AFoCO Project Document

	Project code	*AFoCO/030/2022*	
Project Profile			
Project Title	Improving local community's livelihoods and engagement in sustainable forest and land management in Thailand through Forest Landscape Restoration		
Project Duration	Estimated start date: 1 January 2023 Estimated end date: 31 December 2024		
Implementing Agency	Land Development Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		
Participating Country(ies)	Thailand		
Project Site (Province/District level)	Pa Leaw Luang sub-district, Santisuk district, Nan province, Thailand		
Project Objectives	To develop a pilot model of sustainable land and forest management at the local level, which focuses on implementation of measures in responding to the National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets, and address the raising concerns of greenhouse gas emission from agricultural and forestry sectors.		
Target Area	Primary Target Area 4: Local livelihood improvement & community-based small enterprise development Secondary Target Area 1: Initiating customized restoration & reforestation models		
Budget and Source of Finance	Total: US$ 453,921 AFoCO: US$ 303,921 National: US$150,000 Others: US$		
Proponent's Profile			
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Summary

Pa Leaw Luang Sub-district, Santisook District, Nan province is a home to 4,485 people living in 10 communities in the overall sub-district areas of around 10,500 hectares including residential areas in the political boundary and natural forests inside and beyond the borders. Most of the people living in this area is hilltribe people (Lue ethnic group). 85% of the landscape is high and steep mountain, which is about 600-1,200-meter above the sea level. In the past 15 years, lowland areas nearby the steep mountain have been converted to monoculture plantation for maize and rubber trees and encroach further to higher mountain areas. Land use conversion causes landslides, flash flood and drought, which cause economic and livelihood loss severely in each year. Ongoing deforestation in this area causes soil erosion, unhealthy land, loss of biodiversity and malfunction of ecosystem services, which eventually affect the livelihood security of local community members.

Landless local people in Pa Leaw Luang sub-district illegally used some parts of the Tham Sakern National Park areas for agricultural plantation. Most of local people in this sub-district do not have any legal land titles, therefore their illegal agricultural lands were taken back regarding to the re-claim land policy endorsed by the government in 2014. Many of them are still in conflict with the government agencies and the land occupancy is not yet resolved in this area. Several organizations have initiated many projects to stop forest encroachment for agricultural land and introduced different livelihood initiatives, however many of those projects have not comprehensively addressed land needs and livelihood diversification to stop deforestation. In 2019, Pa Leaw Luang model has been developed in responding to the master plan of "Nan Model", which was initiated in 2009, to solve deforestation problem. Pa Leaw Luang model composes of the forest restoration and livelihood development activities initiated by Community Organization Development Institute and Royal Forestry Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. There are opportunities to collaborate with all related stakeholders through this ongoing project (Pa Leaw Luang Model) to improve forest recovery, including livelihood options for local people. It is important to have a long-term strategic forest restoration, monitoring and evaluation for forest recovery collectively designed at the sub-district level in collaboration with all related stakeholders. There is a need to improve people's livelihoods, empowering people to diversify sources of incomes from sustainable practices of agriculture, as well as raising awareness on sustainable land and forest management for better land and forest productivity and livelihood improvement.

The project aims to restore healthy and productive landscapes through improvement of livelihood and forest restoration as the key elements for improved sustainable land and forest management. The project will develop Sustainable Land Management (SLM) interventions addressing land and ecosystem restoration within identified demonstration sites considered as 'hotspots' or mostly affected by land degradation, loss of biodiversity and impacts of climate change in the target areas. The SLM interventions entails capacity building, scaling up and mainstreaming climate smart and innovative SLM practices/ forest management practices and technologies that will be identified by farmers and land users at the landscape areas. The project will increase awareness of stakeholders and facilitate engagement of local farmers, land users at the landscape levels to improve understanding of land degradation, sustainable forest management and impacts of climate change in the target areas, changes in biodiversity, productivity, effective provision of ecosystem services and sustainable land management practices that can be scaled up.

The project responds to the implementation of LDN's targets at local level, Thailand's international commitments to the Climate Change Treaty and the Conventions on Biodiversity and Combatting Desertification (CCD). The project will develop a pilot model of sustainable land management and integrated forest management at the local level, which focuses on implementation of measures in responding to the targets of National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN), and address the raising concerns of greenhouse gas emission from agricultural and forestry sectors. Eventually, the project results will contribute to the achievement of already negotiated national targets of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Biodiversity Convention, when the model is replicated in other prioritized degraded areas in Thailand.

Section A. Project Context

1. Background

Vast array of agricultural lands in Thailand are in varying states of degradation. Of the 29.12 million ha of agricultural land, the Land Development Department estimates that 56.8% of the country's terrestrial areas is classified as 'degraded' (LDD strategy 2017-2021, Sep 2016). The northern region is particularly at risk from land degradation, each with their own combination of drivers. Soil erosion is a widespread environmental challenge across Thailand, with 21.52 million ha of agricultural land considered as 'highly vulnerable' to soil erosion impacts in the absence of adequate soil conservation measures (LDD strategy 2017-2021, Sep 2016). This is a particular challenge in the northern region of Thailand, with its steeper slopes and high rainfall. Soil degradation also is defined as a change in the soil health status resulting in a diminished capacity of the ecosystem to provide goods and services for its beneficiaries. Agroforestry or integrated forest management are an integrated approach using of trees in farming systems to the deliberate growth and management of trees along with agricultural crops and/or livestock in systems that are ecologically, socially and economically sustainable. Both farmers and scientists should test and validate the aims, potential and positive interactions among both socioeconomic and ecological components. Some important aims of agroforestry are increased productivity/income and improved equity in benefit-sharing sustainable land management.

Impacts of climate change and disaster risks in Thailand are reportedly more frequent and extreme, affecting the sustainability of agricultural, forestry and food production. This requires a focus on developing sustainable agricultural systems through, for example, agriculture diversification, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, Climate Smart Agriculture such as soil conservation, integrated cropping and agroforestry, and Good Agricultural Practices. In order to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wildlife species, the gene, sperm and seed banks should be established at the national and local levels.

Pa Leaw Luang Sub-district locates in Santisook District, Nan province in the areas of 10,500 hectares in the political boundary of the sub-district. It consists of ten communities, which home to 4,485 people. Majority of local people here is Tai-Lue ethnic group. 85% of the landscape is the highland, 600-1200 meters above the sea level, especially on the East and West of the sub-district. There are two tributaries, Muab and Yang River run through the central plain of the sub-district. Agricultural activities are the major drives of land use conversion mainly at the slope areas. 6,954 hectares of forests were removed drastically and converted to agricultural plantation in Pa Leaw Luang Sub-district. Maize and rubber plantation were promoted by the Thai government agencies and fully implemented by local farmers during 1997-2012. Agricultural area had been extended to the preserved forests and the protected areas, which caused the massive disasters in this area; for example, flash flood and land slide during the monsoon season. Soil quality has been degraded due to heavy use of chemical fertilizer; pesticide and herbicide, as well as the long-term monoculture in the areas. Alluvium transportation and landslide caused shallow rivers and affects socioeconomic activities of locals already. Meanwhile, local people experience drought and water scarcity in dry season for their daily consumption and agricultural plantation.

Pa Leaw Luang Sub-district was one of the strategic areas of the Communist movement in Thailand. In the past, there was no forest plantation along the street in Santisook district in the deep distance of 1.5 kilometers from the main street. After the political unrest was settled, the Thai government started the socioeconomic and agriculture for livelihood development in this area. In 2002, The Thai government promoted maize and rubber plantation. Forests had been drastically removed for monoculture plantation. The agricultural land encroachment consistently expanded and resulted in land degradation due to the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide. It caused the loss of watershed areas, drought, flash flood and landslides. In addition, Nan Model was initiated in 2009 by the Community Organization Development Institute and Pid Thong Lang Pra Foundation, which aims to use this model as a master plan to improve livelihood of local people especially agricultural practices. Until 2014, the Thai government started to implement the re-claim forest policy all over the country and Santisook district has been prioritized as one of the restoration models. Pa Leaw Luang Model is being developed by Royal Forestry Department in responding to the forest restoration and land reform policy.

Royal Forestry Department (RFD) developed and implements the restoration plan for Santisook district as a part of the umbrella project of "Nan Model", which has jointly designed and invested by different stakeholders. There are several non-profit organizations, research institutions, private sectors, local authorities and the government agencies invested in forest replantation in the past ten years. Pa Leaw Luang Model consists of land zonation

and strategic plan to restore each zone designed by RFD. The designated zones consist of 1) natural forests, 2) re-claimed forestlands, 3) the encroached 1st and 2nd classification of watershed, and 4) the encroached 3rd, 4th and 5th classification of watershed. However, the degraded areas are very large and require consistent efforts and investment in a long term from all related holders based on the strategic restoration plan. The comprehensive monitoring plan for the restored areas is needed. Local people engaged in the replantation activities by planting and preparing the areas only. There is a need to apply the participatory process of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM), and participatory monitoring and evaluation plan in the restored areas in this sub-district. In addition, capacity building approaches for socioeconomic livelihood alternatives based on their biodiversity capitals and forest restoration methodologies to these communities are needed as well.

The Thai government realizes and prioritizes land need issues of landless farmers. The National Land Reform policy and the National Land Policy Committee are established by the Thai government to manage the degraded lands and local people who are in needs of the lands. Land zonation, community land deeds, integrated agriculture promotion, community development plan, and water resource development for agriculture are the key elements of this forest and land restoration model. The Royal Forestry Department has zone designation based on the location of the forests, ecological function and utilization of local people in a long run. Forest restoration in the watershed areas, establishment of forest restoration center, conservation and protection to the natural intact forest, establish of community forest, land right allocation for landless people after the land has been restored, economic forest, community nursery and CCTV installation and connection through the satellite for monitoring the forest recovery. However, there is a need to review the plan and identify the success, challenges and gaps in restoring the forests in this target area as planned, as well as increasing level of people engagement in monitoring and evaluation of the restoration activities led by the Thai government agencies. Scientific knowledge on monitoring flora and fauna species recovery in the target restored areas will be introduced to local people with simplified tools and methodologies for them to monitor the target areas. It is important to ensure that long term strategic restoration plan developed for this area will support local community's socioeconomic needs and other adaptive land use requirements in the future.

According to livelihood improvement on agricultural related activities and other alternatives, although there are several projects led and supported by the government agencies and NGOs, the improvement of the supply chain, production plan, market plans, technical knowledge improvement of the farmers, adaptation and mitigation plan in responding to impacts of climate change are required for those farmers in the target areas. The agricultural practices, at the present, are heavily depending on monoculture (maize and rubber plantation) and conventional methods of farming by applying chemical fertilizer, slash and burn to clear the land. The negative consequences of these unsustainable practices will potentially lead to forest encroachment for seeking more fertile lands. Therefore, introducing options for more environmentally friendly agricultural practices with practical market strategic plans to promote their products, diversification of non-agriculture related livelihoods is needed to lessen the pressures on land use for agriculture and forests, as well as ensuring alternative sources of income for local communities.

In addition, the AFoCO project (AFoCO/009/2015) titled "Developing High Valuable Species in Viet Nam & Thailand as a Mechanism for Sustainable Forest Management & Livelihood Improvement for Local Communities", which was implemented in Nan and Loei province in 2016-2019 could be replicated and scaled up in Pa Leaw Luang sub-district, Nan province as well. The most applicable approach of this project is the use of high value species; Bamboo as a pilot species to develop market strategic plans, capacity building program for local people in bamboo farming and having bamboo processing products, along with sustainable forest management and agroforestry in the target areas. Royal Forestry Department as the implementing agency of the project and Land Development Department will be able to share lessons learned and transfer knowledge from this successful project to the newly proposed one in 2021. Bamboo, high value hard timber and rice will be one of the agricultural species that Royal Forestry Department, Land Development Department and other implementing partners in the target areas could jointly promote among the local communities.

2. Conformity with AFoCO's Objectives and Strategic Priorities

The strategic priorities of AFoCO (2019-2023) include 1) Achieving the global goal of increasing forest cover by up to 3% worldwide, 2) Implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change particularly in pursuit of policy approaches for adaptation in the forestry sector; and 3) Improving livelihoods and incomes through forestry-related activities (AFoCo website). Outputs and outcomes of this project will definitely contribute to the strategic priorities of AFoCo especially the strategic priority number three. The outputs and outcomes of this project will partially contribute to the priorities of AFoCO in increasing forest cover in the target areas, as well as significantly improving livelihoods and income of local people through forest-related activities. Forest restoration in the target areas about 480 hectares in Zone C and D will be jointly invested under the project of Public Private Partnership, which Land Development Department and IUCN will collaborate with Kasetsart University and private sectors to ensure that the flora and fauna species will be recovered and ecosystem services will be fully functional. Livelihood diversification of local people will be prioritized based on their needs, scaling up the existing options of agricultural activities and nature capitals that they have in the communities.

3. Regionality

Pa Leaw Luang sub-district is located in between Doi Phuka National Park and Tham Sa Kern National Park, which become the strategic areas for landscape restoration and natural resource conservation. In total, there are 8 protected areas under administration of the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNP) and reserved forests under administration of the Royal Forestry Department (RFD).
(https://goo.gl/maps/Hy9KDxvMDR85gqi17)

Pa Leaw Luang sub-district in Nan province is the strategic area for Thailand and Lao PDR transboundary development under ASEAN economic corridor. At the present, the government has a project to construct the 114-kilometer highway from Huay Kon sub-district, which is located in the north of Hongsa (Lao PDR) and Luang Prabang (Lao PDR). Huay Kon sub-district is a neighboring area adjacent to Pa Leaw Luang sub-district and Doi Phukha National Park.

The project will improve sustainable land use in agricultural areas by applying Forest landscape Restoration (FLR) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) principles. If the project is achieved, it will reduce agricultural burning, the main cause of smog and PM 2.5 issues which affect the borders of Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar. Furthermore, it will restore the forest ecosystem and agriculture areas to become an ecosystem corridor. It will act as a 'biological corridor' for many species in Doi Phuka-Mae Yom Forest complex of Thailand and Nam Poui National Protected Area of Laos.

There is a potential to encourage and scale up the project approaches to this area, as well as promoting transboundary conservation between Thailand and Lao PDR on forest landscape restoration and wildlife conservation. The collective impacts of conservation and restoration in Nan province will contribute to the integrity of ecosystem service functionality, which will profit local people in the target areas in Thailand, including regional impacts across the borders when the approaches are promoted and jointly implemented by other countries.

Geographic information of Pa Leaw Luang sub-district (https://goo.gl/maps/Hy9KDxvMDR85gqi17)

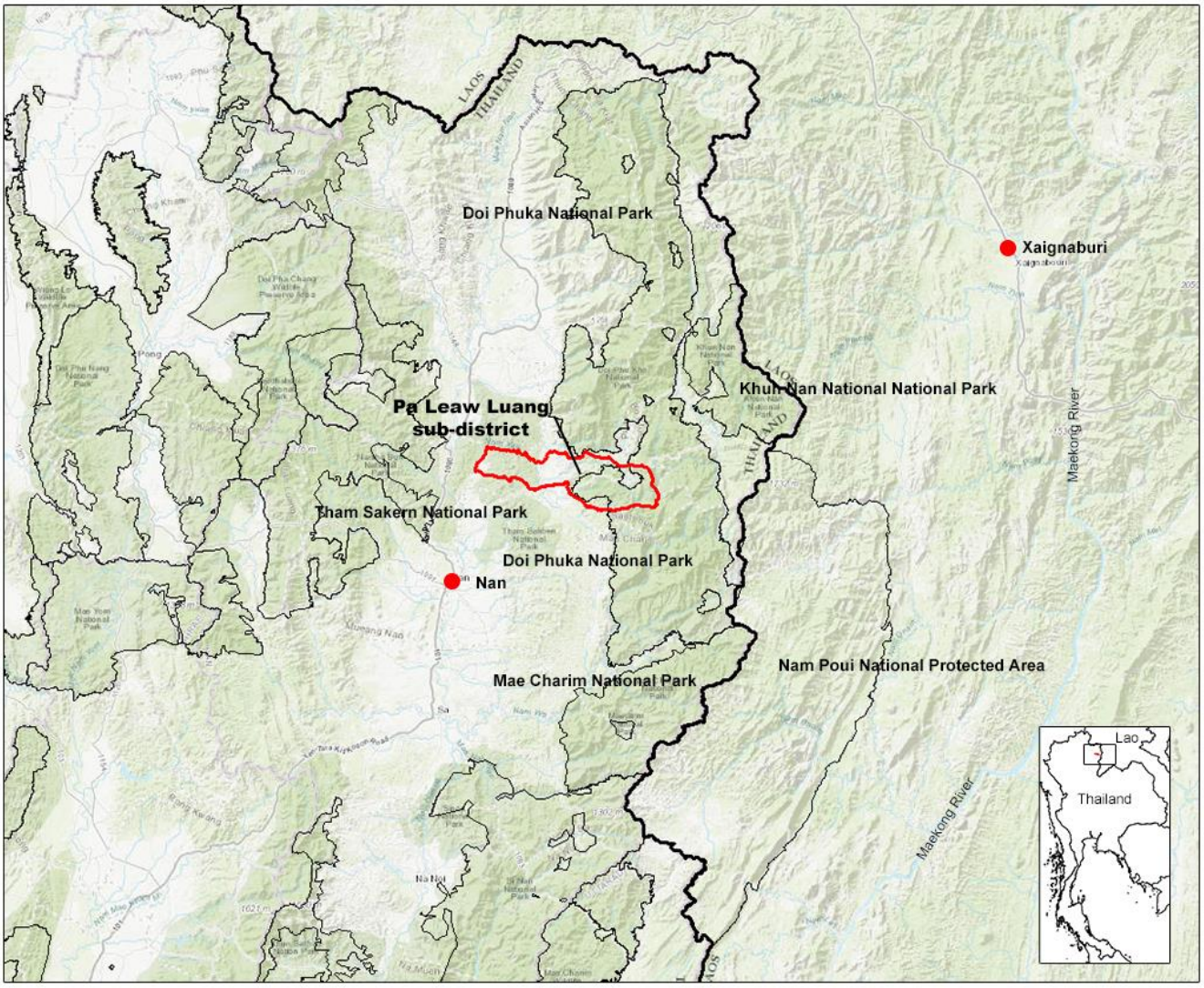


Figure1: *Nan province is a neighbor to Lao located in northern Thailand*

4. Information on Project Site

The political boundary of Pa Leaw Luang sub-district is 10,598 hectares. The eastern borders connect to Doi Phuka National Park, which is a natural border and ecological corridor between Thailand and Lao PDR. The sub-district is actually located in the boundary of 17,983 hectares of the reserved forests under administration of Royal Forestry Department. The reserved forests had been heavily encroached by local communities for agricultural lands of maize and rubber plantation in the past twenty years. 6,954 hectares of the reserved forests were deforested and become an alarming concern of the Thai related government agencies in the past ten years. Royal Forestry Department is the leading government agency in implementing the forest restoration and design the strategic zonation for the degraded forests. The details are as follows in table below.

- Zonation map by Royal Forestry Department (RFD)

Zones	Hectares	Restoration plan and post-restoration plan
A. Natural Forests	4,195.04	Conservation and community forest establishment, forest fire prevention and monitor forest recovery by using drone
B. The encroached 1st-2nd and 3rd-4th-5th clasification of watershed	312	Set up the watershed forest restoration center and hire local people to re-plant the degraded areas
C. The encroached 1st-2nd clasification of watershed	1,766.08	Public Private Partnership demonstration site investment incollaboraion with Kasetsart Uiversity
D. The encroached 3rd-4th-5th clasification of watershed	1,667.20	Land right allocation for local people for implementing economic forest and boost up local livelihood
E. Private owned lands with legal documents	2,658.08	Encourage local people to plant more economic species in their own land and distribute free saplings

Notes: *Zone C and extended to D are the target zones that LDD will focus in this project*

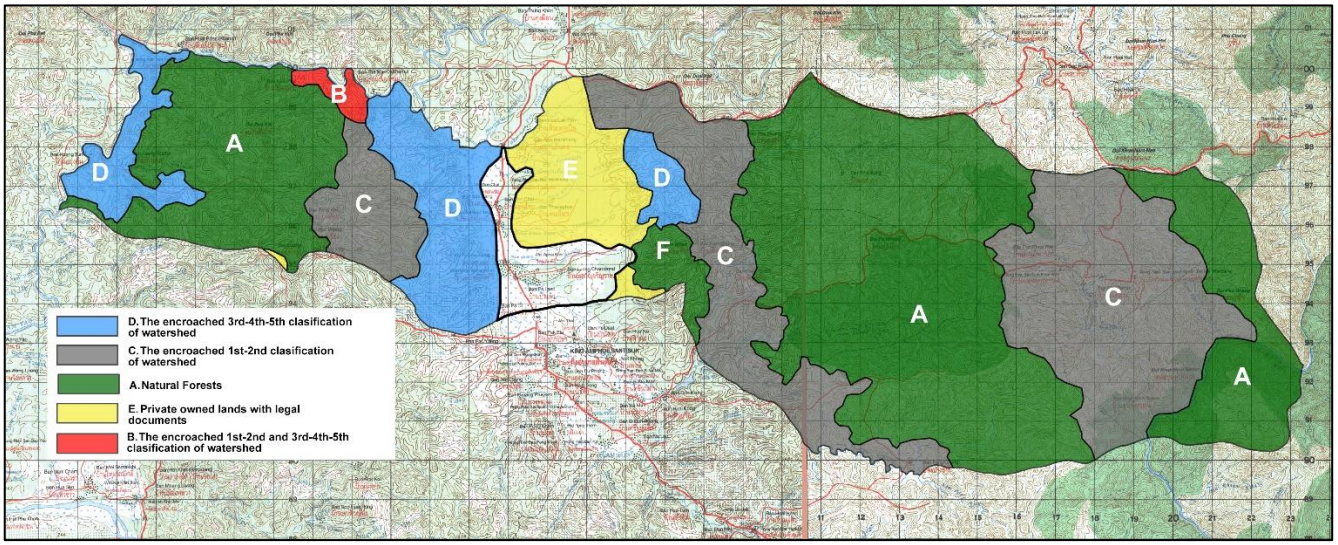
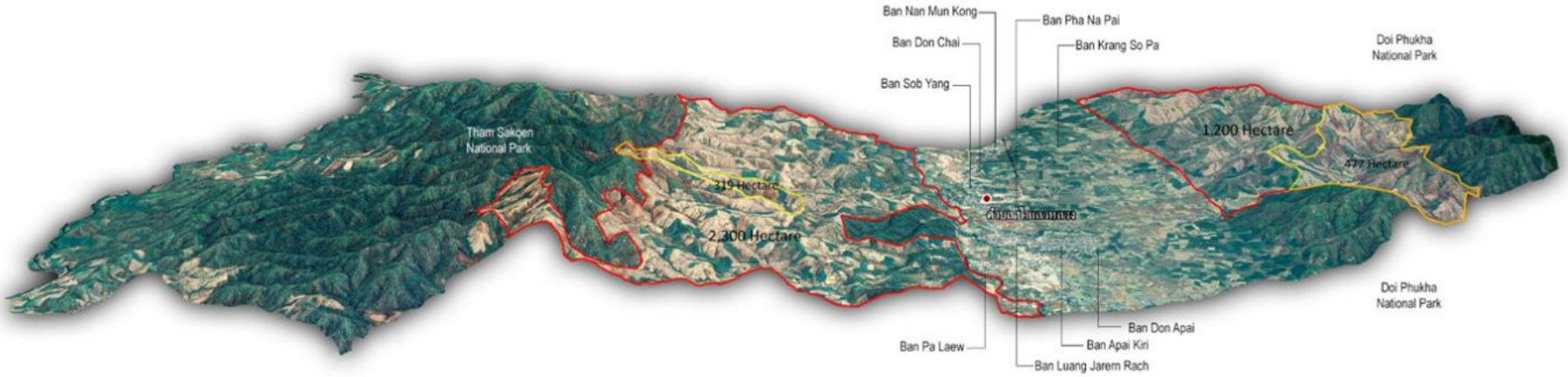


Figure 2: *Zones designated by RFD for restoration and management plan*



Pa Laew Laung Subdistrict Landscape

Figure 3 : *Palaew Loung Lanscape*

5. Stakeholder Analysis

Table #. Stakeholder analysis table

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potential benefits	Involvement in the project
Primary stakeholders:				
1) 10 local communities and community leaders	Thai-Lue people living in this sub-district for a long time. Main users of land.	- In need of technical supports on environmentally friendly and integrated agriculture transformation - Supports the link between local products, farmer group strengthening capacity and connection to niche markets	- Improved agricultural practices - Knowledge improvement - Technical translation of theory to practice	- Key actors in implementing all project activities
2) Sub-district Administration Organization	Main local authority to develop sound policy on natural resource utilization and jointly manage the land in collaboration with the Thai government agencies	- Lack of institutional technical capacity on natural resource management - Limit numbers of staff members to work on this issue	- Improving institutional capacity on Forest Landscape restoration	- Key actors in implementing all project activities
3) Pa Leaw Luang Community Council Organization	Legally registered multi-stakeholder platform at local level to review and prior approve the proposed policies and regulations	- Social power of this organization is quite strong at the community level, yet need to be empowered for any plan and policy development	- Improving institutional capacity on Forest Landscape restoration	- Key actors in implementing all project activities
Secondary stakeholders:				
4) Land Development Department	Play a key role in land degradation improvement through different agricultural based activities.	- Interested in broaden their roles in collaboration with local people to scale up sustainable land use through improved	- Improving institutional capacity on FLR principles, replication, scaling up the FLR and sustainable livelihood to	- Key agency to implement the project activities together with local communities

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potential benefits	Involvement in the project
		agricultural practices.	other neighboring areas	
5) Royal Forestry Department	Main agency in charge of reserved forests, community forests and economic forest promotion in non-protected areas	- Comprehensive plan based on the land zonation, restoration plan and the multiple benefits managements from forest recovery	- Improved restoration plan and practices in each zone	- Key agency in designing and coordinating joint efforts of local people, and other related investing agencies on forest restoration in RFD's boundary.
6) Department National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	Main agency in charge of protected areas (National parks, Wildlife Sanctuary, Non-Hunting Area), which has the administration authorities in managing protected areas and utilization of local people in the protected areas	- Collaboration with local communities in protecting the intact forests in the protected area boundary	- Improved collaboration with local communities on forest restoration and prevention of further encroachment in the protected areas - Improved restoration plan and practices	- Key agency in designing and coordinating joint efforts of local people, and other related investing agencies on forest restoration in DNP's boundary
7) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Play a key role in sharing knowledge and lead the implementation of Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and Nature Based Solution (NbS). IUCN has also developed a proven Restoration Opportunities Methodology Assessment (ROAM) with practical steps for diverse stakeholders to restore landscapes at all scales.	- Knowledge sharing, developing, applying FLR and ROAM tools, and building capacity while supporting policy-makers, practitioners, researchers and landowners on FLR and NbS.	- Technical knowledge of FLR and NbS are introduced at the local and national levels.	- Key agency in developing the pilot site and knowledge sharing on FLR and NbS in pilot sites located in northern Thailand.
Tertiary and other stakeholders:				
8) Pid Thong Lang Pra Foundation and Hug	Main agency (project owner) in implementing Nan Model in nan province	- Livelihood development schemes and marketing	- Improved livelihood development plan in relation	- Livelihood development activities for local

Stakeholder group	Characteristics	Problems, needs, interests	Potential benefits	Involvement in the project
Muang Nan Foundation		strategies for local products	to improved natural resource utilization	communities
9) Private sectors	Several companies with financial supports who are ready to jointly invest in forest restoration e.g., financial institution	- Strong willing to support forest restoration and livelihood development	- Joint investment on forest restoration	- Knowledge exchange and developing business model for community products

Notes:

Primary stakeholders are mainly local beneficiaries in the target areas. They play the key roles in co-implementing project activities and utilize project's outputs and outcomes. Knowledge exchange and transfer could be found between primary and secondary stakeholders, especially on FLR, NbS, agricultural based livelihood activities and other technical approaches related to sustainable natural resource management. The secondary stakeholders will be able to learn from the primary stakeholders on traditional ecological knowledge on natural resource management.

6. Gender Analysis and Mainstreaming

The total number of populations in Pa Leaw Luang sub-district is 4,311 (2022), which consisted of 2,137 male (49.57%) and 2,174 females (50.43%) in 10 villages. Women groups play significant roles in their families and at the community level. The project implementing agency found that they gather in groups, such as agriculturalist's housewives' group, women development fund group, and the mother of land fund group. According to Lue's traditional way, women influence economic status at a household level. At the beginning of the project, both male and female community members will be invited equally to join the project introductory workshop to obtain feedback and seek for their inputs on the project activity improvement where needed. The project would work closely with women groups, especially in promoting their capacity in marketing and product development. They will be the main target groups for livelihood development project activities, while men will be engaged heavily in restoration of the natural forests. It is a natural task separation based on their culture. Furthermore, the project also concerns about the proportion of women and men participants in trainings and planning. The project would encourage and engage women to participate in this project activities, while their opinions and suggestions would be respected and included in the project's plan and knowledge.

Section B. Rationale and Objectives

1. Problem Tree

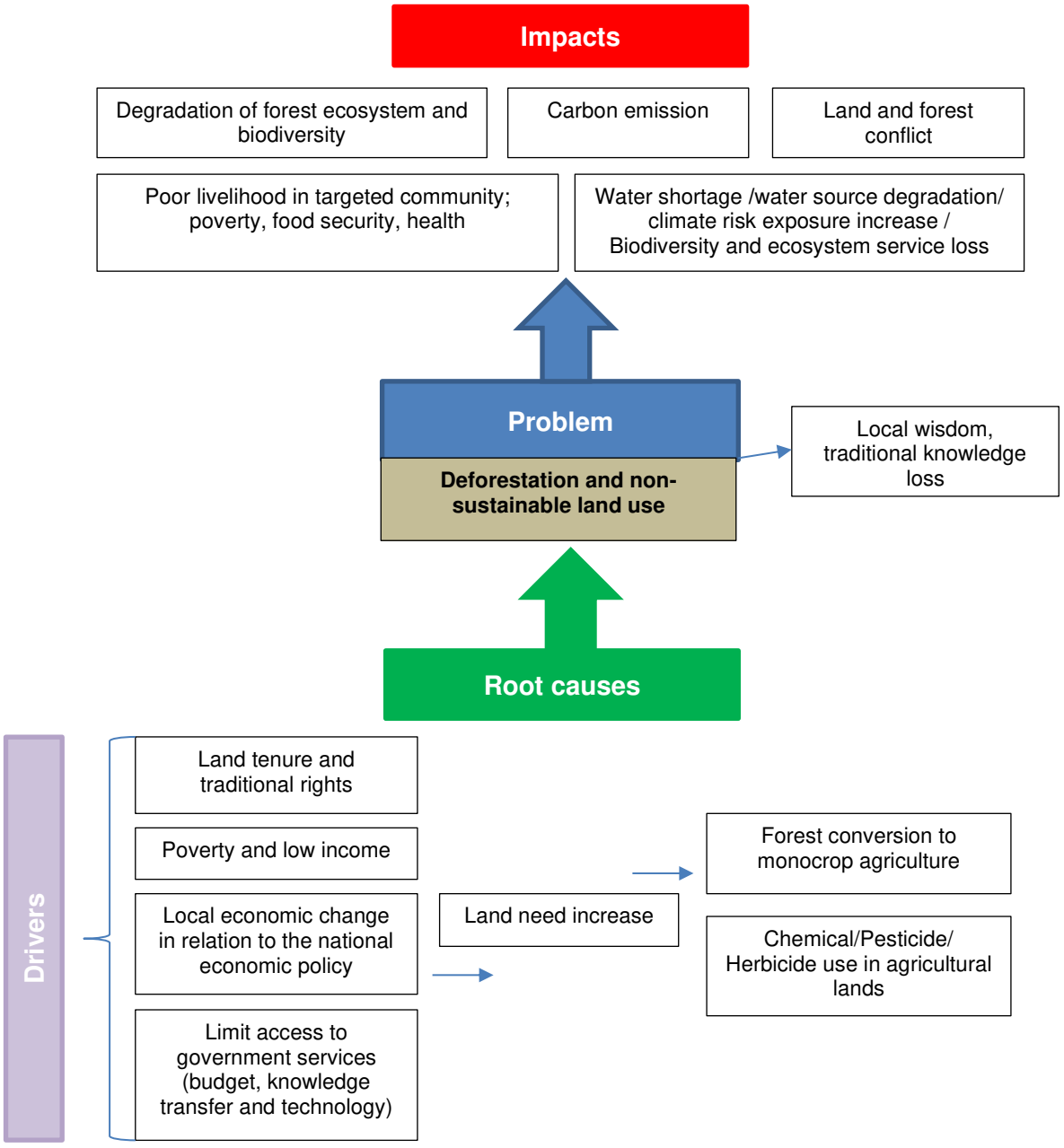


Figure 4: *Problem tree*

2. Problem Description

Pa Leaw Luang area is part of the Nan-watershed area; a source of vital river in northern Thailand which flow to Sirikit dam. In the past decade, Pa Leaw Luang area has been exposed to a dramatical rate of forest area lost from mono-culture farming, includes feed corn farming that impacts to ecosystem and biodiversity of the watershed area. Government agencies and private organizations; such as Department of Forestry, Office of National Land Policy Commission, Office of Land Reform for Agriculture, and Local Administrative Offices, have been trying to stop the loss of forest restore the land. Measures in forest restorations were implements; including strict legal enforcement to forest invaders, dialogues with land owners for forest plantation, community forest model implementation, economic forest promotion, and land allocation project by the Department of Land (kor-tor-chor).

The core problems of this project are forest loss and unsustainable land use. The main factors come from (1) The expansion of monoculture, especially maize planting for animal feed industries. (2) Using pesticides in agriculture, causing contamination in the environment and ecosystem. (3) The loss of traditions and customs from the social change. Besides, forest loss and unsustainable land use causes biodiversity and ecosystem losses, particularly in watershed areas (losing abilities to regulate and purify water, risking flood, drought, and contamination). At the same time, it also affects people's livelihood both in social and economic aspects.

However, project implementations by agencies found challenges and limitations that slow down the restoration process by following issues:

1. Knowledge and techniques on land restoration with ecological based and community based methods are insufficient. Particularly, the ecological landscape needs holistic consideration which interconnect ecosystem and community together. Furthermore, ecological landscape requires multi-function to respond the diverse needs of ecosystem, such as wildlife habitats, human' s livelihood, income generation, occupation source for community, as well as providing resilience to disaster; such as flood and landslide.
2. The common tree plantation to increase green space and provide carbon capture would be inefficient for the project area due to its high-altitude geography. The area is affected by forest fire, where water is scared during dry season.
3. The current process in land restoration is unable to convince farmers in Pa Leaw Luang to modify their mono-culture practices to integrated farming or permaculture; which being more environmentally friendly to ecosystem and reduce that soil erosion rate.
4. Several land owners return lands to the government and lost their agricultural lands; which leading to conflicts and distrust.

This project will develop a prototype area to restore forests and green space, together with developing people' s livelihood who utilize and inhabit in the areas. The project would adopt Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and *Sustainable land management* (SLM); derived from the IUCN and Department of Land Development, to implement in the area. Furthermore, the project also aims to proliferate techniques and knowledge to government and private agencies, as they could adapt and replicate in other area to restore forest areas in the future.

3. Logical Framework Matrix

Table 2. Logical framework matrix

Output/ Activities	Narrative[1]	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)[2]	Means of Verification[3]	Important Assumptions[4]
Goal[5]: The model area on forest landscape restoration that provides fully ecological function and strengthens the quality of living of the local communities to be more secure and resilient to changes established.				
Outcome(s)[6]: Degraded lands and forests in Pa Leaw Luang sub-district are restored with social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities				
Objective[7] **1**: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.				
Output[8] **1**: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.				
Activity[9] **1.1:** Review the 10 year-baseline data of forest cover in the target areas, identify changes and underlying threats of forest loss through the time	Hiring a consultant to analyze the change of forest area of the targeted biological landscape by utilizing satellite photographs to trace the 10 years period	Historical land use data is available (1 event) by March 2023 with GIS data and maps/ Analytical report for forest degradation	GIS data and maps/ Analysis report for forest degradation	All stakeholders use the same baseline for planning restoration
Activity 1.2: Review the existing land use map and the provincial city plan to identify the legal designation of the target areas	Hiring a consultant to analyze benefits of the land uses with the legal boundary of land laws in each land category	Updated land use map (1 event) by March 2023 with report of land use maps of targets areas	Report of land use and maps of targets areas	The existing land use map is used for zonation in line with the existing legal frameworks in the target areas
Activity 1.3: Organize community and other stakeholder pre-consultation meetings on existing land use and identify needs of land for several purposes	Organizing stakeholders meeting to analyze the landscape and seek for land restoration strategy.	Obtained community feedbacks and opinions on the existing land use (10 meetings) by September 2023 with meeting reports	Meeting reports/ Land use map based on need assessment	Success and challenges for the past efforts of forest restoration are accepted by all stakeholders

Output/ Activities	Narrative[1]	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)[2]	Means of Verification[3]	Important Assumptions[4]
Activity 1.4: Carry out ROAM assessment in the target areas and conduct field survey for restoration planning	Organizing meetings to provide understanding on ROAM to adapt in the project implementation	ROAM is carried out collectively by all stakeholders (1 event) by September 2023 with a work plan for ROAM by having 20 people joining the meeting.	Work plan for ROAM	ROAM is planned and adopted by local communities
Activity 1.5: Organize consultation meetings for local authorities and political decision makers to seek for consensus of applying FLR based on ROAM results	Organizing 4 consultation meetings to seek for consensus	Meetings organized for all decision makers and other related stakeholders (4 meetings) by December 2023 with engagement of at least 20 people having an agreement of plan and methodologies of restoration	Consensus for policies and methodologies of restoration/Meeting reports	Local communities, authorities and other related stakeholders agreed on this method
Activity 1.6: Conduct M&E research on FLR implementation in the target areas	Hiring a consultant to conduct M&E research	The M&E research plan is developed (3 events) by December 2023 with M&E work plan	Work plan, zoning and monitoring plans for target sites	M&E plan is used by local communities to monitor the restored areas
Objective 2: To promote sustainable land management in agricultural sector and to develop a sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas.				
Output 2: Sustainable land management in agricultural sector and sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas promoted and practiced.				
Activity 2.1: Review the national policy frameworks on integrated SLM to apply in the target areas.	Conducting a review process on the policy and relevant framework to land management	Database of national policies on SLM is available (1 event) by December 2022 with a set of recommendation on implementation	Report and recommendations for local implementation	National policies on SLM are implemented
Activity 2.2: Review the impacts of climate change, climate patterns and scenarios for further consideration of land management plan	Conducting an impact assessment of climates in the past, and future tendency; also providing suggestions to community resilience	Impacts of climate change are taken into the design and development of SLM plan (1 event) by March 2023 with	Report and recommendations for climate change adaptation in agricultural sector	Impacts of climate change will influence the conversion of agricultural practices and forest restoration plan

Output/ Activities	Narrative[1]	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)[2]	Means of Verification[3]	Important Assumptions[4]
		recommendations on climate change adaptation		
Activity 2.3: Develop the sustainable land management plan, water management and agreements at local level, which is endorsed by local authorities	Producing land management plan for 10 target areas as a guidance to land management by community	Better land management plan in the target areas (2 events) by June 2023 with agreements for 10 communities	10 sustainable land management plan and agreements at community level	Plans are endorsed and practiced by all related stakeholders
Activity 2.4: Develop the local climate smart agriculture plan and implementation in the target areas based on the national framework	Producing guidance to support and promote the adaptation of farmers to climate change	Economic species plantation changed to more mixed species plantation (1 event) by September 2023	Climate smart agriculture work plan developed for target sites	Plan leads to economic species selection and changes of plantation
Activity 2.5: Promote implementation of integrated agriculture, agroforestry, non-chemical agriculture, forest plantation among target formers and develop technical and lesson learn report	Support the establishment of prototype/model of sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural area	Sustainable practices of agriculture increased in the target areas (480 hectares) by September 2024 with a group of at least 20 pilot farmers joining the implementation.	20-30 farmers applied each model/ Best practice for each model	Local farmers agreed and adapted these practices in their farmlands
Activity 2.6: Organize periodic meetings for provincial governmental officers and NGOs to integrate their work plans related sustainable land management and ensure collaboration among different sectors.	Proliferate the concept of FLR and SLM to relevant agencies to be adopted in land restorations in other areas	Increased level of all stakeholder engagement (4 meetings) by March 2024 with meeting reports and engagement of at least 15 provincial government representatives.	Meeting reports and improved periodic work plans	All stakeholders engaged and understood more about SLM and impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity
Objective 3: To enhance capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.				
Output 3: Capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management enhanced.				
Activity 3.1: Organize training need assessment for local communities in the target areas through work shop or consultation meeting	Organizing training need assessment by using survey forms and conducting focus groups to seek for appropriate	Had the need database for plan and policy design (2 events) by March 2023 with having at least 50	Report of assessment results/ list of participants	Collective needs and decision of local people to improve land use

Output/ Activities	Narrative[1]	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)[2]	Means of Verification[3]	Important Assumptions[4]
	training procedure/methods that comply with community's needs	people joining the workshop		
Activity 3.2: Organize capacity building and standards on e.g., ROAM and FLR, sustainable land management and water assessment tools and others.	Organizing trainings for governmental agencies and private organizations to adopt FLR and SLM in practices at the area	Better SLM and other related plans available in the target areas (3 Trainings) by September 2023 with at least 35 people joining each workshop	• 80-100 participants / training reports/ photos	Improved understanding on ROAM and FLR
Activity 3.3: Establish or scale up the existing groups of farmer cooperatives/ entrepreneurs/ civil society group/ community groups for collective efforts on productions and market negotiation in the future	Supporting farmers in the target area to establish groups and community organizations	Collective action of the group arrangement and management improved (1 event) by September 2023 with at least 1 existing community group join the activity	List of group members	Collective efforts of local farmers influenced each other to convert their agricultural practices
Activity 3.4: Organize periodic meetings for the group members to identify gaps and challenges of existing market strategies	Organizing meetings to support farmers; which aims to provide understanding on market mechanisms and strategies	Improved level of local people engagement in marketing strategies (4 meetings) by March 2024 with meeting report	List of participants, Meeting reports, gaps and challenges are identified, recommendations for market improvement	Recommendations and concerns raised by the participants
Activity 3.5 Organize the annual forum for the target community members for taking lessons learnt from joining project implementation	Engaging community members in annual meeting to reflect and analyze the outputs of project implementations for improvement	Improved restoration plan for the next year designed (1 event) by September 2024 with at least 80 people attended the forum	List of participants/ Meeting report/ Recommendations for implementation improvement	Lessons learned and feedbacks on project implementation drawn and taken from the participants
Activity 3.6 Develop communication materials for promoting agricultural products, sharing FLR good practices and land management in the target areas	Developing impactful communication materials presented to the public and agencies at the policy level	Used of communication material to promote SLM and FLR (3 materials) by September 2024	1 VDO, 1 publication and 1 website	Communication materials used to promote better agricultural practices among local farmers
Activity 3.7 Enhance knowledge and capacity of LDD staff for sharing lessons learned and	Proliferating FLR and SLM at the regional level which countries are able to adapt	Improved capacity of LDD staff through seminars and exchange in the	Back to office report/ brief summary of the seminar/meeting/workshop	LDD staff are able to share their knowledge with local people and apply in the

Output/ Activities	Narrative[1]	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)[2]	Means of Verification[3]	Important Assumptions[4]
experiences in the seminars and international conferences		international forums (2 event) by December 2023 with at least 3 staff at national office joined the training and/or workshop.		target areas
Activity 3.8 Annual performance and management review	Conducting annual evaluation and review to seek for gaps for improvement in the next year	Improved capacity of LDD staff and share lessons learned of the project with the donor and other grantees (2 evets) by December 2024 with at least 10 staff at provincial and national office joined the evaluation	2 mission reports	Networking and expanding collaboration across the countries

4. Perceived Project Impacts

a. Impacts at the Outcome level

"Degraded lands and forests in Pa Leaw Luang sub-district are restored with social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities"

Natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystem services at the local level will be restored and increased, including supporting local people's livelihoods and their income generation. Local stakeholders can apply and expand the knowledge of FLR and SLM for their long-term practices, leading to sustainable changes in land management and natural resource management by local communities. Other practitioners will be able to use the database collected from the implementation for their natural resource restoration plan, livelihood development and policy planning in the future. Socio-economic benefits from the restored areas will also stimulate economic viability, improved livelihood of the local communities, and strengthened income security.

b. Impacts at the Output level

Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.
Output 2: Sustainable land management in agricultural sector and sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas promoted and practiced.
Output 3: Capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management enhanced.

The increased forest, improved ecosystem and its services will be the decent evidence for the local communities, leading to significant changes of natural resource dependency, options for livelihood and income generation. Acquired knowledge gained through the FLR and SLM training will influence stakeholders' behaviors on land use patterns for agriculture. A mutual understanding of forest landscape restoration among stakeholders from different sectors will be built, leading to behavioral changes in planning and implemeting of land restoration and forest rehabilitation at the local level.

C. Impacts at the Activity level

1. Implementing agencies in multi-level (policy, operational, and community levels) will adapt the forest restoration model (FLR and SLM) into the multi-function models, which bring benefits to the ecosystem, livelihoods, and increased climate change resilience.

2. Any decision from the government agencies and private sectors will be made based on the knowledge and information gained through the project .

3. Forest and green areas of other sites will be increased thanks to the adoption of FLR and SLM models.

4. Local community members and other local stakeholder's engagement in project activities will be enhanced through meetings, workshops and pilot implementation of livelihood improvement and forest restoration.

Section C. Description of Project Interventions
(Section C will be composed of two (2) matrices without narrative descriptions.)

1. Work Plan and Schedule

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023															Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.																											
Output 1: *Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.*																											
1.1 Review the 10 year-baseline data of forest cover in the target areas, identify changes and underlying threats of forest loss through the time	*GIS data and maps/ Analysis report for forest degradation*	LDD/IUCN																									
1.2 Review the existing land use map and the provincial city plan to identify the legal designation of the target areas	*Report of land use and maps of targets areas*	LDD/IUCN																									
1.3 Organize community and other stakeholder consultation meetings on existing land use and identify needs of land for several purposes	*Meeting reports/ Land use map based on need assessment*	LDD/IUCN																									

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023														Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.4 Carry out ROAM assessment in the target areas and conduct field survey for restoration planning	*Work plan for ROAM*	LDD/ IUCN																								
1.5 Organize consultation meetings for local authorities and political decision makers to seek for consensus of applying FLR based on ROAM results	*Consensus for policies and methodologies of restoration*	LDD /IUCN																								
1.5.1 Carry out restoration finance and resourcing analysis		LDD/ IUCN																								
1.5.2 Organise the meeting to validate the results		LDD/ IUCN																								
1.6 Conduct M&E research on FLR implementation in the target areas	*Work plan, zoning and monitoring plans for target sites*	LDD/ IUCN																								
1.6.1 Carry out assisted restoration in the needed areas		LDD/ IUCN																								
1.6.2 Identify natural re-generation zone		LDD /IUCN																								
1.6.3 Implement and provide supports to other types of land needs based on livelihood requirements (agroforestry and community forest)		LDD/ IUCN																								
1.6.4 Develop restoration monitoring plan		LDD/ IUCN																								
Objective 2: To promote sustainable land management in agricultural sector and to develop a sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas.																										

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023															Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Output 2: *Sustainable land management in agricultural sector and sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries implemented in the target areas.*																											
2.1 Review the national policy frameworks on integrated SLM to apply in the target areas.	Report and recommendations for local implementation	LDD																									
2.2 Review the impacts of climate change, climate patterns and scenarios for further consideration of land management plan	Report and recommendations for climate change adaptation in agricultural sector	LDD																									
2.3 Develop the sustainable land management plan, water management and agreements at local level, which is endorsed by local authorities	10 sustainable land management plan and agreements at community level	LDD																									
2.3.1 Carry out land and water conservation and sustainable use schemes		LDD																									
2.4 Develop the local climate smart agriculture plan and implementation in the target areas base on the national framework	Climate smart agriculture work plan for target sites	LDD																									

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023															Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2.5 Promote implementation of FLR integrated with agriculture, agroforestry, non-chemical agriculture, and forest plantation among target farmers and develop technical and lesson learn report	20-30 farmers applied each model/ Best practice for each model	LDD/IUCN																									
2.6 Organize periodic meetings for provincial governmental officers and NGOs to integrate their work plans related sustainable land management and ensure collaboration among different sectors.	meeting reports and improved periodic work plans	LDD																									
Objective 3: To enhance capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.																											
Output 3: *Capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture enhanced, including sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.*																											
3.1 Organize training need assessment for local communities in the target areas through work shop or consultation meeting	Report of assessment results/ list of participants	LDD																									
3.2 Organize capacity building and standards on; for example;	80-100 participants / training reports/ photos	LDD																									
- ROAM and FLR																											
- sustainable land management																											

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023														Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
- degraded land and water assessment tools, such as Land Use System Maps, SLM good practices documentation, land and water-based accounting appraisals																										
- agroforestry																										
- forest plantation and tree bank																										
- climate smart farmers																										
- soil doctor training course																										
- organic certification for agricultural products																										
- sustainable timber certification																										
3.3 Establish or scale up the existing groups of farmer cooperatives/ entrepreneurs/ civil society group/ community groups for collective efforts on productions and market negotiation in the future	List of group members	LDD																								

Outputs	Performance Indicator	Responsible Person / Body	Annual Timeline																							Remarks
			Year 1/2022-2023														Year 2/2023-2024									
			Q4/2022			Q1/2023			Q2/2023			Q3/2023			Q4/2023			Q1/2024			Q2/2024			Q3/2024			
			10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
3.4 Organize periodic meetings for the group members to identify gaps and challenges of existing market strategies	List of participants, Meeting reports, gaps and challenges are identified, recommendations for market improvement	LDD																								
3.5 Organize the annual forum for the target community members for taking lessons learnt from joining project implementation	List of participants/ Meeting report/ Recommendations for implementation improvement	LDD																								
3.6 Develop communication materials for promoting agricultural products, sharing FLR good practices and land management in the target areas	1 VDO, 1 publication and 1 website	LDD																								
3.7 Enhance knowledge and capacity of LDD staff for sharing lessons learned and experiences in the seminars and international conferences	Back to office report/ brief summary of the seminar/meeting/workshop	LDD																								
3.8 Annual performance and management review	Mission report	LDD																								

2. **Budget (USD)**

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
1.1 Review the 10 year-baseline data of forest cover in the target areas, identify changes and underlying threats of forest loss through the time	6,480	1	event	6,480	3,240	3,240	0	0	0	6,480	0	0	0	0	Consultant to review baseline data and other literature review and analysis for 16 working days/ US265/day, Consultant to validate the report and provide final technical review for 7 days/US320/day
1.2 Review the existing land use map and the provincial city plan to identify the legal designation of the target areas	6,500	1	event	6,500	0	3,250	3,250	0	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	Consultant to review satellite data and maps, and providing map analysis for 20 working days/ US265/day, Purchase satellite images and maps US 1,200
1.3 Organize community and other stakeholder pre-consultation meetings on existing land use and identify needs of land for several purposes	3,200	10	meetings	32,000	0	0	9,600	6,400	0	16,000	6,400	9,600	0	16,000	Accommodation US1,450 per 30 participant/Meals US485 per 30 participant/ Travel costs US1,050 per 30 participant/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 meeting (10 consultation meetings/total US3,200 per meeting/ 30 participants per meeting)

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
1.4 Carry out ROAM assessment in the target areas and conduct field survey for restoration planning	6,838	1	event	13,676	0	0	6,838	6,838	0	13,675	0	0	0	0	1 expert for data analysis US320/day, 27 days/ 1 expert for ground data collection and coordinate with communities US265/day, 18 days
1.5 Organize consultation meetings for local authorities and political decision makers to seek for consensus of applying FLR based on ROAM results	4,875	4	meetings	19,500	0	0	0	4,875	4,875	9,750	4,875	4,875	0	9,750	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US 16 per 1 participant/Travel costs US 35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US 397.50 per 1 meeting (Total US4,875 per meeting/45 participants per meeting/4meeting)
1.5.1 Carry out restoration finance and resourcing analysis															
1.5.2 Organize the meeting to validate the results															
1.6 Conduct M&E research on FLR implementation in the target areas	4,580	3	events	13,740	0	0	0	0	4,580	4,580	4,580	4,580	0	9,160	1 expert to carry out ROAM and analyse the primary data base for 11 days per event US320 per day/ 1 expert for ground data collection and coordinate with local stakeholders for 4 days per event US265 per day. In total US 4,710 per event
1.6.1 Carry out assisted restoration in the needed areas															
1.6.2 Identify natural re-generation zone															
1.6.3 Implement and provide supports to other types of land needs based on livelihood requirements (agroforestry and community forest)															
1.6.4 Develop restoration monitoring plan															
Subtotal for Objective 1 (I)				**91,896**			USD			**56,985**		USD		**34,910**	

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Objective 2: To promote sustainable land management in agricultural sector and to develop a sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas.															
Output 2: Sustainable land management in agricultural sector and sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries implemented in the target areas.															
2.1 Review the national policy frameworks on integrated SLM to apply in the target areas.	3,240	1	event	3,240	3,240	0	0	0	0	3,240	0	0	0	0	Consultant to review national policy framework on integrated SLM for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.2 Review the impacts of climate change, climate patterns and scenarios for further consideration of land management plan	3,240	1	event	3,240	0	3,240	0	0	0	3,240	0	0	0	0	Consultant to review climate changed impact and land management plan for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.3 Develop the sustainable land management plan, water management and agreements at local level, which is endorsed by local authorities 2.3.1 Carry out land and water conservation and sustainable use schemes	3,240	1	event	3,240	0	0	3,240	0	0	3,240	0	0	0	0	Consultant to review national policy framework on integrated SLM for 90 working days/ US72/day
2.4 Develop the local climate smart agriculture plan and implementation in the target areas based on the national framework	3,240	1	event	3,240	0	0	0	3,240	0	3,240	0	0	0	0	Consultant to sustainable land management plan for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.5 Promote implementation of FLR integrated with agriculture, agroforestry, non-chemical agriculture, and forest plantation among target farmers and develop technical and lesson learn report	8,685	6	pilot activities in 480 hectares	52,111	0	0	8,685	8,685	8,685	26,056	8,685	8,685	8,685	26,056	Community seedling nursery 1 nursery/US1,615, Tree seedling US 0.32 per seedling, Tree plantation and care US 0.05 per

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
															seedling, Preparing the land for planting US 27.6 per hectares
2.6 Organize periodic meetings for provincial governmental officers and NGOs to integrate their work plans related sustainable land management and ensure collaboration among different sectors.	3,200	4	meetings	12,800	0	0	3,200	3,200	3,200	9,600	3,200	0	0	3,200	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 meeting (total US3200 per meeting/ 30 participants per meeting/4 meetings)
Subtotal for Objective 2 (II)				**77,871**	USD					**48,616**	USD			**29,256**	
Objective 3: To enhance capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.															
Output 3: Capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture enhanced, including sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.															
3.1 Organize training need assessment for local communities in the target areas through work shop or consultation meeting	3,200	2	events	6,400	0	3,200	3,200	0	0	6,400	0	0	0	0	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participants/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 workshop (total US3,200 per meeting/ 30

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
															participants per workshop/2 workshop)
3.2 Organize capacity building and standards on; for example;	6,400	3	training events	19,200	0	6,400	6,400	6,400	0	19,200	0	0	0	0	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participants/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 training (total US3,200 per meeting/ 60 participants per training/3 trainings)
- ROAM and FLR															
- sustainable land management															
- degraded land and water assessment tools, such as Land Use System Maps, SLM good practices documentation, land and water-based accounting appraisals															
- agroforestry															
- forest plantation and tree bank															
- climate smart farmers															
- soil doctor training course															
- organic certification for agricultural products															
- sustainable timber certification															

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
3.3 Establish or scale up the existing groups of farmer cooperatives/ entrepreneurs/ civil society group/ community groups for collective efforts on productions and market negotiation in the future	8,500	1	event	8,500	0	0	0	8,500	0	8,500	0	0	0	0	Revolving fund for community enterprise US6,800/Management cost (20%) US1,700
3.4 Organize periodic meetings for the group members to identify gaps and challenges of existing market strategies	1,600	4	meetings	6,400	0	0	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,800	1,600	0	0	1,600	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US 17 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US107.5 per 1 meeting (total US1600 per meeting/ 15 participants per meeting/4 meeting)
3.5 Organize the annual forum for the target community members for taking lessons learnt from joining project implementation	6,400	1	event	6,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	6,400	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US17 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US430 per 1 training (1 forum/total US6,400 per event/ 60 participants per forum)
3.6 Develop communication materials for promoting agricultural products, sharing FLR good practices and land management in the target areas	4,750	4	materials	19,000	0	4,750	0	4,750	0	9,500	4,750	0	4,750	9,500	Cost for publication US3,960 (1 printing and 1 art work design) /Cost for website US 1850 /Cost for VDO production USD9,230

Activity	Allocation by Unit				Allocation by Year										Explanation for cost estimation by activities
	Unit Cost (USD)	Quantity	Unit	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Year 1/2022-2023 (USD)					Total Annual Cost for Year 1 (USD)	Year 2/2023-2024 (USD)			Total Annual Cost for Year 2 (USD)	
					Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3		
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
Output 1: Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.															
3.7 Enhance knowledge and capacity of LDD staff for sharing lessons learned and experiences in the seminars and international conferences	5,450	2	event	10,900	0	5,450	0	0	0	5,450	5,450	0	0	5,450	Accommodation US 1000 per 1 participant /Travel costs US2200 per 1 participant/DSA US 435 per 1 participant (3 participants, lump sum for 2 big events)
3.8 Annual performance and management review	2,345	2	event	4,690	0	0	0	2,345	0	2,345	0	0	2,345	2,345	Accommodation US400 per 1 participant /Travel costs US1,805 per 1 participant /DSA US 140 per 1 participant (2 participants, 4 day)
Subtotal for Objective 3 (III)				**81,490**	USD					**56,195**	USD			**25,295**	
Subtotal for I+II+III (IV)				251,257	**Summary of Year 1 /2021 in USD**					161,796	**Summary of Year 2/2022 in USD**			**89,460**	
LDD Administration and management fee 8% (V)				20,101						12,944				**7,157**	
Subtotal for IV+V (VI)				271,358						174,740				**96,617**	
Program Support (12% of subtotal) (VII) /Financial Regulations 3.4				32,563						20,969				**11,594**	
Grand Total for Year 1 and 2 (VI+VII)				303,920						195,708				**108,211**	

IUCN	91,896	USD	30.24	%
LDD	179,462	USD	59.05	%
AFOCO Sec	32,563	USD	10.71	%
Total for 3 agencies	**303,920**	USD	**100.00**	%

If the National Contribution is planned, please describe the National Contribution

Section D. Project Implementation

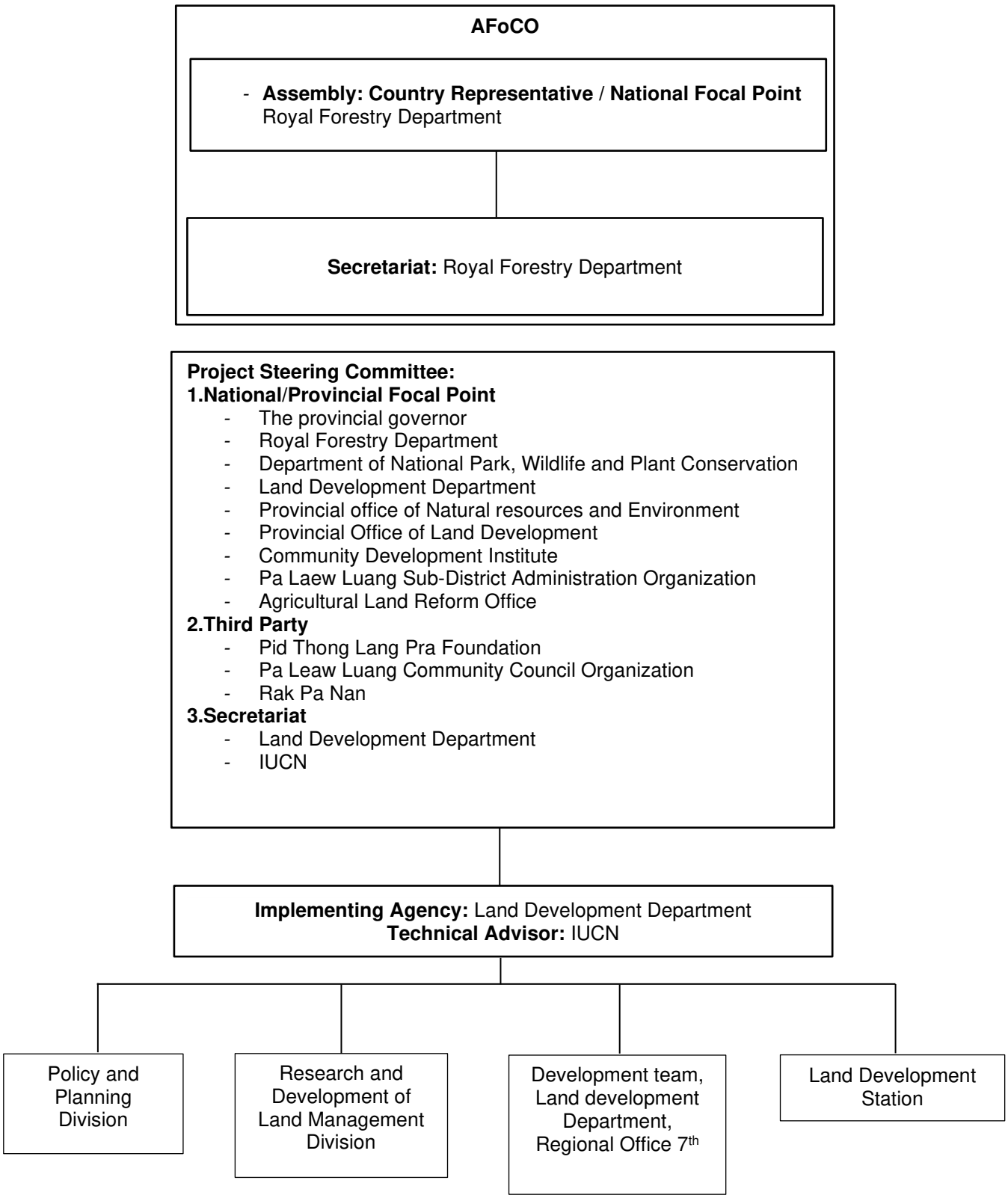
1. Implementation Arrangement

No.	Organization	Staff details	Roles and Responsibilities	Main activities in charge
1	LDD *(*Implementing agency*)*	1.Expert in Policy and Planning Division, Policy and Planning Division Land Development Department	- Project manager - Oversee and manage the overall project implementation and act as the focal point of communication among all related stakeholders and donor. - Ensure the quality of all activities and tangible outputs and outcomes of the project as planned in the project log frame	Output 1, 2 and 3 Activity 2.1, 2.2, 2.4 All activities in Output 3
		2.Experts and team, Research and Development of Land Management Division, Land Development Department	-	Output 1 Activity 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7
		3.Experts and Development team, Regional Office 7th, Land Development Department	- Provide technical supports in the target areas - Act as a focal point for all stakeholders at provincial and local levels - Design capacity building program to match with the need assessment results in coordination with the Project manager - Collaborate with local communities on activity implementation	Output 1 Activity 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.3. 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7
		4.Land Development Station in Nan Province	- Provide technical supports to local community - Closely monitor	Output 1 Activity 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

No.	Organization	Staff details	Roles and Responsibilities	Main activities in charge
			project implementation of local communities - Provide livelihood improvement options	
2	IUCN *(*Technical advisor and Implementing partner*)*	1. Head of Office, IUCN Thailand Programme (P2 level)	- Oversee the technical inputs and implementation of activities by coordinating with LDD and RFD - Act as the focal point for LDD and RFD on the technical needs of the project - Review the reports and finalize the inputs before submitting to LDD and - Project committee	Output 1 and providing technical oversight to Output 2 and 3
		2. Project Officer (P1 level)	- Jointly lead the project implementation in the target areas with LDD and RFD - Provide onsite technical supports to local communities, LDD and RFD - Review maps and related other baseline information for Output 1	Output 1 and providing technical oversight to Output 2 and 3
		3. IUCN Technical Advisor	- Review and design the FLR and ROAM tools to match with local requirement in the target areas - Review the reports and all outputs and outcomes of Output 1 - Ensure the strategic application of FLR and ROAM methodologies and provide technical analysis	Output 1 and providing technical oversight to Output 2 and 3

No.	Organization	Staff details	Roles and Responsibilities	Main activities in charge
3	Royal Forestry Department *(*Technical advisor and Implementing partner*)*	Officers at the provincial and regional level *(*TBA*)*	- Project committee - Provide technical inputs for all outputs - Share lessons learned of the previous project implemented by RFD and seek for collaboration and integration with this project - Jointly design capacity building program on forest restoration with IUCN and LDD	Outputs 1,2,3
4	Agricultural Land Reform Office *(*Implementing partner*)*	Officers at the provincial level *(*TBA*)*	- Project committee - Livelihood improvement	Activity 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7
5	Pid Thong Lang Pra Foundation *(*NGOs*)*	Provincial coordinator*/* Project manager	- Provide technical support to the local communities on livelihood options, markets and product development - Integrate and coordinate all existing works of the foundation to the project - Project committee	Activity 2.6
6	Rak Pa Nan *(*NGOs*)*	Officers at the provincial level *(*TBA*)*	- Project committee	Activity 2.6, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

Organizational chart



2. Reporting and Monitoring Arrangements

Month in Year 2022-2024	Details
November 2022	• Submission of Project workplan and financial plan 2022-2024 • Q4/2022 Budget transfer • Project Steering Committee inception meeting
March 2023	• Mid-year review • Project Steering Committee meeting • Submission of Q4/2022 and to Q1/2023 progress and financial reports • Q2-Q3/2023 Budget transfer
September 2023	• Annual monitoring and evaluation • Project Steering Committee meeting • Submission of Q2-Q3/2023 progress and financial reports • Q4/2023-Q1/2024 budget transfer
March 2024	• Mid-year review • Project Steering Committee meeting • Submission of Q4/2023-Q1/2024 progress and financial reports • Q2-Q3/2024 budget transfer
September 2024	• Annual monitoring and evaluation • Project Steering Committee meeting • Submission of Annual Work Plan and Budget • Progress update to the Assembly
September 2024	• Participation to ATW

3. Environmental and Social Risk and Management

Potential Risk	Mitigation Measures
1. The spread of COVID-19 may affect to meeting arrangements and trainings with larg number of participants	1. Comply with the initiated COVID-19 prevention measures by the governmental authority, such as limiting the number of participants, practicing social distance, selecting a safe space for meetings and trainings 2. Adapt available technologies for meetings and training
2. Legal instruments may limit the project implementations, such as Forestry Act B.E.2484 and National Reserved Forest Act B.E.2507	1. The project implementer would seek for consultation and work closely to the Forest Department, National Security Units, Provincial and Local Administrative Office
3. The project may find overlapped implementation with the local organizations in the area	1. The project would initiate a structure and platform in the area-based level to share working experience and information amongst implementers 2. The project would coordinate and engage with the Local Administrative Office in the project implementation

Potential Risk	Mitigation Measures
4.The project may find conflicts in community level, which occurred by insufficient benefit allocations from the project (such as equipment support, sapling distribution for land restoration)	1. The project would closely coordinate with local communities, community's groups, and local agencies
5. The land ownership conflicts between the government and the local community	1. The project will closely coordinate with government agencies, members of local communities, community's groups and local agencies on project activity implementation, especially on consultation process on forest restoration and agricultural practice improvement. 2. Develop the MOU between with government agencies, members of local communities, community's groups and local agencies on land management and restoration.

4. Sustainability Mechanism

4. 1 The project would gain knowledge, techniques, and geographical information database on the forest restoration with livelihood development, including FLR and SLM. These outputs would be transferred to governmental agencies, namely Department of Forestry, Department of Land Development, Agricultural Land Reform Office, Local Administrative Office, and Local NGOs

4.2 The prototype area will be promoted to be a community learning space. The project would initiate a transitional and transferring process to local agencies, such as initiating a collaborative management by a community organization local administrative office.

4. 3 The project will promote the occupational promotion and income promotion from the forest restoration into community enterprise or agricultural cooperative. The project would transfer the implemented tasks to the Cooperative Promotion Department and Department of Agricultural Extension to continue the mission as a mentor to the community in the future.

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Annex 3. Cost Assumption

Activity	Unit	Detail	Count	Unit	Cost/unit	SUM	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Assumptions*
Objective 1: To increase forest coverage in the target areas through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.								
Output 1: *Forest cover in the target areas of approximately 480 hectares increased through restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest or degraded land by applying Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology and Forest Landscape Restoration.*								
1.1 Review the 10 year-baseline data of forest cover in the target areas, identify changes and underlying threats of forest loss through the time	*event*	IUCN consultant (P1)	*16*	*Days*	*265*	*4,240*	*6,480.00*	Consultant to review baseline data and other literature review and analysis for 16 working days/ US265/day, Consultant to validate the report and provide final technical review for 7 days/US320/day
		IUCN consultant (P2)	*7*	*Days*	*320*	*2,240*		
1.2 Review the existing land use map and the provincial city plan to identify the legal designation of the target areas	*event*	IUCN consultant (P1)	*20*	*Days*	*265*	*5,300*	*6,500.00*	Consultant to review satellite data and maps, and providing map analysis for 20 working days/ US265/day, Purchase satellite images and maps US 1,200
		Purchase satellite images and maps of GISDA	*1*	*Series*	*1,200*	*1,200*		
1.3 Organize community and other stakeholder pre-consultation meetings on existing land use and identify needs of land for several purposes (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)	*meeting*	Travel cost	*30*	participants	*35*	*1,050*	*32,000.00*	Accommodation US1,450 per 30 participant/Meals US485 per 30 participant/ Travel costs US1,050 per 30 participant/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 meeting (10 consultation meetings/total US3,200 per meeting/ 30 participants per meeting)
		Accommodation	*30*	participants	*48*	*1,450*		
		Meal	*30*	participants	*16*	*485*		
		Stationary and equipment	*1*	*meeting*	*215*	*215*		
1.4 Carry out ROAM assessment in the target areas and conduct field survey for restoration planning	*event*	Expert for data analysis	*27*	*days*	*320*	*8,640*	*13,676.00*	1 expert for data analysis US320/day, 27 days/ 1 expert for ground data collection and coordinate with communities US265/day, 19 days
		Expert for ground data collection and coordinate with communities	*19*	*days*	*265*	*5,035*		
1.5 Organize consultation meetings for local authorities and political decision makers to seek for consensus of applying FLR based on ROAM	*meeting*	Travel cost	*45*	participants	*35*	*1,575*	*19,500.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US 16 per 1 participant/Travel costs US 35 per 1
		Accommodation	*45*	participants	*48.33*	*2,175*		
		Meal	*45*	participants	*16.17*	*728*		

Activity	Unit	Detail	Count	Unit	Cost/unit	SUM	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Assumptions*
results (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)		Stationary and equipment	*1*	*meeting*	*375*	*398*		participant/Stationary and equipment US 397.50 per 1 meeting (Total US4,875 per meeting/45 participants per meeting/4meeting)
1.6 Conduct M&E research on FLR implementation in the target areas	*event*	expert to carry out ROAM and analyse the primary data base(P2)	*11*	*Days*	*320*	*3,520*	*13,740.00*	1 expert to carry out ROAM and analyse the primary data base for 11.5 days per event US320 per day/ 1 expert for ground data collection and coordinate with local stakeholders for 4 days per event US265 per day. In total US 4,710 per event
		expert for ground data collection and coordinate with local stakeholders(P1)	*4*	*Days*	*265*	*1,060*		
Subtotal for Objective 1 (I)							***91,896.00***	
Objective 2: To promote sustainable land management in agricultural sector and to develop a sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries in the target areas.								
Output 2: *Sustainable land management in agricultural sector and sustainable land use model to halt land degradation among beneficiaries implemented in the target areas.*								
2.1 Review the national policy frameworks on integrated SLM to apply in the target areas.	*event*	Consultant to review national policy framework on integrated SLM	*45*	*Days*	*72*	*3,240*	*3,240.00*	Consultant to review national policy framework on integrated SLM for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.2 Review the impacts of climate change, climate patterns and scenarios for further consideration of land management plan	*event*	Consultant to review climate changed impact and land management plan	*45*	*Days*	*72*	*3,240*	*3,240.00*	Consultant to review climate changed impact and land management plan for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.3 Develop the sustainable land management plan, water management and agreements at local level, which is endorsed by local authorities	*event*	Consultant to sustainable land management plan	*45*	*Days*	*72*	*3,240*	*3,240.00*	Consultant to sustainable land management plan for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.4 Develop the local climate smart agriculture plan and implementation in the target areas based on the national framework	*event*	Consultant to climate smart agriculture plan and implementation	*45*	*Days*	*72*	*3,240*	*3,240.00*	Consultant to climate smart agriculture plan and implementation for 45 working days/ US72/day
2.5 Promote implementation of FLR integrated with agriculture, agroforestry, non-chemical agriculture, and forest plantation	*hectares*	Building the Community seedling nursery	*1*	*building*	*1615*	*1,615*	*52,111.00*	Community seedling nursery 1 nursery/US1,615, Tree seedling US 0.32 per seedling, Tree plantation
		Tree seedling	*100000*	*seedings*	*0.3225*	*32,250*		

Activity	Unit	Detail	Count	Unit	Cost/unit	SUM	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Assumptions*
among target farmers and develop technical and lesson learn report		Tree Plantation and care	*100000*	*seedings*	*0.05*	*5000*		and care US 0.05 per seedling, Preparing the land for planting US 27.6 per hectare
		Preparing the land for planting	*480*	*hectare*	*27.6*	*13,248*		
2.6 Organize periodic meetings for provincial governmental officers and NGOs to integrate their work plans related sustainable land management and ensure collaboration among different sectors. (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)	*meeting*	Travel costs	*30*	participants	*35*	*1,050*	*12,800.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 meeting (total US3200 per meeting/ 30 participants per meeting/4 meetings)
		Accommodation	*30*	participants	*48.33*	*1,449.90*		
		Meals	*30*	participants	*16.17*	*485.10*		
		Stationary and equipment	*1*	*meeting*	*215*	*215*		
Subtotal for Objective 2 (II)							***77,871.00***	
Objective 3: To enhance capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture, sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.								
Output 3: *Capacity and engagement of local people, local authorities and relevant stakeholders in sustainable agriculture enhanced, including sustainable land management and sustainable forest management.*								
3.1 Organize training need assessment for local communities in the target areas through work shop or consultation meeting	event	Travel costs	*30*	participants	*35*	*1,050*	*6,400.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participants/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 workshop (total US3200 per meeting/ 30 participants per workshop/2 workshop)
		Accommodation	*30*	participants	*48.33*	*1,449.90*		
		Meals	*30*	participants	*16.17*	*485.10*		
		Stationary and equipment	*1*	meeting	*215*	*215*		
3.2 Organize capacity building and standards (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)	training event	Travel costs	60	participants	*35*	*2,100*	*19,200.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US16 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participants/Stationary and equipment US215 per 1 training (total US6400 per meeting/ 60 participants per training/ 3 trainings)
		Accommodation	60	participants	*48.33*	*2,899.80*		
		Meals	60	participants	*16.17*	*970.20*		
		Stationary and equipment	1	meeting	*430*	*430*		
3.3 Establish or scale up the existing groups of farmer cooperatives/ entrepreneurs/ civil society group/ community groups for collective efforts on productions and market negotiation in the future	event	Revolving fund for community enterprise	1	Fund	*6,800.00*	*6,800.00*	*8,500.00*	Revolving fund for community enterprise US6,800/Management cost (20%) US1,700
		Management cost	20	%		*1,700.00*		

Activity	Unit	Detail	Count	Unit	Cost/unit	SUM	Total Unit Cost (USD)	Assumptions*
3.4 Organize periodic meetings for the group members to identify gaps and challenges of existing market strategies (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)	meeting	Travel costs	15	participants	*35*	*525.00*	*6,400.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US 17 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US107.5 per 1 meeting (total US1600 per meeting/ 15 participants per meeting/3 meeting)
		Accommodation	15	participants	*48.33*	*724.95*		
		Meals	15	participants	*16.17*	*242.55*		
		Stationary and equipment	1	meeting	*107.5*	*107.50*		
3.5 Organize the annual forum for the target community members for taking lessons learnt from joining project implementation (Venue: Muang Nan district, Nan province)	event	Accommodation	60	participants	*48.33*	*2,899.80*	*6,400.00*	Accommodation US48 per 1 participant/Meals US17 per 1 participant/ Travel costs US35 per 1 participant/Stationary and equipment US430 per 1 training (1 forum/total US6,400 per event/ 60 participants per forum)
		Travel cost	60	participants	*35.00*	*2,100.00*		
		Meal	60	participants	*16.17*	*970.20*		
		Stationary and equipment	1	meeting	*430.00*	*430.00*		
3.6 Develop communication materials for promoting agricultural products, sharing FLR good practices and land management in the target areas	material	Publication	2	publications	*3,960.00*	*7,920.00*	*19,000.00*	Cost for publication US3,960 (1 printing and 1 art work design) /Cost for website US 1850 /Cost for VDO production USD9,230
		Project website	1	website	*1,850.00*	*1,850.00*		
		VDO presentation	1	VDOs	*9,230.00*	*9,230.00*		
3.7 Enhance knowledge and capacity of LDD staff for sharing lessons learned and experiences in the seminars and international conferences (3 Participants, 4 Days) (Venue: TBA)	event	Travel costs	3	participants	*2,200.00*	*6,600.00*	*10,900.00*	Accommodation US 1000 per 1 participant /Travel costs US2200 per 1 participant/DSA US 435 per 1 participant (3 participants, lump sum for 2 big events)
		Accommodation	3	participants	*1,000.00*	*3,000.00*		
		DSA	3	participants	*435.00*	*1,305.00*		
3.8 Annual performance and management review (2 Participants, 4 Days) (Venue: TBA)	event	Travel cost	2	participants	*1,804.65*	*3,609.30*	*4,690*	Accommodation US400 per 1 participants /Travel costs US1,805 per 1 participant /DSA US 140 per 1 participant (2 participants, 4 day)
		Accommodation	2	participants	*400.00*	*800.00*		
		DSA	2	participants	*140.00*	*280.00*		
Subtotal for Objective 3 (III)							***81,490***	
Subtotal for Objective 1+2+3							**251,257**	

**** Provide the details of factors considered in determining the unit cost (refer to the example)***