

Mission Report
Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development 2019 (EGM)
15 – 17 December 2019
Chiang Rai Province, Thailand

Executive summary

Between 15 – 17 December 2019, the MFLF together with the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), the Governments of Germany and Peru, and UNODC organised the Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development 2019 (EGM) on the theme of “Advancing alternative development and development-oriented drug policies” in Chiang Rai, Thailand. This year EGM was organised as a 2-part event, consisting of 1) a visit to the Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP) and ‘Colours of Doi Tung Festival’ and 2) a 2-day meeting at the Riverie Hotel. The event was participated by 58 participants including government representatives from 14 countries, international organisations, international experts, academia, civil society, and the private sector.

Since Thailand aimed at advancing alternative development (AD) and development-oriented approach in urban setting, we designed EGM 2019 to focus on 3 cross-cutting issues, namely involvement of private sector, rule of law, and AD and urban development (UD) – all of which are relevant to addressing drug problems in rural as well as urban contexts. Thus, the study visit to DTDP showcased how Doi Tung has moved beyond livelihood development in agricultural sector to empowering the community to pursue diverse licit occupations including handicraft, processing and value addition, and entrepreneurship. The role of community rules and regulation was also highlight as a factor for sustainability.

The 2-day meeting started with welcome remarks, recap of past EGMs, and recent development on AD, followed by panels of inputs from experts and working groups to discuss way forward. Apart from MFLF’s role as the organiser, 5 MFLF representatives attended and contributed in the meeting as follows:

1. Ms. Phawana and Mr. Pipatpong, Board Members, and Mr. Hkam Awng, Director of Myanmar Programme, attended as participants and exchanged in the discussions
2. Dr. Sandro, Senior Adviser on Strategic Planning, contributed as chair in panel session 1: Alternative development and rule of law

3. M.L. Dispanadda, Chief Executive Officer, contributed as a panelist in panel session 2: Alternative development and urban development

The meeting opened space for a lively debate on topics which participants have not yet reach a consensus. However, there was a growing momentum supporting development-oriented approach to drug control policies in general.

- On the issue of private sector involvement, it is clear that the private sector plays an importance role in improving the chances of success, and leading to sustainability and scalability of AD projects. They can provide funding, technical know-how, access to markets, etc. Yet, there are diverse models of engagement; each has to find the right partner with shared values and vision, align expectations, and design their own suitable model of collaboration. Quality, marketability, and profitability are among the key factors for the cooperation to be successful.
- As for rule of law, the concept is not yet commonly understood. For many, rule of law is still perceived only as law enforcement. Meanwhile, Thailand urged the group to apply a more bottom-up approach – seeking to understand community’s sense of justice, and creating a ‘culture of lawfulness’. AD programme should be designed and implemented in a way that helps to foster rule of law and create conditions for culture of lawfulness to flourish, for examples, establishment of community rules and regulations.
- On AD and UD, the participants viewed the 2 concepts as separate but both apply development-oriented approach to tackle vulnerabilities, poverty, and lack of opportunities, which are the root causes of drug issues in both rural and urban settings. Although development intervention has to go hand in hand with law enforcement for UD (unlike AD which alternatives should be provided before eradication), there are key principles which cut across both AD and UD; for examples, human centred approach, listening to the communities, livelihood development and poverty alleviation, and long term political and financial commitment. Recognising the growing urban population and urban drug problem, the participants discussed how we can build on existing tools and better connect them to tackle global drug issues more effectively. One very interesting proposal was to link CND and CCPCJ through a twin resolution (same resolution submitted to both CND and CCPCJ), and urge the 2 commission to work together on development-oriented policies to tackle drugs and crimes.

Key conclusions of the EGM 2019 will be summarised and submitted to CND63 as a Conference Room Paper. Its salient points will also be included in the resolution on AD to be tabled by Thailand. In addition, the EGM 2019 co-hosts agreed to jointly organise a high-level side event during CND63 to report the results of the meeting. As for EGM 2020, Peru has expressed interest in hosting the event in Lima, Peru. Details on financial supports remains to be discussed among co-hosts.

Apart from the EGM, MFLF also had a chance to take GIZ team to visit Roi Jai Rak Project and discuss with them about our collaboration under GPDPD phase 2, covering 2019 – 2021. Partner countries of this second phase will be confirmed by GIZ after their team meeting in January 2020.

Objectives

- To advance discussion on alternative development and development-oriented drug policies in relation to cross-cutting issues including involvement of private sector, rule of law, and application in urban settings.
- To prepare inputs to feed into formal policy platform such as CND63 and drive development-oriented drug policies

Participants

- Total of 58 participants:
 - 29 governmental representatives from 14 countries
 - 11 international organisation representatives
 - 3 international experts
 - 7 private sector representatives
 - 8 civil society organisation representatives
- Gender composition: 37 male, 21 female
- *Full details in the participant list, see annex*

Time and locations:

- 15 December 2019 – Study visit to the Doi Tung Development Project, Chiang Rai
- 16 – 17 December 2019 – Meeting at the Riverie Hotel, Chiang Rai
- 18 December 2019 – Small group visit to Roi Jai Rak Project, Chiang Mai

Study visit and meeting agenda (see annex)

Summary of study visit

15 December 2019

- Briefing on Doi Tung Development Project and Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development
- Visit Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet
- Experience the Colour of Doi Tung Festival
- Interactive discussions with the local community

Since EGM 2019 aimed at advancing alternative development (AD) and development-oriented approach in urban setting, MFLF sought to show the participants that some of the principles and best practices in AD can be transferrable: human-centred approach, long-term commitment, empowerment of local community, engagement of all stakeholders, livelihood development including off-farm occupations, among others. Thus, the study visit was designed to highlight how Doi Tung has moved beyond livelihood development in agricultural sector, and has promoted diverse viable livelihood opportunities, for examples, handicrafts, value addition, entrepreneurship, etc.

The first session started with Ms. Salakjit's overview briefing which emphasised Doi Tung's social entrepreneurship concept and our move toward a circular economy. In alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Doi Tung aims to be a model for other businesses to create positive social, economic, and environmental impacts, and make the world a better place for the next generation. In the Q&A, the participants were interested in learning more about the legal entitlement for land use in Doi Tung, how the Project competed with or countered the existing power e.g. militia groups, the future of the Project, and replication in the approach in our projects outside Thailand.



After the briefing, the participants visited the Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet. They were divided into 3 groups and rotated to 1) weaving factory, 2) ceramic factory, 3) waste management centre and environmental development initiatives. The visits highlighted market-oriented approach and collaborations with the private sector, as well as the concept of circular economy which played an important role both in DoiTung product design and production process. For instance, the zero

waste policy, the use of yarns for recycled plastic bottles, and usage of waste after proper sorting and treatments.



In the afternoon, the participants enjoyed the Colour of Doi Tung Festival and got a first-hand experience of how Doi Tung has helped building capacity of the local people into entrepreneurs and creating platform for them to thrive. Following that, the participants had an opportunity to discuss with the local community: 1) local entrepreneurs, 2) the old and new generation of Doi Tung and current challenges.

1. For local entrepreneurs group, the questions were focused on supports from the government, how they develop their businesses and marketing platforms. The discussion shows that livelihood opportunities are not only limited to employment by the Project, the local people are also able to develop their own businesses. These entrepreneurs have invested their effort to scale up their businesses; Doi Tung seeks to act as a platform to help them scale, for examples, uplifting their standards and expanding their marketing platforms. The next stage for Doi Tung is to use the model to incubate other communities and businesses as well.
2. For the 2 generations and new challenges group, the participants were intrigued to talk to the representative from the army, and former drug addicts who joined the ‘Volunteer for Good’ rehabilitation programme. Their questions were about current situation concerning drug issues, role of the army, follow up process after the rehabilitation program, and community rules and regulations. The local speakers shared that the success of rehabilitation programme resulted from



the holistic approach, which look at all aspect of their well-being – physical and mental health, skills for viable livelihood, as well as ensuring ‘clean’ home environmental to remove any remaining drug stock. In addition, the role of community rules and regulations, and importance of good leadership were emphasised. As for the role of the army, it was highlighted that our model includes ‘development unit’ which focuses primarily on understanding the communities and working with them on development, rather than law enforcement and interception. The process helps to create trust, to the extend that the communities even voluntarily offered information about drug trafficking in the areas to the authority by themselves.

Summary of the EGM’s meeting segment

15 December 2019

The meeting segment of EGM 2019 started with welcoming remarks by ONCB, GIZ, Peru and UNODC, followed by a presentation of key points from past EGMs, and new studies by UNODC: 1) measuring illicit crop cultivation, production, and AD, which examines numbers of cultivation households and cultivation area sizes in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico,



Myanmar and Peru, 2) global overview on AD. The presenter emphasised that there is a need for a more systematic data collection and analysis on AD. Problems include lack of information on ‘actual beneficiaries’ (instead of ‘intended beneficiaries’), lack details on individual level which can result in double counting beneficiaries, and lack of human development indicators and impact information. Along with other participants, M.L. Dispanadda echoed that we need more research, especially on the correlation between human insecurity and illicit activities to mainstream public awareness and attract more funding.

The rest of the meeting was organised along 3 themes: 1) AD and involvement of private sector, 2) AD and rule of Law, 3) AD and urban development. For each of the themes, we designed for an input session with presenters/panelists following by interactive discussion/working group to debate on challenges and way forward.

Theme 1: AD and involvement of private sector

The world café on private sector involvement aimed to give examples of different models of engagement by various companies, including the Chinese Yunan AD Association's contract farming model, Charoen Pokapan Group's involvement in Roi Jai Rak Project and capacity building of mango farmer to improve their produces for export market, IKEA's collaboration with development partners such as MFLF to source quality products with social impact, and Netherlands' This Side Up directly connecting coffee farmers around the world and roasters in Europe. With inputs from the world café, the afternoon interactive discussion chaired by Ms. Ramrada from Bank of Ayudhya debated on the topic and arrived at the following key points.



1. The private sector could play an important role in improving the chances of success of AD projects, helping the community move beyond basic livelihood development level to really building their capacity, organizational and management skills, leading to sustainability and scalability of AD projects.
2. The Private sector could contribute funding, technical know-how, access to markets, technological support, channel of communication, quality upgrading, among others. They are able to offer expertise throughout the value chain and ultimately link communities with end consumers.
3. The key factors in successful partnership with private sector include:
 - 1) Quality is the key point emphasized, not just having a good story, so communities/projects must be committed to ensuring quality.
 - 2) Mutual benefits between private sector and community, equal partnership, each party has its value add, communities contribute to fulfilling key business gap and linking

- businesses with the local context.
- 3) Shared vision and values.
 - 4) Finding the right partner, with aligned expectations and requirements.
 - 5) Importance of commitment on quality control, integrity, transparency, accurate information to work with, and mutual trust.
 - 6) Marketability, profitability.
 - 7) Addressing an important social cause, showing impact.
4. Labels of AD products or other quality assurance standards could be beneficial in helping with marketing.
 5. How quickly an AD project needs to demonstrate impact and returns on investment depends on requirements of each private partner as some may require immediate business returns, other give out grants or support as part of corporate social responsibility.
 6. Public policy frameworks/regulatory support are important in enabling beneficial private sector support, to ensure against exploitation and also give incentives for the private sector to be involved.

Theme 2: AD and rule of law

Chaired by Dr. Sandro, the panel on rule of law began with Thailand Institute of Justice's presentation which framed the definition of rule of law beyond law enforcement, and introduced the term 'culture of lawfulness', encouraging us to look at rule of law from a bottom-up approach. Other panelists from UNODC, France, and Colombia shared different cases/views from



their contexts, all of which reflected that the concept is not yet commonly understood. In many context, understanding on rule of law seemed to be only about law enforcement. However, from the Thai perspective, we urged that we need a better understanding on rule of law and broadening it beyond law enforcement. Rule of law may be international, national or local, written or oral codes of conduct. It is important to understand what community's sense of justice is, and apply a more bottom-up approach. It is only when a culture of lawfulness prevails that the members of the society abide by the rule of law, and in turn expect that the rule of law will be respected. The

example of Thailand has shown the importance of taking the wider view – of seeing drug policy and crime policy within the context of sustainable development. Some participants also highlighted the importance of human rights; we need to consider if people have the alternatives to achieve an adequate standard of living before we can expect them to act lawfully. It is the duty of the state to ensure basic human rights. Therefore, the issue of human rights and rule of law are interlinked and must be considered in AD debate. As for the role of AD in relation to rule of law, participants shared that we can design and implement AD in a way that it helps to foster rule of law and create conditions for culture of lawfulness, for examples, community rules and regulations.

The topic was further discussed in the working groups with the following outcomes:

1. Several topics can be included in looking into the relationship between AD and the rule of law, for example, public participation, equitable access to justice and equitable access to services. However, the concept of the rule of law itself can be understood in different ways.
2. More recently is the term ‘culture of lawfulness’ which requires a more bottom-up approach and is essential for sustainable development because drug problems often, if not always, have local manifestation.
3. In this regard, it is important to consider and to analyses the reality of each community because the challenges and the solutions are different for every one of them.
4. Also, we need to understand and determine how to integrate or balance AD and the rule of law better, we need to have more data not only in terms of research but also understandings about how local people see the problems and probably find a way to work together in solving them.
5. In finding a balance between development and the rule of law, the concept of transitional and restorative justice was brought into discussion – i.e. some kinds of measures that brings about the enhanced quality of life of the people instead of destroying it as several formal justice systems have been created.
6. For some participants, the rule of law has to go hand in hand with respect of human rights. In some countries rule of law might currently be in conflict with human rights.
7. There needs to be incentive system to foster the culture of lawfulness. For example, providing support to community on condition that they form their own rules and regulation. Once they respect the agreed rules as a fundamental pillar in the community it becomes a habit.
8. The communities must have the confidence that if they participate in Alternative

Development programs they will be protected by law.

9. If the rule of law supports the communities, the communities will support the rule of law. Trust is a key aspect in supporting a culture of law. It is necessary to create a system in which people can practice (naturally) rule of law.
10. Alternative Development can help to build trust in state agencies in order to integrate communities into all aspects of public policies. This way they can also contribute to the productive chain of the State economic system.

Theme 3: AD and urban development (UD)

Similar to the rule of law session, AD and UD session started with a panel with expert's inputs. Mr. Javier, an international expert on sustainable-development based drug policy, urged that drug policies need to answer to the SDGs which also includes urban agenda. In the present, many public policies have harmful effect on sustainable development. He argued that public policies must address all issues in a holistic and coherent manner through involvement of development actors, 'support' rather than only 'punish'. The presenter from Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC) also pointed out a gap in how we tackle drug problem in urban areas, especially when two-third of the world population is expected to be living in cities by 2030. We need to better understand the connection between drug related issues, organised crime, and violence. GITOC is currently conducting research on impact of drug markets on urban security. In the meanwhile, UNODC stood ground that AD is a rural strategy and cannot easily be replicated in urban contexts. However, the key concept of human dignity is the same and we need development approach in both settings. Yet, it was reminded that we discussed development in the drug context, with the goal to reduce illicit drug supply; it could be dangerous if we lose focus on this because some people can misunderstand that we are moving towards legalisation and decriminalisation of drugs.

M.L. Dispanadda reiterated that AD and UD are different but we need to recognise the same underlying problem – vulnerabilities, poverty, and lack of opportunities. Therefore, human centred approach, listening to the communities, livelihood development and poverty alleviation, and long term political and



financial commitment are necessary. However, while AD applies the concept of unconditionality, UD needs to be done in close connection with more intense law enforcement measures. While many issues remain to be discussed and sharing like this are necessary, M.L. Dispanadda urged that we cannot take too long and need to start taking action.

After the panel session, the participants had a lively debate in working groups where key points can be summarised as follows. Consensus could not yet be reached on many issues but there were a few interesting concrete proposals.

Overlap between AD and UD

1. AD and UD interventions conceptually overlap and are both development-oriented drug policies and both are part of the Agenda 2030.
2. Should there be a mandated working group to define UD?
 - 1) Dichotomy of rural vs urban: Should we follow a linked approach on a spectrum? Can we reframe it at this point in time? And if not, can we make the link and overlap between AD and urban development more coherent?
 - 2) Some participants raised that AD definition might need to be redefined, but others were against the idea of opening this ‘pandora box’.
3. Overlap includes: vulnerability and lack of alternatives; reduction of drug market and use of drugs, as well as security issues, especially concerning provision of security for communities, relating to rule of law. Way forward could consider people-centric, long-term, income-generating approach
4. There is a need to balance drug policies with a human-centred development approach through an evidenced-based approach.

Objectives: development vs drug reduction

5. What is the ultimate goal of UD? Development or drug reduction. Perhaps, they do not need to be isolated; we need indicators related to SDGs but also include drug reduction achievements.
6. Bringing together all development actors should be the first step to assess drug-related issues in a development context.
7. Concept needs to be simplified and broadened beyond just drugs to be attractive to the rest of the development community (including donors), and private sector.
8. More research is needed to come up with the better impact assessment/indicator for UD.

Draw existing lessons from AD and crime side (CCPCJ)

9. Proposal:

- 1) Work on urban areas needs to build on existing activities, best practices from CCPCJ, drug prevention, crime prevention, etc.; use the tools we already have.
- 2) Make better use of the joint session of CND and CCPCJ to try to move away from silos.
- 3) Table resolution on aligning the work of the CND and CCPCJ in relation to drug policies especially in urban areas. How this can be done exactly has to be explored; perhaps through ECOSOC/General Assembly, or tabling twin resolutions in CND and CCPCJ.

Mandate and mechanism

10. Clarify who (within UNODC) is mandated to work on drug prevention in an urban setting?



Next steps for EGM

Finding this EGM very fruitful, the co-hosts agreed that key conclusions from EGM 2019 should feed into CND63 through the following channels:

1. Key conclusion to be summarised in the form of Conference Room Paper to be submitted to the CND63.
2. The resolution on AD, which will be tabled by Thailand, to include salient points from the meeting. The co-hosts also discussed the idea of mandating an ‘ad hoc working group’ to further discuss role of development in drug control policy. UNODC will confirm the correct terminology to be included in the resolution. MFLF will work with ONCB on the draft resolution and circulate for other co-sponsors’ inputs.
3. Thailand, Peru, Germany, and UNODC to co-host a high-level side event on AD to report key points from the meeting. We aim to involve the new German Drug Commissioner and the

new UNODC Executive Director in order to bring them on board with our development-oriented approach to drug policies. Peru has agreed to submit registration to CND Secretariat in January 2020.

In addition, Peru also expressed an interest in hosting EGM 2020 in Lima, Peru. Other co-hosts agreed that it would be an excellent step. Funding supports remain to be further discussed but there are potential supports from GIZ and UNODC. MFLF will discuss with ONCB on possible contribution by the Thai government.

Summary of the visit to Roi Jai Rak Project

18 December 2019

- Interactive discussions with local representatives who previously involved with illicit drug, and district chief officer

After the EGM, Mr. Javier and 5 GIZ team members led by Mr. Daniel, Head of GPDPD requested to visit Roi Jai Rak project. At MFLF's office in Huay San village, they had an interactive discussion with chief district officer and local representatives who were former drug users, dealers, traffickers. The discussion was built upon questions related to the life before and after the project, stigmatisation, development and law enforcement measures, project outcomes, expectation and future plan.



The issue of the stigmatisation was stressed by M.L. Dispanadda. The local speakers shared that although they were very wealthy from drug related activities, their ethnic group was heavily stigmatised and could not access healthcare and education services. They were also abused by corrupted local authorities. Thus, when the project first came in, they did not trust the project at first. Yet, trust was gained with the long-term commitment and the focus on livelihood without law enforcement for the first 10 months. All of them said they now feel safer and more secure. Princess Bajrakitiyabha's presence also plays a significant role in changing the perception of the local people as she shows a strong commitment to help and keep revisiting the community. As for the

expectation about the future, the locals shared that they are optimistic. At the end of the session, M.R. Disnadda stated that after the project ends, the future will be in the hands of everyone here, so they need to do their best for themselves and the next generation.

The team sought to gauge feedback of the visitors. Mr. Daniel said that we should bring decision makers from Vienna and those who are skeptical of UD concept. Dr. Adela, GIZ Albania, also reflected that she found Roi Jai Rak Project is even more interesting than Doi Tung because it is relevant to the current global drug situation, much affected by drug trafficking. Albania used to face the problem of cannabis cultivation but now, cannabis has decreased and the country has become more of a drug transit route.

Others: GPDPD

MFLF and GIZ held a side meeting on our continuing collaboration under GPDPD phase 2. The contract agreement has been signed in November 2019 with the budget of 220,980 EUR to cover 3 study visits and 2 advisor missions to partner countries (2019 – 2021). GIZ will hold their team meeting in January 2020 and will update MFLF on partner countries and activities timeline. Albania, Peru, Colombia, and Myanmar are potential partner countries, but they will be confirmed.

ANNEX

Study visit and meeting agenda

List of participants

Welcome Remark by Mr. Wichai Chaimongkhon,
Senior Narcotics Control Advisor, Office of Narcotic Control Board

Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development (EGM)
Advancing alternative development and development-oriented drug policies
15 – 17 December 2019
Chiang Rai Province, Thailand

Agenda
Study visit to the Doi Tung Development Project

Sunday, 15th December 2019

Time/Venue	Agenda item
7:00 – 8.45 Sala Leelawadee	Breakfast Check out from Doi Tung Lodge
9:00 – 10:00 Auditorium	Briefing on Doi Tung Development Project and Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development by the Mae Fah Luang Foundation
10:00 – 10:30	Depart for Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet
10:30 – 12:00 Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet	Visit Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet ‘DoiTung’ businesses combine local capitals and modern know-how as well as adds exponential value to hand-made products, making them highly marketable locally and internationally. The businesses reinvest their profits into social and environmental development initiatives to ensure sustainability. Stations: 1. Weaving Factory 2. Ceramic Factory 3. Waste management centre and environmental development initiatives <i>Remark: Participants will be divided into 3 groups and rotate to each station; 25 minutes including station changing time.</i>
12:00 – 12:30	Depart for Doi Tung Development Project
12:30 – 15:00	Lunch and experience the Colour of Doi Tung Festival
15:00 – 15:15	Depart for Sala Leelawadee



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Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Drug Commissioner
of the Federal Government



PERU

Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Time/Venue	Agenda item
15:15 – 17:00 Sala Leelawadee	Interactive discussions with the local community 1. The 2 generations of Doi Tung and current challenges 2. Local entrepreneurs <i>Remark: Participants will be divided into 2 groups and rotate; 45 minutes including station changing time. Coffee break will be served during the session.</i>
17:30 – 18:30	Depart for The Riverie Hotel
19:00 – 21:00 Blossom Restaurant	Dinner at The Riverie Hotel



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Agenda

Monday, 16th December 2019

Time/Venue	Agenda item
5:30 – 8.30 Blossom Restaurant	Breakfast
8:30 – 9:00 Doi Tung conference room	Registration
9:00 – 9:20 Doi Tung conference room	Welcome remarks - Mr. Wichai Chaimongkhon, Senior Narcotics Control Advisor, Office of Narcotic Control Board, Thailand - Mr. Daniel Brombacher, Head of Project, Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany - Dr. Álvaro Salcedo, Deputy Director for Drug Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru - Mr. Jorge Rios, Chief, Sustainable Livelihood Unit, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
9:20 – 09:30 Doi Tung conference room	Key points from past EGMs Ms. Julia Jesson, Advisor, GPDPD, GIZ, Germany
09:30 – 10:00 Doi Tung conference room	Recent developments on alternative development - Study on the number of small-scale farming households involved in illicit cultivation - Global Overview of Alternative Development 2013-2017 - Ms. Anja Korenblik, Chief of Programme Development and Management Unit, Research and Trend Analysis Branch, UNODC
10:00 – 10:30	Group photo Coffee break

Time/Venue	Agenda item
10:30 – 12:30 Doi Tung conference room Doi Come conference room	World cafe: Alternative development and involvement of private sector Stations with inputs: - Mr. Liu Jian, Secretary General, Yunnan Alternative Development Association, China - Ms. Pilailuck Pichaiwatt, Department Manager, Sustainability Development: Public Sector, Sustainability, Good Governance and Corporate Communication, Charoen Pokphand Group, Thailand - Mr. Lennart Clerkx, Founder, This Side Up Coffee, Netherlands - Mr. Lars Olov Svensson, Sustainability and Communications Director and Group Sustainability Manager, IKEA Southeast Asia and Ikano Group <i>Remark: Participants will be divided into 4 groups and rotate; 30 minutes including station changing time.</i> Notetaker: UNODC, GIZ, MFLF
12:30 – 13:30 Blossom Restaurant	Lunch
13:30 – 15:00 Doi Tung conference room	Interactive discussion on private sector engagement Chair: Ms. Ramrada Ninnad, Bank of Ayudhya, Thailand Notetaker: UNODC
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee break
15:30 – 17:00 Doi Tung conference room	Panel session 1: Alternative development and rule of law Chair: Dr. Sandro Calvani, Senior Adviser on Strategic Planning, MFLF, Thailand Inputs: - Dr. Matti Joutsen, Advisor, Thailand Institute of Justice, Thailand - Ms. Jacqueline Garcia-Yi, Research Officer, UNODC - Ms. Laura D'Arrigo, French Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours, MILDECA, France - Mr. Juan Carlos Garzon, Head of Area, Ideas para la Paz (FIP), Colombia Q&A Notetaker: MFLF

Time/Venue	Agenda item
18:30 – 19:00	Depart for Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park
19:00 – 21:00 Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park	Welcome dinner Hosted by the Government of Thailand

Tuesday, 17th December 2019

Time/Venue	Agenda item
5:30 – 8.30 Blossom Restaurant	Breakfast
9:00 – 9:15 Doi Tung conference room	Summary from Day 1 Ms. Lejda Toci, Programme Officer, Sustainable Livelihoods Unit, UNODC
9:15 – 10:45 Doi Tung conference room	Panel session 2: Alternative development and urban development Chair: Mr. Luiz Guilherme Mendes de Paiva, Coordinator of Legislative Affairs, Brazilian Institute for Criminal Sciences, Brazil Inputs: - Mr. Javier Sagredo, International Expert on Sustainable Development-Based Drug Policy Solutions - Mr. Ian Tennant, Fund Manager, Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC) - Mr. Jorge Rios, Chief, Sustainable Livelihood Unit, UNODC - M.L. Dispanadda Diskul, Chief Executive Officer, MFLF, Thailand Q&A Notetaker: GIZ
10:45 – 11:15	Coffee break
11:15 – 12:45 Doi Tung conference room Doi Come conference room	Working group session: Way forward Working group A: Alternative development and rule of law Chair: Mr. Álvaro Salcedo, Deputy Director for Drug Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru Notetaker: GIZ, MFLF

Time/Venue	Agenda item
	Working group B: Alternative development and urban development Chair: Mr. Daniel Brombacher, Head of Project, GPDPD, GIZ, Germany Notetaker: UNODC, MFLF
12:45 – 13:45 Blossom Restaurant	Lunch
13:45 – 15:15	Working group session: Rotation of above-mentioned working groups
15:15 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 16:15 Doi Tung conference room	Presentation of working groups Chair: Ms. Lejda Toci, Programme Officer, Sustainable Livelihoods Unit, UNODC
16:15 – 16:30 Doi Tung conference room	Closing Panel: The way forward • M.L. Dispanadda Diskul, Chief Executive Officer, MFLF, Thailand • Mr. Daniel Brombacher, Head of Project, GPDPD, Germany • Mr. Álvaro Salcedo, Deputy Director for Drug Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru • Mr. Jorge Rios, Chief, Sustainable Livelihood Unit, UNODC
17.30 – 19.30 Blossom Restaurant	Dinner
Evening	Departure from Chiang Rai

Wednesday, 18th December 2019

Time/Venue	Agenda item
All day	Departure from Chiang Rai



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Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Drug Commissioner
of the Federal Government



PERU Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development

Advancing alternative development and development-oriented drug policies

15 – 17 December 2019

Chiang Rai Province, Thailand

List of Participants

No.	Name	Position	Institution	Country / Sector
1	Mr. Idriz Haxhijaj	Director for Policies and Strategies of Public Order and Security	Central Anti-Cannabis Task Force, Ministry of Interior	Albania
2	Dr. Adela Llatja	Project Coordinator, Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPDPD) Albania	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Albania
3	Mr. Luiz Guilherme Mendes de Paiva	Coordinator of Legislative Affairs	Brazilian Institute for Criminal Sciences	Brazil
4	Dr. Gustavo Camilo Baptista	Director of Public Policies and Institutional Articulation	National Secretary on Drug Policies, Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Brazil
5	Dr. Carlos Timo Brito	Head of the Research and Training Office	National Secretary on Drug Policies, Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Brazil
6	Mr. Zhou Guangming	Division Director	National Narcotics Control Commission	China
7	Mr. Liu Bin	Section Chief	National Narcotics Control Commission	China
8	Mr. Ian Tennant	Fund Manager	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC)	Civil Society Organisation
9	Ms. Phawana Niemloy	Board Member	Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)	Civil Society Organisation
10	M.L. Dispanadda Diskul	Chief Executive Officer	Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)	Civil Society Organisation
11	Dr. Sandro Calvani	Senior Adviser on Strategic Planning	Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)	Civil Society Organisation
12	Mr. Hkam Awng	Director of Myanmar Programme	Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)	Civil Society Organisation
13	Mr. Sai Lone	Senior Advisor	Myanmar Opium Farmers Forum	Civil Society Organisation
14	Dr. Matti Joutsen	Special Advisor	Thailand Institute of Justice	Civil Society Organisation
15	Mr. Thomas Kramer	Coordinator of Myanmar Programme	Transnational Institute (TNI)	Civil Society Organisation



มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



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No.	Name	Position	Institution	Country / Sector
16	Mr. Jairo Edmundo Cabrera Pantoja	National Legal Advisor, National Program for Substitution of Illegal Crops	Office of the Presidential Advisor for Stabilization and Consolidation	Colombia
17	Mr. Juan Carlos Garzon	Head of Area	Ideas para la Paz (FIP)	Colombia
18	Mr. Hector Fabio Santos Duarte	Specialized Advisor, GPDPD Colombia	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Colombia
19	Ms. Laura D'Arrigo	Senior Diplomat	French Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours, MILDECA	France
20	Mr. Daniel Brombacher	Head of Project, GPDPD	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Germany
21	Ms. Julia Jesson	Advisor, GPDPD	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Germany
22	Mr. Jan Westerbarkei	Junior Advisor, Sector Project Sustainable Rural Areas	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Germany
23	Mr. Francis Kofi Torkornoo	Executive Secretary	Narcotics Control Board	Ghana
24	Mr. Dunan Ismail Isja	Deputy of Community Empowerment	National Narcotics Board (BNN)	Indonesia
25	Dr. John Collins	Executive Director, International Drug Policy Unit (IDPU)	London School of Economics (LSE)	International Expert
26	Ms. Deborah Alimi	Research and policy analysis	Panthéon Sorbonne University	International Expert
27	Mr. Javier Sagredo	Expert on sustainable development-based drug policy solutions	International expert	International Expert
28	Ms. Laura Macini	Human Rights Officer	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for South-East Asia	International Organisation
29	Mr. Antonio Lomba	Chief, Institutional Strengthening Unit, Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Secretariat for Multidimensional Security	Organization of American States	International Organisation
30	Ms. Anubha Sood	Senior Program Officer, Alternative Livelihoods and Counter Narcotics	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Afghanistan	International Organisation
31	Mr. Jose Guillermo Garcia Miranda	Chief of the Alternative Development Branch	UNODC Colombia	International Organisation
32	Mr. Erlend Falch	Programme Manager and Officer in charge	UNODC Lao PDR	International Organisation
33	Ms. Elisabeth Seidl	Associate Expert	UNODC Lao PDR	International Organisation
34	Mr. Jaime Eduardo Perez Mayorga	AD International Consultant	UNODC Myanmar	International Organisation

No.	Name	Position	Institution	Country / Sector
35	Mr. Jorge Rios	Chief of Sustainable Livelihood Unit	UNODC Vienna	International Organisation
36	Ms. Lejda Toci	Programme Officer, Sustainable Livelihood Unit	UNODC Vienna	International Organisation
37	Ms. Anja Korenblik	Chief of Programme Development and Management Unit, Research and Trend Analysis Branch	UNODC Vienna	International Organisation
38	Dr. Jaqueline Garcia-Yi	Research Officer	UNODC Vienna	International Organisation
39	Mr. Phoutsavath Sounthala	Deputy Secretary-General	Lao National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision (LCDC)	Lao PDR
40	Ms. Daniela Ruiz Domínguez	Advisor for Multidimensional Security	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mexico
41	Mr. Muhammad Mustapha Abdallah	Chairman and Chief Executive	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)	Nigeria
42	Ms. Kenechi Obiamaka Nnoruka	Pso Legal	National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)	Nigeria
43	Mr. Cesar Recuencor Cardoso	Second Secretary	Embassy of Peru in Thailand	Peru
44	Dr. Alvaro Salcedo Teullet	Deputy Director on Drug Control	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Drugs Unit	Peru
45	Ms. Ramrada Ninnad	Vice President, Head of Corporate Social Responsibility	Bank of Ayudhya	Private sector
46	Ms. Pilailuck Pichaiwatt	Department Manager, Sustainability Development: Public Sector, Sustainability, Good Governance and Corporate Communication	Charoen Pokphand Group	Private sector
47	Ms. Siriluck Borsang	Deputy Department Manager, Sustainability Development: Public Sector Sustainability, Good Governance and Corporate Communication	Charoen Pokphand Group	Private sector
48	Mr. Pipatpong Israsena Na Ayudhya	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer / Board Member	Doi Kham / Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)	Private sector
49	Mr. Lars Olov Svensson	Sustainability and Communications Director and Group Sustainability Manager	IKEA Southeast Asia and Ikano Group	Private sector
50	Mr. Lennart Clercx	General Director	This Side Up	Private sector
51	Mr. Liu Jian	Secretary General	Yunnan Alternative Development Association	Private sector
52	Ms. Naruedee Janthasing	Project Coordinator, GPDPD Thailand	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Thailand
53	Ms. Thanchanok Uthaiwan	Third Secretary, International Organization Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Thailand



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No.	Name	Position	Institution	Country / Sector
54	Mr. Wichai Chaimongkhon	Senior Narcotics Control Advisor	Office of Narcotic Control Board (ONCB)	Thailand
55	Ms. Rachanikorn Sarasiri	Advisor	Office of Narcotic Control Board (ONCB)	Thailand
56	Ms. Naramon Chuangrungsri	Advisor	Office of Narcotic Control Board (ONCB)	Thailand
57	Ms. Areepak Ngermbamroong	Director of Drug Demand Reduction Bureau	Office of Narcotic Control Board (ONCB)	Thailand
58	Ms. Ha Thi Van Trang	Officer of Investigation Police Department on Drug Crimes	Ministry of Public Security	Vietnam

Welcome Remark

Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development

The Riverie Hotel
Monday 16 December 2019, 9.00 – 9.05

Mr. Wichai Chaimongkhon
Senior Narcotics Control Advisor, Office of Narcotic Control Board

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, a very warm welcome to Thailand. The Thai government is honoured to be co-hosting the Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development 2019 together with the government of Germany, Peru, UNODC, and the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage.

This year, the co-hosts have decided to organise the EGM in Chiang Rai province, a location which was once at the heart of the Golden Triangle. It was the world's biggest opium production area back in the 1960s. It was a place where ethnic minorities lived in poverty and had to rely on illicit drug crop cultivation. With long-term national development efforts to improve the overall well-being of the communities, you see a very different Chiang Rai today. Not only that Thailand was officially removed from the UNODC list of opium producing countries in 2003, Chiang Rai is now one of the global learning hubs on alternative development. Each year, Chaing Rai's Doi Tung Development Project receives approximately 10,000 visitors from around the world who come to learn about the project.

Thailand strongly believes that alternative development is one of the most important instruments to sustainably address illicit drug problem. With a holistic and integrated, people-centred development approach, alternative development tackles drug problem at its root cause, poverty and lack of opportunities. Thailand is more than happy to share our experiences with the global community as well as learn from you on how we can work together to tackle the global drug problem. I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to our long-standing partners – the government of Germany, Peru, and UNODC – for their continuous collaborations. Together, we have been actively driving forward a more balanced international drug policy which underscores the importance of development alongside law enforcement.

While Thailand has been fairly successful with our alternative development programmes, we believe that we must continue to innovate in order to ensure that our strategies and implementations remain relevant to address new challenges. In Southeast Asia, like many other regions, there has been a shift from plant-based drug crop cultivation in rural areas to the manufacturing and trafficking of illicit synthetic drugs affecting urban areas. Thailand has witnessed significant growth of methamphetamine supply and demand. In response, we seek to learn how principles and best practices of alternative development can benefit development interventions to tackle urban drug problems. Some of the concepts, which we believe can be applied across different settings, include the following:

Firstly, vulnerabilities and lack of opportunity must be addressed by a long-term, people-centered, development-oriented approach, no matter where. This is because people are people. They are subjects to similar vulnerabilities and human insecurities in rural and urban settings alike. However, the solution needs to be adapted to fit the geo-socio-economic and cultural realities of each context. For instance, alternative jobs in service and hospitality industry may be needed instead of alternative crops.

Secondly, engagement of all stakeholders is crucial. Especially with new know-how needed in providing alternative off-farm occupations, the private sector can play an extremely important role – not only in terms of financial investments, but also exchange of knowledge and skills.

Thirdly, rule of law must prevail. But when we speak of rule of law, it does not only mean national law enforcement, but also non-written codes of conduct respected and reinforced by the communities themselves. Together, the two create ‘culture of lawfulness’ which strengthen the communities and ensure sustainability of development.

Ultimately, the Thai government views alternative development as part of our broader national development plan. We believe that it is not only in alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development but also makes a crucial contribution to its attainment. I hope that the EGM will serve as a platform for fruitful discussions on how we can advance alternative development and development-oriented drug policies together.

THANK YOU