awng helped to re-emphasized the need for every agencies to work closely together to develop area-based development project based on reality on the ground and approach to address the needs of the community. After the second round of group work with more collaborative atmosphere, each group presented their plans, showing high level of confidence.



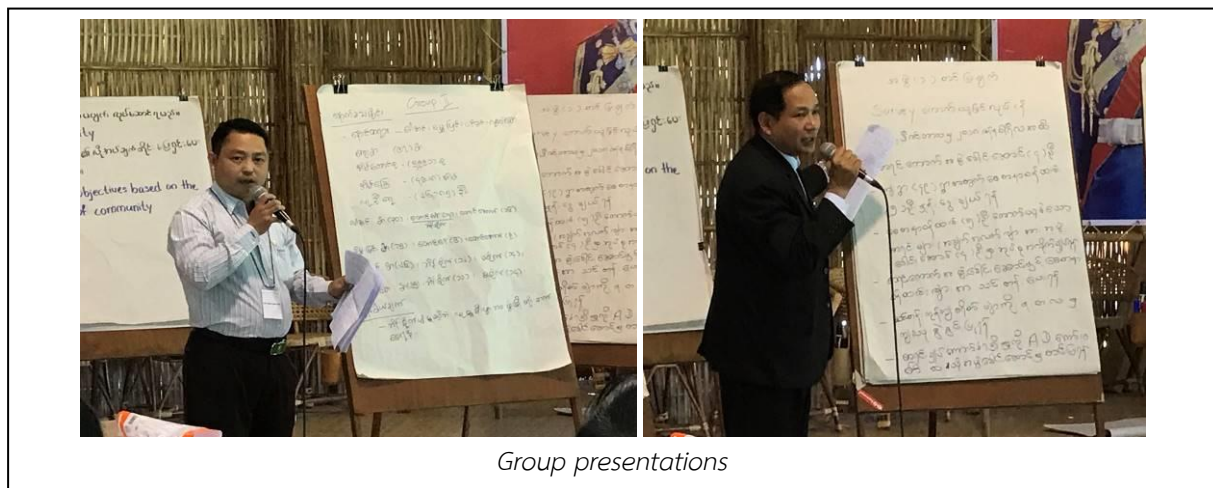
Group work on application of the lessons learnt to the Myanmar context

Group 1 presented by Hein Zaw Latt, Ministry of Border Affairs

- Group 1 began with acknowledging the importance of understand geo-social reality of the Project area and outlined key facts about Naung Tayar.
- The group mentioned that the Project has never conducted socio-economic baseline

survey. Only a need assessment was carried out so the Project still lack detailed data on socio-economic situation. This is the very first step to take.

- The group stated the need to train community development volunteers e.g. 2 local volunteers per village to work closely with the Project.
- The Project should start working with households which are willing to participate first in order to set successful examples for the rest of the community to follow.
- The group listed 10 issues to work on:
 - Infrastructure: road, bridge, electricity
 - Agriculture: increasing productivity, market access
 - Livestock: livestock bank (pig, buffalo, cattle, fish), going beyond household consumption to commercial sales, training of livestock volunteers
 - Health: tackling diarrhea, rehabilitation programme
 - Education: school construction, food supports for teachers and students, scholarship programme
 - Livelihood alternatives: handicrafts, mechanic training
 - Community loans
 - Land management and forest: verification of land usage and boundaries, land ownership; and proposal for the inclusion of Forest Department and Land Use Department in the AD Committee
 - Water management: water distribution system for second crop cultivation
 - Addressing opium problem: increasing government access to remote area



Group 2 presented by U Nyine Htwe, General Administrative Department, Shan State

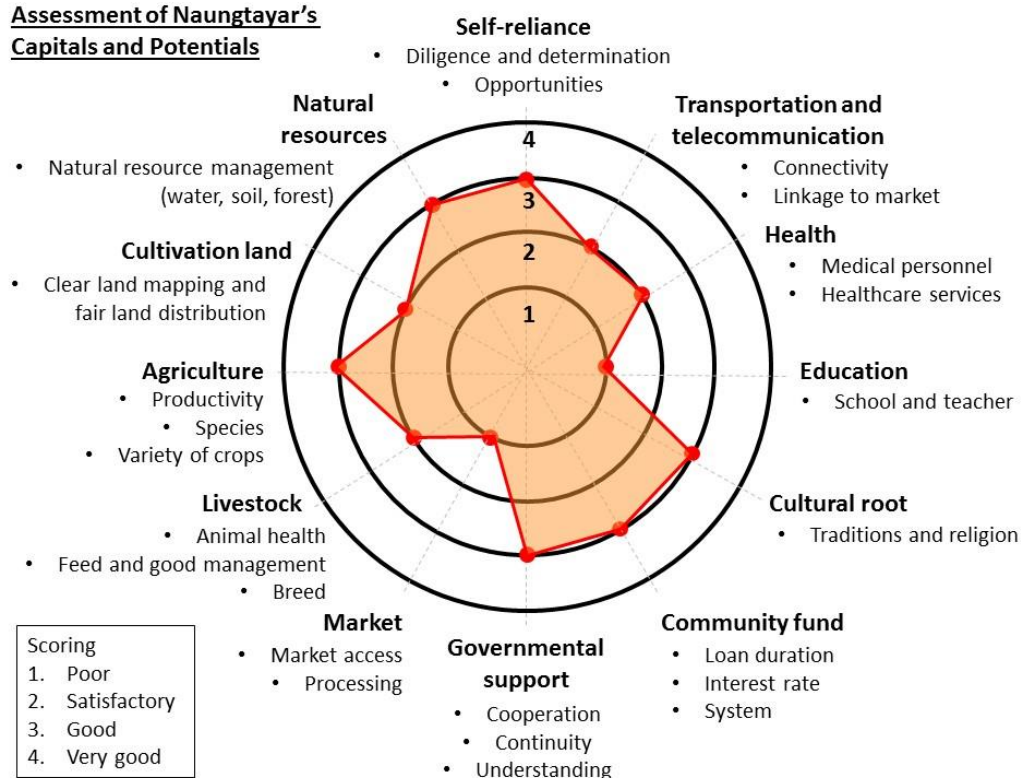
- Like group 1, group 2 also stressed the importance of baseline survey and capacity building of local volunteers. They added that nominating head of village tract to work with the volunteers can be an effective mechanism to connect the local level to AD Committee e.g.

working together on survey results to pass on to AD Committee. Both the heads of village tract and the volunteers must be trained to thoroughly understand development principles and process.

- Apart from the activities proposed by group 1, they highlighted the need to educate the community, especially the youth, on the harmful effects of opium.
- The group also discussed about continuity which is a common problem as government officials often get transferred or promoted to other positions and departments before the Project is completed. If possible, they propose a policy where government officials stay for 3 years according to Project timeframe.
- Budget proposal from local level should be passed on to high level for consideration. Often times, budget proposals are greatly reduced already at the township level.

After the group presentations, U Hkam Awng added that besides the activities, the groups need to also think about the working process, how the locals, particularly the Pa-O Self Administration, and the government can work together. Communication and alignment among stakeholders can be a challenge in implementation. Well planned projects attract funding so it is important to design the project and working process rather than focusing on current budget limitation. Mr. Narong then summarized key points presented that the groups were able to identified key stakeholders (villagers, volunteers, governmental agencies, and external partners), some of the ‘how’ (working with local volunteers), and activities. The missing element to be further developed is the timeline/phasing and more of the ‘how’. He also tried mapping out capitals and potentials of Naung Tayar area as presented by the groups.

Assessment of Naungtayar's Capitals and Potentials



The participants expressed their appreciation for the study visit. Many of them mentioned in their interviews that they have gained more than they initially expected. Although the contexts are not exactly the same, there are some similarities so they will share what they have learnt here with their colleagues/community and apply to their works. Mr. Khun Hla San, executive member of Pa-O Self-Administration (head of the delegation) also mentioned that he saw the power of community participation. It is also evidential in his area; when the government provides budget for 1 mile of road construction, the local people help to construct additional half a mile road.

Next steps

1. The participants will report to their respective ministries on what they have learnt from the study visit as per regular procedure of the Myanmar government.
2. U Hkam Awng will also discuss with the Chair of AD Committee about the outcomes of the study visit and the concerns raised by the participants.
3. MFLF will explore with GIZ on the possibility of a follow up mission to Myanmar in early 2018 and providing support on baseline survey as part of the GPDPD Project.



Annex

- List of participants
- Study visit programme
- List of MFLF team receiving the group and speakers in the discussion sessions in Doi Tung and Nan
- List of learning materials
- Summary of satisfaction survey results

List of Participant
Study Visit of the Myanmar Delegation
Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai province
and Reforestation Project in Nan province, Thailand
29 October – 5 November 2017

No.	Ranking		Prefix	Name	Surname	Position	Department	Ministry	Level (Central, regional, local gov, community)	Age
1	1		Mr.	Khun Hla	San	Executive Member กรรมการบริหาร	Pa O Self-Administered Region เขตการ ปกครองตนเองพะโอ๊ะ	Special region เขต พิเศษ	Local authority	40 ปี
2	2		Mr.	Khun Saw	Aung	Executive Director กรรมการบริหาร	Pa O Self-Administered Region เขตการ ปกครองตนเองพะโอ๊ะ	Special region เขต พิเศษ	Local authority	35 ปี
3	3		Mr.	Tin	Htwe	Deputy Director รอง ผู้อำนวยการ	Planning Department กรมแผน	Ministry of Planning and Finance กระทรวง แผนและการคลัง	Central	56 ปี
4	4		Ms.	Su Yin	Myint	Deputy Director รอง ผู้อำนวยการ	Cooperatives Department กรมการ สหกรณ์	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Central	40 ปี
5	5		Ms.	Ni Ni	Win	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department กรมปศุ สัตว์	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Central	45 ปี
6	5		Mr.	Aung	Myint	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Central	56 ปี
7	5		Mr.	Tun Tun	Thein	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Basic Education Department การ ศึกษาพื้นฐาน	Ministry of Education กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ	Central	46 ปี
8	5		Mr.	Zaw	Nyunt	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Minister's Office สำนักมรด.	Ministry of Border Affairs กระทรวงกิจการ ชายแดน	Central	56 ปี

No.	Ranking		Prefix	Name	Surname	Position	Department	Ministry	Level (Central, regional, local gov, community)	Age
9	5		Mr.	Nyine	Htwe	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	General Administrative Department กรมการ บริหารทั่วไป	Shan State Government รัฐฉาน	Local gov (Pin laung township)	49 ปี
10	5		Mr.	Hset Naing	Htun	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Rural Development Department กรม พัฒนาชนบท	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Central	33 ปี
11	5		Ms.	Khin	Khin	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Department of Agriculture กรมการ เกษตร	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Central	58 ปี
12	5		Mr.	Soe Soe	Thet	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	General Administrative Department กรมการ บริหารทั่วไป	Shan State Government รัฐฉาน	Local gov	47 ปี
13	5		Mr.	Khin Maung	Thet	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department กรมเขตแดนและชาติ พันธุ์	Ministry of Border Affairs กระทรวงกิจการ ชายแดน	Local (Ho Pone)	57 ปี
14	5		Mr.	Hein Zaw	Latt	Assistant Director ผู้ช่วยผู้อำนวยการ	Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department กรมเขตแดนและชาติ พันธุ์	Ministry of Border Affairs กระทรวงกิจการ ชายแดน	Central	34 ปี
15	6		Mr.	Soe Lin	Aye	Police Lt-Colonel พันตำรวจโท	Central Committee for Drugs Abuse Control (CCDAC) คณะกรรมการกลาง ควบคุมยาเสพติด	Ministry of Home Affairs กระทรวงมหาดไทย	Central	50 ปี
16	6		Mr.	Shwe Thar	Tun	Captain	Central Committee for Drugs Abuse Control (CCDAC) คณะกรรมการกลาง ควบคุมยาเสพติด	Ministry of Home Affairs กระทรวงมหาดไทย	Local gov (Pin laung township)	53 ปี
17	7		Mr.	Ko Ko	Naing	Staff Officer เจ้าหน้าที่	Rural Development Department กรม พัฒนาชนบท	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวง เกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และ ชลประทาน	Local gov (Pin laung township)	39 ปี

No.	Ranking		Prefix	Name	Surname	Position	Department	Ministry	Level (Central, regional, local gov, community)	Age
18	7		Mr.	Ngwe	Moe	Staff Officer เจ้าหน้าที่	Department of Agriculture (Pin Laung) กรมการเกษตร (ปิ่นหลวง)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation กระทรวงเกษตร ปศุสัตว์ และชลประทาน	Local gov (Pin laung township)	47 ปี
19	7		Mr.	Hla	Win	Staff Officer เจ้าหน้าที่	Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department กรมเขตแดนและชาติพันธุ์	Ministry of Border Affairs กระทรวงกิจการชายแดน	Central	39 ปี
20	7		Ms.	Yin Min Min	Htut	Staff Officer เจ้าหน้าที่	Department of Public Health กรมสาธารณสุข	Ministry of Health and Sports กระทรวงสุขภาพและกีฬา	Central	27 ปี
21			Mr.	Jatuchatra	Chommai	First Secretary เลขานุการเอก	Royal Thai Embassy in Yangon สถานทูตไทยในย่างกุ้ง	Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ		
22			Ms.	Julia	Jessen	Senior consultant ที่ปรึกษาอาวุโส	GIZ			
23			Ms.	Patawee	Chotkirativech	Coordinator ผู้ประสานงาน	GIZ			

**Study Visit Programme
Myanmar Delegation
The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPD PD)
Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai and Reforestation Project in Nan
29 October – 5 November 2017**

Date and Time	Activity
<u>Sunday, October 29th, 2017</u>	
08.20 – 09.10 (Myanmar Time)	Travel from Nay Pyi Taw to Yangon by flight UB102
15.00 – 16.55	Travel from Yangon to Bangkok by Thai Smile Airways flight WE 302
18.45 – 20.10	Travel from Bangkok to Chiang Rai by Thai Smile Airways flight WE 136
20.45 – 21.45	Travel to Doi Tung Development Project Check in at Doi Tung Lodge
<u>Monday, October 30th, 2017</u>	
07.00 – 07.45	Breakfast at Krua Tamnak
07.45 – 08.30	Visit Mae Fah Luang Garden
08.30 – 10.40	Introductory Session at VIP meeting room • Introduction of participants and team members • Briefing on the Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPD PD), and cross cutting issues (human rights and gender in drug policy) (45 mins)
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee break
10.45 – 12.00	Introductory Session at VIP meeting room (cont.) • Briefing on the Doi Tung Development Project and Mae Fah Luang Foundation's development principles (60 mins) • Recap and Q&A
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch at Krua Tamnak
13.00 – 13.30	Visit the Doi Tung Development Project's Database Centre - Since 1988, the Centre has been keeping track of socio-economic and environmental data to assess the project's accountability and development progress. • Geographical and socio-economic baseline survey for designing appropriate development activities and land management • GPS mapping and territorial verification by community • Informal land title to create ownership • Data collection and continuous monitoring and evaluation

Date and Time	Activity
	Human-centric indicators and measuring outcomes; accountability
13.30 – 13.40	Travel to Navuti Company coffee and macadamia plantation
13.40 – 14.40	Visit Navuti Company coffee and macadamia plantation and value-added processing facility - Founded in 1989, Navuti is one of the first public-private partnership and social enterprise in Thailand. - Area-based management - Economic forestry, value addition, and value chain creation - Integrating social, economic, and environmental development - Public-private-people partnership
14.40 – 15.00	Travel to the Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet
15.00 – 17.30	Visit the Mae Fah Luang Foundation's Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet: Weaving, mulberry paper, ceramics, and coffee roasting factories – This phase of development combines local wisdom, particularly of local women, and modern know-how and adds exponential value to hand-made products, making them highly marketable locally and internationally. - Inclusive development and job creation for the local people (women, elderly, vulnerable group) - Value addition and branding, market driven approach, professional standards - Diversification and risk management - Public-private-people partnership; social entrepreneurship
17.30 – 18.30	Travel to Doi Tung Development Project
18.30 – 19.00	At leisure
19.00 – 19.45	Dinner at Sala Leelawadee
19.45 – 21.00	Reflection workshop
<u>Tuesday, October 31st, 2017</u>	
07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast at Salaleelawadee
08.30 – 09.00	Travel to Doi Chang Moob military base Thailand – Myanmar border
09.00 – 09.30	Visit Doi Chang Moob military base History of the area
09.30 – 09.40	Travel to Mae Fah Luang Arboretum
09.40 – 11.45	Interactive discussion sessions with beneficiaries of the Doi Tung Development Project, the old, the new generation, and the local government - Stories of change from former opium users, producers, and traffickers, as well as those involved in other illicit activities “What do the people get”

Date and Time	Activity
	- Community self-management and their plans for the future Engagement of local government - Integrating development approach into local government planning to address the needs of the communities
11.45 – 12.15	Travel to Doi Tung Development Project
12.15 – 13.15	Lunch
13.15 – 14.45	Briefing on Mae Fah Luang Foundation's AD project in Shan State, Myanmar - Application of development principles, community participation, trust building process in Myanmar context - Information from ground surveys, need assessment, socio-economic baseline and benchmark survey, "Understand – Reach out – Develop"
14.45 – 15.00	Coffee break
15.00 – 16.00	Interactive discussion sessions with AD project staff
16.15 – 18.30	Reflection workshop
18.30 – 19.30	Dinner at Sala Leelawadee
Wednesday, November 1st, 2017	
07.00 – 08.00	Breakfast at and check out
08.00 – 12.30	Travel to Nan province
12.30 – 13.15	Lunch at King Po restaurant
13.15 – 13.45	Travel to the Reforestation project site in Nam Pak village
13.45 – 14.30	Introduction on application of Doi Tung model of land management in Nan province - Area-based management - Doi Tung model of land management - Community-based land mapping and verification, and formalization of (collective) land title
14.30 – 14.40	Travel to a local villager's integrated farm
14.40 – 15.30	Field visit: a local villager's integrated farm - Household expense reduction - Short-medium-long term income generation from integrated water management, agricultural, and livestock activities - Community self-reliance, sufficiency, and resilience
15.30 – 16.00	Travel to Nam Rim weir
16.00 – 16.30	Field visit: Nam Rim weir - Water system development for increasing land productivity - Community participation

Date and Time	Activity
16.30 – 17.00	Travel to Plant Nursery site in Pua
17.00 – 17.30	Visit Plant Nursery site in Pua Local/wild seed and sapling nursery
17.30 – 19.15	Travel to the Reforestation project site in Piang Kor village (Interactive Q&A using radio along the way)
19.15 – 20.30	Check in Dinner
Thursday, November 2nd, 2017	
07.00 – 08.00	Breakfast
08.00 – 09.40	Briefing on Sustainable Alternative Development principles - Area-based approach - Geo-social reality - People centric and provision of opportunities through various livelihood options
09.40 – 10.30	Travel to Ban Nam Chang Pattana Village
10.30 – 11.00	Field visit: Nam Change weir
11.00 – 12.30	Interactive discussions with local community members and former communist leaders Community engagement and trust building
12.30 – 13.15	Lunch with local community
13.15 – 14.00	Visit Banana chips processing facilities Value adding activities
14.00 – 14.30	Travel to the Reforestation project site in Piang Kor village
14.30 – 14.45	Coffee break
14.45 – 17.30	Tour in Sustainable Reforestation project site in Piang Kor - Livestock - Cultivation area zoning for maximum profit and solar green house - Community market - Forest
17.30 – 19.00	At leisure
19.00 – 20.00	Dinner
20.00 – 21.00	Recap and Q&A
Friday, November 3rd, 2017	
07.00 – 08.00	Breakfast
08.00 – 09.00	Introductory session on tools for project planning Mapping and GPS technology

Date and Time	Activity
09.00 – 09.30	Travel to Ban Sakieng village and Ban Piang Sor village
09.30 – 12.00	Field visit: rocky agricultural plot, economic forest plantation, and practical session on GPS device in the village
12.00 – 12.45	Lunch
12.45 – 13.15	Travel to the Reforestation project site in Piang Kor village
13.15 – 13.30	Coffee break
13.30 – 15.30	Practical session on ram pump assembly
15.30 – 16.15	Recap and Q&A session
16.15 – 17.00	Workshop: Applicability to the Naung Tayar Context
17.00 – 19.00	At leisure
19.00 – 20.00	Dinner
<u>Saturday, November 4th, 2017</u>	
07.00 – 08.00	Breakfast
08.00 – 12.00	Workshop: Applicability to the Naung Tayar Context
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 15.30	Group presentations
15.30 – 16.00	Concluding session
16.00 – 19.00	Cooking and preparation for the farewell party
19.00 – 22.00	Dinner: Myanmar-Thai cultural night
<u>Sunday, November 5th, 2017</u>	
05.30 – 06.00	Breakfast
06.00 – 09.00	Travel to Nan airport
10.35 – 11.55	Travel from Nan to Bangkok by Nok Air flight DD 8819
17.20 – 19.20 (Myanmar Time)	Travel from Bangkok to Nay Pyi Taw flight PG 721

Remark: The programme indicates Thai time unless stated otherwise. Thailand is 30 minutes ahead of Myanmar.

List of MFLF team receiving the group

1. Executives and advisers
 - 1.1. M.R. Disnadda Diskul Chairman of the Board
 - 1.2. Mr. Hkam Awng Director of Myanmar Programmes
 - 1.3. Mr. Narong Apichai Chief Development Execution Officer
 - 1.4. Ms. Ramrada Ninnad Chief Development Management Officer
2. Working team
 - 2.1. Ms. Salakjit Munthamraksa Director of Operations
 - 2.2. Mr. Pichit Yala Field Manager
 - 2.3. Mr. Payong Sisatjai Forestry Specialist
 - 2.4. Ms. Pattamon Rungchavalnont Programme Manager
 - 2.5. Ms. Natworarat Khantisit Manager of Strategy and Partner Engagement
 - 2.6. Ms. Visit-orn Rajatanarvin Knowledge Management Manager
 - 2.7. Mr. Tawin Kamsao Knowledge Dissemination Officer
 - 2.8. Mr. Manoj Boonreubg Knowledge Dissemination Officer
 - 2.9. Ms. Pornpinol Mainoi Knowledge Dissemination Officer
 - 2.10. Ms. Nist Panchupat PA to Chief Development Execution Officer
 - 2.11. Ms. Nang Voe Laung Interpreter
 - 2.12. Ms. Nang Seng Awn Interpreter
 - 2.13. Ms. Khing Tha Zin Tun Interpreter
 - 2.14. Ms. Khiang Sabel Interpreter
 - 2.15. Ms. Eh Hser Wah Interpreter

List of speakers in the discussion sessions in Doi Tung and Nan

1. Discussion with the old, the new generation, and the local leaders of Doi Tung
 - 1.1. Mr. Weerachit Warunchitkul Chief Executive of the SAO
 - 1.2. Mr. Prasert Kamlue Vice Chairman of the SAO Council
 - 1.3. Mr. Chamnarn Apisoontornkul Villager (old generation)
 - 1.4. Mr. Charnchai Jirawattanakarn Villager (old generation)
 - 1.5. Ms. Penni Prombut Villager (old generation)
 - 1.6. Mr. Jakue Lahuna Villager (old generation)
 - 1.7. Mr. Wanchai Preechasataporn Member of the SAO
 - 1.8. Ms. Tassanee Sopphonamnuaykij Villager (new generation)
 - 1.9. Mr. Kittikul Ritsakulreuk Villager (new generation)
 - 1.10. Ms. Aumporn Lausa Villager, Doi Tung scholarship recipient



- 1.11. Ms. Sakuntala Jaroonsolkasem Villager, Doi Tung scholarship recipient
- 1.12. Ms. Chularat Tongse Villager, Doi Tung scholarship recipient
- 2. Discussion session with AD project staff
 - 2.1. Ms. Carmella Aye Aye
 - 2.2. Ms. Bu Phyu
 - 2.3. Mr. Sai Si Latt Mong
 - 2.4. Ms. Khin Thiri Zaw
 - 2.5. Mr. Aung Naing
 - 2.6. Ms. Nang Htwe Oo
 - 2.7. Ms. Naw Blessing
 - 2.8. Mr. Ah Bae
 - 2.9. Dr. Myo Thura Swe Aung
- 3. Nam Pak viewpoint
 - 3.1. Ms. Patcharin Punkam
 - 3.2. Mr. Buntoon Palao
- 4. Field visit: a local villager's integrated farm
 - 4.1. Ms. Sarilada Mangkala
 - 4.2. Ms. Seecome Mangkala
- 5. Nan Rim Weir
 - 5.1. Ms. Sangwan Bauain
 - 5.2. Mr. Bauaon Ainkeao
 - 5.3. Mr. Reo Norit
 - 5.4. Mr. Sawat Keawkwun
 - 5.5. Ms. Bauman Thanakwang
- 6. Nam Chang village
 - 6.1. Mr. Karn Charoenchitrattanakul
 - 6.2. Ms. Lalita Bausaen
 - 6.3. Mr. Jaem Paengud
 - 6.4. Mr. Wanchai Bausean
 - 6.5. Mr. Nakarin Pongprasert
 - 6.6. Mr. Yon Panchayaporn
- 7. Sustainable Reforestation project site
 - 7.1. Mr. Kaew Samgean
 - 7.2. Mr. Theerayoot Mawilert

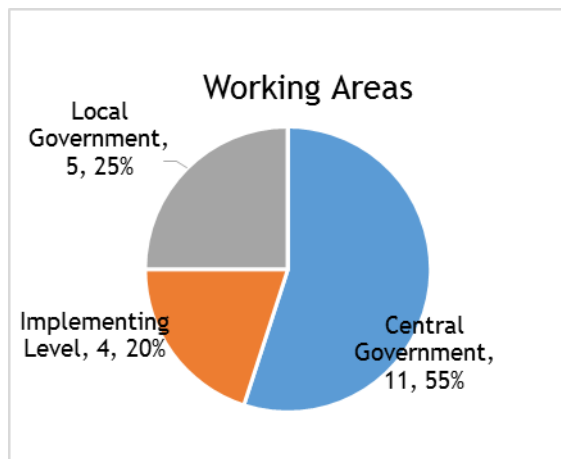
- 7.3. Mr. Piyaphan Tunthao
- 7.4. Ms. Siprapaporn Sooksawaeng
- 8. Field visit: rocky agricultural plot, economic forest plantation, and practical session on GPS device
 - 8.1. Mr. Somsak Oontin
 - 8.2. Mr. Kongpop Baulek
 - 8.3. Mr. Kanong Yotkeaw
 - 8.4. Mr. Pongpat Permkarn
 - 8.5. Mr. Watcharapon Kantamala

List of learning materials

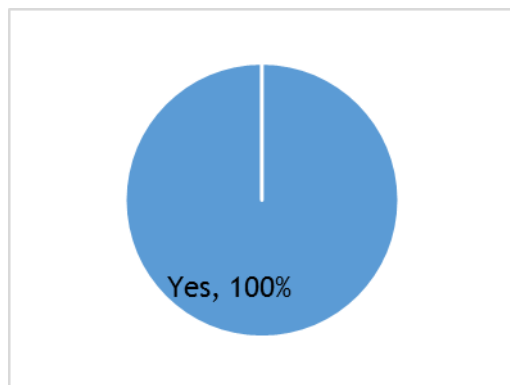
- 1. Presentations
 - a. MFLF overview and Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development
 - b. Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD)
 - c. Cross-cutting issues: Human rights and gender in German development cooperation within the field of drug policy
 - d. Doi Tung Development Project Socio-economic Baseline and Benchmark Survey
 - e. MFLF Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project in Myanmar
 - f. Examples of Alternative Development Activities
- 2. Contents of the exhibition board
 - a. Navuti
 - b. The Myanmar - Thailand Cooperation on Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development, Tachileik and Mong Hsat Districts, Shan State (2012 – 2018)
 - c. Sustainable Reforestation Project in Nan province
- 3. Manual
 - a. Water management and irrigation
- 4. Document
 - a. Baseline survey form
 - b. A list of questions for head of village

**Summary of the Satisfactory Survey of
The Workshop and Field Visit of Myanmar Delegation
The Doi Tung Development Project, Chiang Rai and Nan Reforestation Project,
Mae Fah Luang Foundation
29 October - 5 November 2017**

1. Participants' working area



2. Participants' expectation met



Specific topics mentioned:

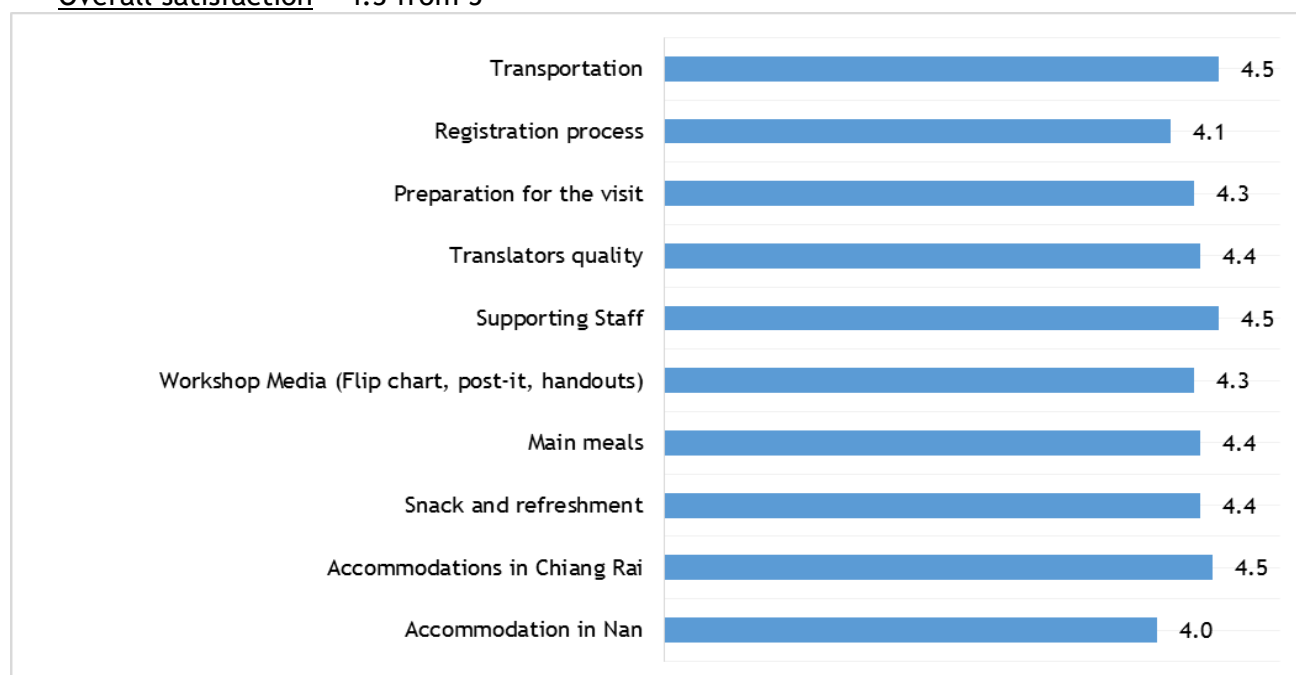
- Reforestation
- Alternative Development; agriculture development, livestock breeding, legal crops substitution to replace poppy cultivation
- "Do and Don't" for development implementation

3. Satisfaction with the logistics of this study visit

Score: 5 = *Very satisfied* 4 = *Somewhat satisfied*
2 = *Somewhat dissatisfied* 1 = *Very Dissatisfied*

3 = *Neutral*

Overall satisfaction = 4.3 from 5

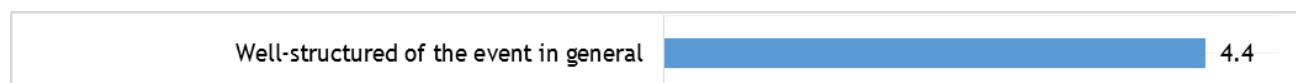


Other comments:

- Time management is very good. But it is a little tight. Should give more time for field trip
- Need information in advance about necessary and unnecessary clothes.

4. Well-structured of the event in general

Score: 5 = *Extremely well-structured* 4 = *Quite well-structured* 3 = *Moderately structured*
2 = *Poorly structured* 1 = *Not well-structured at all*



5. Usefulness of the overall content of the study visit

Score: 5 = *Extremely well-structured* 4 = *Quite well-structured* 3 = *Moderately structured*
2 = *Poorly structured* 1 = *Not well-structured at all*



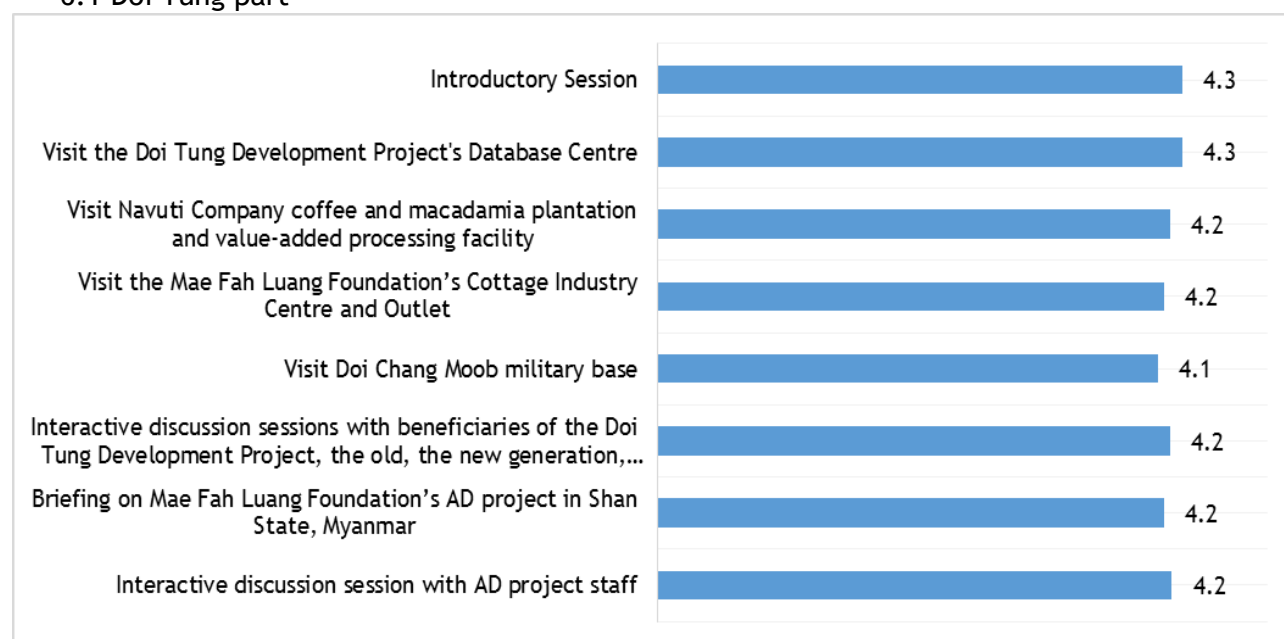
Other comments:

- In Myanmar, if we can get data in a short period, we can implement development activities better in the future.

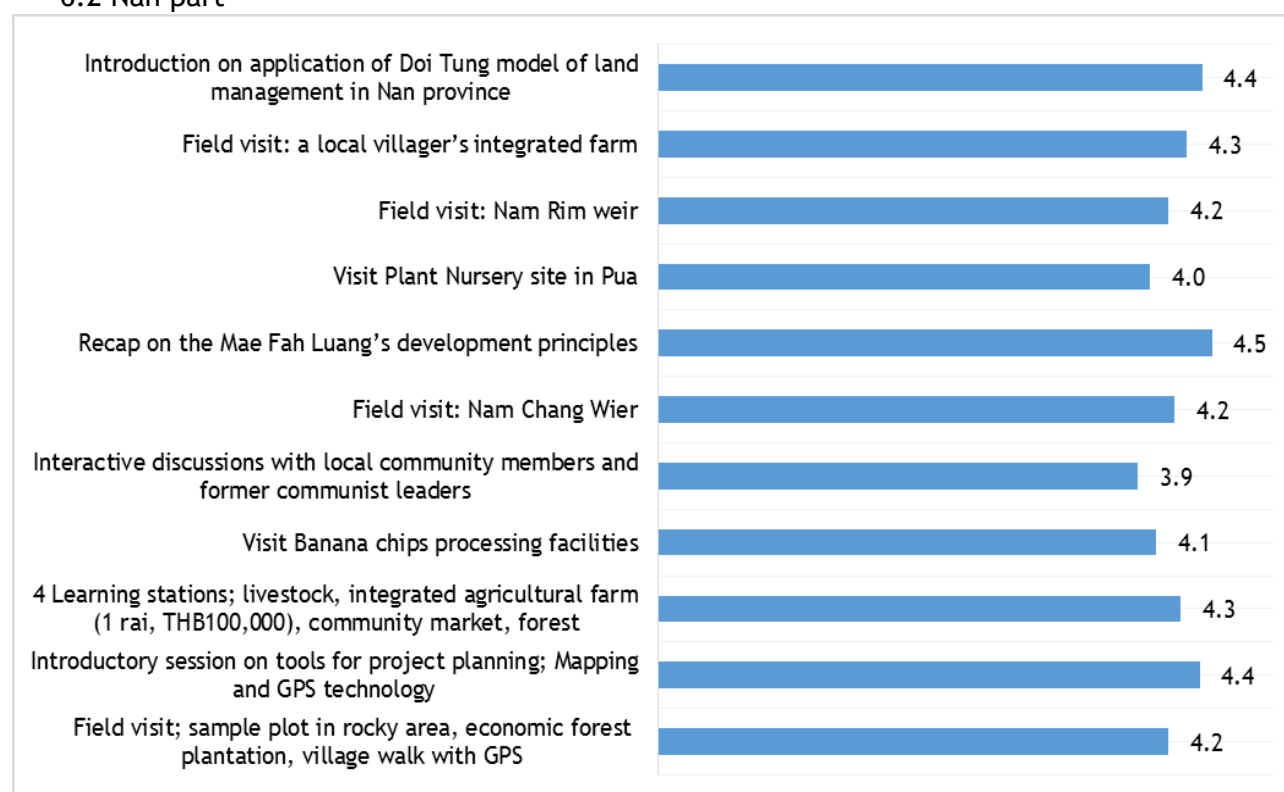
6. Usefulness of each session

Score: 5 = Very well 4 = Well 3 = Moderate 2 = Poor 1 = Not well

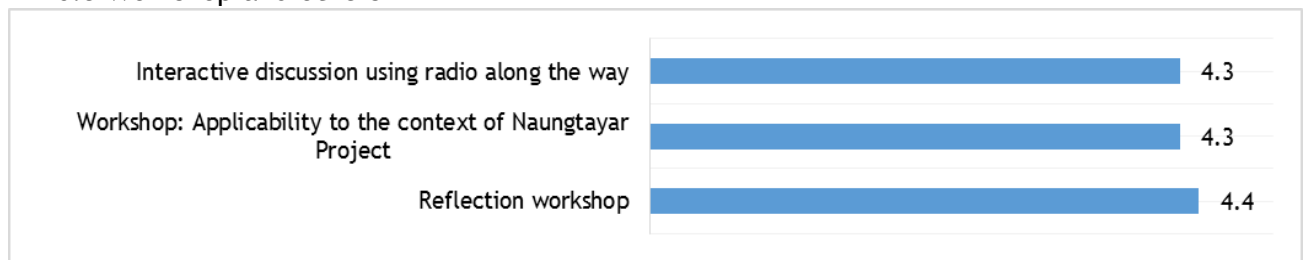
6.1 Doi Tung part



6.2 Nan part



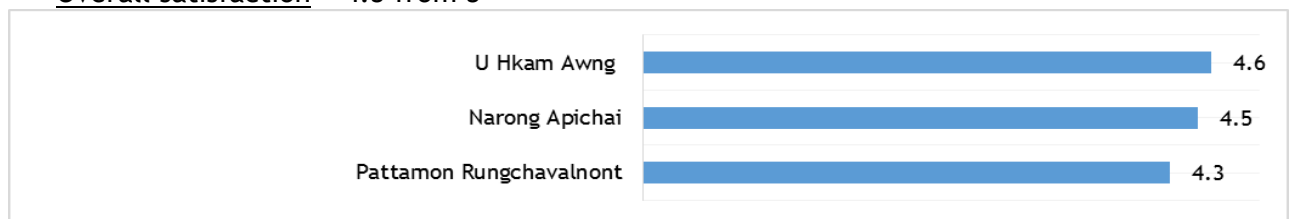
6.3 Workshop and others



7. Satisfaction with the main speakers

Score: 5 = *Very satisfied* 4 = *Somewhat satisfied* 3 = *Neutral*
 2 = *Somewhat dissatisfied* 1 = *Very Dissatisfied*

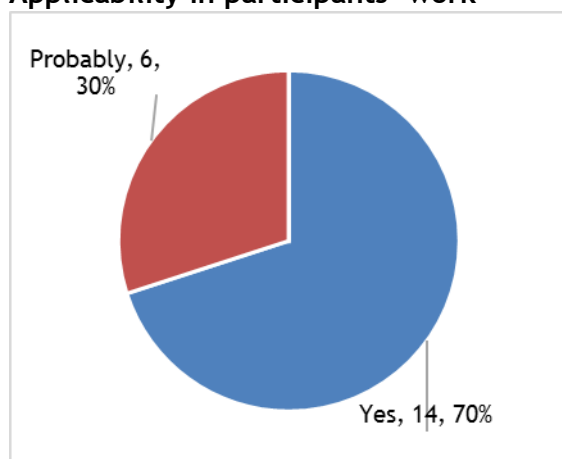
Overall satisfaction = 4.5 from 5



8. New ideas within the context of development-oriented drug policy acquired while attaining the study visit

- Drug user should be considered as a patient
- Drug rehabilitation by Public Health Oriented Approach
- Alternative development approach and problem solving method

9. Applicability in participants' work



Areas of application mentioned:

- Educational activities for the children and parents in the community
- Water pumping from lower land to upper land
- He/She will apply the experience learned from this study visit when working with community. The approach shows a concrete success.

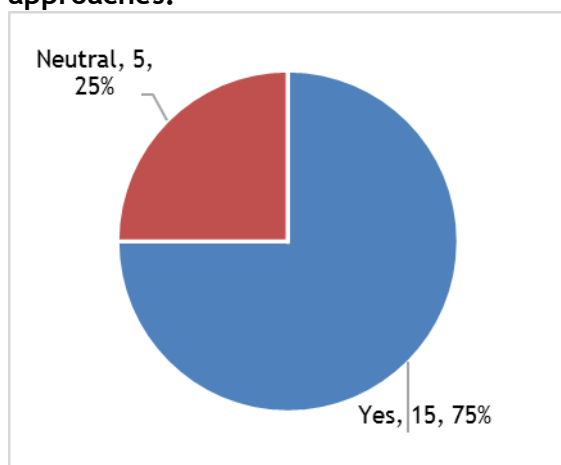
10. The most beneficial aspects of the study visit

- All programme are useful, each activity also connect to each other.
- Drug policy and development for example, for health activity if we have voluntary health worker, it can more support for health activity, have more mobile team, community participation in drug rehabilitation activities
- MFLF development approach
- Community participation
- Alternative Development; integrated farming, handicraft, value adding, market
- Natural resource management; reforestation and forest management; conservation forest, economic forest, sustenance forest; water management; weir, water collection tank, pond; land management
- GPS measurement
- 4 learning stations
- Baseline survey data collection
- Village fund
- Environmental development
- Interactive discussion with beneficiaries of DTDP, the old, the new generation and the local government

11. Missing aspect

- Mae Fah Luang Foundation's educational projects
- Budget spent for development activities

12. The project Global Partnership for Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD) would establish forum for the discussion of development and health-oriented drug policy approaches.



13. Suggested topics for future study visit

- After draw a Project plan, to identify the strength and weakness. After study visit, to organize a group discussion for thinking which is suitable of each area.
- Land management
- Mindset change
- Hydro power from water source
- Good management system

14. Recommended agencies to attend this kind of study visit in the future

- Land management department, forest department, irrigation department and local authorities who really implementing in the area
- Village representative, villager and volunteers
- Local NGOs

15. Additional comments

- More time for each study visit point
- More days for study visit