



Inbound Study Visit Report
Study Visit of the Colombian Delegation
Doi Tung Development Project, Pangmahan Reforestation Project in Chiang Rai,
and Roi Jai Rak Development Project in Chiang Mai, Thailand
28 October – 4 November 2018

Executive summary

Between 28 October – 4 November 2018, the Colombian Delegation, total of 19 participants from the relevant governmental agencies, UNODC, NGOs, private sector, and the communities, visited Doi Tung Development Project and Pang Mahan Reforestation Project in Chiang Rai, and Roi Jai Rak Development Project in Chiang Mai. This 3rd Colombian delegation was invited right after the new government was elected, therefore many governmental positions are not yet officially appointed. More of a hardliner than the previous government, the current administration is supporting combined strategies against coca cultivations; these strategies include both the voluntary eradication under the substitution program established in the Peace Agreement as well as manual forced eradication. Nevertheless, the national drug policy is not yet official announced.

Since the participants came from various sectors and there was no clear leadership among them, they seemed to be very individualistic at first and each person focused more on their own area of work. However, they were very interested and asked a lot of questions in all sessions. The topics of their interest included how to bring different agencies to work together (structurally and budget-wise), how to earn trust from the community, how to balance development and law enforcement, how to manage and allocate land, how to conserve the forest, and how the MFLF supports gender equality. The presentation on adaptability to the Colombian context revealed that the group understood the key concept very well as they repeatedly talked about the importance of integrated approach, collaboration of stakeholders from all level, balanced economic-social-environmental development, focusing on livelihood of people rather than illicit crops, the need to look beyond crop substitution, and the potentials of value addition and tourism. The participants expressed their appreciation for the study



visit; they stated that they got everything they expected and more. GIZ Colombia will explore a possibility of inviting MFLF team to Colombia in January 2019.

Objectives

1. To share Thailand's experience and MFLF's development principles with the Colombian 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) and key success factors and challenges.
2. To strengthen good relationship among the Colombian participants from the government and relevant stakeholders and pave way for future collaborations.

Participation

- Total of 19 participants (full details in attached list of participants)
 - 5 people from central government
 - 3 people from regional and local government
 - 1 person from UNODC Colombia
 - 3 people from NGOs
 - 1 person from private sector
 - 3 people from the community
 - 3 people from GIZ (2 Colombia-based, 1 Thailand-based)
- Gender composition: male 11, female 8

Contact person: Mr. Héctor Fabio Santos Duarte, Advisor Global partnership on Drug Policies and Development, GIZ, hector.santos@giz.de

MFLF team receiving the group:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Executives and advisers | |
| 1.1. M.R. Disnadda Diskul | Chairman of the Board |
| 1.2. Mr. Narong Apichai | Chief Development Execution Officer |
| 1.3. Ms. Ramrada Ninnad | Chief Development Management Officer |
| 2. Working team | |
| 1.4. Ms. Pattamon Rungchavalnont | Senior Programme Manager |
| 1.5. Mrs. Amornrat Bangkomnate | Manage of Knowledge Dissemination |
| 1.6. Mr. Kanokwan Rachatatantip | Knowledge Dissemination Officer |
| 1.7. Ms. Chayanee Chatpatimapong | Youth Leadership Programme Manager |
| 1.8. Mr. Thanapong Duangmanee | Environmental Engineer |
| 1.9. Mr. Rachaseth Sirawattanathat | Interpreter (Sapiens International Corporation) |
| 1.10. Mr. Sarin Palanusorn | Interpreter (Sapiens International Corporation) |
| 1.11. Ms. Nist Pianchupat | Interpreter |

Study visit programme (attached in the annex)

Summary of study visit

AD principles and MFLF's development projects

- Briefing on Mae Fah Luang Foundation's development principles and the Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP)
- DTDP database
- Interactive discussion with the old generation of DTDP beneficiaries
- Visit to Navuti Company: coffee and macadamia plantation and processing facility
- Visit to the Mae Fah Luang Foundation's Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet
- Visit to Visit Doi Tung villager's self-sufficient agricultural plot in Pangpraratchathan village

During the first 2 days, the group learnt about MFLF's key principles, implementation of DTDP, and the transformation in Doi Tung area. Although the participants did not yet interact much among themselves, they were very active and asked many questions in each session. Apart from questions to clarify understanding of DTDP contexts and technical details, common themes of the questions include the following:



- How the project engages various agencies to work together, including the private sector.
- How the project engages the community and built their trust, especially when some activities like economic forestry take a long time before they yield results.
- How the project balance development and law enforcement i.e. eradication of illicit crop, dealing with drug addicts, dealing with local militia.
- How the project manage land and conserve the forest i.e. if there is a fixed ratio for land distribution, if the locals are happy with having access to land but not being able to



have legal ownership, mechanism to manage cases of land use violation (cultivation outside the agreed boundary).

- o The role of women and gender equality e.g. women's access to land , female head of household/village, gender specific activity by the project.

Apart from learning what the DTDP did, the self-sufficient agricultural plot demonstrated an example for a farmer who receives land allocation from the DTDP and practices integrated farming by himself. He explained the transformation from monocrop cultivation to diverse kinds of crop which give yields and income all year round. The group was also interested the market aspect, so he explained that he seeks many channels e.g. mulberry to be sold to Colour of Doi Tung festival, banana sold to banana processing group, etc.



- **Visit to Roi Jai Rak Development Project**

The visit Roi Jai Rak project started with the briefing on project overview, followed by visit to project's demonstration plot and discussion with the locals participated in voluntary rehabilitation programme. The project provides an example of integration of all stakeholder from top level to implementation on the ground (connecting existing governmental agencies and structure as well as the private sector), and how the project balances development and law enforcement by giving opportunities for people to transit to licit life before using law enforcement (both the case of earning income from drug trafficking and drug consumption).



The group was interested to learn the project mechanisms such as agencies involved and coordinating agencies, budget, how to project determine when to start and how to complement to existing activities by the government, rehabilitation process, how to deal with people who refuse to join the project and continue to engage in illicit activities. Another issue

that the group questioned was the role of the army (some might have a concern that the army's involvement could lead to human right violation e.g. forced rehabilitation). It was explained that the army has obligation to ensure national security, which does not only include armed conflicts but also issues like drugs which threaten national security in a different way; the army involved in the project is the army's development team which focus on development and help to coordinate with other agencies.

- **Briefing on AD “How to” by Mr. Narong Apichai, MFLF Chief Development Execution Officer**

“How to do AD” was framed by asking the 5 questions: where (area-based), who (leader, doer, beneficiary), how, how much (target income which must be competitive compared to illicit income), and what (activities). As many people asked about trust building in previous days, Mr. Narong stressed that whatever the project choose to do for the first time, that must be successful because people only believe in empirical evidences e.g. their sheep stop dying. Local volunteers are another key success factor as they are from the community themselves so they are dedicated to secure the benefits of their own community and will be there in the long run. Every project needs doers who live with the community and truly understand reality on the ground, so we must empower the local volunteers. Local wisdom and traditional knowledge

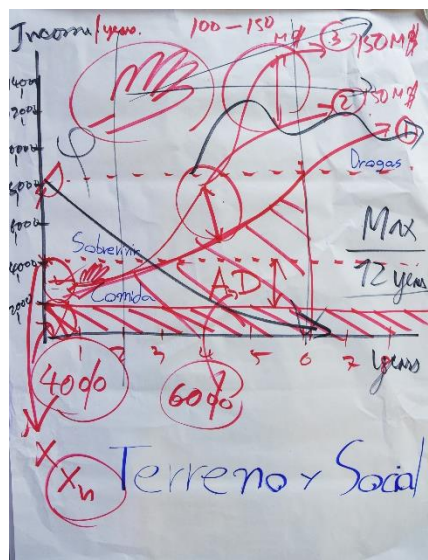


also play an important role in adapting measures to be suitable to the local contexts e.g. clay track to injecting medicine to sheep in Afghanistan.

As for the ‘how much’, the group discussed that each person needs about 4,000 USD/year to survive and 8,000 USD/year can be earned from coca cultivation. Thus, AD project must be able to generate this range of income. Income can be increased over time. Processing to add value can double the income while tourism can triple it e.g. selling flowers,



plus creating garden for tourism. Income generation must combine several activities. However, since 40% of the expense is spent on food, creating food security is be the primary focus and the project needs to generate only 60% of the target income. In order to do this, we must first understand the capitals which humans rely on and manage them: occupations, natural resources, trends, and cultural roots. The importance of quality was also emphasized with example of coffee’s ‘farm to cup’ quality control.



Education development and future of DTDP

- Briefing on education development inside and outside school
- Interactive discussion with the Sub-district Administration Organization (SAO) and new generation of DTDP beneficiaries

After the overview briefing of MFLF's education development both inside and outside formal education system, the participants were particularly interested in the details of how the project builds immunity against drugs among kids, the values and ethics the project cultivate, and the results of the education development programme (e.g. indicators).

The session with SAO and the new generation discussed about the structure and mechanism of SAO (management, budget, check and balance mechanism), how SAO identify its priorities and work with the community, cooperation between the DTDP and SAO, coordination with the forestry department since the area is under the department, role of women in SAO, impacts of Montessori system and learning-by-doing approach, and current priorities identified by SAO. As SAO mentioned tourism as one of the current priorities, a participant asked why tourism is not viewed as a good thing for cultural and environmental preservation; the SAO shared that people must be educated on sustainable tourism management especially when this area is the watershed forest, and the system must be set so the benefits go to the locals instead of big companies. Questions to the new generation were on their roles in the project, and conditions and outcomes of the scholarship programme.

Environmental development

- Briefing on Reforestation Model at Pang Mahan, TVER, and MFLF's environmental initiatives

Since the participants seemed interested in reforestation models as well as initiatives to become more environmentally friendly, the visited to Pangmahan started with discussion on different reforestation models: total reforestation, assisted reforestation, and natural regeneration – all of which emphasized community participation and ownership. Then, Mr. Thanapong explained Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (TVER) which will provide income for long term forest protection, and other environmental initiatives such as waste management,

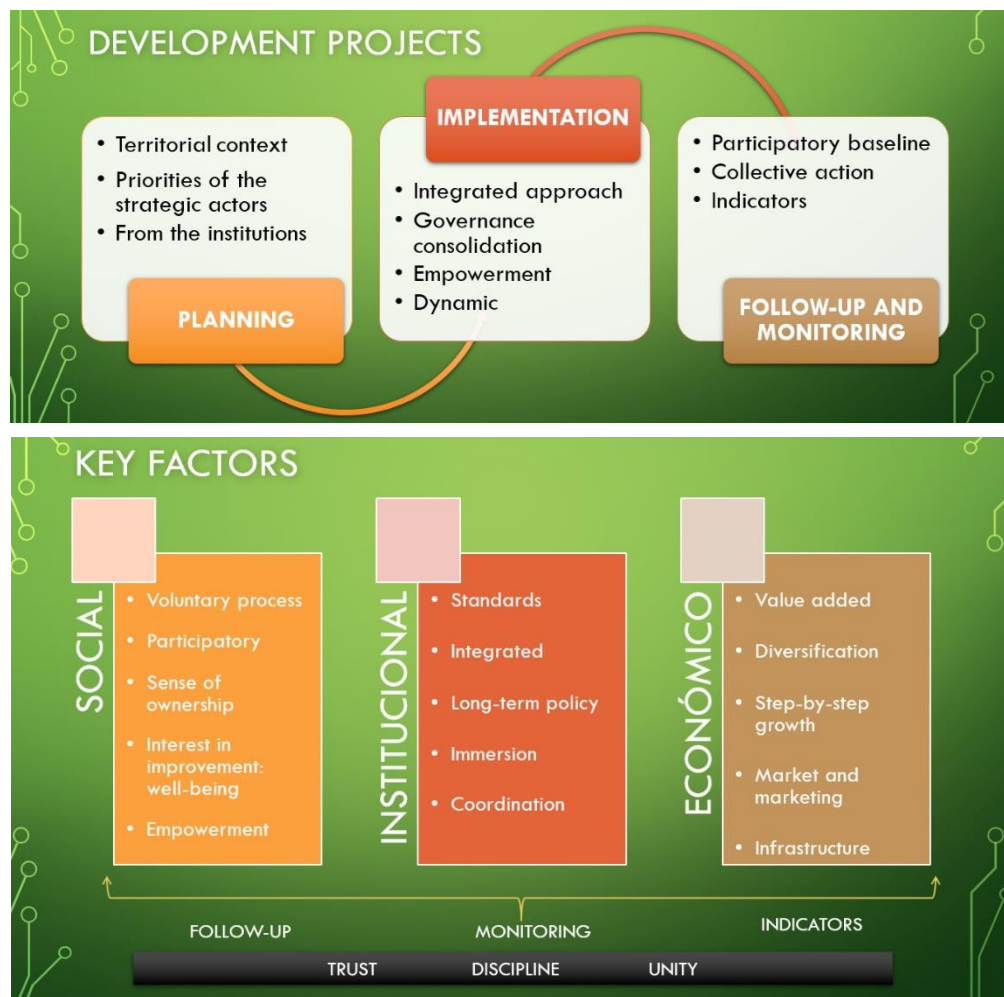


green house gas reduction, etc. The group continued to ask how the project engage and motivate the people to take part, what are the techniques, what benefit do the people get when participating. Given that it is border area, they also asked how the project dealt with problems like forest fire coming from the other side of the border.

Workshop and presentation on applicability to the Colombia Context

On the final day, the group was asked to revisit their initial list of key success factors; the whole group were to agree if these were the correct ones. Then, they were divided into 3 groups to work on “From what you have learnt during the study visit, how can you apply to your works in Colombia?”.

Key success factors





Applicability by Group 1 environmental agencies

Group 1 started by outlining problems in La Macarena area which include deforestation and environmental degradation, illicit crop cultivation, poor social services, insufficient infrastructure, armed militia, illicit economy, and conflict on land usage. Then, they listed the stakeholders who have been working together including USAID, UN agencies, GIZ, ministries, illicit crop substitution agency, police, local authorities, community organizations, and universities. Objectives must first focus on food security, then find opportunities of the followings:

- Processing agricultural and livestock products to add value
- Sustainable tourism
- Land and forest management



Applicability by Group 2 local authority and community

Group 2 stressed the integrated approach and balanced development of the environment, social, and economic. Socially, we must promote education and learning among all stakeholders. As for economic development, it must start with social and environmental development because they are the foundation for economic growth. Environmentally, clear rules and regulations agreed by the communities, and education of people on the importance of the forest are crucial to the success of environmental conservation. The government plays a significant role in guaranteeing security for project implementation. Research and data are also needed for good planning. For examples, it is not enough to expand forest area, but



we also need to research what plants to cultivate and why. They mentioned the example of natural regeneration model of reforestation which leads to a richer diversity of plants.

Applicability by Group 3 AD-related agencies



Group 3 used the where-who-how much-what-how framework. With 188 villages currently engaging in coca cultivation, the group considered stakeholders including 1) political leaders, 2) participation of local authority and community, and 3) private sector which is still not so involved in AD in Colombia. However, they admitted that they are still not sure how to connect these actors. As for budget, they saw the need to find diverse sources

of long-term funding for holistic development, and the benefit of discussing with the private sector early on (for funding as well as market access). They realized that they cannot focus only on the local people but also need to engage other relevant stakeholders beyond the local area.

As for the ‘what’, the group emphasized that poverty alleviation must be the main goal and the indicator, instead of illicit crop reduction. Ensuring food security and balancing development and environmental conservation are the key. They recognised the need to look beyond agricultural activities and also explore processing and tourism as means of generating income. Importantly, they should address the needs of the whole area, not just specific families.

After the group presentations, Mr. Narong shared MFLF’s ‘How to Know’ which is the tool for assessing capitals and problems in the area. Team member on the ground must provide inputs for this exercise. The analysis must be conducted for each and every village so appropriate plans can be developed (no ‘one size fits all’). Plotting the scores of all villages on a common graph can also show which villages are more difficult to develop and will take more time and resources (the lower the capital or the more serious the problem, the more time and resources it will take). Repeating the assessment

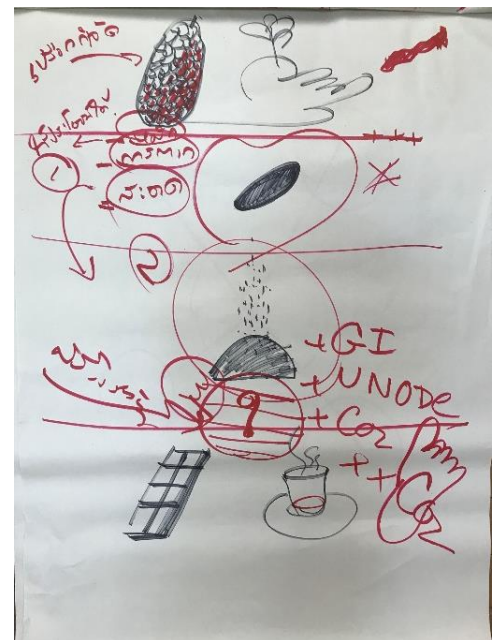
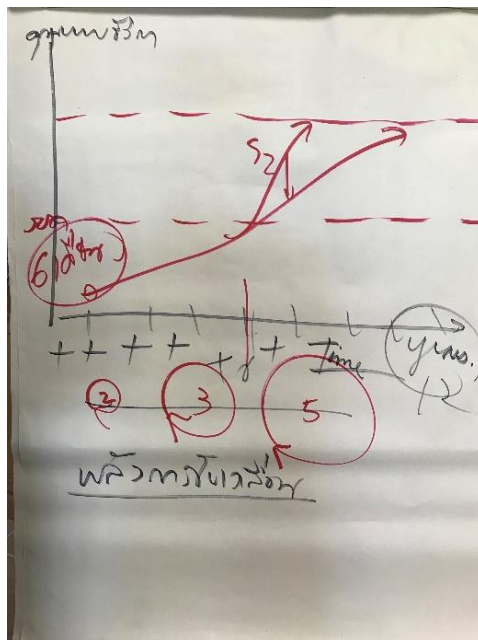
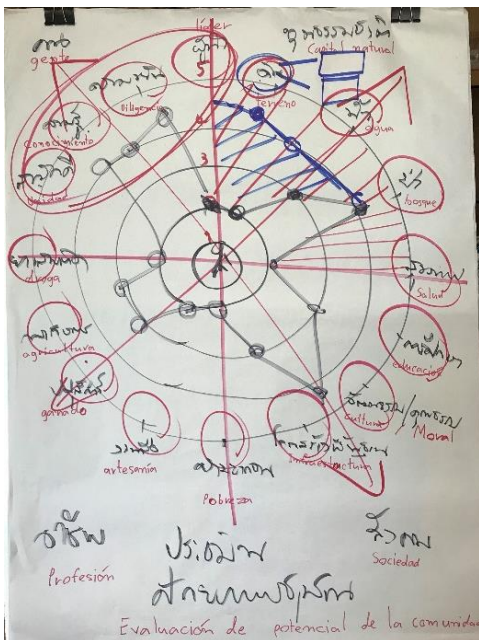


on annual basis can reveal progress in a more complex and holistic manner when compared to tracking progress with a single-line income graph.

As for the question on how to engage different stakeholders, everyone needs to focus on the local people, how each of us can help them. If everyone focuses on their own organisation, there will be no common interest. Most importantly, we must engage all levels of stakeholders from the central government to regional and local authorities and the communities. MFLF's long term project might live through the era of 5 different Prime Ministers and when the central government changes, it is our job to approach and engage them again and again.

From his brief visit to Colombia in 2017, Mr. Narong picked an example of cacao which has good potential but needs improvement in the following areas:

- Cleanliness in the processing (fermentation, drying) process can affect quality of the products.
- Processing cacao into powder is possible with establishment of cooperatives and factory.
- Processing cacao into chocolate and cacao drink will need good brand development with geographical indicator, UNODC certification, and carbon footprint reduction. Since consumers now look for products with social and environmental values, these certifications can help making the brand stronger.





Next Steps:

1. Once GIZ Colombia returns to Bogota, they will discuss with the Colombian government to explore possibility to invite MFLF team to Colombian in January 2019 to meet with relevant stakeholders and conduct follow up workshop with the participants of this visit.



Annex

List of participants

Study visit programme

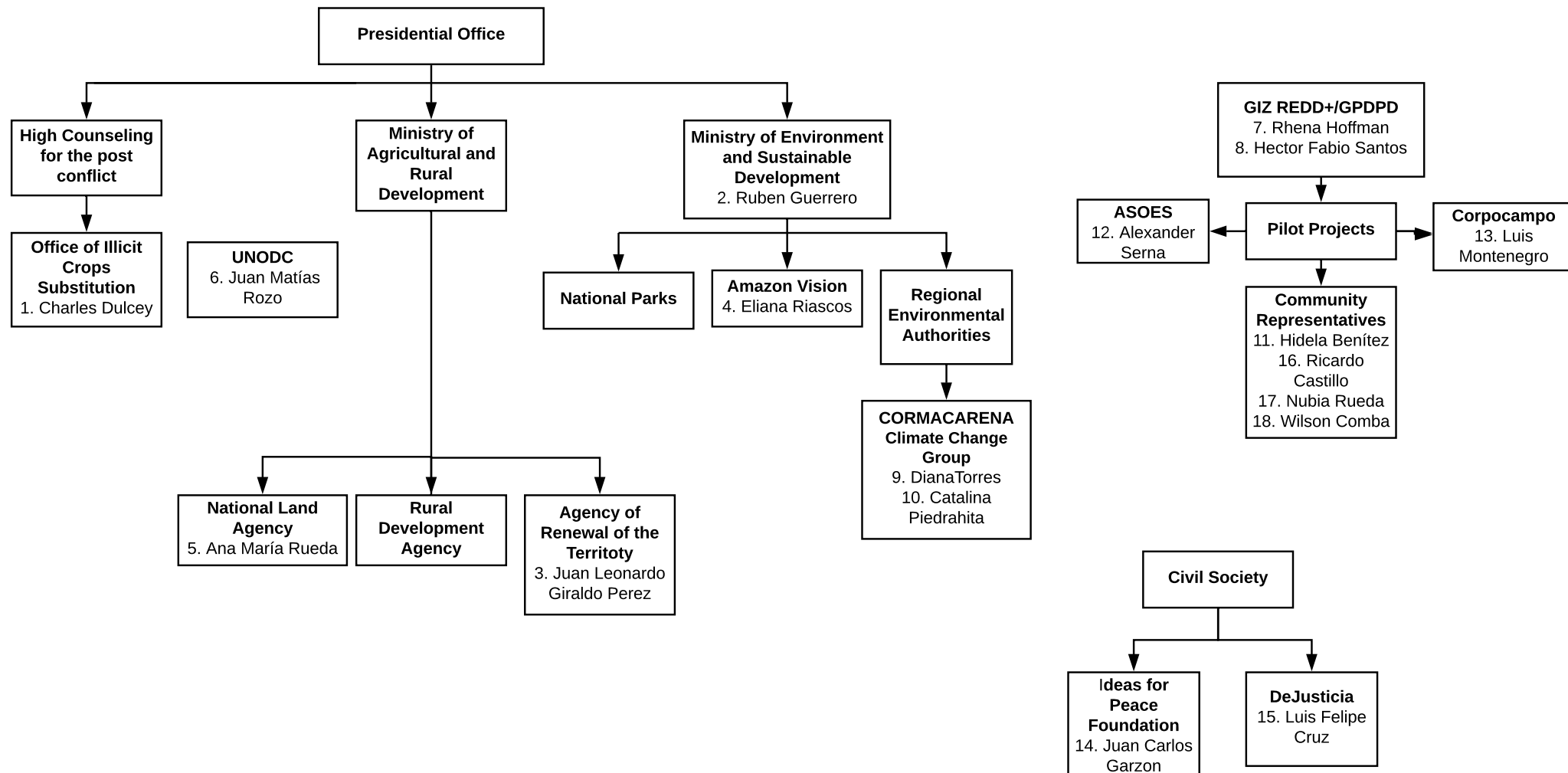
List of Participants
Study Visit and Workshop on Alternative Development in Thailand
28 October - 4 November 2018

No.	Title	Name	Surname	photo	Sector	Position/Organization	Organization	Responsibilities
1	Mr.	Charles	Dulcey		Central Government	Advisor (Government employee/ Middle-high management)	Direction for Illicit Crops Substitution, High Counselling for the Post Conflict, Human Rights and Security	Advises High Counselling for the Post Conflict in the design and coordination of actions related to the formulation, building and development of illicit crops substitution. Together with other Ministries and administrative departments, it coordinates the implementation of programs and projects related to illicit substitution.
2	Mr.	Ruben	Guerrero		Central Government	Advisor at the forest devision (Government employee- Middle management)	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-MADS	MADS direction (division) is in charge of the implementation of forest management policies, Provides technical information for policy making and biodiversity regulation. It monitors and evaluates such policies. Define and guide the implementation of the REDD+ governmental strategy.
3	Mr.	Juan Leonardo	Giraldo Perez		Central Government	Advisor -Subdirection of Productive Projects in the Estructural Projects Direction. (Government employee/ middle-high management)	Agency for the Renewal of the Territory-ART, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The ART is in charge of the coordination of the national and regional entities for their action in rural areas that have been affected by the armed conflict, through the implementation of "Territorial Renewal Plans", that will perish the economic and social recovery of these areas. Since January 2017 when the Agency for the Renewal of the Territory started operating, Mr. Girado is working with the Subdirection of Productive Projects of the Estructural Projects Direction. There, we articulate and coordinate AD actions with other entities such as the Rural Development Agency , the Direction for Illicit Crops Substitution of the High Counseling for Postconflict and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC. Some of the functions that he works in the Subdirection are: i) the design of guidelines and parameters for the formulation and structuration of projects, ii) the conformation and coordination of cross-sectorial workgroups for the formulation of productive projects, iii) accompany and assist the population and social organizations on the identification of needs and problems when formulating and structrating productive projects, iv) assist on the implementation of projects and other activities with participants, users and beneficiaries linked to General Plan of Renewal and Territorial Intervention Plans.
4	Ms.	Eliana Milena	Riascos Arbeláez		Central Government	Focal Point in Cormacarena Jurisdiction Area. Forest Governance Pillar.	Amazon Vision Program. Amazon Vision is an initiative of the Colombian government with the support of Germany,Norway and UK. The organisation is embedded in the ministry of environment.	Ms. Riascos is in charge of the implementation of REDD+ Early Movers in Colombia in the Amazon region. The organisation promotes agreements with stakeholders to reduce deforestation in Colombian Amazon. It develops and prioritizes actions in regions that most prone to deforestation.

No.	Title	Name	Surname	photo	Sector	Position/Organization	Organization	Responsibilities
5	Ms.	Ana Maria	Rueda		Expert form Central Government agency	External Advisor/ Expert (not governemnt employee)	Land Access Department, National Land Agency-ANT, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	The ANT is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Ms. Rueda as a counsultant is in charge of the implementation of land tenure formalization strategy as a relevant component for AD and rural development. She runs programs of access to land based on the criteria of equitable distribution among rural workers to improve their income and quality of life.
6	Mr.	Juan Matías	Rozo Alzáte		International Org	Coordinator of the comprehensive Monitoring to Alternative Development Program	UNODC-Colombia As the coordinator of the monitoring system to AD Colombian Program (PNIS), he is in charge of 100 staff. His team verifies illicit crops eradication commitments signed between the community and the government. They also responsible for baseline, follow-up and endline surveys in order to measure the results of AD program and how to improve it.	Supports the Colombian Government in the management of public policy aimed to reduce and eliminate illicit crops. In the framework of the agreement with the Administrative Unite for the Territorial Consolidation (UACT), it supports the implementation and monitoring of integral and sustainable strategies to reduce illicit crops and promote alternative development. UNODC is GIZ partner in the implementation of cocoa project in Putumayo and silvopastoral project in Caquetá.
7	Ms.	Rhena	Hoffmann		International Org	Coordinator	GIZ. Protection of Forests and the Climate-REDD+	The programme provides support to Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) in drafting the national REDD+ strategy (ENREDD+) and implementing it in priority regions where there are higher rates of deforestation. In addition, the programme promotes communication and cooperation among the actors responsible for sustainable forest use and for reducing deforestation.
8	Mr.	Héctor Fabio	Santos Duarte		International Org	advisor GPDPD/REDD+	GIZ GPDPD/REDD+	The GPDPD / REDD + combineS alternative development strategies in areas with coca crops and problems of deforestation and forest degradation.
9	Ms.	Diana Carolina	Torres		Regional Government (Environmental Authority)	Coordinator of Climate Change Group	Cormacarena,Meta Department (region)	Environmental Authority in Meta Department that coordinates the preparation of programs and projects of environmental development. The organisation is in charge of granting concessions, permits, authorizations and environmental licenses for the exploitation of renewable natural resources or for the development of activities that affect or may affect the environment. It promotes the creation of non-governmental organizations for the defense and conservation of the environment. It is also REDD+ Programme partner in the implementation of its regional activities including pilot projects.
10	Ms.	Catalina	Piedrahita		Regional Government (Environmental Authority)	Professional in the Climate Change Group	Cormacarena, Meta Department (region)	Environmental Authority in Meta Department that coordinates the preparation of programs and projects of environmental development. In charge of granting concessions, permits, authorizations and environmental licenses for the exploitation of renewable natural resources or for the development of activities that affect or may affect the environment. It promotes the creation of non-governmental organizations for the protection and conservation of the environment. It is also REDD+ Programme partner in the implementation of its regional activities including pilot projects.

No.	Title	Name	Surname	photo	Sector	Position/Organization	Organization	Responsibilities
11	Ms.	Hidela Maria	Benítez Hernandez		Local Government	Local Authority in the "Palmarito Corregimiento" and Community Leader	The position is a part of the local government selected by the Mayor. Sometimes a local government has authorities for a group of "veredas" that is called "Corregimiento". She is also a community representative in the	Community leader of REDD+ Pilot Project. Pilot Project basic data is attached.
12	Mr.	Alexander	Serna		Expert (working at International funded project but employed by a regional Comlombian NGO)	Technical Assistant - Silvopastoral Project GIZ/UNODC	Solidarity Economy Association of the mid and bottom Caguán River - ASOES	Leads and controls the non-deforestation in Caquetá and incentivizes beneficiaries with productive and self-sustainable projects aimed to conserve and protect the environment. In charge of the Implementation of technical assistance in rural development projects of the Amazon Vision Initiative and of the current Alternative Development Program in Caquetá Department. ASOES also is the main implementer of one of the Pilot Projects implemented by GIZ (GPD/REDD+) and UNODC in the Amazon region.
13	Mr.	Luis	Montenegro		Private sector	In charge of working with organizations that produce Palmitos that are processed by Corpocampo	Corpocampo. A private sector partners with GIZ REDD+	Private sector Company, partner in the implementation of the Acai Pilot Project. Corpocampo promotes and executes sustainable projects in rural zones of Colombia, particularly in those with illicit crops influence. Promotes employment and development alternatives to communities that sell them acai and it provides itself decent work to communities where its processing plants are.
14	Mr.	Juan Carlos	Garzón		NGO	Director - Conflict Dynamics and Peace Negotiations	Ideas for Peace Foundation -FIP. A research-base Colombian NGO.	FIP is Colombia's main peace and security think tank. They provided technical assistance to the negotiation process with FARC and have also trained communities and social organizations with skills for territorial peace. In the <i>Conflict Dynamics and Peace Negotiations</i> direction, they seek to provide informative and technical inputs that feed public debate and help design and execute public policies to achieve peace agreements and territorial peace satisfactorily.
15	Mr.	Luis Felipe	Cruz		NGO	Researcher	Dejusticia. A research-base Colombian NGO. Luis is a lawyer and current sociology student at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. He has done research on various topics including human rights and criminal procedure. His area of special interest is the history and development of the armed conflict. He is currently a researcher in the Drug Policy thematic line.	It is the Center for Law, Justice and Society Studies that researches and proposes for public policies aimed for social change. It also promotes advocacy campaigns and carries out strategic litigation and designs and delivers educational training programs. Its main fights are against discrimination, strengthening and defense of human rights and economic and social rights, the defense of environmental justice and the analysis of transitional justice.
16	Mr.	Ricardo	Castillo		Community	Community Leader	Community representative in the REDD+ Pilot Project "Mechanisms of social consensus among stakeholders for the promotion of conservation in the South of Tibú and North of Cucuta"	Community leader of REDD+ Pilot Project. Pilot Project basic data is attached.

No.	Title	Name	Surname	photo	Sector	Position/Organization	Organization	Responsibilities
17	Ms.	Nubia	Rueda		Community	Community Leader	Community representative in the REDD+/GPD PD Pilot Project Agri-environmental Leadership and Knowledge Schools (ELSAS - Guaviare)	Community leader of REDD+ Pilot Project. Pilot Project basic data is attached.
18	Mr.	Wilson	Comba		Community	Community Leader	Community representative in the REDD+/GPD PD Pilot Project Agri-environmental Leadership and Knowledge Schools (ELSAS - Meta)	Community leader of REDD+ Pilot Project. Pilot Project basic data is attached.
19	Ms.	Patawee	Chotkirativech		International Org	Coordinator	GIZ GPD PD	



Study Visit Programme
3rd Colombian Delegation
The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD)
Doi Tung Development Project in Chiang Rai and
Pang Mahan Reforestation Site, Chaing Rai
28th October – 4th November 2018

Date and Time	Activity
<u>Sunday, October 28th, 2018</u>	
	Travel day
19.50	Pick up at the Mae Fah Luang International Airport and travel to Doi Tung Development Project (Bangkok Airways PG235)
22.00	Check in at Doi Tung Lodge
<u>Monday, October 29th, 2018</u>	
08.30 – 09.30	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
09.30 – 11.20	Briefing on the Doi Tung Development Project and Mae Fah Luang Foundation's development principles Recap and Q&A
11.20 – 11.40	Coffee break
11.40 – 12.30	Introductory Session at VIP meeting room Introduction of participants with their responsible projects
12.30 – 13.00	Briefing on the Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD), and cross cutting issues (human rights and gender in drug policy)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch at Krua Tamnak
14.00 – 15.20	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 • Human-centric indicators and measuring outcomes; accountability
15.20 – 15.40	Travel to Doi Chang Moob military base Thailand – Myanmar border
15.40 – 16.00	Visit Doi Chang Moob military base

Date and Time	Activity
	Border security and cross-border cooperation <i>Coffee break included</i>
16.00 – 17.00	Interactive discussion sessions with old generation beneficiaries of the Doi Tung Development Project - Stories of change from former opium users, producers, and traffickers, as well as those involved in other illicit activities “What do the people get”
17.15 – 17.45	Travel to Doi Tung Development Project
18.30 – 19.30	Dinner at Sala Leelawadee
Tuesday, October 30th, 2018	
07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
08.30 – 08.40	Travel to Navuti Company coffee and macadamia plantation
08.40 – 10.00	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
10.00 – 10.20	Travel to the Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet
10.20 – 12.00	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 <i>Coffee break included</i>
12.00 – 12.30	Travel to Krua Tamnak
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 14.30	Travel to the Hall of Opium
14.30 – 16.00	Visit the Hall of Opium - An “edu-tainment” museum operated by the Mae

Date and Time	Activity
	Fah Luang Foundation on the “demand” side of drugs, explaining the history of opium, its prominence in the “Golden Triangle”, use and abuse, as well as other drug-related issues <i>Coffee break included</i>
16.00 – 16.30	Visit the Golden Triangle viewpoint
16.30 – 18.00	Travel to the Doi Tung Development Project
19.00 – 20.00	Dinner at Sala Leelawadee
<u>Wednesday, October 31st, 2018</u>	
07.00 – 08.00	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
08.00 – 09.20	Travel to Roi Jai Rak Development Project
09.20 – 10.20	Briefing on Roi Jai Rak Development Project
10.20 – 10.40	Coffee Break
10.40 – 11.30	Visit agricultural demonstration plot
11.30 – 12.30	Interactive discussion sessions with staffs and participants of the voluntary rehabilitation programme
12.30 – 13.30	Travel to the Doi Tung Development Project
13.30 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30 – 14.50	Travel to Pangpraratchathan village
14.50 – 16.00	Visit Doi Tung villager’s self – sufficient agricultural plot in Pangpraratchathan village <i>Coffee break included</i>
16.00 – 16.30	Travel to the Doi Tung Development Project
16.30 – 17.30	Reflection workshop
18.00 – 19.00	Dinner in the village
<u>Thursday, November 1st, 2018</u>	
07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
08.30 – 10.00	Briefing on education development inside and outside school
10.00 – 10.15	Coffee Break
10.15 – 12.00	Interactive discussion sessions with new generation beneficiaries of the Doi Tung Development Project and local government authorities • 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
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch

Date and Time	Activity
13.00 – 14.15	Briefing on AD “How to” by Mr. Narong Apichai, MFLF Chief Development Execution Officer
14.15 – 14.45	Coffee break
14.45 – 17.00	Briefing on AD “How to” by Mr. Narong Apichai, MFLF Chief Development Execution Officer (continue)
17.00 – 18.00	Visit to Mae Fah Luang Garden
19.00 – 20.00	Dinner at Sala Leelawadee
<u>Friday, November 2nd, 2018</u>	
07.00 – 08.15	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
08.15 – 09.45	Travel Pang Mahan village
09.45 – 10.40	Visit Pig Bank at Pang Mahan Village
10.40 – 11.00	Travel to Pang Mahan Reforestation site
11.00 – 13.15	Briefing on Mae Fah Luang Reforestation Model at Pang Mahan and MFLF’s environmental initiatives - This extension reforestation project from Doi Tung defines the “upstream phase” of development which emphasizes collaboration and trust building with communities and local authorities, instilling in them a sense of project ownership; effective use of natural resource and existing local wisdom to sustain their well-being; and the importance of coexistence between people and nature. <i>Coffee break included</i>
13.15 – 14.15	Lunch
14.15 – 14.40	Travel to Tea Processing Cooperatives
14.40 – 15.20	Visit Tea Processing Cooperatives Discussion session with local villagers and community representatives <i>Coffee break included</i>
15.20 – 16.20	Travel to Doi Tung Development Project
19.00 – 20.00	Dinner
<u>Saturday, November 3rd, 2018</u>	
07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast at Sala Leelawadee
08.30 – 12.00	Workshop: Applicability to Colombian context <i>Coffee break included</i>
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 14.00	Workshop: Applicability to Colombian context (con’t)
14.00 – 14.15	Coffee break
14.15 – 16.30	Presentation of participant’s group works
18.30 – 21.30	Dinner – Colombian – Thailand Cultural Night

Date and Time	Activity
<u>Sunday, November 4th, 2018</u>	
07.30 – 08.30	Breakfast and Check out
08.30 – 10.30	Open programme
10.30 – 12.00	Travel to Chiang Rai city
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch
13.00 – 15.00	Open programme
15.00 – 15.30	Travel to the Mae Fah Luang International Airport
17.45 – 19.05	Travel from Chiang Rai to Bangkok by Thai Airways TG2135