Country:	THAILAND
Project title:	Participation of tree plantation farmers in sustainable forest management
Project symbol:	TCP/THA/3203 (D)
Starting date:	December B.E. 2552 (2009)
Completion date:	January B.E. 2555 (2012)
Government ministry responsible for project execution:	Royal Forestry Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
FAO contribution:	USD 326 000

Signed: .....
Somchai Pienstaporn
Director- General
of the Royal Forest Department
(on behalf of the Government)

Signed: .....
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thailand's forests have gone through decades of rampant deforestation and forest degradation, which have led to more recent government instituted supporting measures to protect forests and to promote private-sector involvement in forest management and plantations. Now Thailand is moderately forested with 14.8 million hectares of forested land (29 percent). But despite banning all commercial logging in natural forests in 1989, Thailand is still recording decrease in forest cover at an annual rate of 0.7 percent (1990-2000). The country has about 4.9 million hectares of forest plantations (about half of which are rubber plantations) some of which was the result of reforestation programmes.

In the 1990s, the Royal Forest Department (RFD) implemented a reforestation project, in order to promote tree planting of selected indigenous species. However, the project has not yielded sustained results, as farmers have largely resorted to replacing planted stands with annual cash crops. Even among farmers who have maintained some long-rotation tree stands, there is a general consensus that, under the current regulations and inadequate incentive systems, indigenous long-rotation tree species[1] are less profitable as compared to other tree species and annual crops.

Through a participatory problem analysis exercise with RFD officials and rural farmers from the Northeast region, it was identified that there are three central issues to be addressed: (i) livelihood opportunities using long-rotation tree species are under-developed; (ii) due to mono-cropping or over concentration of annual cash crops, soil conditions are declining; and (iii) farmers have limited access to construction timber, especially high quality timber for housing and furniture manufacturing.

The main problems that led to the above situation lie in constraining regulations and lack of government's supportive mechanisms for planting as well as processing of long-rotation tree species. These regulations were once relevant in the historic context of controlling illegal logging from natural forests. However, with the effective natural forests logging ban since 1989, some of these regulations stand to hinder development of livelihoods and wood industry using long-rotation species.

Firstly, for planting of long-rotation species, there are various existing legal disincentives and barriers such as the requirement of permits to harvest teak wood when compared to other crops; on the other hand, direct incentives (including, but not limited to subsidies) provided by the government to grow long-rotation tree species are less attractive when compared to other promoted crops such as para rubber, or cassava and sugarcane; and there are few government-supported mechanisms for accessing credit facilities. Secondly, in the processing and marketing of wood materials, there are again legal disincentives and barriers such as regulations on limits on possession of teak material; lack of government support in starting up processing industries (particularly small and medium enterprises [SMEs]) which thus lead to weak markets for long-rotation species. Then again, without a strong plantation programme, the SMEs are unlikely to grow. These two critical problems lie primarily within the existing regulations under the RFD, with some others outside RFD. These regulations need to be reviewed and replaced. The RFD has not engaged in similar activities in the past, and requires external input to fill in this critical technical gap.

The proposed project activities are designed to enhance enabling environments for planting, harvesting, and processing of long-rotation tree species. The outputs of the project will be: (i) existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for planting of long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process for endorsement by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE); (ii) existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for the development of wood processing industries from long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process for endorsement by MONRE; (iii) gaps in training and extension services identified, for promoting planting and industrial development of long-rotation tree species; and (iv) capacity of RFD officers enhanced, particularly with regard to policy review and incentives system development for market-based tree planting promotional activities, through on-the-job training.

[1] In this document, "long-rotation tree species" includes medium-rotation species with seven to ten year harvest rotations.

Through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance through a policy expert (LNC), a forestry legislation expert, a forestry industry promotion and marketing expert, a forest extension expert as well as other national consultants who will assist in the facilitation of a participatory process to improve the regulatory and incentives framework for long-rotation tree species.

The TCP will promote the environmental targets set out in Thailand's forest policy, as stated in the tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011), to maintain and restore biodiversity, and conserve natural resources and to maintain the forest area at 33 percent.

The project will provide the services of one TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries) consultant in policy for ten weeks in one mission, of one TCDC/retiree expert in forest legislation for four weeks in one mission, of one TCDC expert forest industry promotion and marketing for four weeks and of one TCDC forest extension expert for four weeks and FAO technical support services from the Forest Resources Development Service and the Development Law Service for a total of 68 days. In addition, the project will provide for travel, contracts, training, equipment and general as well as direct operating expenses.

SECTION 1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Sectoral Context

Thailand's forests have gone through decades of rampant deforestation and forest degradation, which have led to more recent government instituted supporting measures to protect forests and to promote private-sector involvement in forest management and plantations. Now Thailand is moderately forested with 14.8 million hectares of forested land (29 percent), and despite banning all commercial logging in natural forests in 1988, Thailand is still recording decrease in forest cover at an annual rate of 0.4 percent (2000-2005). The country has about 3 million hectares of forest plantations (about half of which are rubber plantations) some of which was the result of reforestation programmes. Because of budgetary constraints, land-use conflicts and various structural impediments, the target of these programmes have not been reached.

Even after Thailand's government forestry institutions were restructured with RFD staff transferred to the Natural Resources and Environment Ministry, the RFD retains the role of promoting forestry to boost national revenues. The reduced RFD also retains responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act, the Forest Reserve Act, the Forest Plantations Act, and the Community Forest Bill.

The main objective of Thailand's forest policy, as stated in the tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011), is to maintain and restore biodiversity, and conserve natural resources and to maintain the forest area at 33 percent, and protected area no less than 18 percent.

Millennium development goals (MDG) targets for Thailand include: a) targeted budget allocation for poverty reduction, b) expand social safety nets, especially for the informal sector including farmers, and c) decentralization. The National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) for Thailand commits to focusing FAO-Thailand cooperation on areas including: a) poverty alleviation in rural areas, particularly among poor farming households and the most vulnerable groups through multi-disciplinary and participatory approaches for the enhancement of sustainable livelihoods; and b) sustainable management of natural resources and environment through promotion of participatory approaches and sustainable technologies. The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) commits to addressing the sustainable use of natural resources and the management of biodiversity.

1.2 Sectoral Policy and Legislation

After the imposition of the logging ban, focus was on balancing supply for domestic consumption amid surging wood imports. The Reforestation Act (1992) was enacted to support reforestation by the private sector, by setting procedures for forest plantation owners to register and receive formal approval for felling trees, and to address harvesting and transport of wood as well as waiver of all royalty fees. The

Act however has many shortcomings including exclusion of some economically important plantation species, such as eucalyptus, neem, rosewood and ironwood, as well as prohibitive regulations for registration and harvest permits on selected species including teak.
Other resolutions that concerned forest plantation development were passed, including ones on:

- classification of the National Reserve Forest Area (1992);
- renting of degraded forest lands (within eight ha) by private sector (1993);
- temporary suspension of renting of degraded forest land (1990); and
- banning of use of National Reserve forest lands for private forest plantations (1992)[2].

However, the Reforestation Act and other regulations have not been effective in achieving the reforestation targets set out by the Government, and particularly weak in promoting reforestation of diverse species, sometimes hindering the development of potentially sustainable industries.

SECTION 2. RATIONALE

2.1 Problems/Issues to be Addressed

Sustainable management of long-rotation trees offer various benefits including high quality timber material, soil conservation functions, contribution to biodiversity and various possible means of sustainable livelihoods. However, forest-based industries (both small and large) utilizing long-rotation tree species have diminished in Thailand particularly since the ban on logging in natural forests, and long-rotation species have not played a large role in tree-farming and plantations. In response to this overall departure from long-rotation tree species, dependence on imported forest products has driven to the country its current state as a net-importer of primary forest products (as well as many secondary products) and rural households and industries are loosing out on possible opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. These gaps can potentially be addressed through planting of long-rotation tree species, if promoted effectively by setting and implementing policies and support mechanisms that cater to the needs of households and industries.

The RFD has tried to address the gaps mentioned above through reforestation projects and extension programmes. In the 1990s, RFD implemented the Private Reforestation Extension Project (PREP), through which funds were provided to smallholders interested in planting trees. From 1994 to 1998, farmers participating in the PREP received 18 750 baht/hectares over five years in instalments. However, after six years, only 390 032 hectares were planted as compared to target of 160 000 hectares per year. Furthermore, the project has not yielded sustained results, as farmers have largely resorted to replacing planted stands with cash crops. Even among farmers which have maintained some long-rotation tree stands, there is a general consensus that indigenous long-rotation tree species3 are less profitable as compared to other alternative species and annual crops, under the current regulations and situation lacking incentive systems. On the other hand, the RFD initiated the Fast Growing Trees Reforestation Project (1994-1998) which provided incentives such as free fertilizer, seedlings, and low interest loans to promote conversion of cassava and rice fields to fast-growing trees (e.g. eucalyptus and acacia) surpassed its set target of 68 000 hectares.

Through a participatory problem analysis exercise with RFD officials and rural farmers, it was identified that there are three central issues to be addressed: (i) livelihood opportunities using long-rotation tree species are under-developed; (ii) due to mono-cropping or over concentration of short-rotation or annual cash crops, soil conditions are declining; and (iii) farmers have little or no wood supply for domestic consumption (house construction, fuel wood, etc.) (Figure 1).

[2] Apart from those meeting the criteria of: land area for plantations not exceeding 8 ha; growing tree species specified in the Reforestation Act; occupancy of the land for more than five years; and conversion of land from agricultural production to forest plantation or agroforestry.
[3] In this document, "long-rotation tree species" includes medium-rotation species with seven to ten year harvest rotations.

The main problems that led to the above situation lie in constraining regulations and lack of government's supporting mechanisms for planting, processing and marketing of long-rotation tree species. The regulations were once relevant in the historic context of controlling illegal logging from natural forests. However, with the effective natural forest logging ban since 1989, some of these regulations stand to hinder development of livelihoods and wood industry using long-rotation species.

Firstly, for planting of long-rotation species, there are various existing legal disincentives and barriers (such as the requirement of permits to harvest teak wood) when compared to other crops; on the other hand, direct incentives (including, but not limited to, subsidies) provided by the government to grow long-rotation tree species are less attractive when compared to other promoted crops (by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives [MOAC]) such as para rubber, cassava and sugarcane; and there are few government supported mechanisms for accessing credit facilities. Secondly, in the processing and marketing of wood materials, there are again legal disincentives and barriers such as regulations on limits on possession of teak material, and lack of government support in starting up processing industries (particularly SMEs) which thus lead to weak markets for long-rotation species. These two critical problems lie primarily within the existing regulations under the RFD, and some others outside RFD. These regulations need to be reviewed and replaced. RFD staff has not engaged in similar activities at the policy level in the past, and require external input to fill in this critical technical gap (relevant to TCP Criteria 4).

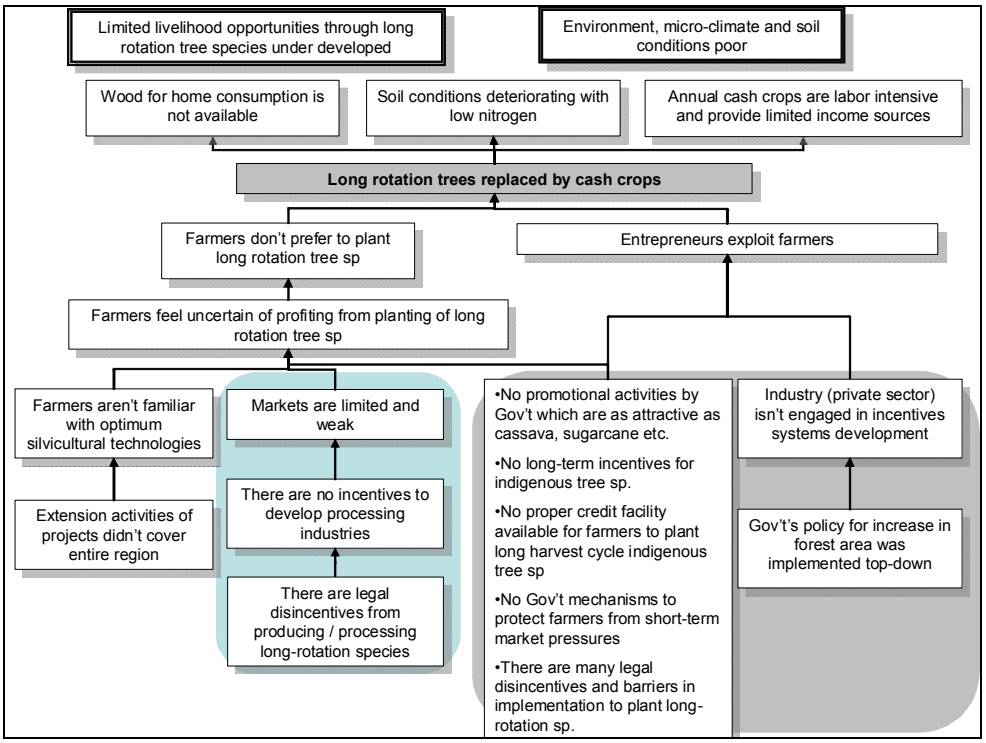

Figure 1 Problem Tree

In addressing the above, the role of the private sector in identifying markets and feasible incentives systems was underscored, as well as the necessity to enhance knowledge and skills among farmers in tending or processing of long-rotation tree species. It should be noted that the Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) funded reforestation extension projects[4] addressed market analysis and processing skills to some extent. The outputs of the JICA project should be reviewed, and duplication avoided.

By addressing the above, the project aims to contribute to diversifying livelihood opportunities of farmers – particularly through low labour-intensive approaches of tree planting – and will contribute to improving soil conservation and promoting biodiversity conservation.

[4] Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northeast of Thailand (REX I and II).

2.2 Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

The final beneficiaries of this intervention will be farmers, land owners and enterprises involved in timber processing in Thailand.

The average farmer household in Northeast Thailand owns approximately 20 rai (3.5 hectares) of agricultural land and subsists on on- and off-farm income. Farmers are generally organized in cooperatives or farmers' groups, through which they have received some support services from RFD and Department of Agricultural Extension, MOAC. Commonly planted crops include, rice, sugarcane and cassava. Planting of para rubber has been introduced about five years back, and eucalyptus since the late 1990s; planting of both species of trees has widely caught on among farmers and are found either monocropped or intercropped on farm plots. As aforementioned, in the 1990s the RFD engaged farmers in tree-planting projects of particularly indigenous species, but has not been successful in sustaining results, primarily due to farmer's lack of confidence in markets for long-rotation species.

It deems to be noted that while farmers are sensitive to profitability of crops in choosing planting materials, their decisions are not necessarily based on hard market analysis, but rather on local trends; reservation to plant long-rotation species is also based on actual experience and hearsay from other farmers that long-rotation species such as teak involve many years before income generation, and that regulations for harvesting and processing are tedious and involve many and unclear procedures. By inter-cropping long-rotation species in farms, farmers may benefit from low labour-intensive and diversified sources of income. With strong market demand, introduction of long-rotation tree species in farms will be beneficial for any farmer, but particularly for those who cannot afford large labour input such as women and the elderly. Women and the elderly are an increasingly significant segment of the farming land-owner population as urbanization trends bring the active labour force participants out from rural settings into urban cities (relevant to TCP Criteria 2, 4 and 9).

Stakeholders will include the RFD, sawmills, other processing plants and industry proponents, SME Development Office in the Ministry of Industry, the Department of Agricultural Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion in MONRE, and environment and rural development related NGOs and academe (relevant to TCP Criteria 10).

2.3 Project Justification

The RFD has had little related past experience in the field of regulatory reviews and development of incentives systems. Also, since the decline of the forest products sector after the logging ban of 1989, Thailand has lost much of its capacity in small-scale wood processing. In order to adequately address these critical technical gaps and develop capacity within the RFD, external support is being requested to FAO.

The delay in addressing the proposed activities would further delay development of Thailand's forest products industry (other than those such as paper and rubber), which limits the potential of livelihood opportunities available through low labour-intensive tree species, which are preferable particularly in the context of increasing seasonal out-migration of farmers to cities. This in turn poses a risk in declining soil conditions and microclimates through mono-cropping, or abandoned and unmanaged plots. Delay in the project's implementation would also increase Thailand's dependence on imports of timber, and lowered self-sufficiency in forest products.

The root cause of the problem are outdated regulations which hinder planting and processing, and lack of supporting incentives mechanisms to engage farmers and start-up businesses, which ultimately hinder development of strong domestic markets for long-rotation tree species.

The capacity of extension agents and farmers in planting, processing and industry development has generally been addressed through other donor funded projects. Further gaps in capacity will need to be identified through this project and addressed as appropriate.

SECTION 3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Impact

The project aims to contribute to the diversification of livelihood options, improve microclimates and environmental sustainability, and increase domestically available wood supply.

3.2 Outcome and Outputs

Outcome: To enhance enabling environments for planting, harvesting, and processing of long-rotation tree species.

Output 1. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for planting of long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process for endorsement by MONRE.

Output 2. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for the development of wood processing industries from long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process for endorsement by MONRE.

Output 3. Gaps in training and extension services identified, for promoting planting and industrial development of long-rotation tree species.

Output 4. Capacity of RFD officers enhanced, particularly with regard to policy review and incentives system development for market-based tree planting promotional activities, through on-the-job training.

3.3 Sustainability

The project is designed to improve social sustainability by addressing diversification of livelihood options for farmers and land owners; as well as to improve environmental sustainability. The social sustainability aspect is a particular strength of the project as it aims to benefit not only full-time farmers, but also the increasing segment of land owner population who are non-full time farmers by offering a less labour intensive viable secondary source of income through long-term investment into long-term tree species. Taking into account that women and the elderly are an increasingly important part of the land-owner farming population, as active labour force participants move into urban cities with urbanization trends, the project will pay particular attention in addressing gender considerations.

At the end of the project, a set of regulations and incentives framework will have been developed with endorsement by a Consultative Steering Committee (represented by all relevant ministries). Though actual effectuation of the regulations is not within the scope of the project itself, the project will facilitate all possible actions towards adoption of regulations. The project will also address the development of a mechanism through which the approved regulatory and incentives frameworks can be disseminated both to RFD staff not directly involved in the project, as well as potential beneficiaries.

The project ensures sustainability of the project's impact in developing capacity among RFD staff, through a partnership approach to be adopted to the entire project, whereby, RFD staff will be assigned per activity, to work with the experts as a process by which their capacity will be developed to cope with future needs in addressing similar gaps in regulations and incentives frameworks.

The project will also address identification of gaps in the existing extension services being offered, and contributes to sustaining the impact of the project outputs (relevant to TCP Criteria 5 and 7).

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

Table 1: Risk Matrix

Risks and assumptions	Impact	Probability	Mitigation
1. Recommended changes in policy, regulatory and incentives framework may not be endorsed or enacted.	Significant	Limited	The project will primarily target regulations under MONRE. As the project is endorsed by the Minister of MONRE, the probability of this risk is limited. Nevertheless, a Consultative Steering Committee composed of all related ministries and agencies has been established in order to monitor and mitigate this risk.
2. Subsidies provided for other crops (e.g. biofuel crops and para rubber) overwhelm incentives for long-rotation tree species.	Medium	Medium	Incentives for long-rotation tree species are developed to address not only economic interests, but also support mechanisms for industrial development (particularly SMEs). The ecological benefits of intercropping of long-rotation tree species will also be emphasized to promote agroforestry tree farms even where other crops are planted.

SECTION 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination

Divisions and offices within the RFD[5] under the MONRE will be the counterpart agencies to execute the project. Within the RFD, the Reforestation Promotion Office will be the central office in charge of execution. Other related divisions and offices within MONRE[6] as well as other ministries[7] will form a Consultative Steering Committee (CSC) along with representatives of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of FAO (RAP) to endorse project plans. Under the overall endorsement of the CSC, the project will be implemented through a project management unit (PMU) consisting of the National Project Coordinator (NPC), Lead National Consultant (LNC) and other relevant experts and administrative staff.

A larger national stakeholder consultation mechanism will be built into the project in the form of national workshops, which will engage relevant national stakeholders including the private sector industries, NGOs active in the related areas, as well as academe. There will be particular attention paid to ensure adequate representation of women in these events, and gender considerations will be duly given. The overall institutional framework is as depicted below Figure 2) (relevant to TCP Criteria 10).

[5] RFD (including Reforestation Promotion Office, Legal Department, Forest Management and Forest Products Research Office, Permission Division, Planning Division (to be merged with the Foreign Relations Division).
[6] Regional Natural Resources and Environment Offices; Provincial Natural Resources and Environment Offices; Department of Environmental Quality Promotion.
[7] Ministry of Industry (MOI, including Office of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion (OSMEP) and MOAC, including Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE).

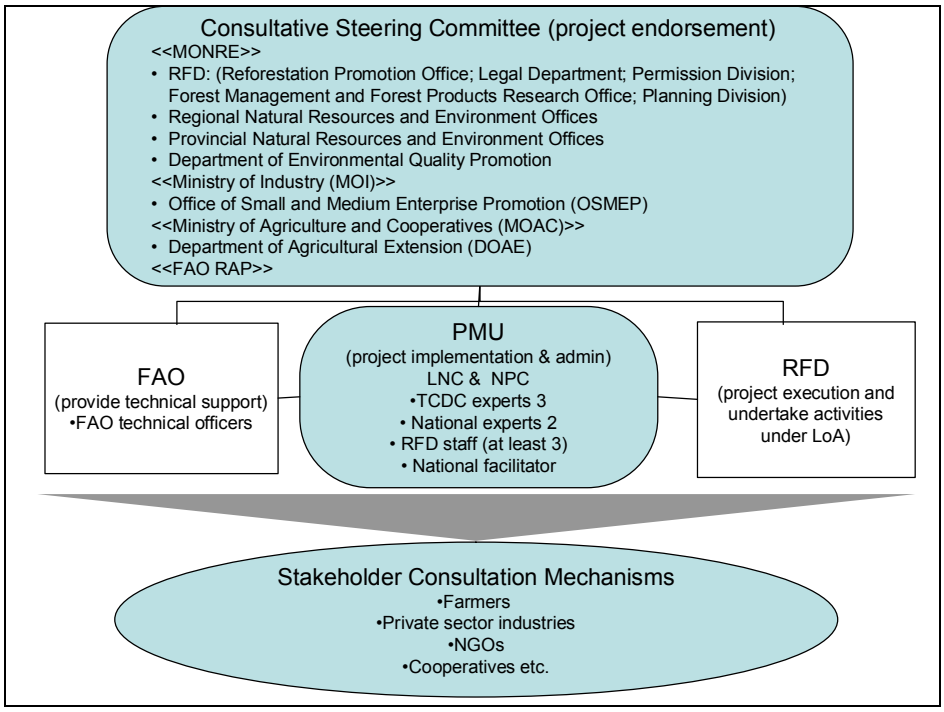

Figure 2 Institutional Arrangement

4.2 Strategy/Methodology

Per each of the Output areas 2 through 4, a working team consisting of the following will be formed to collaboratively address the activities:

- LNC;
- NPC;
- national expert for the subject matter (or LNC);
- TCDC expert for the subject matter;
- at least one RFD staff assigned full time for the duration of the specific activity.

With regard to technical capacity, the project will be implemented ultimately as a capacity development process for proponents of the RFD. The activities outlined will be carried out as an "on-the-job training" process for RFD staff, with the LNC, national experts, TCDC experts and FAO technical officers as trainers. Thus RFD staff with relevant responsibilities will be assigned as counterparts for each of the activities. Also, in order to increase ownership of the process, the regional and national consultative meetings will be hosted and carried out by the RFD, through a Letter of Agreement arrangement under the project.

With regard to administrative procedures, as mentioned in the section 4.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination, the project will be administered by a project management unit, while overall management will stay within the RFD.

Mechanisms to ensure stakeholder participation are as described under section 4.1 (relevant to TCP Criteria 7, 8, 9 and 10).

4.3 Government Inputs

The Government will provide a project management unit, including a full time NPC and a project administrative assistant. All necessary administrative and secretarial support, communication, and internal travel (fuel and subsistence will be met by the project) will be the responsibility of the government. The Government will provide suitable office space and equipment, including access to computers for consultants and experts during their field assignments and provide local transportation for national and internal staff of the project.

The Government will assign one or more RFD staff per activity (can be the same for all activities within a single output) on a full time basis for the duration of each respective activity, to work as a counterpart

to the experts – a process by which their capacity will be developed to cope with future needs in addressing similar gaps in regulations and incentives frameworks (relevant to TCP Criteria 7).

4.4 FAO Contribution

1. Personnel services

- International experts under the Partnership Programmes:
  - policy expert: 2.5 person/months;
  - forest legislation expert: four person/weeks;
  - forest industry promotion and marketing expert: one person/month;
  - forest extension expert: one person/month;
- national experts:
  - LNC (policy expert): 13.0 person/months;
  - forest legislation: three person/months;
  - forest industry promotion and marketing expert: seven person/months;
  - forest extension expert: four person/months;
  - national workshop facilitator: 2.5 person/months;
- FAO technical support services:
  - forestry officer: 1.8 person/months;
  - legal officer: two person/weeks.

2. Other travel

- Travel expenses for international experts:
  - policy expert: international travel, domestic travel and DSA;
  - legal expert: international travel, domestic travel and DSA;
  - forest industry promotion and marketing expert: international travel, domestic travel and DSA;
  - forest extension expert : international travel, domestic travel and DSA;
- travel expenses for national experts:
  - LNC (policy expert): domestic travel and DSA;
  - legal expert: domestic travel and DSA;
  - forest industry promotion and marketing expert: domestic travel and DSA;
  - forest extension expert : domestic travel and DSA;
  - national workshop facilitator;
- travel expenses for FAO technical support services:
  - forestry officer;
  - legal officer.

3. Contracts, letters of agreements or contractual service agreements

- LOA;
- to carry out Participatory Rural/Relaxed Appraisals (PRAs) through provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentive systems for promoting the planting and processing of long-rotation species;
- to carry out a national workshop for consultation with a larger stakeholder group on a new incentive systems for promoting the planting and processing of long-rotation species.

4. Training

- Training budget in relation to capacity building of RFD staff through on-the-job training and necessary in-country training.

5. Materials, supplies and equipment

- Expendable materials and supplies;
- non-expendable equipment.

6. General operating expenses (GOE)

- Cost of communication and other support activities during project implementation.

7. Direct operating costs (DOC)
- Expenses related to the project at FAO.

SECTION 5. OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing

As project executor, RFD will closely monitor the project. Regular monitoring of individual activities will be assigned to relevant and respective RFD staff assigned to each of the activities. The monitoring methods and timing will be determined at the inception stage of the project. The results of the regular monitoring will be recorded and reported to the PMU at least on a quarterly basis.

Monitoring at the overall project level will be carried out based on the regular monitoring at the activity level, by the PMU (particularly by the LNC and NPC). The results of the monitoring will be recorded and reported to the CSC at least quarterly with a terminal statement providing more analysis of findings and with application to the continuity of the project. There will be no extra cost for monitoring as this will be covered within the project activities, and existing RFD responsibilities. Technical backstopping by FAO staff will also monitor the project's progress on an ad hoc basis.

The experience gained through the project will be made available to the general public through the FAO Web site as well as through an RFD information dissemination mechanism which will be proposed and developed within the project framework, to inform the RFD staff (especially those not directly involved in the project) and the general public about changes in regulations and new incentive systems being offered. The project findings and lessons learnt will be fed into FAO's ongoing work on incentives systems for tree planting. The National Workshop will assist in further dissemination of the project findings to a much wider national audience. All information and knowledge gained through the project will be documented and will be made available through FAO's corporate Web site.

5.2 Communication and Visibility

Communication will take place through various mechanisms. The terminal statement prepared by FAO will be circulated to the Government as well as to relevant departments within FAO. Through the project, development of a mechanism through which the approved regulatory and incentives frameworks can be disseminated both to RFD staff not directly involved in the project, as well as potential beneficiaries will be addressed.

5.3 Reporting Schedule

The PMU will be responsible for preparing reports in consultation with the RFD, to be reviewed by the FAO RAP lead technical unit, and submitted to the CSC:
- inception report (LNC by the second month of the project inception);
- terminal statement (LNC by the time of the project termination);
- quarterly progress reports (LNC).

Other reports to be prepared include the following:
- technical reports (respective experts);
- technical backstopping mission reports (FAO technical staff).

PROJECT BUDGET

Country: THAILAND

Project title: Participation of tree plantation farmers for sustainable forest management

Project symbol: TCP/THA/3203 (D)

Comp.	Component Description	Sub Comps.	Main Comp.
5013	**Consultants**		**89 220**
5543	Consultants - National	71 400	
5544	Consultants - TCDC/TCCT	17 820	
5021	**Travel**		**77 044**
5685	Consultants - National	30 800	
5686	Consultants - TCDC/TCCT	37 332	
5692	Travel TSS	8 912	
5023	**Training**		**67 250**
5920	**Training Budget**	67 250	
5024	**Expendable Equipment**		**5 000**
6000	Expendable Equipment	5 000	
5025	**Non Expendable Equipment**		**5 000**
6100	Non Expendable Equipment Budget	5 000	
5027	**Technical Support Services**		**45 860**
6111	Report Costs	2 000	
6120	Honorarium TSS	43 860	
5028	**General Operating Expenses**		**15 299**
6300	General Operating Expenses Budget	15 299	
5029	**Support Cost**		**21 327**
6118	Direct Operating Costs	21 327	
	Grand Total		**326 000**

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Title: Participation of Tree Plantation Farmers for Sustainable Forest Management

Design Summary	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions
Impact: Diversified livelihood options, improved microclimates and environmental sustainability, and increased domestically available wood supply.	1 Sources of livelihoods have diversified among rural households (After project period) 2 Soil conditions have improved on farm areas where inter-cropped with trees (After project period)		1. Recommended changes in policy, regulatory and incentives framework may not be endorsed or enacted 2. Subsidies provided for other crops (e.g. bio-fuel crops and para rubber) overwhelm incentives for long-rotation tree species.
Outcome: To enhance enabling environments for planting, harvesting, and processing of long-rotation tree species.	1 MONRE endorses regulations and incentives frameworks which encourage planting, harvesting and processing of long-rotation tree species.	▪ Government regulations and documents	
Outputs: 1. Project well operated, monitored and managed	1.1 CSC mechanism agreed 1.2 TORs confirmed and LOAs prepared. 1.3 RFD staff assigned and external consultants hired and LOAs made effective.	▪ Inception report	
2. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for planting of long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process and endorsed by MONRE.	2.1 A desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies carried out. 2.2 PRAs and stakeholder meeting carried out in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks 2.3 CSC consulted on incentives frameworks and framework endorsed 2.4 National Workshop carried out 2.5 Finalize new recommended regulatory and incentives framework	▪ Technical reports ▪ Quarterly reports ▪ Meeting records for stakeholder meeting, national workshop and CSC meeting	
3. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for the development of wood processing industries from long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process and endorsed by MONRE.	3.1 A desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies carried out. 3.2 A field-based survey of current state of the forest processing industry in Thailand carried out. 3.3 PRAs and stakeholder meeting carried out in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks 3.4 Draft regulations and incentives framework consulted endorsed by CSC. 3.5 National Workshop carried out 3.6 New recommended regulatory and incentives framework finalized.	▪ Technical reports ▪ Quarterly reports ▪ Meeting records for stakeholder meeting, national workshop and CSC meeting	
4. Gaps in training and extension services	4.1 Existing services by RFD, DOAE and other organizations reviewed.	▪ Technical reports ▪ Quarterly reports	

Design Summary	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions
identified, for promoting planting and industrial development of long-rotation tree species.	4.2 Field-based survey on current state of related extension services carried out. 4.3 Develop recommendations on training and extension programmes	▪ Meeting records for stakeholder meeting, national workshop and CSC meeting	
5. Capacity of RFD officers enhanced, particularly with regard to policy review and incentives system development for market-based tree planting promotional activities, through on-the-job training	5.1 Assigned RFD staff are familiar with relevant policy frameworks and technical considerations for policy improvement.	▪ Quarterly reports ▪ Terminal statement	

Design Summary	Resources from FAO	Costs	Assumptions
Indicative Activities: 1.1 Establish and agree on mechanism for CSC's operation 1.2 Prepare and confirm work plan, TORs, LOAs and monitoring plans 1.3 Assign / hire relevant staff and experts and contract LOAs to RFD 1.4 Develop inception/ progress/ terminal statement and carry out CSC meetings quarterly	1. Personnel services - LNC (policy expert)	(see Budget details Annex 5)	n.a.
2.6 Carry out a desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies. 2.7 Carry out PRAs through provincial /regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks 2.8 Consult CSC for endorsement of regulations and incentives frameworks 2.9 Carry out a National Workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group 2.10 Finalize new recommended regulatory and incentives framework	1. Personnel services - LNC (policy expert) - legal expert - National policy expert - Workshop facilitator 2. Other travel - TSS - LNC - National policy expert - National legal expert - Workshop facilitator 3. Contracts, LoAs - LoA to RFD		

Design Summary	Resources from FAO	Costs	Assumptions
3.1 Carry out a desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies 3.2 Carry out a field-based survey of current state of the forest processing industry in Thailand 3.3 Carry out PRAs through provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks 3.4 Consult CSC for endorsement on draft regulations and incentives frameworks 3.5 Carry out National Workshop 3.6 Finalize new recommended regulatory and incentives framework	1. Personnel services - LNC (policy expert) - Legal expert - Forest industry and marketing expert (TCDC) - National expert - Workshop facilitator 2. Other travel - TSS - LNC - Legal expert - Forest industry and marketing expert (TCDC) - National expert - Workshop facilitator 3. Contracts, LoAs - LoA to RFD		
4.1 Review existing services by RFD, DOAE and other organizations 4.2 Carry out field-based survey on current state of related extension services 4.3 Develop recommendations on training and extension programmes	1. Personnel services - Forest extension expert (TCDC) - National expert 2. Other travel - Extension expert (TCDC) - National expert - National facilitator		
5.1 Assess project impact on capacity building through OJT for RFD staff.	1. Personnel services - LNC (policy expert) 2. TSS 3. Training		
5.2 Develop the mechanism for dissemination of findings of the project for RFD staff and the general public	1. Personnel services - LNC (policy expert) 2. TSS 3. Training		

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Forest Industry Promotion Policy Expert
Lead National Consultant (LNC)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: 13 person/months

Under the overall supervision of the Budget Holder and the technical supervision of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific (RAP) Senior Forestry Officer in consultation with the FAO Development Law Service (LEGN), and in close cooperation with the National Project Coordinator, the TCDC (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries) forest industry promotion policy expert, assigned counterpart staff, the Royal Forestry Department (RFD) and other consultants and counterparts, the lead national consultant - forest industry policy expert (LNC) will technically and financially manage the project, coordination of the work of the international and national consultants and direct technical inputs/support to the organizations and delivery of activities under the programme. The LNC will undertake the following duties:

- provide technical and managerial inputs into all aspects of project implementation, with special reference to project management, regulation and incentives system, capacity building of forest agency staff, contract arrangements, equipment procurement, monitoring, reporting and gender considerations;
- prepare and submit to FAO inception report, quarterly progress reports and terminal statement.;
- carry out a desk review analysis of existing policies;
- carry out Participatory Rural/Relaxed Appraisals (PRAs) through provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new incentives framework for promoting planting of long-rotation tree species;
- carry out a National Workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group, and finalize new incentives framework;
- development of project work plan, TORs and LOAs, identify relevant staff and experts, facilitate procurement of equipment.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest policy, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in policy related work in natural resources management in Thailand including at least five years experience in practical forestry management and marketing;
- previous experience in project management or as adviser in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- previous working experience in institutional issues in tree farming promotion and incentives system development;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

National Project Coordinator (NPC)
(at no cost to FAO)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: 18 person/months

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be appointed by the RFD for the full time of duration of the project's implementation. In close cooperation with the RFD and under the general guidance of the FAO RAP Forestry Group (RAPO), and in close collaboration with the project team of national and international experts, particularly the LNC, he/she will be responsible for the overall management and coordination of all government inputs, and for implementation of all activities. In particular, he/she will:

- coordinate and maintain regular communication with concerned government agencies and develop procedures, as necessary and ensure the preparation and implementation of the work plan of the project;
- assist in development of LOAs, identification of relevant national staff and experts and contract LOAs to RFD;
- propose mechanism for the Consultative Steering Committee (CSC) and facilitate the quarterly CSC meetings, and act as focal liaison with the CSC for endorsement of regulations and incentives frameworks;
- ensure collection of all essential documents, maps and other material relevant to project implementation;
- arrange meetings, visits, interviews and liaise and establish linkages for the project with relevant resource people in government as well as non governmental organizations;
- ensure all administrative and logistical arrangements for project activities and consultants, and especially for the training workshops and other project workshops including invitations to participants and resource people;
- ensure that the project activities are adequately integrated into government programmes and plans and that a long-term plan is developed for the institutionalization of project outputs;
- ensure capacity development throughout the process of the project to assigned RFD staff per activity, and assist RFD in developing mechanisms for dissemination of findings from the project, to other RFD staff and the general public;
- assist in preparation of inception/quarterly progress/terminal statement, besides government reporting obligations.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest policy, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in policy related work in natural resources management in Thailand including at least five years experience in practical forestry management and marketing;
- previous working experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- previous working experience on institutional issues in tree farming promotion and incentives system development;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

National Legal Expert

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: three person/months

Under the overall supervision of the Budget Holder and the technical supervision of LEGN in consultation with the RAP Senior Forestry Officer, and in close cooperation with the NPC, the TCDC/Retiree legal expert, assigned counterpart staff, the Royal Forestry Department and other consultants and counterparts, the National Legal Expert will undertake the following tasks:

- carry out a desk review analysis of existing legislation and regulations on forestry, as well as on related matters (land, wildlife, environmental protection, tax, etc.), with a view to identify opportunities and constraints to the participation of tree plantation farmers in sustainable forest management;
- seek the views (through discussions, meetings, questionnaires and other techniques) of relevant institutions and stakeholders and members of the project team on major issues and needs related to the legal framework;
- assist the TCDC/Retiree legal consultant and the LEGN officer in the preparation and conduct of their mission;
- carry out PRAs through provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new regulatory framework for promoting planting of long-rotation tree species;
- draft a new regulatory framework and prepare explanatory notes to the drafts;
- carry out a national workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group and finalize new recommended regulatory framework in light of comments received from the project team, other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and experts.

Qualifications

- Advanced university degree in law;
- experience in natural resources and/or forest legislation in Thailand;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

Forest Industry Promotion Policy Expert (TCDC)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: 2.5 person/months (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the budget holder and the technical supervision of the FAO RAP Senior Forestry Officer in consultation with the LEGN, and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, assigned RFD counterpart staff, the NPC, the RFD and other consultants and counterparts, the TCDC forest industry promotion policy expert will undertake the following duties:

- provide technical assistance to the LNC in:
  - the desk review and analysis of existing policies;
  - carrying out PRAs and stakeholder meetings in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new incentives framework for promoting planting of long-rotation tree species;
  - carrying out a national workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group, and finalize new recommended incentives framework;
- provide technical assistance in developing a framework for incentives for forest products processing and marketing;
- liaise and establish linkages with relevant international organizations;
- prepare and submit a final technical report to the LNC on activities undertaken and results and conclusions.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest policy, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in practical forestry and marketing management and at least five years experience in developmental forestry in other Asian countries;
- previous experience in project management or as adviser in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- previous working experience in institutional issues in tree farming promotion and incentives system development;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

Forest Legal Expert (TCDC/Retiree)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: four person/weeks (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the budget holder and the technical supervision of LEGN in consultation with RAP Senior Forestry Officer, and in close cooperation with the National Legal Consultant, assigned RFD counterpart staff, the NPC, the RFD and other consultants and counterparts, the TCDC/Retiree forest legal expert will undertake the following tasks:

- assist the national legal consultant in:
  - the desk review and analysis of existing laws and regulations;
  - carrying out PRAs and stakeholder meetings in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new regulatory framework for promoting planting of long-rotation tree species;
  - carrying out a national workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group, and finalize the recommended regulatory framework;
- prepare and submit a final legal report to LEGN on activities undertaken and results and conclusions.

Qualifications

- Advanced university degree in legislation;
- not less than ten years experience in natural resources legislation and at least five years experience in forest legislation, possibly in other Asian countries;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

National Forest Industry Promotion and Marketing Expert

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: seven person/months (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the Budget Holder and the technical supervision of the RAP Senior Forestry Officer and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, the TCDC forest industry promotion and marketing expert, assigned RFD counterpart staff, the NPC, the forest industry promotion and marketing expert will undertake the following duties:

- carry out a desk review analysis of existing policies;
- carry out PRAs through provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more) in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new incentives framework for wood processing and marketing of long-rotation tree species;
- carry out a national workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group, and finalize new recommended incentives framework;
- ensure capacity development throughout the process of the project to assigned RFD staff per activity;
- prepare and submit quarterly technical reports (for the duration of the assignment) and a final technical report to the LNC on activities undertaken and results and conclusions to compose part of the quarterly progress reports.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest industry, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in practical forestry and marketing management and at least five years experience in developmental forestry in Thailand;
- previous experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- previous working experience in institutional issues in forest processing and incentives system development;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

Forest Industry Promotion and Marketing Expert (TCDC)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: one person/month (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the Budget Holder and the technical supervision of the RAP Senior Forestry Officer and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, the national forest industry promotion and marketing expert, assigned RFD counterpart staff, the NPC, the TCDC forest industry promotion and marketing expert will undertake the following duties:

- provide technical assistance to the national forest industry promotion and marketing expert in:
  - the desk review analysis of existing policies;
  - carrying out PRAs and stakeholder meetings in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on a new incentives framework for wood processing and marketing of long-rotation tree species;
  - carrying out a National Workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group, and finalize a new recommended incentives framework;
- prepare and submit final technical reports to the LNC on activities undertaken and results and conclusions;
- liaise and establish linkages with relevant international organizations.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest industry, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in practical forestry and marketing management and at least five years experience in developmental forestry in other Asian countries;
- previous experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- previous working experience in institutional issues in forest processing and incentives system development;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

National Forest Extension Expert

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: four person/months (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the budget holder and the technical supervision of the RAP Senior Forestry Officer and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, the TCDC forest extension expert, assigned RFD counterpart staff and the NPC, the forest extension expert will undertake the following duties:

- review existing extension services provided by RFD, the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and other relevant organizations;
- carry out field-based survey on current state of related extension services;
- develop recommendations on training and extension programmes;
- ensure capacity development throughout the process of the project to assigned RFD staff per activity;
- prepare and submit quarterly technical reports (for the duration of the assignment) and a final technical report to the LNC on activities undertaken and results and conclusions to compose part of the quarterly progress reports.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest extension, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in practical natural resource management and extension work and at least five years experience in developmental forestry in Thailand;
- previous experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

Forest Extension Expert (TCDC)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: one person/month (continuous)

Under the overall supervision of the budget holder and the technical supervision of the RAP Senior Forestry Officer and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, the national forest extension expert, assigned RFD counterpart staff, the NPC, the forest extension expert (TCDC) will undertake the following duties:

- carry out field-based survey on current state of related extension services;
- assist the national forest extension expert in:
  - reviewing existing extension services provided by RFD, DOAE and other relevant organizations;
  - developing recommendations on training and extension programmes;
- liaise and establish linkages with relevant international organizations;
- prepare and submit a final technical report to the LNC on activities undertaken and results and conclusions.

Qualifications

- An advanced university degree in forestry, forest extension, natural sciences, natural resources management or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- not less than ten years experience in practical natural resource management and extension work and at least five years experience in developmental forestry in other Asian countries;
- previous experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

National Workshop Facilitator

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: 2.5 person/months (split in two assignments)

Under the overall supervision of the budget holder and the technical supervision of the RAP Senior Forestry Officer and in close cooperation with the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert, the NPC and other proponents (including the RO of the LOA), the National Workshop Facilitator will undertake the following duties:

- develop effective participatory meeting/workshop programmes for national workshop and provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more);
- assist in identification of appropriate participants;
- assist the LNC and other proponents (including the RO of the LOA) in facilitating meetings and workshops with Thai participants;
- provide interpretation services from Thai to English and visa versa as necessary.

Qualifications

- A university degree in liberal arts, rural development or other disciplines having relevance to the development objective;
- previous experience in donor-funded forestry sector development programmes;
- extensive experience and knowledge of rural development and resource management and at least five years experience in rural development work in Thailand;
- fluency in the English language is mandatory.

Terms of Reference for LOA

Description of Activities/Services

With the national and TCDC experts, and in particular consultation with the National Workshop Facilitator, the LNC – forest industry promotion policy expert and the NPC, the RO will provide administrative and logistical services in coordinating and hosting provincial (or regional) meetings for problem identification and analysis, as well as a national workshop for consultation with multiple stakeholders. Services will include identification of key participants, announcing and sending out invitations, handling all logistics and finances, and drafting proceedings of the meetings and workshop:

- provincial meetings: to take place in at least five, preferably seven or more localities with the participation of approximately 30 participants each (including farmers, local RFD offices and other relevant parties). The meetings will involve a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercise to draw out the issues being faced in a participatory manner. The technical aspects will be provided by the National and TCDC experts;
- national workshop: to be conducted once during the project, to provide a venue for final national multi-stakeholder dialogue on the recommendations from the project. The technical aspects will be provided by the national and TCDC experts.

Outputs

- Organize provincial/regional stakeholder meetings (at least five, preferably seven or more);
- organize one national workshop;
- proceedings of the provincial/regional meeting and national workshop.

Backstopping FAO Technical Support Services

1. Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP)

Duty station: Bangkok, Thailand (with travel within Thailand)
Duration: 1.8 person/months

In close collaboration with the FAO Representation, other partners, the LNC and experts, the FAO technical staff will provide technical backstopping in areas anticipated to be of importance to the project. This advisory technical support will be supplied in the field of forestry (by the Forestry Group of RAP [RAPO]). In particular the technical officer will:

- assist the lead national consultant in identification of the national and TCDC consultants and interview candidates for consultancies;
- assist LNC on organization of the project's activities as well as in the analysis of the existing policies, and development of new framework for incentives for strengthening tree farming, processing and marketing;
- participate in and assist with Consultative Steering Committee meetings, provincial/regional stakeholder meetings and national workshop where appropriate.
- review the progress and main achievements of the project, and assist the LNC in presenting the final results of the project to the national authorities;
- discuss with national authorities on follow-up activities as well as any future possible involvement of FAO;
- ensure timely drafting and submission of the project terminal statement.

2. Legal Officer, Development Law Service

Duration: two person/weeks (in one mission to Thailand)

A legal officer from LEGN, working under the supervision of the Chief, LEGN, and in cooperation with the FAO Representation, other partners, the LNC and experts, will perform the following tasks:

- assist the lead national consultant in the identification of the national and TCDC/Retiree legal experts;
- prepare a detailed work plan for the legal component of the project, suggest methodological guidance for carrying out legal tasks and, if necessary, adjust the terms of the reference of legal consultants;
- support the analysis of the legal and regulatory framework;
- assist the legal experts in the development of a regulatory framework for strengthening tree farming, processing and marketing;
- monitor progress in the implementation of the work plan for the legal component of the project;
- participate in the national workshop as a resource person;
- review the progress and main achievements of the legal component of the project, and assist the LNC in presenting the final results of the project to the national authorities;
- discuss with national authorities on follow-up activities as well as any future possible involvement of FAO with regards to legal issues;
- prepare a mission report with recommendations;
- assist in the timely drafting and submission of the project terminal statement.

WORK PLAN

Annex 4

OUTPUTS / ACTIVITIES	YEAR 1												YEAR 2											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Output 1. Project well operated, monitored and managed																								
1.1 Establish and agree on mechanism for CSC's operation	X	X																						
1.2 Prepare and confirm work plan, TORs, LOAs and monitoring plans	X																							
1.3 Assign / hire relevant staff and experts and contract LOAs to RFD	X																							
1.4 Develop inception/ progress/ terminal statement and carry out CSC meetings quarterly	X	X			X				X			X				X				X				X
Output 2. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for planting of long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process and endorsed by MONRE.																								
2.1 Carry out a desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies.		X	X	X																				
2.2 Carry out PRAs and approx. 7 stakeholder meetings in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks					X	X	X	X	X															
2.3 Consult CSC for endorsement of regulations and incentives frameworks									X	X														
2.4 Carry out a National Workshop for consultation with larger stakeholder group											X													
2.5 Finalize new recommended regulatory and incentives framework												X	X	X	X									
Output 3. Existing situation reviewed, relevant regulations and incentive systems for the development of wood processing industries from long-rotation tree species drafted through wide stakeholder consultation process and endorsed by MONRE.																								
3.1 Carry out a desk review analysis of existing regulations and policies		X	X	X																				
3.2 Carry out a field-based survey of current state of the forest processing industry in Thailand				X	X																			
3.3 Carry out PRAs and approx. 7 stakeholder meetings in relevant provinces and regions for problem analysis and recommendations on new incentives frameworks					X	X	X	X	X															
3.4 Consult CSC for endorsement on draft regulations and incentives frameworks									X	X														
3.5 Carry out National Workshop											X													
3.6 Finalize new recommended regulatory and incentives framework												X	X	X	X									
Output 4. Gaps in training and extension services identified, for promoting planting and industrial development of long-rotation tree species.																								
4.1 Review existing services by RFD, DOAE and other organizations																X	X	X						
4.2 Carry out field-based survey on current state of related extension services																X	X	X						
4.3 Develop recommendations on training and extension programmes																		X	X	X				
Output 5. Capacity of RFD officers enhanced, particularly with regard to policy review and incentives system development for market-based tree planting promotional activities, through on-the-job raining (OJT)																								
5.1 Assess project impact on capacity building through OJT for RFD staff.																					X	X		
5.2 Develop the mechanism for dissemination of findings of the project for RFD staff and the general public																						X	X	

ABBREVIATIONS

CSC	Consultative Steering Committee
DOAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DOC	Direct operating costs
DSA	Daily subsistence allowance
FAO RAP	Regional Office for Asia and Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization
GOE	General operating expenses
JICA	Japanese International Corporation Agency
LNC	Lead national consultant
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MONRE	Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OJT	On-the-job training
OSMEP	Office of Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion
PRA	Participatory Rural/Relaxed Appraisal
PMU	Programme Management Unit
RFD	Royal Forest Department
SME	Small and medium enterprises
TCP	Technical cooperation project
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Technical support services
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework