



มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง

ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์

๑๘๗๕ ถนนพระราม ๔ แขวงลุมพินี เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ ๑๐๓๓๐
โทร. (๐) ๒๒๕๒-๗๑๑๔ โทรสาร (๐) ๒๒๕๕-๑๖๖๕

สนง.ความร่วมมือฯ
เลขรับ 675
วันที่ - 9 ส.ค. 2553
เวลา 11.06

Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage

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๑๖/๘๖๖

เอกสารนี้ถูกตรวจสอบ
โดยผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ
และนำด้วยที่ 18206
วิจัยวันที่ 1 ส.ค. 2553
เวลา 14.29 น.

ที่ มฟล 013 / 53

10 กุมภาพันธ์ 2553

เรื่อง การประชาสัมพันธ์การดำเนินงานของมหาวิทยาลัยที่มีชีวิต (Living University) มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์ เพื่อเผยแพร่การพัฒนาตามแนวพระราชดำริ

เรียน ปลัดกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ

- สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย
1. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมการศึกษาดูงาน และหลักสูตรการฝึกอบรมเฉพาะด้าน ที่จัดขึ้นโดยมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ
 2. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับการดำเนินงานของมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ

เนื่องด้วยมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์ ได้ดำเนินงานด้านการพัฒนาตามแนวพระราชดำริ พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว และสมเด็จพระศรีนครินทราบรมราชชนนี เพื่อแก้ปัญหาการปลูกพืชเสพติด และปัญหาความยากจนในพื้นที่ภาคเหนือของไทยมานานกว่า 2 ทศวรรษ โดยที่โครงการพัฒนาโดยดูงาน (พื้นที่ทรงงาน) นั้นเนื่องมาจากพระราชดำริ จังหวัดเชียงราย ซึ่งเป็นโครงการหลักภายใต้การดำเนินงานของมูลนิธิ ได้รับการยกย่องจากองค์การสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยยาเสพติดและอาชญากรรม (UNODC) ว่าเป็นต้นแบบการลดอุปทานพืชเสพติดด้วยการแก้ปัญหาความยากจนที่ประสบความสำเร็จในระดับโลก และมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ ยังได้พัฒนาต้นแบบ "การพัฒนาทางเลือกในการดำรงชีวิตที่ยั่งยืน" (Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development - SALD) ตามแนวพระราชดำริและนำองค์ความรู้เผยแพร่ในระดับนานาชาติในรูปแบบต่างๆ ได้แก่ การดำเนินโครงการพัฒนาในสหภาพเมียนมาร์ สาธารณรัฐอิสลามอัฟกานิสถาน และสาธารณรัฐอินโดนีเซีย การจัดการศึกษาดูงานที่โครงการพัฒนาโดยดูงานแก่บุคคลทั้งในระดับนโยบายและระดับปฏิบัติ การจัดหลักสูตรอบรมเฉพาะทาง ตลอดจนการเข้าร่วมประชุมในเวทีระหว่างประเทศ เช่น การประชุมคณะกรรมการยาเสพติดแห่งสหประชาชาติ (Commission on Narcotics Drug) และการประชุมเกี่ยวกับการพัฒนาทางเลือกต่างๆ

ทั้งนี้ เป้าหมายของมูลนิธิฯ ในระยะยาวคือ การพัฒนามหาวิทยาลัยที่มีชีวิต (Living University) เพื่อต่อยอดต้นแบบ SALD แบบเป็นประสบการณ์และวิธีปฏิบัติที่ดีที่สุด (Best Practices) แก่ประเทศอื่นๆ โดยมีโครงการพัฒนาโดยดูงาน และโครงการพัฒนายื่นๆ ของมูลนิธิฯ เป็นห้องเรียนที่ผู้มาเยี่ยมชมสามารถนำบทเรียนที่ได้รับไปประยุกต์ใช้ในการทำงานของตน รวมทั้งเป็นห้องเรียนที่มีการแลกเปลี่ยนเรียนรู้อย่างมีพลวัต และคาดหวังว่าเครือข่าย "มหาวิทยาลัยที่มีชีวิต" นี้จะครอบคลุมไปทั่วโลก และสามารถสร้างรากฐานที่แข็งแกร่งในการกำหนดแนวทางการพัฒนาใหม่ในระดับโลกต่อไป

ไฉ่แม่ฟ้าหลวง จังหวัดเชียงราย โทร. ๐๕๓-๗๑๑๖๔

Rai Mae Fah Luang, Chiang-Rai, Tel. 053-711968

โดยที่มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ เชื่อว่า ในฐานะที่ประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศกำลังพัฒนา จึงน่าจะมีบริบทที่คล้ายคลึงและสามารถถ่ายทอดบทเรียนรวมทั้งประสบการณ์ ความเชี่ยวชาญต่างๆ ที่เป็นประโยชน์ ซึ่งเปรียบเหมือนกับการให้ "ซอฟต์แวร์" แก่ประเทศกำลังพัฒนาอื่นๆ ได้ ในขณะที่ประเทศพัฒนาแล้ว หรือประเทศผู้บริจาค (Donor country) สามารถให้การสนับสนุนด้านเงินทุน หรือ "ฮาร์ดแวร์" ในการนำประเทศกำลังพัฒนาอื่นๆ มาศึกษาดูงานและรับการอบรมที่โครงการพัฒนาอดอยด์ได้ ทั้งนี้ หลักสูตรการศึกษาดูงานและการอบรมที่จัดขึ้นโดยมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ ประกอบไปด้วย 2 ส่วนหลักๆ คือ

1. การศึกษาดูงานเพื่อเรียนรู้เกี่ยวกับปรัชญาการพัฒนาตามแนวคิด SALD เหมาะสำหรับผู้วางนโยบาย (policy-maker) นักวิชาการ นักศึกษา นักพัฒนา และบุคคลทั่วไปที่สนใจ
2. การอบรมด้านทักษะเฉพาะทางแก่ผู้ที่สนใจเพื่อนำไปปรับใช้ในการทำงานพัฒนาของตน ได้แก่ หลักสูตรการเก็บข้อมูล การวางแผน ชลประทาน ปศุสัตว์ เกษตร สาธารณสุขพื้นฐาน หัตถกรรมและสาธารณสุขมูลฐาน ทั้งนี้ การอบรมจะเป็นลักษณะการลงมือปฏิบัติจริง (On-the-job training) ดังมีรายละเอียดปรากฏในสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1

ในการนี้ มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ จึงใคร่ขอความอนุเคราะห์กระทรวงการต่างประเทศในการประสานขอความร่วมมือสถานเอกอัครราชทูตไทย สถานกงสุลใหญ่ คณะทูตถาวรแห่งประเทศไทยและเครือข่ายต่างๆ ของกระทรวงฯ ในทุกภูมิภาคของโลก ในการประสานงานเพื่อนำคณะผู้สนใจมาศึกษาดูงานและ/หรือเข้าอบรมในหลักสูตรต่างๆ ดังที่ได้กล่าวไปแล้ว รวมทั้งประชาสัมพันธ์การดำเนินงานของมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ ดังรายละเอียดปรากฏในสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 2 โดยสามารถสอบถามรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมในส่วนของโปรแกรมและค่าใช้จ่ายได้ที่ศูนย์พัฒนาและเผยแพร่องค์ความรู้ มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวงฯ (MFL Knowledge and Learning Centre) โทรศัพท์ 02-252-7114 ต่อ 106 หรือ 219 โทรสาร 02-253-6999 อีเมล kic@doitung.org ทั้งนี้ เพื่อเป็นการร่วมเผยแพร่ปรัชญาการพัฒนาตามแนวพระราชดำริพระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว ให้เป็นที่ประจักษ์ในระดับนานาชาติต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

ขอแสดงความนับถือ



(หม่อมราชวงศ์ดิศนัดดา ดิศกุล)

เลขาธิการมูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์

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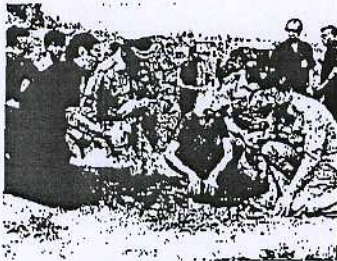
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**Doi Tung Development Project
Chiang Rai, Thailand
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under the Royal Patronage**

Background



HRH the Princess Mother

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) is a Thai not-for-profit development organisation established by Her Royal Highness the late Princess Mother, mother of HM the King of Thailand. One of the Foundation's most notable programmes is **the Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP)** in Chiang Rai province on the Thai border with Myanmar. The Project is a successful case of applying social entrepreneurship to solve the problems of poverty, deforestation, and opium production in a part of the once notorious "Golden Triangle". Since 2003, DTDP has been regarded by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime as one of the world's most successful projects in Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development and a positive role model in bringing about multi-sectoral participatory rural development.

Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD)

The Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD) model created from the late Princess Mother's guiding principles is people-centric. It recognizes that drug cultivation and other social ills are symptoms of poverty and the lack of opportunity. Accordingly, the purpose of development is to help people to help themselves and to live their lives with dignity. The model also aims at allowing people and nature to coexist in harmony, by aligning the interests of people with the preservation of their natural environment.

SALD Approach

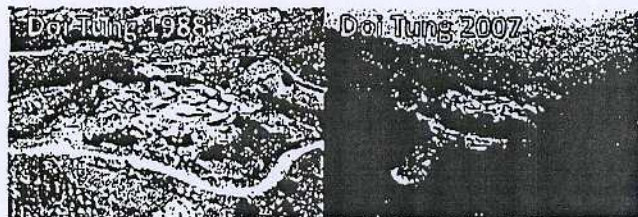


Over the last two decades the Project area has become opium free. Living standards for local inhabitants have significantly improved. Locals have legitimate livelihood options and access to healthcare and education. Environmentally, what were denuded forests over much of Doi Tung's 150 km² are now revived and verdant. The Project transformed the Doi Tung area into a tourist destination that receives on average one million visitors a year. The DTDP has been financially self-sustaining since 2002 through profits from its various businesses.



Income from economic forest (coffee)

Since 2002, the Foundation has also extended its approach internationally, helping those countries and communities which have requested assistance. The Foundation had a



project in Shan State, Myanmar which ended in 2004. There are on-going projects in Aceh province, Indonesia and Balkh province, Afghanistan. For more information, please visit our website: www.maefahluang.org or www.doitung.org.



The Living University

Over the years, the DTDP has welcomed numerous domestic and international delegations who have come to learn and exchange development experiences. To better extend the SALD model and its continuously evolving development strategy, the MFLF has established the *Living University* where Doi Tung and other MFLF outreach projects are the real-life classrooms where visitors can adapt and apply the lessons to their own development programmes. The DTDP training staff will visit alumni development sites to work together further on future solutions, and alumni are invited to Doi Tung for additional training and knowledge sharing. Eventually, the *Living University* network is anticipated to have global reach and relevance, with SALD offering sound fundamentals to shape dynamic new developmental models.



Courses

1) The Introductory Study Visit Programme

The programme is an orientation to the implementation of the SALD model and MFLF's best practices from over 20 years of experience. Visitors spend a minimum of 3 days to 1 week to experience, and observe MFLF's development initiatives and operating principles through site visits to the Doi Tung Development Project and discussions with community representatives and Doi Tung staff. For details on visit sites, please refer to Annex 1.

2) MFLF Specialized Training Programmes

The programmes offer both theory and application of the SALD model and MFLF's best practices, with training in specialized areas, including data collection and project planning, irrigation, agriculture, livestock, basic healthcare, handicrafts, and infrastructure development. Visitors have an opportunity to gain hands-on experience by learning from the real work being done by MFLF, in order to be able to adapt and re-apply lessons learned to their own projects. For the offered courses, please refer to Annex 2.

** Meals, accommodation, and transportation are provided throughout the entire trip.

Contact

For further information and application, please contact:
MFL Knowledge and Learning Centre, Mae Fah Luang Foundation
Email: klc@doitung.org; Office Tel +662-253-7114 ext 106, 219; Fax + 662-253-6999

Annex 1

Programme

Extended Reforestation Project at Pang Mahan

The early stage of development – “upstream phase” emphasizes collaboration with communities and local authorities, instilling in them a sense of project ownership and the importance of coexistence between people and nature. Proper forestry management allows people's needs to be met, generating income whilst naturally restoring the environment.



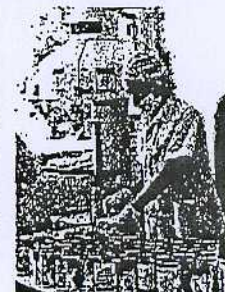
The Cottage Industry and Outlet

The former vocational training centre has evolved into a production base for handicrafts and roasted coffee. This “mid-stream” phase of development combines local wisdom of local women and modern know-how and adds exponential value to hand-made products, making them highly marketable locally and internationally. The facility continues to generate jobs and streams of revenue, which are effective supplementary income and alternatives to slash destructive agricultural practices. Diversifying the portfolio of products not only optimizes the various skills at Doi Tung, made available by all the various ethnic, gender and age groups, but also reduces economic risks associated with the dependence on a single product.



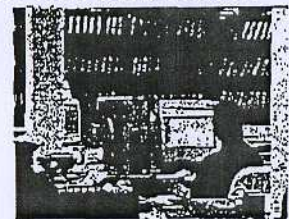
Navuti Economic Forest

Founded in 1989, Navuti is one of the first public-private partnership and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects in Thailand. It has demonstrated success in capturing methods and practices that not only empower people and enable them to realize their full potential, but also, has become a model of social investment for the private sector. The project's economic forest consists of coffee and macadamia plantations. The goal was to foster coexistence between people and their local environment. The incentives of viable livelihoods and sustainable income for farmers were provided through jobs that include forest cultivation, care and management and are extended into ownership in plantation and careers at post-harvest, value-added processing facilities. The value creation principle ensures stable revenues and protects farmers from market price fluctuations, which affect commodity crops.



The Project Database Centre

A well-defined and credible system of land management gives local residents a sense of security and belonging by issuing endorsed land-use certificates and identification cards. The centre keeps track of socioeconomic and environmental data to assess the project's accountability and progress.



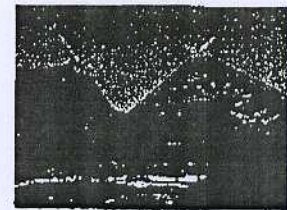
Briefing on the Development Work

A presentation of the MFLF's work is provided, highlighting the SALD concept, which is central to the foundation's development

model. The approach has been proven to be adaptable and applicable in diverse contexts and is recognized by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as one of the world models in effectively addressing drug problem in a sustainable manner.

Doi Tung Royal Villa

The royal residence of HRH the late Princess Mother formerly served as the base of operations and was used to closely observe the development progress. It has since been transformed into a symbol of the Princess Mother's commitment to improving living conditions for the people, as well as a symbol of her own values of simplicity and practicality which were demonstrated in her daily life.



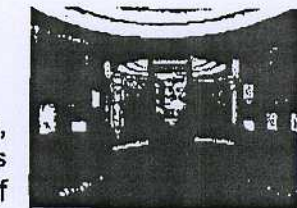
Mae Fah Luang Garden

As a famous tourist spot, the Mae Fah Luang Garden generates revenue and creates jobs that make the most of the various skills available in Doi Tung. Skills training and viable livelihoods in tourism, tissue culture propagation, and local plant nurseries empower the community and allow many to advance from hired labourers to successful local entrepreneurs.



Hall of Inspiration

The Hall of Inspiration presents the Mahidol Family, highlighting their dedication to improving the quality of life of the people of Thailand. It brings together the life story of the Princess Mother's rise from an orphan and commoner to becoming the "Royal Grandmother" and the King's accession from a young boy to becoming the heart and soul of Thailand.



Tambon (Sub-District) Administrative Organization (TAO)

The TAO is the focal point within the local government system, where knowledgeable and capable local officials manage policies and problems. It represents a "downstream" phase of development in which the local people have gained confidence; started to realize their true potential; and begin to manage and control their own destiny. They are elected by local citizens and are definitive displays of empowerment through local participation. The organization establishes a sense of belonging and ownership within the community and is designated as the future caretaker of the Doi Tung Development Project from 2018 onwards.



Kha Yang Patthana School: the Model School

The Model School's educational approach combines the Montessori method and an indigenous curriculum developed to fit local needs. Focusing on national integration and promotion of local culture, this approach prepares and enables new generations to become responsible citizens and ultimately, the future leaders of Doi Tung.



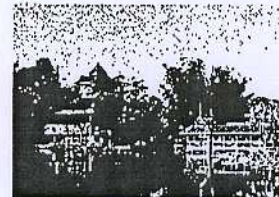
Hall of Opium

The Hall of Opium is an 'edutainment,' interactive museum, situated in the midst of the Golden Triangle. Presenting the history of opium and opiate throughout the world and the problems of narcotic abuse, the museum aims to educate the general public and reduce the demand for drugs.



Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park

The MFL Art and Cultural Park is the region's largest museum of Lanna culture, which is commonly shared by the people of the mountainous zone of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region. The museum preserves the rich collection of artefacts and continues to portray and promote Lanna Heritage.





MFL Specialized Training Programmes

Suggested maximum number of trainees per program: 8 persons

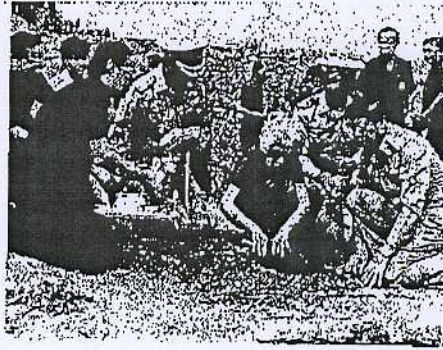
	(Suggested) Days
► Basic healthcare	
1. Malaria diagnosis & treatment	30
2. Tuberculosis diagnosis & treatment	30
3. Nurses aide	90
4. Lab technician	90
5. X- RAY diagnosis and film reading	90
6. Dental assistant	90
7. Artificial limbs	90
8. Community basic health management	30
9. Child nutrition	30
► Small scale irrigation	
1. Small-scale weir	15
2. Check dams	15
3. Irrigation canal and water management	15
4. Water management for drinking and agriculture	15
5. Basic drip irrigation	15
► Agriculture	
1. Tissue culture technology	90
2. Economic plant seedling cultivation	
a. Sweet bamboo	5
b. Banana	5
c. Local vegetables	5
d. Tea and tea oil	5
3. Lowland & highland rice cultivation	15
4. Soybean & mungbean cultivation	15
5. Maize cultivation	15
6. Vetiver grass cultivation	15
7. Macadamia nuts	15
8. Coffee growing	15
9. Coffee harvesting and green beans production	15
10. Cut flower cultivation	30
11. Potted plant cultivation	30
12. Natural reforestation to alleviate poverty	60-90
13. Seeds bank management	60
14. Feasibility study & business plan	30

▶ Livestock	
1. Animal nutrition	30
2. Disease control for sheep and goats	60-90
3. Livestock bank	60
4. Dairy production	90
5. Fresh water fish farming	30
▶ Handicrafts	
1. Weaving (e.g. Vetiver placemats etc.)	30
2. Cotton yarn and fabric dyeing	15
3. Dress making	30
4. Hand-tufting carpet making	30
5. Pottery	30
6. Mulberry paper making	15
7. Mulberry paper products	15
8. Product design & development	15
▶ Infrastructure Development	
1. I-Section road (hand-made road)	30
2. Landscaping	90

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage
Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Approach (SALD)

Overview

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF) is a not-for-profit development foundation which manages numerous projects in northern Thailand, most notably the Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP) in Chiang Rai province, known for its success in eliminating opium cultivation in the heart of what once was the notorious 'Golden Triangle.' The DTDP was initiated in 1988 by Her Royal Highness Srinagarindra, the late Princess Mother of Thailand, drawing inspiration from her son, His Majesty the King of Thailand, who started the fight against opium cultivation over forty years ago.



The Princess Mother recognized that drug cultivation is a symptom of poverty and a lack of opportunity, which can drive people to break the law—she firmly believed that no one inherently wants to do bad things. Lasting solutions to illicit narcotic crop cultivation do not lie in coercive eradication, but rather in the transformation of poor and vulnerable communities from socioeconomic dependency to full socioeconomic sufficiency. Her Royal Highness said that development should be a process to help people to help themselves. True sustainability means empowering people to live their lives with dignity and security. Thus, development has to happen in a participatory manner and at a pace appropriate to each stage, to allow developmental changes to be accepted by the communities, and so that eventually, the community can continue the process of development themselves. Her vision was also to allow people and nature to coexist in harmony, by aligning the interests of people with the sustainable use and conservation of their natural environment. The Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD) model was created from her guiding principles.

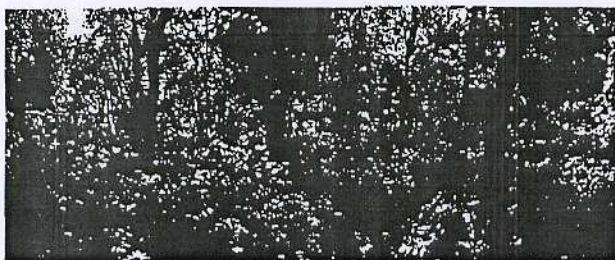
The DTDP started 20 years ago, as one of three flagship projects of the MFLF, to tackle the supply side of drugs at its root cause. The other two flagship projects are the Hall of Opium, Golden Triangle Park, a world-class museum that uses *edutainment* to combat the demand side of drugs, and the Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park, which preserves the cultural roots of the local people, contributing to their pride in their Lanna heritage.

Doi Tung: Chiang Rai, the Kingdom of Thailand (1988-Present)

The DTDP is located in Chiang Rai Province, on the Thai border with Myanmar. The Project area covers approximately 150 square kilometres. There are 29 villages and approximately 11,000 people from six ethnic minorities sharing a peaceful existence.

In 1988, when the Princess Mother arrived in the area, much of Doi Tung was under slash and burn agriculture, large areas planted to opium, and many people trafficked in humans and arms. It was a survival world where people lived in sub-sufficient conditions. Because of the remoteness of the region, there was a lack of infrastructure and government support. The Princess Mother decided to initiate a development project in these surroundings, demonstrating her commitment by building a royal residence in what were then difficult to access hills, giving hope to the ethnic minorities, reviving the natural environment, and providing opportunities for all people, regardless of race, religion, or nationality.

The DTDP tackled health problems by bringing volunteer doctors to the region. Livelihood creation first took the form of a "quick hit" in reforestation jobs, turning opium cultivators and slash-and-burn farmers into forestry workers. This immediate wage-paying activity helped earn the trust of the local community.



Eventually, forestry workers became coffee and macadamia cultivators. Locals moved from being dependent on commodity crops up the value chain, roasting and processing the coffee and packaging the macadamia. Tissue culture, horticulture, and mulberry paper, ceramics, carpets, and woven cloth industries were established to diversify the risk of failure in running a single enterprise. The Project went beyond simply promoting alternative crops to providing a range of alternative livelihoods. This strategy presents the less privileged with licit income opportunities, enabling them to realize their potential and live with pride and dignity.

Central to the MFLF's philosophy is the integration of local wisdom with business professionalism. The MFLF employs cosmopolitan designers well-acquainted with market demands to work with local villagers, producing world-class handicraft and fashion products. Intermediate technology is used whenever possible to maximize local employment and minimize dependence on external resource.



The DTDP has been financially self-sustaining since 2001; and requires no external assistance. Over the last two decades the Project area has become opium free. Living standards for local inhabitants have significantly improved. Locals have legitimate livelihood options and access to healthcare and education--eight schools provide for 29 villages. Environmentally, the Project revived 150 km² of denuded forest land. The Project transformed the Doi Tung area into a tourist destination that receives on average one million visitors a year.

By 2017, 30 years after its first involvement into Doi Tung, the MFLF will phase out, leaving the administration and management of the Project's social enterprises the hands of a new generation of local leaders.

MFLF's SALD Approach

The Princess Mother emphasized that development assistance must be multi-pronged and integrated in order to tackle the complexity of development problems. A long-term timeline is crucial because it allows communities to develop sufficient economic capacity in their factors of production and marketing. At the same time, there must be a commitment to maintaining social and cultural integrity. All of these increase the likelihood that local communities are committed to balance their impact on nature with preservation of the environment.

The Foundation's approach builds on local wisdom and existing resources, and combines with a market-driven focus, leading to the creation of higher-value goods. Buy-in of development initiatives is necessary at all levels: central government, local government, and grassroots communities. The creation of a series of social enterprises allows communities to be independent from outside assistance. Simultaneously, education initiatives ensure that future generations will be able to pursue legitimate livelihoods, cope with the pressures of globalization and create new opportunities for community growth. Ultimately, the key to SALD is ownership, where capacities and economic activities have been developed to such an extent that the communities can become owners in their ventures rather than only serving as contract farmers or employees. People must take charge of their own process of development, and be masters of their own destiny.

Method: Three priorities identified by Her Royal Highness

- **Health:** Basic health needs must be addressed because sick people cannot be economically productive.
- **Livelihood:** Once people are in good health and are able to work, the next priority is the provision of viable livelihood options, starting with those which provide immediate food security, and then gradually diversifying into value-adding activities with higher income-generating opportunities.
- **Education:** When people have achieved viable livelihoods, education becomes the main focus as the key to unlocking opportunities and ending the vicious cycle of poverty.

A phased approach

- The **short-term phase** starts with '**Quick Hit**' activities to immediately provide the local community with a legal source of income within the first 10 – 150 days. This is the most crucial period because it is vital to gain people's trust and confidence. Fast-growing cash crops are promoted to fill the gap before medium and longer-term programmes bear fruit.
- The **medium-term phase** focuses on developing viable market-driven livelihood alternatives and moving up the value chain.
- The **long-term phase** empowers people to become self-reliant, considerate of others, respectful of their environment, and able to cope with pressures of globalization. Relevant education – including knowledge of markets and production

options—is provided. Value-added processing activities are underway, resulting in increased and more stable income.

International Outreach

Since 2002, the Foundation has also been outreaching its SALD approach internationally, helping those countries and communities which have requested assistance. The Foundation had a project in Shan State, Myanmar which ended in 2004. Currently there are on-going projects in Aceh province, Indonesia and Balkh province, Afghanistan.

Doi Tung II: Yong Kha, the Union of Myanmar (2002 – 2004)

In 2002, the MFLF extended its development activities across the Thai border to Yong Kha, in Myanmar's Southern Shan State. Mobile medical units provided the quick hit in healthcare to combat malaria, tuberculosis, scabies, and children's malnutrition, addressing immediate problems while earning the trust of local people. (15) Young people were then trained to diagnose and treat these health issues.

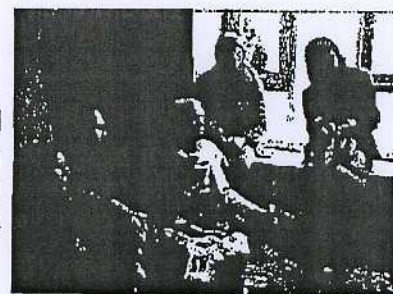


The local community constructed a 30-km long irrigation canal and six weirs by hand. This allowed them to grow sustenance and cash crops year-round. A hospital and school were built. Children were taught the formal national curriculum, which was supplemented with practical skills like agricultural know-how in the school's vegetable plot. This fed into the school lunch programme which also included a chicken coop.

After three years of implementation, the 'Doi Tung II' Project in Myanmar cost a total of USD 640,000 for 6,022 people (or USD 106 /person/ 3 year). It generated benefits in cash and in kind equivalent to USD 704,574 (or USD 117 /person/3 year).

Doi Tung III: Balkh province, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (2006 – Present)

In November 2006, the MFLF, the Afghan Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and local Afghan partners implemented the Balkh Livestock and Rural Enterprise Development Project, also known as the A4 Sheep Bank (A4SB).



The A4SB aims to achieve economic revival by creating an enabling environment for rural enterprise. This begins by addressing the health of sheep to replenish the domestic sheep population decimated from years of conflict and drought. A subscription-based veterinary service is offered by trained Afghan youths. This works in tandem with the sheep bank, which is a transfer mechanism to increase the rate of livestock ownership in rural Afghanistan. Overall, the interaction between various groups—landless

poor, sheep owners, and other members of local society—increases dialogue within the community and helps to rebuild a participatory citizenry.

Within the first year of implementation the Project provided vocational training for 12 veterinary technicians. They have reduced the mortality rate of about 24,000 registered livestock from 10% to below 3%, creating additional income totalling approximately USD 548/ household.

A pilot project is currently underway to investigate the potential of a yarn-spinning project. This would provide intermediate technology to village women to increase their productivity. Eventually more value-added activities can be added to boost local income.

Doi Tung IV: Aceh, the Republic of Indonesia (2006 – Present)

In November 2005, the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) requested the MFLF to implement a SALD project in Aceh Province, Indonesia. Its aim is to double per capita income from less than USD 1 to at least USD 2 per day, for approximately 1.5 million impoverished people in Aceh. This is to occur by the year 2012, speeding the recovery of livelihoods in Aceh which have been ravaged by 30 years of civil conflict and the tsunami disaster.

The MFLF began its activities in Aceh in 2006 by introducing a malaria preparedness programme for Lamteuba. The programme trained local representatives to help their own community fight malaria. Today, the program has been adopted by the Acehese Provincial Health Office to implement on the provincial level.

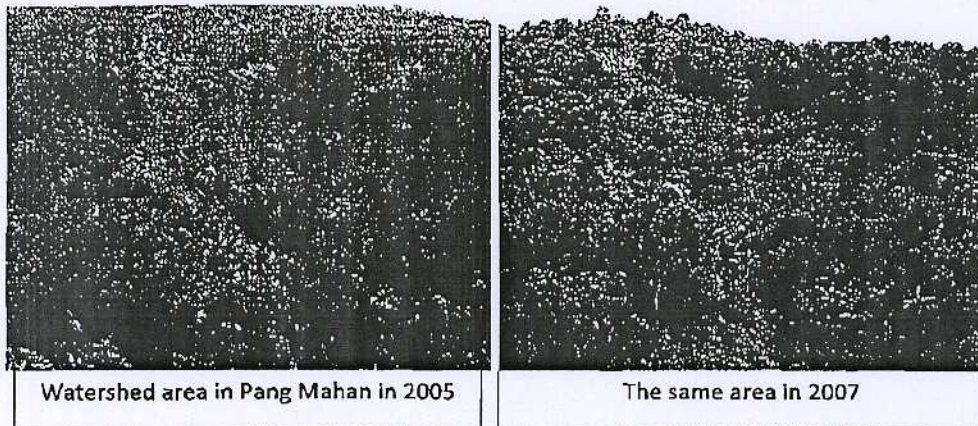


In December 2007, the MFLF, the Sambinoe Foundation, and central as well as provincial government partners embarked on livelihood creation activities, working with the community in Lamteuba to reconstruct the irrigation system, establish agricultural demonstration plots, and introduce veterinary services for livestock. The Foundation has also extended assistance to Maheung village, which will become a one-stop demonstration station on irrigation, agriculture, livestock and public hygiene.

A core objective of the 'Aceh-SALD' initiative is to revive the traditional 'gotong royong' spirit of cooperation and unity of local communities, empowering them to improve their own livelihoods.

Reforestation Model

The key success factor in reforestation is the ability for people and nature to coexist together. The Mae Fah Luang Foundation recognises that as long as people remain poor, they will encroach on the forest, logging illegally to salvage money to survive. While it is



important to preserve the watershed area, economic forestry can be a tool to provide long-term income to local people, who once lived off the forest area. Economic forestry – such as planting coffee and macadamia— provides income streams from the forest. Subsistence forests let people gather food and fuel within special areas. These zones provide a buffer between local people and the preserve forest, saving the watershed area from undue encroachment. Making local people take care of their forest is vital since this education passes on the local wisdom of natural preservation.

The Foundation’s first reforestation expansion is Pang Mahan, a 2,250 ha area where lessons learnt from Doi Tung were applied. Started in 2005, the Foundation switched from monoculture reforestation to planting multiple variants of plants native to the area. This helped restore the forestland and add native biodiversity to the area. Whole ecosystems were revived and reintroduced to the area. Average local annual income per household has risen from USD 532 in 2004 to USD 2,797 in 2008 (exchange rate 1:35) from different income generating activities. Since 2007, there was no single case of forest fire in the project area due to local awareness and understanding as well as local leadership and effective management.

Living University



While the Foundation is extending the SALD approach, one of its long-term aims is to develop a living university. This will be done by collecting practical experiences from the Foundation’s work, and sharing its lessons learned with other countries facing similar problems. The living university will be a dynamic, interactive, real-life classroom, where trainees and Project staff can learn together and from each other.

Taken together, the work of the MFLF abroad combined

with the training given domestically will serve to make Thailand an exemplar country in sustainable rural development.

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