

ด่วนที่สุด

ที่ ทส 1603.5/ 570



๑๑๑ 1/110
19 มี.ค. 50
16.254.

สำนักเลขาธิการ	2000	1022
รับที่		
วันที่	19 มี.ค. 2550	16.05

กระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม

92 พหลโยธิน 7 ถ.พหลโยธิน พญาไท

กรุงเทพฯ 10400

1 มีนาคม 2550

เรื่อง ขออนุมัติโครงการความร่วมมือระหว่างกรมป่าไม้กับองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO)
ในการฟื้นฟูด้านป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ประสบภัยพิบัติสึนามิ

เรียน เลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี

- สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย
1. สำเนาหนังสือกรมป่าไม้ด่วนที่สุด ที่ ทส 16164/11142 ลงวันที่ 28 สิงหาคม 2549
 2. สำเนาหนังสือกรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมาย กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ด่วนที่สุด ที่ กต 0805/782 ลงวันที่ 25 กันยายน 2549
 3. สำเนา International Tropical Timber Organization Project Document PD 372/05 Rev.1 (F)
 4. สำเนา International Tropical Timber Organization Project Agreement PD 372/05 Rev.1 (F)
 5. สำเนาสำคัญโดยสรุปของโครงการการสนับสนุนให้มีการฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากภัยพิบัติสึนามิ

1. เรื่องเดิม

1.1 ความเป็นมา

กรมป่าไม้ในฐานะภาคีสมาชิกองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (International Tropical Timber Organization: ITTO) ได้ร่วมมือกับ ITTO จัดทำโครงการการสนับสนุนให้มีการฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากภัยพิบัติสึนามิ (Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand's Areas Affected by the Tsunami Disaster) ซึ่งมีสาระสำคัญโดยสรุปของโครงการดังกล่าว ตามเอกสาร 1 โดยการดำเนินการตามโครงการดังกล่าวต้องมีการลงนามในความตกลงโครงการ (Project Agreement) ระหว่าง ITTO กับ รัฐบาลไทย และ กรมป่าไม้

1.2 ผลการดำเนินงาน

1.2.1 กรมป่าไม้ได้มีหนังสือ ด่วนที่สุด ที่ ทส 16164/11142 ลงวันที่ 28 สิงหาคม 2549 ตามสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1 เรียนอธิบดีกรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมาย กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ เพื่อขอหารือถึงมติคณะรัฐมนตรี วันที่ 7 มกราคม 2546 ที่ให้หน่วยงานใดที่มีเรื่องความจำเป็นเร่งด่วนที่จะต้องรีบดำเนินการ หากเกิดความล่าช้าอาจก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายและเป็นกรณีที่ได้ก่อให้เกิดผลผูกพันต่อรัฐบาล หรือเกิดสิทธิหน้าที่ต่าง ๆ เป็นพิเศษ ก็ให้หน่วยงานเจ้าของเรื่องหารือกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ และให้ดำเนินการดังกล่าวไปก่อนได้ แล้วนำเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีทราบด้วย

1.2.2 กรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมายได้มีหนังสือ ด่วนที่สุด ที่ กต 0805/782 ลงวันที่ 25 กันยายน 2549 ตามสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 2 ตอบข้อหารือหนังสือกรมป่าไม้ข้างต้น ว่า

/(1) ความ...

(1) ความตกลงโครงการนี้เป็นความตกลงเพื่อรับความช่วยเหลือจาก ITTO ซึ่งไทยเป็นสมาชิกตามความตกลงจัดตั้ง ITTO ในส่วนที่เกี่ยวกับการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน

(2) สำหรับพันธกรณีทางกฎหมายที่กำหนดให้ ITTO ได้รับการยกเว้นภาษีและอากรศุลกากรสำหรับวัสดุอุปกรณ์ (Article VIII, Section 8.03) นั้น การยกเว้นภาษีดังกล่าวเป็นไปตามพิกัดอัตราภาษีศุลกากร ภาค 4 ประเภท 10 ดังนั้น การทำความตกลงนี้จึงก่อให้เกิดผลผูกพันต่อรัฐบาล จึงต้องนำเรื่องเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีให้ความเห็นชอบพร้อมทั้งขออนุมัติตัวบุคคลผู้ที่จะลงนาม

(3) หากการดำเนินโครงการดังกล่าวมีระยะที่ 2 หรือ 3 ด้วย (phase II, III) โดยจะจัดทำความตกลงฯซึ่งไม่แตกต่างจากโครงการนี้ในสาระสำคัญกันต่อไป ก็เห็นควรขออนุมัติเป็นหลักการไว้ด้วย

1.3 ความจำเป็นที่ต้องเสนอเรื่องเข้าสู่การพิจารณาของคณะรัฐมนตรี

เนื่องจากโครงการความร่วมมือระหว่างกรมป่าไม้กับองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO) ในการฟื้นฟูด้านป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ประสบภัยพิบัติสึนามิ เป็นโครงการที่ประเทศไทยจะต้องดำเนินการร่วมกับ ITTO ซึ่งเป็นองค์กรระหว่างประเทศ และต้องมีการลงนามในข้อตกลงของโครงการฯ ระหว่างรัฐบาลไทย กับ ITTO โดยในข้อตกลงที่จะมีการลงนามกันนั้นมีพันธกรณีทางกฎหมายที่กำหนดให้ ITTO ได้รับการยกเว้นภาษีและอากรศุลกากรสำหรับวัสดุอุปกรณ์ ตามที่กรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมายได้เสนอความเห็นไว้ตามข้อ 1.2 .2 (2) ข้างต้น

2. เรื่องที่เสนอเข้าสู่การพิจารณาของคณะรัฐมนตรี

2.1 ประเด็นสำคัญที่เสนอเพื่อพิจารณา

2.1.1 อนุมัติให้ดำเนินโครงการฯ ดังกล่าวได้ โดยการอนุมัติให้อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ลงนามในความตกลงโครงการ (Project Agreement) ในนามของประเทศไทย และในนามของกรมป่าไม้

2.1.2 อนุมัติในหลักการให้กรมป่าไม้สามารถทำความตกลงสำหรับการดำเนินโครงการฯ ดังกล่าวในระยะที่ 2 และ 3 ได้ โดยให้อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ลงนามในความตกลงโครงการ (Project Agreement) ในนามของประเทศไทย และในนามของกรมป่าไม้ เช่นเดียวกับในระยะแรก

2.2 ความเห็นของส่วนราชการที่เกี่ยวข้อง

กรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมาย กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ได้เสนอข้อคิดเห็นตามข้อ 1.2.2 (2) ข้างต้น

3. การวิเคราะห์ผลกระทบของการลงมติคณะรัฐมนตรี

3.1 ผลกระทบต่อนโยบายของรัฐบาล

การดำเนินโครงการฯ นี้ จะเป็นการเสริมสร้างการดำเนินบทบาทสร้างสรรค์ในกรอบสหประชาชาติและกรอบพหุภาคีอื่นๆ เพื่อส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อมและการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน

3.2 ผลกระทบต่อเศรษฐกิจและสังคมในภาพรวมหรือท้องถิ่น

การดำเนินโครงการฯ นี้ จะมีส่วนช่วยเหลือในการจัดการด้านทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม สร้างความสมดุลระหว่างการอนุรักษ์และการใช้ประโยชน์อย่างยั่งยืนจากทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ เพื่อสร้างคุณภาพสิ่งแวดล้อมที่ดีที่สอดคล้องกับสภาพเศรษฐกิจของประเทศ

/นอกจากนี้...

นอกจากนี้ยังมีส่วนช่วยเหลือในการสร้างความเข้มแข็งของชุมชนท้องถิ่นที่ประสบภัยพิบัติสึนามิ ให้สามารถจัดการตนเองได้อย่างรวดเร็วและมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้น เกี่ยวกับความเป็นอยู่ด้านเศรษฐกิจและการจัดการทรัพยากรธรรมชาติ

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดนำเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาอนุมัติตามข้อ 2.1 ข้างต้น เพื่อให้กระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมดำเนินโครงการดังกล่าว ต่อไป

ขอแสดงความนับถือ



(นายเกษม สนิทวงศ์ ณ อยุธยา)

รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม

กรมป่าไม้

กองแผนงาน

โทรศัพท์ 0 2561 4292 ต่อ 673

โทรสาร 0 2561 4842

ด่วนที่สุด

ที่ ทส 16164/ 11142

สำเนาฉบับ

กรมป่าไม้

61 ถนนพหลโยธิน จตุจักร

กรุงเทพฯ 10900

28 สิงหาคม 2549

เรื่อง ขอรื้อหรือการทำความตกลงกับต่างประเทศ

เรียน อธิบดีกรมธนารักษ์สัญญาและกฎหมาย

อ้างถึง มติคณะรัฐมนตรี วันที่ 7 มกราคม 2546 เรื่อง การทำความตกลงกับต่างประเทศ การทำอนุสัญญา และสนธิสัญญาต่าง ๆ

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1. สำเนาหนังสือสำนักเลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี ด่วนที่สุด ที่ นร 0201/10443 ลงวันที่ 24

กรกฎาคม 2528 เรื่อง การเข้าเป็นภาคีความตกลงระหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยไม้เขตร้อน

2. สำเนาหนังสือสำนักเลขาธิการคณะรัฐมนตรี ด่วนที่สุด ที่ นร 0215/317 ลงวันที่ 11

มกราคม 2539 เรื่อง การเข้าเป็นภาคีความตกลงระหว่างประเทศว่าด้วยไม้เขตร้อน ค.ศ. 1994

3. สำเนาข้อตกลงระหว่างองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO) กับ ประเทศไทย

ในการดำเนินโครงการ “Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas

Affected by the Tsunami Disaster”

4. สำเนาเอกสารโครงการ “Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas

Affected by the Tsunami Disaster”

ตามมติคณะรัฐมนตรี วันที่ 7 มกราคม 2546 ให้หน่วยงานใดที่มีเรื่องความจำเป็นเร่งด่วนที่จะต้องรับดำเนินการ หากเกิดความล่าช้าอาจก่อให้เกิดความเสียหายและเป็นกรณีที่มีได้ก่อให้เกิดผลผูกพันต่อรัฐบาล หรือเกิดสิทธิหน้าที่ต่าง ๆ เป็นพิเศษ ก็ให้หน่วยงานเจ้าของเรื่องหรือกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ และให้ดำเนินการดังกล่าวไปก่อนได้ แล้วนำเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีทราบด้วย นั้น

กรมป่าไม้ ขอเรียนทราบว่า กรมป่าไม้ ได้ร่วมกับองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO) จัดทำโครงการความร่วมมือในการฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากคลื่นยักษ์สึนามิ (Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas Affected by the Tsunami Disaster) (สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 4) โดยที่โครงการฯ ดังกล่าว ได้รับอนุมัติงบประมาณสนับสนุนในการดำเนินการจาก คณะมนตรีองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ ในการดำเนินงานเป็นจำนวนเงิน 790,020 เหรียญสหรัฐ และงบประมาณสมทบจากกรมป่าไม้ ในลักษณะที่เป็นสิ่งของ (in kind) เป็นจำนวนเงิน 343,620 เหรียญสหรัฐ โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์ใน

/การฟื้นฟู...

การฟื้นฟูสภาพพื้นที่ป่าชายหาดเพื่อเป็นแนวกันภัยจากภัยธรรมชาติต่าง ๆ ในลักษณะของป่าชุมชน และส่งเสริมการใช้ประโยชน์ไม้ไผ่ให้แก่ประชาชน และผู้สนใจในพื้นที่ประสบภัย โดยโครงการดังกล่าวมีความจำเป็นเร่งด่วนที่ใคร่ขอความเห็นชอบจากกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ตามมติคณะรัฐมนตรี เมื่อวันที่ 7 มกราคม 2546 ดังนี้

1. การฟื้นฟูสภาพป่าชายหาดเพื่อเป็นแนวป้องกันภัยพิบัติดังกล่าวต้องใช้เวลาในการดำเนินการและต้องเป็นไปโดยเหมาะสมกับฤดูกาล ประกอบกับในปัจจุบันมีการเกิดแผ่นดินไหวอยู่เสมอ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในบริเวณประเทศอินโดนีเซีย ซึ่งอาจก่อให้เกิดคลื่นยักษ์สึนามิ พัดเข้าสู่ชายฝั่งอันดามันของประเทศไทยได้ทุกขณะ ดังนั้น จึงมีความจำเป็นที่จะต้องรีบดำเนินการฟื้นฟูสภาพป่าบริเวณชายหาดของชายฝั่งอันดามันให้เป็นแนวป้องกันภัยจากคลื่นยักษ์สึนามิ และภัยพิบัติอื่น ๆ โดยเร่งด่วน

2. การส่งเสริมการปลูกไม้ไผ่เพื่อใช้ประโยชน์ในพื้นที่ประสบภัย เป็นการนำองค์ความรู้ที่ได้จากการดำเนินโครงการความร่วมมือระหว่างกรมป่าไม้ กับองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ มาขยายผลสู่การปฏิบัติ ทั้งในด้านการปลูก การจัดการสวนไผ่ การใช้ประโยชน์ในด้านต่าง ๆ แม้ว่าไผ่จะเป็นพืชที่สามารถนำไปใช้ประโยชน์ในการก่อสร้างและอื่น ๆ ได้ในเวลาไม่นานนัก แต่ก็ต้องการเวลาในการปลูกอย่างน้อย 3 ปี


3. การดำเนินการดังกล่าวเป็นการดำเนินความร่วมมือระหว่าง กรมป่าไม้ กับองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ ซึ่งประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศภาคีสมาชิกองค์การดังกล่าวอยู่แล้ว (สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย 1 และ 2)

4. งบประมาณฝ่ายไทย ที่จะใช้ในการดำเนินโครงการฯ ดังกล่าว เป็นในลักษณะสิ่งของ (in kind) โดยเบิกจ่ายจากงบประมาณปกติของกรมป่าไม้ เช่น เงินเดือนของข้าราชการ สำนักงานค่าสาธารณูปโภค เป็นต้น

อนึ่ง กรมป่าไม้ ได้มอบหมายให้ นายสุชาติ กัลยาวงศา นักวิชาการป่าไม้ 8 ว (หมายเลขโทรศัพท์ 0 2759 7711 และ 0 9103 5114) เป็นผู้ประสานงานในเรื่องนี้ หากมีข้อสงสัย หรือ มีความต้องการข้อมูลประกอบการพิจารณาเพิ่มเติม ขอได้โปรดติดต่อประสานงานกับข้าราชการดังกล่าว

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ และพิจารณา

ขอแสดงความนับถือ



(นายสุชาติ กัลยาวงศา)

กลุ่มความร่วมมือการป่าไม้ต่างประเทศ

โทร./โทรสาร 0 2579 7711

ผู้อำนวยการสำนักจัดการและควบคุมป่าไม้

กรมราชการเกษตรและปศุสัตว์



25 กันยายน 2549

เรื่อง ขอรื้อหรือการทำความตกลงกับต่างประเทศ

เรียน อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

กลุ่มความร่วมมือเพื่อฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในประเทศไทย

อ้างถึง หนังสือกรมป่าไม้ ด่วนที่สุด ที่ ทส 16164/11142 ลงวันที่ 28 สิงหาคม 2549

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึง หรือแนวทางปฏิบัติในการทำความตกลงโครงการความร่วมมือในการฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากคลื่นยักษ์สึนามิ (Project Agreement on Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand's Areas Affected by the Tsunami Disaster) ซึ่งการลงนามในความตกลงโครงการฯ นี้เป็นเรื่องที่มีความจำเป็นเร่งด่วนที่จะต้องรีบดำเนินการ ความแจ้งอยู่แล้ว นั้น

กระทรวงการต่างประเทศพิจารณาแล้ว ขอเรียนว่า

1. ความตกลงโครงการนี้เป็นความตกลงเพื่อรับความช่วยเหลือจากองค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO) ซึ่งไทยเป็นสมาชิกตามความตกลงจัดตั้ง ITTO ในส่วนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน¹
2. สำหรับพันธกรณีทางกฎหมายที่กำหนดให้องค์การไม้เขตร้อนระหว่างประเทศ (ITTO) ได้รับยกเว้นภาษีและอากรศุลกากรสำหรับวัสดุอุปกรณ์ (Article VIII, Section 8.03) นั้น การยกเว้นภาษีดังกล่าวเป็นไปตามพิกัดอัตราภาษีศุลกากร ภาค 4 ประเภท 10 ดังนั้น การทำความตกลงนี้จึงก่อให้เกิดผลประโยชน์ต่อรัฐบาลจึงต้องนำเรื่องเสนอคณะรัฐมนตรีให้ความเห็นชอบ พร้อมทั้งขออนุมัติตัวบุคคลผู้ที่จะลงนาม

¹ Article 1 (c) ของความตกลงก่อตั้ง ITTO

(c) to contribute to the process of sustainable development.

3. หากการดำเนินโครงการดังกล่าวมีระยะที่ 2 หรือ 3 ด้วย (phase II, III) โดยจะจัดทำความตกลงฯ ซึ่งไม่แตกต่างไปจากโครงการนี้ในสาระสำคัญกันต่อไป ก็เห็นควรขออนุมัติเป็นหลักการไว้ด้วย

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบ

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

① ๒) กลุ่มความร่วมมือทางน้ำ
ต่างประเทศ

Mr. ไกรจิตติ
๒๗ ก.ย. ๕๕
(นางสาวมาลี ศรีรัตนธรรม)
เลขานุการกรมป่าไม้

Mr. ไกรจิตติ
(นายกฤต ไกรจิตติ)
อธิบดีกรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมาย

② ๒๕๐๔-๒๕๐๕-๒๕๐๖
ส.อ.ป.อ.ค.ค.

นายสุวิทย์ กาญจนกุล
๒๘ ก.ย. ๕๕
(นายสุวิทย์ กาญจนกุล)
นักวิชาการป่าไม้ ๘๖
ค่าน้ำที่ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มความร่วมมือการป่าไม้ต่างประเทศ

กรมสนธิสัญญาและกฎหมาย

กองสนธิสัญญา

โทรศัพท์ ๐ ๒๖๔๓๕๐๐๐ ต่อ ๑๐๔๖

โทรสาร ๐ ๒๖๔๓ ๕๐๒๐

INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT DOCUMENT

TITLE	CONTRIBUTION TO FOREST REHABILITATION IN THAILAND'S AREAS AFFECTED BY THE TSUNAMI DISASTER
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 372/05 Rev. 1 (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	ENGLISH

SUMMARY

In Thailand the 26 December 2004 tsunami caused a lot of destruction of human life, property and economic infrastructure and environmental assets in six southern provinces along the Andaman coastline. This project will initiate a process for medium and long-term rehabilitation of the damaged coastal forests in that zone. The development objective is to contribute to the long-term rehabilitation of the coastal forest resources. The specific objectives are: (1) to initiate a process of developing a community-based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to ecological security and (2) to promote bamboo use in tsunami affected areas in order to meet medium and long term needs in rural house construction. Ultimately the project will contribute to promoting the utilization and trade of bamboo and other forest products from sustainable sources. Among the project's most important outputs will be the rehabilitation of 1250 ha damaged by the tsunami, and the elaboration of plans for long term community-based coastal forest rehabilitation in pilot areas of the Provinces of Krabi and Pang Nga. Its design emphasizes the complementarity and synergies with a project to be funded in the same target area by Swiss Solidarity, which aims at providing support to the development of sustainable community livelihood.

EXECUTING AGENCY Royal Forest Department with the collaboration of Thailand Environmental Institute

COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS ---

DURATION 36 MONTHS

APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE TO BE DETERMINED

BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCE

Source	Contribution in US\$	Local Currency Equivalent
ITTO	790,020	
Gov't of Thailand	343,620	
TOTAL	1,133,640	

ABBREVIATIONS

BMS	Bamboo management specialist
BUS	Bamboo utilization specialist
CBM-SLES	Community/based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods and ecological security
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DNP	National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department
DSA	Daily subsistence allowance
FMFPRO	Forest Management and Forest Products Research Office
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectares
ICZM	Integrated coastal zone management
ITTA	International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NTFP	Non-timber forest product
PC	Project coordinator
pm	Person-month
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ONEP	Office of Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Planning
RFD	Royal Forest Department
TEI	Thailand Environmental Institute
US\$	United States of America dollar

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PART I. CONTEXT

1. Origin

In Thailand, the December 26, 2004 tsunami caused a lot of destruction of human life, property and economic infrastructure and environmental assets in six southern provinces along the Andaman coastline, namely Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang and Satun (see Map in Appendix). By mid-February 2005, the casualty figures stood at 5,395 dead, the injured at 8,457 and the missing at 3,001. The severely affected areas included 308 villages in 79 sub-districts of 24 districts. A number of 12,068 households with a population of 54,672 people were considered to have been directly affected by the loss or injury of a family member. Over 3,600 houses were totally destroyed and almost 3,200 houses were partly damaged. The most impacted province is Phang Nga, with 61 villages in 15 sub-districts severely affected. In this province, over 4,000 households, or more than 19,000 people were directly affected.

Many inhabitants along the coast lost their means of livelihood. Among the most heavily hit are villages which depend on traditional fishing, where many fishermen still need to replace their destroyed boats, and women in many households need support to get equipment and raw material to fully resume their handcraft making which in many cases has become the main livelihood means after the tsunami disaster.

The Tsunami disaster has therefore dramatically shown the high vulnerability of the coastal areas to natural hazards that have immense impact on human lives and economic infrastructure. It has also illustrated the role coastal forests can play as bio-shields and speed breakers to enhance coastal security. However, the damage caused to coastal forests is threatening the ecological security of the coastal zone, the livelihoods of the coastal communities of whom many depend on fishing activities, and the coastal economy in general. The coastal vegetation is diverse; it includes beach forests which play a crucial role in the protection of communities and economic infrastructures against tidal waves, coastal erosion, crop destruction, etc. It comprises also the mangroves which are the nurseries of many coastal and oceanic fish species, and are therefore very important for the livelihoods of coastal communities and for commercial fisheries of the country.

With emergency relief operations in the affected areas almost over, it is time to plan the implementation of medium and long term livelihood and forest rehabilitation activities. In this regard, the Government of Thailand requested the Executive Director of ITTO to provide assistance to prepare a project for the implementation of post-tsunami rehabilitation actions. The Executive Director provided the requested assistance, with the aim of elaborating a proposal to submit to ITTO for financing. In April 2005, a consultant worked with a mission comprising 7 high officials of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MONRE) and scientists of Kasetsart University to assess the impacts of the tsunami. The Mission visited six affected provinces and had discussions with the Provincial staff of the Royal Forest Department (RFD), local communities representatives, relief NGOs agents, and economic operators of the private sector. The result of the assessment and the conclusions of the mission is the present proposal.

The major focus of the proposed project is to contribute to Thailand's longer-term recovery and rehabilitation efforts. It will provide support to rehabilitation of coastal forests, and promote forest management approaches which enhance ecological security, disaster preparedness and mitigation. **It will also promote the use of**

bamboo in house construction and furniture making with the aim of reducing pressure on forests in the medium term. Its design takes into account and emphasizes the complementarity and synergies with a project to be funded in the same target area by Swiss Solidarity, which aims at providing support to community livelihood recovery.

2. Forest Sector Policies

The project is consistent with Thailand's national policy affecting tropical timber. This policy is rooted in the 1997 Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand which states that "the state shall promote and encourage public participation in the preservation, maintenance and balanced exploitation of natural resources and biological diversity and in the promotion, maintenance and protection of quality of the environment in accordance with the persistent development principle as well as the control and elimination of pollution affecting public health, sanitary condition, welfare and quality of life".

The project is also consistent with Thailand's national policy affecting tropical timber. This policy is clearly stated in the Cabinet Resolution taken on 3 December 1985 and contains several policy aspects relating to tropical timber, but also to environmental protection:

- Long-term guidelines for forest management and development shall be established to maximize national social and economic benefits and national security, with sufficient measures provided for environmental protection. Emphasis shall be placed on harmonized utilization of forest resources and other natural resources.
- Forty percent of the country's area shall remain forested (25% protection forests and 15% production forests).
- Public and private sectors together shall develop and manage the forest area to achieve the objective of providing perpetual direct and indirect benefits to the country.
- The State shall establish a forest development plan as part of the natural resources development plan in the National Social and Economic Development plan to harmonize a mutual utilization action between forest resources and other natural resources.

It is equally consistent with «Thailand Policy and Perspective Plan for Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality, 1997-2018" which provides the guidelines for Natural Resources and Environment acts. The policy target on forest resources are as follows:

- Protect 50% of country as forest cover; of this figure at least 30% is designated as conservation forest, and the remaining 20% is designated as economic forest.
- Utilize forest resources based on maintaining balanced ecosystems and environmental quality.
- Conserve biodiversity sustainability.

Forests are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. One of its Departments, the *National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (DNP)*, was split from the Royal Forest Department after the execution of the Government Reorganization Act of 2002. DNP is responsible for conservation, promotion and rehabilitation of forest resources, wildlife and plant inside protected areas such as national park and wildlife sanctuary. In addition, the Department aims to raise local awareness to participate in biodiversity conservation, watershed management and outdoor recreation activities. RFD has overall

responsibility over more than half of the country land area both conservation forest and production forest. However, after the execution of the Government Reorganization of 2002) it has been assigned only the activities related to economic forest production and utilization (commercial forests). These activities include forest plantation, non-wood product, community forest management, wood utilization, and economic research and forest products. Provincial forestry offices Represent RFD to manage economic forest in 75 provinces and assist provincial governors on forestry aspects.

3. **Programs and operational activities**

The major concern of Thailand in tropical forestry is nature conservation and maintenance of environmental balance. One of the measures taken for this endeavor is the logging ban that applies over the entire country since 1997, whose aim is to preserve the remaining forests. Next to the concern on conservation is to achieve the target of raising the actual forest cover from 25 to 40%. The major feature of operational activities is the government's large-scale forest plantation program. The other facts that can be mentioned are the existence of a national inventory master plan and the publication of Thai criteria and indicators for sustainable management of forests by the Royal Forest Department.

There are several programs and operational activities related to biodiversity conservation, coastal management and natural resources management being implemented at the national level with national and international funding support. ITTO projects relevant to biodiversity conservation and natural resource management implemented in Thailand are as follows:

- PD 2/99 Rev. 2(F) «Establish a National Monitoring Information System for the Effective Conservation and Sustainable Management of Thailand's Forest Resources – Phase II», implemented throughout the country.
- PD 16/97 Ref. 3 (F) «Integrated Buffer Zone Development for Sustainable Management of Tropical Forest Resources in Thailand», implemented in the buffer zone of Kaeng Krachan National Park. The project objective is to achieve sustainability in the Kaeng Krachan Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Network.
- PD 289/04 Rev. 1 (F) «*Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Trans-boundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II)*».
- **PD 56/99 Rev.1 (I) Promotion of the utilization of bamboo from sustainable sources in Thailand. The objective is to develop and disseminate knowledge on sustainable management of bamboo and technologies, in order to promote its efficient and diversified utilization in Thailand for the socio-economic development of rural communities. It will also contribute to the conservation of the natural tropical forests in Thailand.**

International programs which are relevant to coastal resource management are as follows:

- Joint Management of Protected Areas Project funded by the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) (2004-2008). It aims at promoting participatory approaches to protected areas management for securing both biodiversity conservation and improved livelihood of local communities. In the

south, three marine national parks are chosen as pilot projects, including Laem Son Marine Park in Ranong, Had Nopparattara and Pi Pi Island Marine Park in Krabi and Thaleban national Park in Satun.

- The Marine and Coastal Resources Department recently formulated the participatory coastal resources management at Prathong Island in Phang Nga Province before the Tsunami hit the south. This plan had been developed by multi-local stakeholders with technical support from facilitators.
- With the financial support from DANIDA, the Office of Environmental and Natural Resources Policy and Planning (ONPP) is implementing the project on "Implementation of the Ramsar Convention: Management and Protection of Wetlands Areas». The project aims to promote wise use and sustainable management of wetland resources through participatory planning and management. Two Ramsar sites were selected as pilot areas, including Krabi Estuaries in Krabi Province and Nong Bong Kai Non-hunting Area in Chiangrai Province.

PART II. THE PROJECT

1. Project Objectives

1.1 Development Objective

The development objective is to contribute to the long-term rehabilitation of the coastal forest resources and the livelihoods of local communities following the Tsunami disaster of the 26 December 2004.

1.2 Specific Objectives

Specific objective 1

To initiate a process of developing a community-based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to ecological security (CBM-SLES).

Specific objective 2

To promote bamboo use in tsunami affected areas in order to meet medium and long term needs in rural house construction.

2. Justification

2.1 Problems to be addressed

As the immediate relief operations after the tsunami disaster are almost over, it is time to initiate medium and long-term rehabilitation actions, taking into account the lessons learnt as far as vulnerability of coastal areas to natural disaster is concerned. As the problem analysis shows, for rehabilitation of damaged coastal forests there is an opportunity of focusing on long lasting coastal management solutions and benefits, integrating an ecological security dimension, and not stop on immediate relief actions. Indeed coastal forests are located at or near the land/sea interface and their management can play a key role in enhancing protection against natural hazards. In this regard, the needs identified by the Mission that prepared this project through the discussion with key stakeholders in the impacted provinces are as follows:

- Rehabilitation of about 700 km of coastal forest (average width: 40 m), and to contribution to the on-going national and international efforts for the rehabilitation of the livelihoods of local communities.
- For the long-term rehabilitation, strengthen the contribution of coastal forests to sustainable human security.

Concerning the rehabilitation of coastal forests and local community livelihoods, the tsunami disaster revealed weaknesses in the coordination of coastal resource management planning and implementation, and weak partnerships between development implementation services and research institutions. These weaknesses must be addressed in order to reach a lasting success of field operations.

Concerning the long-term rehabilitation taking into account the dimension of sustainable human security, the disaster has further revealed that current silviculture and forest management systems are not taking into account the potential role of coastal forests in preventing and mitigating the impacts of natural disasters. There is no research activities aimed at providing technologies that may allow filling these gaps, and no monitoring system exists to measure the contribution of coastal forests to ecological security and community livelihoods. In order to fill the above gaps so that coastal forests can fully play their role, it is important to review how forest

management can reduce the impact of disaster in the future. This requires that forests are adequately managed to integrate the environmental security dimension. As know-how to design appropriate management systems is necessary, it is important for the Forest Department to establish partnerships with scientific and research institutions to establish the ecological foundation of the community-based coastal resource management that integrates the dimension of ecological security.

2.2 Intended situation after Project completion

The expected situation at project completion is as follows:

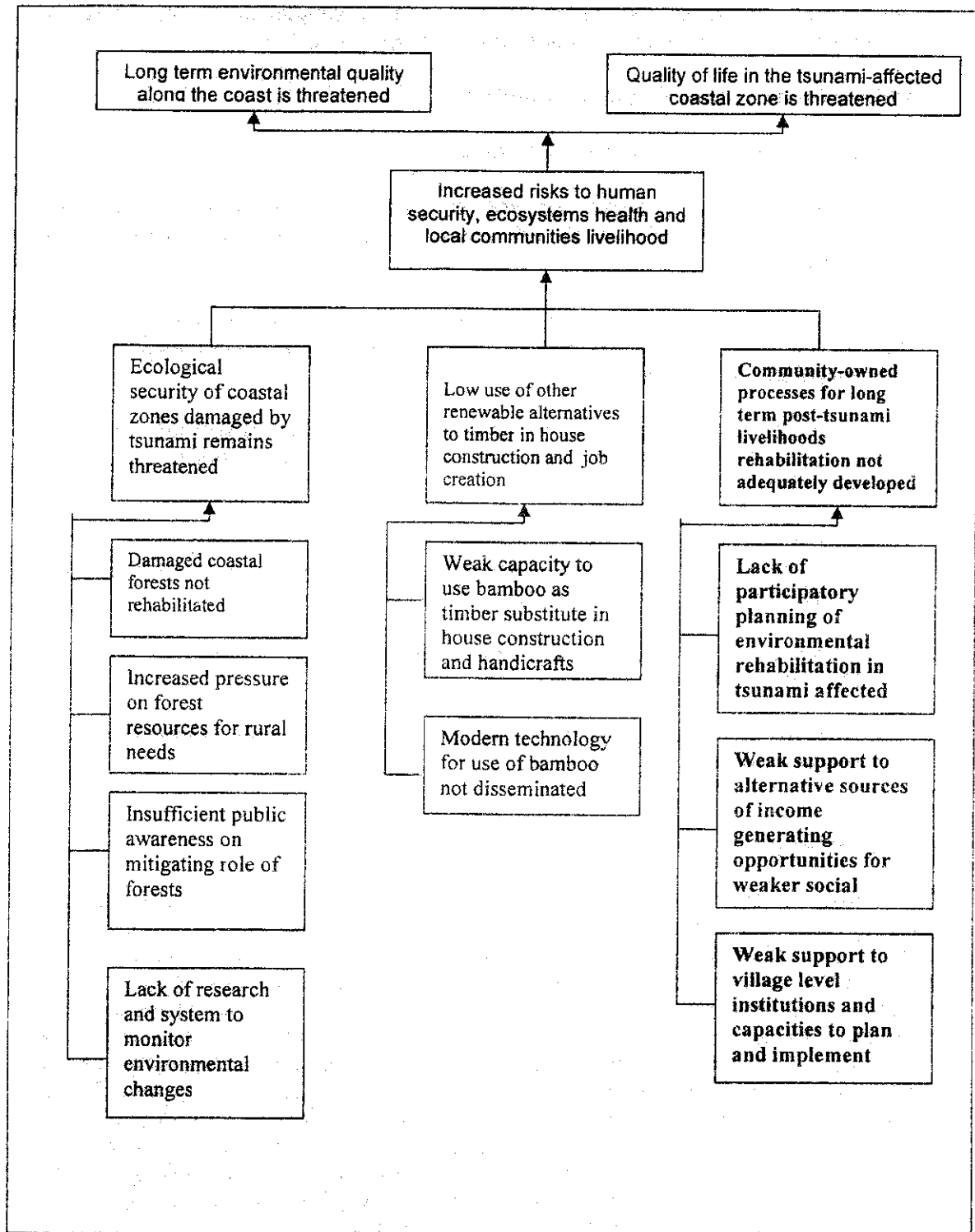
- An effort to create multiple use and multiple functions forests planted and managed as bio-shields which will enhance human security against natural disasters will have started.
- Awareness of the general public and key stakeholders of the goals of coastal forest management will be raised; special needs and expectations of local communities will be known.
- The capacity of provincial and subprovincial services to rehabilitate damaged forests and to manage them integrating the dimension of ecological security will be strengthened.
- The project will open new possibilities for public participation in the implementation of coastal forest management, as NGOs, local communities and scientists will provide inputs in its work.
- There will be an increased availability of baseline data on the role of coastal forests in the pilot areas.
- **Knowledge on bamboo use to substitute timber in house construction will be disseminated and will be in use.**

2.3 Project Strategy

The project will actively seek the cooperation of a diversity of key stakeholders in order to build up a consensus on its objectives and methods, to win support and to interchange information and experience. These stakeholders include coastal communities, sectoral administrations (provincial, district and sub-district levels), research and educational institutions, NGOs, private sector. The consensus with these stakeholders will be particularly needed for a realistic strengthening of the role of forests in coastal environment and economy. A special relationship will be established with local communities to enhance their participation in the rehabilitation of the tsunami-damaged forests and their management. Forging a good relationship with the local communities and other stakeholders will allow to understand the interests of each group and to design adequate participatory mechanisms for their mobilization. The project will also contribute to the strengthening the capacities of the Natural resources and environment services in the field.

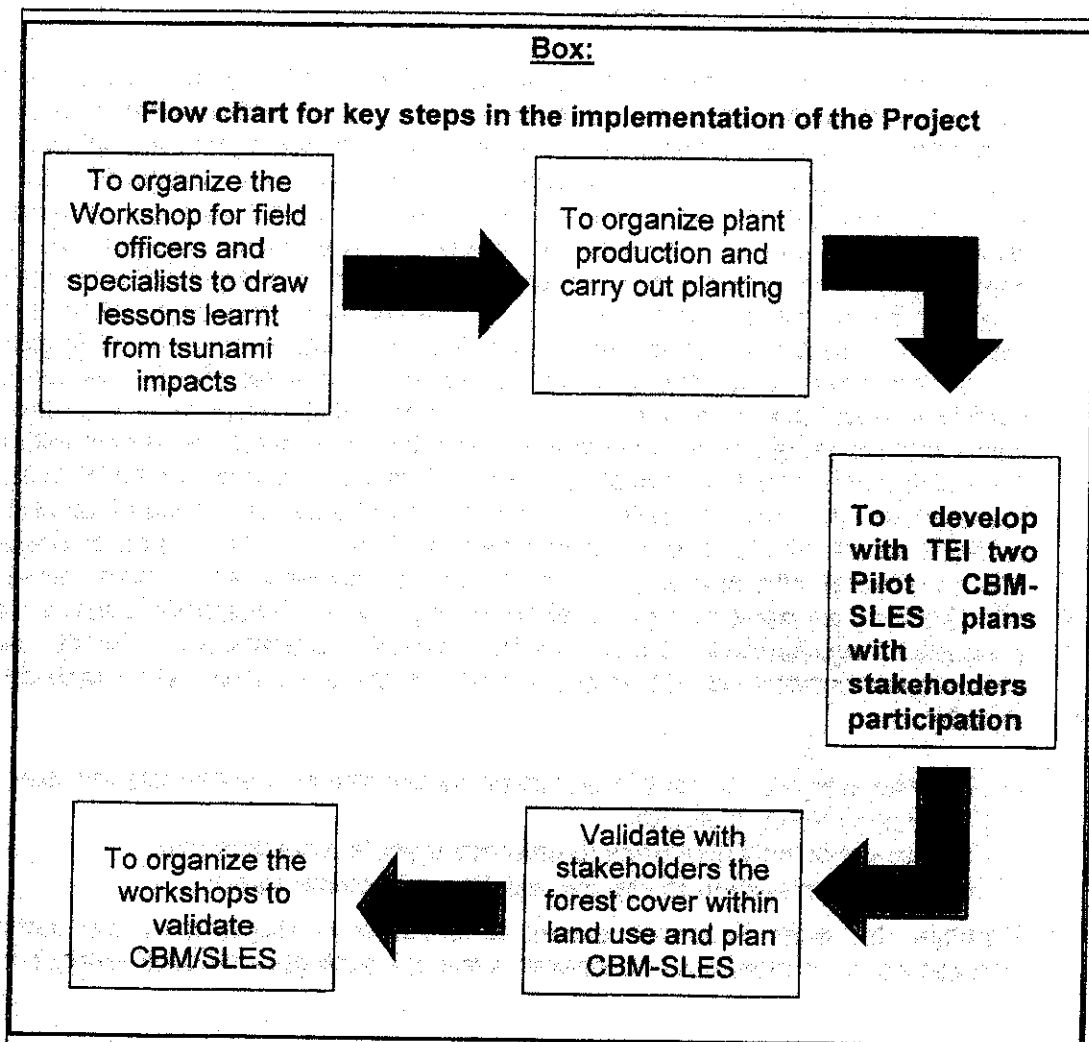
For the best mix of medium and long term rehabilitation integrating a coastal security and livelihoods dimension, the project will develop a knowledge-based process using information from ecological and socio-economic assessments. It is also recognized that communities and other key stakeholders should play an important role in planning, implementation and monitoring of coastal resources management.

Tsunami affected areas of the Andaman coast : Problem analysis



Given the technical innovations that the project will seek to apply to establish and manage coastal forests, it is necessary to establish a good partnership with a scientific institution to implement planning and capacity building activities. The Project will therefore establish a contract with such institution to implement all the relevant technical and scientific activities in order to reduce the cost of time, transportation and related logistics for journeys in the field. It is far easier and cheaper to implement such activities by a team of scientists from one institution working together than to arrange several independent scientists traveling in different times. **The project will also coordinate its activities with community-based livelihoods project financed by Swiss Solidarity.**

The key approach guiding the strategy of the project is community-based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods and ecological security (CBM-SLES). To implement this approach, the project will develop a plan for forest management integrating environmental security with social, cultural, economic and security values. The project will also bring together governmental, non-governmental, and other stakeholders in order to prepare a shared vision of coastal resources management. A five-year plan will be prepared to implement that vision. It is expected that this consultation will prevent conflicts between competing uses of coastal lands and facilitate inter-agency coordination and good management practices, taking into account of the interrelationships between terrestrial and marine ecosystems.



The proposed project will be implemented in 3 phases of 2 years each. In the first phase, the project will focus on the rehabilitation of livelihoods and destroyed coastal forests (see the Box for key Project implementation steps). Validation of areas allocated to forests within the coastal land use zoning will be conducted, and socio-economic data relating to stakeholders-resource relationships will be collected, in order to have a baseline for planning.

The Project will be coordinated by an experienced Project coordinator, and field activities will be executed by respective provincial, district and sub-district technical services. Its pilot areas of focus will be the provinces of Ranong and Phang Nga.

2.4 Target beneficiaries

The major beneficiaries of the project are the following:

- The populations of the coastal zone and the national economy in general, the fishing communities in particular.
- The Provincial and sub-provincial administrations in charge of coastal resource management who will have reliable data to assist them in implementing their development.
- Scientists, public institutions and NGOs with a stake in coastal natural resource management conservation.
- Global community: the rehabilitation of destroyed forests will increase the potential of CO2 sequestration.

2.5 Technical and scientific aspects

The tsunami disaster presents a challenge to face similar events in the future with new preparedness and mitigation approaches. In the medium term, coastal forest rehabilitation must be guided by the search of new management approaches that enhance ecological security, disaster preparedness and mitigation. Ecological security encompasses sustainable development, environmental protection and rehabilitation for the well-being of the population. The tsunami impacts have clearly demonstrated that it must be an important dimension of coastal forest management. These impacts are an early warning to imagine and implement silvicultural and management systems that enhance environmental defense systems while expanding the opportunities for sustainable livelihoods in the coastal zones. The project will therefore contribute to technology development and dissemination, with the aim of improving the design of bio-shields that maximize the potential of impact mitigation in the perspective of a new disaster. It will initiate pilot actions aiming at sustainable management of coastal forests with a dimension of ecological security allowing them to serve as bio-shield forests against natural disasters. The choice of species will focus on those with strong root system, saline resistant, which have proven their effectiveness as wave energy breakers during the 26 December tsunami, such as *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Derris indica*, *Millettia brandisiana*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Anacardium occidentale*. Other aspects where there are important knowledge gaps include:

- Horizontal lay out of trees in plantation, taking into account species mixture,
- Vertical structure of stands
- Treatment of individual trees to enhance stand's protective role,
- Regeneration system to improve existing old coastal stands

Perhaps the most important aspect to consider is the area to be technically considered as included in the coastal zone for ecological security purposes. The

indication from the tsunami affected areas is that up to 10-15 meters above sea level, land can be vulnerable.

2.6 Economic aspects

The coastline contains several major urban centers. In the sea front area, traditional and industrial fisheries and tourism provide the main source of livelihood. Other activities of the coastal zone which provide livelihoods to local populations include agriculture and handcrafts. The coastal zone plays therefore an important role for the local and national economy. It has an immense potential for tourism and ecotourism development, and it is rich fishery resource. The natural resources supply food, shelter, and employment, in addition to contributing to the protection of shoreline and the economic infrastructure located along the coast. The coastal forests play an important role in the well being of people for their beauty and their role in outdoor recreation, and protection of economic and tourist infrastructure. Forest-based activities provide substantial economic benefits to local communities. Their products include fuel-wood, poles, logs, material for construction and fishing, medicinal products, fruits and other non-timber forest products.

2.7 Environmental aspects

The coastal forests provide environmental services which include stabilization and protection of shorelines, provision of nesting sites for sea and shore birds, filtering and trapping of water-born pollutants, and provision of resources for eco-tourism and recreation. They also produce organic matter which is taken in the sea by tidal waves, thus contributing to the complex food web. Hence well managed near-shore forests can enhance sea productivity. Furthermore coastal forests protect the coast against erosion and enhance segmentation and land accretion. They are important in coastal protection and in the conservation of coastal ecosystems. The project will therefore have no negative impact to the environment as it is aimed to improve the habitats and make forest production sustainable.

In many areas, the tsunami has had a very severe impact on the ecological functions of the forests. It is estimated that about 700 km of coastal forests in addition to important areas of coastal national parks were damaged and need rehabilitation. The impacts have obvious consequences for the tourism industry and the livelihoods of local communities. The rehabilitation of the coastal forests tsunami has therefore the potential to enhance the ecological security by providing more protection against natural hazards in the future.

The project will have no negative effect on the coastal environment. On the contrary the rehabilitation of forests will allow repairing the damages caused by the tsunami to the environment. Furthermore, the project will support the process of coastal forest rehabilitation planning that will serve as a pilot model to be generalized along the entire coast in the future. It will contribute to raising awareness on of the general public on the potential of coastal forests to enhance ecological security.

2.8 Social aspects

The tsunami disaster has severely impacted the livelihoods of many local communities. The majority of them live in fishing villages and local urban areas where livelihood depends heavily on fishing and tourism. It is estimated that over 120,000 people have been adversely affected by the impacts to the fishery sector. About 500 fishing villages along the Andaman coast were seriously affected. Nearly 30,000 households which depend on fisheries have lost their means of livelihood,

and over 4,500 fishing boats have been destroyed or damaged. The Royal Thai Government has acted quickly and effectively in providing immediate relief and temporary shelters to victims. The immediate relief phase being over, the challenges lie in implementing longer-term recovery and rehabilitation with appropriate development programs aiming at sustainable livelihood.

2.9 Risks

The strategy pursued by the project of stakeholders involvement and community participation requires a high political backing at different levels of the government administrations. The development of partnerships with the NGOs and the scientific institutions also requires a positive response and a commitment from them as far as the objectives pursued are concerned. If these conditions were not met, the consequence would then be the loss of confidence in the project and the processes it supports. This risk is mitigated by the current national response to the needs of the people in the areas hit by the tsunami.

3 Outputs

3.1 Specific objective 1

Output 1.1 Project coordination established

The Executing Agency will be responsible for the coordination of the project, and will designate a Project coordination team composed of a Project coordinator, a Senior silviculturist, a technical assistant and a Head of Administration and Finance. The executing agency will also second necessary staff at provincial and sub-provincial levels to implement the project. It will also provide an office in Bangkok for the coordination team and offices for assistants in the provinces of Krabi and Phang Nga. The first meeting of the Project Steering Committee will be convened at the earliest possible moment following project approval and finance by ITTC. It will approve the first annual Working Plan.

Output 1.2 250 km of destroyed coastal forests (net area: 750 ha of about 1250 ha) rehabilitated

At the beginning of the project, a workshop aimed at sharing experiences and lessons learnt from tsunami damages in the light of "ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests" will be held. It will allow adapting silvicultural practices during the establishment and management stages to integrate the ecological security dimension in the production of goods (timber and NTFPs) and services. Effective silvicultural techniques for rehabilitation of the tsunami damaged forests will be developed, seeking innovative approaches to enhance environmental security through forest management. In addition to appropriate choice of species to be used in rehabilitation operations, the workshop will put together the experiences of participants regarding namely regarding the horizontal lay out of trees in plantation, the species mixture, the vertical structure of stands, the treatment of individual trees to enhance stand's protective role, and regeneration system to improve existing old coastal stands. The project will develop a practical manual for coastal forest management to enhance ecological security. This Manual will be used for on-job training as well as formal training seminars for field staff. The Project will therefore contribute to institutional strengthening and capacity building, and insure the longer-term success of coastal resource management.

Output 1.3 100 ha of bamboo plantations established in tsunami affected areas

To start the implementation of this output, the project specialists will conduct a survey to choose the species that will be used for bamboo plantation establishment. A training on silvicultural techniques for planting and management will be organized. To produce bamboo seedlings, contracts will be established with producers in the local communities. These may be for example women's or youth groups, or other socio-professional community associations. Farmers will be selected for the establishment of bamboo plantation management demonstration plots.

Output 1.4 Awareness raising activities implemented

Educational materials will be developed for the general public and schools. They will explain the functions of coastal forests and their potential role in mitigating the impact of natural disasters on human life and property. These materials will include maps, booklets, videos, posters, and models of coastal protection forests. Visits will be organized for schools. A website for the project will be established and broadcast programs for television and radio will be prepared.

Output 1.5 Two Pilot CBM-SLES plans developed and endorsed by major stakeholders

The baseline information needed in the planning process is mainly the distribution of coastal forests within the overall coastal land use, and threats to these forests and their source, current and potential uses. To collect this information, remote sensing methods will be used instead of costly field sampling techniques. The Project will contract a specialized institution which has GIS, aerial photography and satellite imagery means to assist in implementing this output. Among other things, the project will carry out an analysis of the status of forests, showing current uses and potential use options as a basis for planning. Relevant stakeholders including public agencies interested in coastal forest rehabilitation, management and sustainable use will be identified in order to optimize the consultation process. A special attention will be paid to women's stakeholder groups. Surveys will be conducted to understand local communities relationship with coastal forest resources. For all stakeholder groups, the project will seek to understand the perception of their role, their priorities, and their readiness for participation in management and decision-making processes on coastal forest management and sustainable uses.

Output 1.6 Research and Monitoring program developed

Community-based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods and ecological security must be knowledge-based. It is important that the stakeholders be informed of current and potential uses of coastal forests, potential environmental impacts and associated socio-economic benefits. The information on the status of coastal forest ecosystems must be provided. The research program will also explore the potential for trading environmental services provided by planted forests.

3.2 Specific objective 2

Output 2.1 Capacity in use of bamboo for house construction strengthened

Training in production of popular bamboo products will be provided. One of the important aspects for training is bamboo treatment for preservation. Current technologies will be made available through extension services, workshops, dialogue and demonstrations. Attention will be paid to both promotion of product quality and diversified bamboo utilization. A study tour abroad will be organized for current or potential bamboo furniture makers and house construction small enterprises.

Output 2.2 Technology for bamboo house construction in use

Bamboo properties will be tested and a course on bamboo house design will be organized. The project will assist the establishment of a demonstration bamboo house in tsunami affected areas, the production of furniture parts, weaving products and handicrafts. The demonstration house will be allocated to a beneficiary family under a special loan contract. Preferably such a family will also be participating in the establishment of bamboo plantation demonstration plot.

4. Activities and Inputs

4.1 Specific Objective 1

N°	Activity	Inputs (costs in US\$)
Output 1.1 Project coordination established		
A1.1.1	Designate project coordinator and establish project coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 36 pm technical assistant @ 700.-/pm; – Office supplies for the project @ 100.-/month, 36 months; – 4 PSC meetings @ 500.-/meeting; – Air travel within Thailand, 700.-/month; 36 months; – DSA 1000.-per month; 36 months; – Equipment: 3 computers and peripherals @ 2000.-per computer; 1 digital video-camera @ 1200.- – Team capacity building: 20,000.- <p><u>Thailand's contribution:</u> 36 pm Project coordinator @ 700.-/pm; 36 pm senior silviculturist @ 1,000.-/pm; 36 pm 36 pm Bamboo management specialist @ 1000.-/pm; 36 pm Bamboo utilization specialist @ 1000.-/pm; Assistant administration and finance @ 700.-/pm; Office: 400.-per month.</p>
A1.1.2	Organize project inception workshop	30 participants ; 2 days @ 50.-/participant/day
A1.1.3	Organize regular project coordination meetings.	4 meetings/year @ 500.-/meeting
Output 1.2 250 km of destroyed coastal forests (750 ha) rehabilitated		
A1.2.1	Organize a Workshop for field officers and specialists to draw lessons learnt from tsunami impacts on coastal forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 pm silviculturist with experience in ICZM @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA); – 30 participants (field officers and scientists); 7 days @ 50.-/participant/day; – Transportation for field 2 days trips @ 300.-/day

		– Publication of proceedings: 1500.-
A1.2.2	Identify training needs of government staff and other stakeholders and design training programs	– 1 pm silviculturist with experience in ICZM @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA)
A1.2.3	Develop practical manual for coastal forest management to enhance ecological security	– 1 pm silviculturist with experience in ICZM @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA) – Printing: 1500.-
A1.2.4	Organize plant production and carry out planting	750 ha @ 400.-/ha <u>Thailand's contribution</u> 2 provincial project coordinators, 24 pm/provincial coordinator, 500.-/pm; 4 provincial field assistants, 24 pm/assistant, 500.-/pm; 1 vehicle/province, 1000.-per vehicle per month; offices: 400/month per province; administrative cost: 15% of total.
Output 1.3 One hundred ha of bamboo plantations established in tsunami affected areas		
A1.3.1	Carry out a preliminary survey for planting species choice	Transport : 500.-
A1.3.2	Identify farmers and negotiate contracts for bamboo demonstration plots	Transport : 500.-
A1.3.3	Conduct 2 training courses for extensionists and farmers on bamboo silviculture	2 trainings (50 participants) @ 25.-/participant/day; 3 days Transport: 500.-
A1.3.4	Identify bamboo seedlings producers and negotiate seedling supply contracts	2 Training (50 participants) for bamboo seedling producers: 25.-/participant/day, 3 days; transport: 500.
A1.3.5	Establish 100 ha of bamboo plantations.	72,000 seedlings, total cost: 52,000.-
Output 1.4 Awareness raising activities implemented		
A1.4.1	Develop public awareness raising material	– 2 pm consultant @ 2,500.-; – Website: 1000.-; video: 1000.- – Printing: 1500.- ; – Outreach towards schools: 2000.-/province.
A1.4.2	Design and implement a media public awareness program	– 1 pm consultant @ 2,500.-
Output 1.5 Two Pilot CBM-SLES plans developed and endorsed by major stakeholders		
A1.5.1	Validate with stakeholders forest cover within land use zoning in pilot areas of Phang Nga Province and Krabi Province	– 4 pm Management planning/remote sensing specialist @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA); – 2 pm rural economist/livelihoods specialist @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA) – 3 pm GIS specialist @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium, transport, DSA) – Printing report: 1500.-
A1.5.2	To plan community-based coastal forest management integrating sustainable	– 2 pm Management planning specialist @ 3000.- (lump sum including honorarium,

	livelihoods and ecological security dimension	transport, DSA) - Consultation meetings, 5 districts @ 500.- /district - Printing: 1500.-
A1.5.3	To organize workshops to validate and build consensus on the plans	- 1 workshop/province, 2 provinces @ 600.- per workshop
Output 1.6 Research and Monitoring program developed		
A1.6.1	Develop a CBM-SLES support research and development program	- 1 pm @ 3000.- - Printing: 1000.-
A1.6.2	Develop a community-based ecological monitoring system	- 1 pm @ 3000.- - Printing: 1000.-
A1.6.3	Organize a validation workshop for the research and monitoring system	One day event @ 600.-

4.2 Specific objective 2

Output 2.1 Capacity in use of bamboo for house construction strengthened		
A2.1.1	Organize a study tour abroad for bamboo furniture and house makers	8 participants, tickets : 1000.-/person ; DSA : 150.-/person/day for 7 days.
A2.1.2	Organize a workshop in bamboo utilization and furniture making	20 participants, 25.-/person; transport: 3000.-; rentals and facilities: 1,000.-; materials: 2000.- ; lecturers: 2000.-
A2.1.3	Organize a workshop in bamboo house construction	20 participants, 25.-/person; transport: 3000.-; rentals and facilities: 1,000.-; materials: 2000.- ; lecturers: 2000.- ; Equipment (circular saw, sander, driller, etc.): 2,500.-
A2.1.4	Conduct on-job training course on bamboo use for house construction in tsunami affected areas	Consultancies: 10,000.- ; transport : 1000.-
Output 2.2 Technology for bamboo house construction in use.		
A2.2.1	Conduct tests of bamboo properties and design bamboo house prototypes	Equipment (pressure treatment): 25,000.-; Materials: 2500.-; Specimen testing (5 species): 13,000.- Publication of results and guidelines: 2,500.-
A2.2.2	Negotiate loan contracts for 2 bamboo houses (50 m2 each) allocation and other bamboo uses in construction	Consultant: 2,000.-; 4 houses: 12,000.- (50% grant); other bamboo uses for house construction (ex. ceilings, walls, flooring, offices, etc...): 5,000.-
A2.2.3	Conduct a training course on bamboo utilization and furniture design	20 participants, 25.-/participant, 5 days

5. Logical Framework

Project Elements	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Development objective: To contribute to the long-term rehabilitation of the coastal forest resources and the livelihoods of local communities following the Tsunami disaster of the 26 December 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Year 6 onwards, tsunami damaged forests rehabilitated and providing goods and services and environmental protection to local communities; Higher involvement and participation of local communities in management activities; Stakeholders satisfaction with forest management performance 	Maps of areas; field and community surveys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued government support; Stakeholder cooperation secured at provincial and sub-provincial levels; Relevant technologies and management systems applied.
Specific objective 1: To initiate a process of developing a community-based coastal resource management to enhance the contribution of forests to sustainable livelihoods and ecological security	Plan to rehabilitate and manage coastal forests is acceptable by key stakeholders April 2007.	Project reports.	A good partnership will be developed between the project and a research institution.
Specific objective 2: To promote bamboo use in tsunami affected areas in order to meet medium and long term needs in rural house construction.	Number of bamboo house makers and number of houses constructed.	Project reports.	A good response from the house construction industry and handcrafts makers
Output 1.1: Project coordination established.	Staff of coordination team and at provincial level designated in time, number and quality as planned.	Inception report.	Timely designation of planned staff by the Executing Agency.
Output 1.2: 250 km of destroyed coastal forests (750 ha) rehabilitated.	750 ha rehabilitated before the end of the project according to success criteria to be established in specialist workshop.	Project reports; Field observations.	Good cooperation of provincial and sub-provincial services.
Output 1.3: 100 ha of bamboo plantations established in tsunami affected areas.	100 ha of bamboo plantations established before the end of the project	Project reports ; Field observations	Good cooperation of provincial and sub-provincial services.
Output 1.4: Awareness raising activities implemented.	Type, quality and number of awareness material published and distributed.	Project reports	No assumption.

Output 1.5: Two Pilot CBM-SLES plans developed and endorsed by major stakeholders.	Report and plans available by February 2007.	Report and plans; Project reports.	Good partnership with specialized institution established.
Output 1.6: Research and Monitoring program developed.	Reports July 2007.	Report; Project reports.	Good partnership with specialized institution established.
Output 2.1: Capacity in use of bamboo in house construction strengthened	The people who were trained are using their knowledge in house construction	Project reports, evaluation.	House construction industry and crafts makers are interested.
Output 2.2: Technology for bamboo house construction in use.	The people who were trained are using their knowledge in house construction	Project reports, evaluation.	Quality of products satisfies users.

6. Work Plan

Activity	Responsible Party	Year 1 Quarter				Year 2 Quarter				Year 3 Quarter			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Output 1.1													
A1.1.1	Executing Agency												
A1.1.2	Project coordinator												
A1.1.3	Project coordinator												
Output 1.2													
A1.2.1	PC, Senior silviculturist												
A1.2.2	Consultant												
A1.2.3	Consultant												
A1.2.4	PC, Provincial services												
Output 1.3	FMFPRO												
A1.3.1	BMS												
A1.3.2	BMS												
A1.3.3	BMS												
A1.3.4	BMS												
A1.3.5	BMS												
Output 1.4													
A1.4.1	PC												
A1.4.2	PC												
Output 1.5													
A1.5.1	Partner institution												
A1.5.2	TEI												
A1.5.3	TEI												
Output 1.6													
A1.6.1	Partner institution												
A1.6.2	Partner institution												
A1.6.3	PC												
Output 2.1	FMFPRO												
A2.1.1	BMS												
A2.1.2	BMS												
A2.1.3	BMS												
A2.1.4	BMS												
Output 2.2	FMFPRO												
A2.2.1	BUS												
A2.2.2	BUS												
A2.2.3	BUS												

7. Budget

7.1 ITTO Budget by Activity

Output/ Activities	Budget Components, US \$							Year
	Project Personnel	Subcontract	Duty Travel	Capital Items	Consum- able items	Miscella- neous	Total	
Output 1.1	25200.00	0.00	66200.00	7200.00	3600.00	22000.00	124200.00	
A1.1.1	25200.00		61200.00	7200.00	3600.00	22000.00	119200.00	1st, 2nd, 3rd
A1.1.2			3000.00				3000.00	1st
A1.1.3			2000.00				2000.00	1st, 2nd, 3rd
Output 1.2	0.00	309000.00	11100.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	323100.00	
A1.2.1		3000.00	11100.00			1500.00	15600.00	1st
A1.2.2		3000.00					3000.00	1st
A1.2.3		3000.00				1500.00	4500.00	1st
A1.2.4		300000.00					300000.00	2nd, 3rd
Output 1.3	0.00	52000.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	16000.00	69000.00	
A1.3.1			500.00				500.00	1st
A1.3.2			500.00				500.00	1st
A1.3.3						8000.00	8000.00	2nd
A1.3.4						8000.00	8000.00	1st, 2nd, 3rd
A1.3.5		52000.00					52000.00	2nd, 3rd
Output 1.4	0.00	7500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7500.00	15000.00	
A1.4.1		5000.00				7500.00	12500.00	1st
A1.4.2		2500.00					2500.00	2nd
Output 1.5	0.00	33000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6700.00	39700.00	
A1.5.1		27000.00				1500.00	28500.00	3rd
A1.5.2		6000.00				4000.00	10000.00	3rd
A1.5.3						1200.00	1200.00	3rd
Output 1.6	0.00	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2600.00	8600.00	
A1.6.1		3000.00				1000.00	4000.00	3rd
A1.6.2		3000.00				1000.00	4000.00	3rd
A1.6.3						600.00	600.00	3rd
Output 2.1	0.00	14000.00	23400.00	2500.00	6000.00	0.00	45900.00	
A2.1.1			16400.00				16400.00	1st
A2.1.2		2000.00	3000.00		3000.00		8000.00	1st
A2.1.3		2000.00	3000.00	2500.00	3000.00		10500.00	2nd
A2.1.4		10000.00	1000.00				11000.00	2nd, 3rd
Output 2.2	0.00	2000.00	0.00	48000.00	15500.00	2500.00	68000.00	
A2.2.1				25000.00	15500.00		40500.00	1st
A2.2.2		2000.00		23000.00			25000.00	1st
A2.2.3						2500.00	2500.00	1st, 2nd
TOTAL	25200.00	423500.00	101700.00	57700.00	25100.00	60300.00	693500.00	

7.2 Yearly ITTO Budget					
		8400			
Budget headings		Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	Personnel				
	10 Technical assistant	25,200	8,400	8,400	8400
	19 S/Total	25,200	8,400	8,400	8400
20	Sub-contracts				
	201 Consultant to organize Workshop	3,000	3,000		
	202 Consultant for training needs	3,000	3,000		
	203 Consultant for practical manual	3,000	3,000		
	204 Plant production and planting	300,000	150,000	150,000	
	205 Bamboo seedlings production	52,000	20,000	20,000	12000
	206 Public awareness material	5,000	5,000		
	207 Media program	2,500	2,500		
	208 Consultants for validation of forest cover	27,000		27,000	
	209 Planning CBM-SLES	6,000		6,000	
	210 Consultant for Research planning	3,000		3,000	
	211 Consultant for monitoring system	3,000		3,000	
	212 Lecturers bamboo workshops	4,000	4,000		
	213 Bamboo on-job training	10,000		5,000	5000
	214 Consultant bamboo houses	2,000	2,000		
	29 S/Total	423,500	192,500	214,000	17,000
30	Duty Travel				
	31 Air travel within Thailand	25,200	8,400	8,400	8400
	32 DSA, project coordination team	36,000	12,000	12,000	12000
	33 Project inception workshop DSA	3,000	3,000		
	34 Project coordination meetings	2,000	1,000	1,000	
	35 Workshop participants DSA + transport	11,100	11,100		
	36 Bamboo study tour abroad	16,400	16,400		
	37 Bamboo: survey and farmer identification	1,000	1,000		
	37 Bamboo: workshops transport cost	7,000	7,000		
	39 S/Total	101,700	59,900	21,400	20,400
40	Capital items				
	41 3 computers	6,000	6,000		
	42 Digital video	1,200	1,200		
	43 Baboo houses	23,000		23,000	
	44 Equipment (Circular saw, etc.)	2,500	2,500		
	45 Equipment (Pressure treatment)	25,000	25,000		
	49 S/Total	57,700	34,700	23,000	-
50	Consumables				
	51 Office supplies	3,600	1,200	1,200	1200
	52 Bamboo workshops	6,000	6,000		
	53 Bamboo tests	15,500	15,500		
	59 S/Total	25,100	22,700	1,200	1,200
60	Miscellaneous				
	601 Project Team capacity building	20,000	10,000	10,000	
	602 PSC meetings	2,000	1,000	500	500
	603 Printings Proceedings and Guidelines	3,000	3,000		
	604 Awareness materials, outreach to schools	7,500	2,500	2,500	2500
	605 Consultation meetings plan CBM-SLES	2,500		2,500	
	606 Printing CBM-SLES reports and plans	3,000		3,000	
	607 Provincial workshops on plans	1,200		1,200	
	608 Printing Research and Monitoring system	2,000		2,000	
	609 Workshop validation of research	600		600	
	610 Bamboo: training courses Extension...	8,000	8,000		
	611 Bomboo: training for seedling producers	8,000	8,000		
	611 Publication of results of bamboo tests	2,500		2,500	
	69 S/Total	60,300	32,500	24,800	3,000
	S/Total	693,500	350,700	292,800	50,000
80	Monitoring, eval., adm.				
	81 Monitoring cost	18,000			
	82 Evaluation cost	20,000			
	S/Total 1	731,500			
	83 Administrative cost (8% of Sub-total 1)	58,520			
	89 S/Total	96,520			
100	Grand Total	790,020			

7.3 Yearly contribution of Thailand Government to the project budget

Budget Item	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10 Project personnel				
11 Project coordinator	25,200	8,400	8,400	8,400
12 Senior silviculturist	25,200	8,400	8,400	8,400
13 Bamboo management specialist	25,200	8,400	8,400	8,400
14 Bamboo utilization specialist	25,200	8,400	8,400	8,400
15 Head, Administration and Finance	25,200	8,400	8,400	8,400
16 Provincial coordinator	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
17 2 Provincial technical assistants	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
18 2 Provincial field assistants	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
19 S/Total	216,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
40 Capital Items				
41 Office in Bangkok	18,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
42 Provincial offices	14,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
42 Vehicles	36,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
49 S/Total	68,400	22,800	22,800	22,800
50 Consumables				
51 Various consumables, provincial services	4,800	2,400	2,400	2,400
52 Provincial office supplies	4,800	2,400	2,400	2,400
59 S/Total	14,400	4,800	4,800	4,800
SUB-TOTAL	298,800	99,600	99,600	99,600
Administrative cost, 15%	44,820			
TOTAL	343,620			

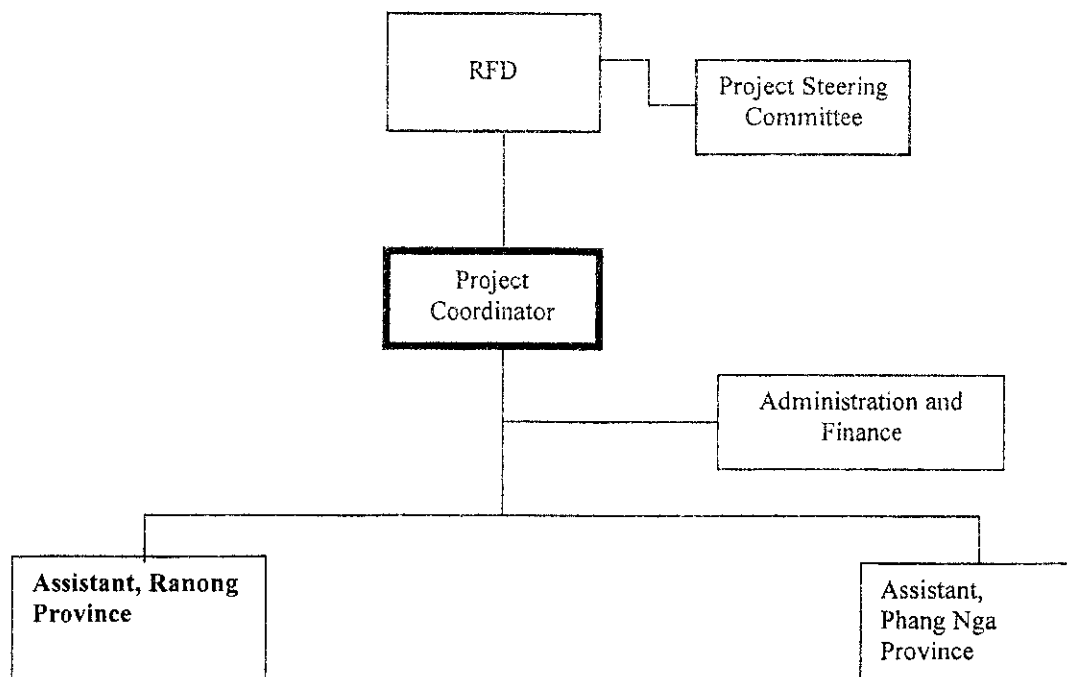
PART III. OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Management Structure

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Thailand will be responsible for the implementation of the project. Within the Ministry, the Executing Agency will be the Royal Forest Department (RFD). It will designate a Project coordinator and his team comprising a senior silviculturist, a **Bamboo Management Specialist**, a **Bamboo Utilization Specialist**, a Head of Administration and Finance, and a Technical assistant. The Project coordinator will assume all the responsibility for the overall Project coordination (see Organization chart), and for the production of its outputs. At provincial level and District levels, RFD will also provide the staff to implement respective field activities. This staff will consequently assume the co-responsibility for the production of corresponding outputs.

The Executing Agency will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC), consisting of its own representatives and representatives of other relevant line ministries, representatives of partner research institutions, **Thailand Environmental Institute (TEI)**, ITTO, donor countries, and **Swiss Solidarity** which will be represented by **Intercooperation**. This will be the same Steering Committee in composition as for the post-tsunami livelihoods rehabilitation project targeting the same area, funded by Swiss Solidarity, and executed by TEI.

Project organization chart



The project coordinator will have an advanced science degree (MA, M.S. or PhD) in a subject related to forest management, wildlife conservation or environmental sciences. He/she will have a minimum of 5 years experience in interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches in a forestry/environmental field, and a demonstrated ability in managing projects, and a substantial experience in working with government administrations, local communities and NGOs.

2 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Within the first 8 weeks of project implementation, the project manager will prepare an inception report for the first meeting of the PSC. The report will be accompanied by a detailed proposal of the work plan for the first 12 months. A monitoring and evaluation plan will be prepared by the Project coordinator and approved by the Steering Committee. The objective of this monitoring is to contribute to smooth project implementation, and, if needed, to adapting activities to changes in the working context, and to creating the basis for project evaluation.

Every six months, the implementing Agency will submit to the ITTO Secretariat progress reports in accordance with the "ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation". These progress reports will be produced September 2005, March 2006, September 2006, March 2007 and September 2007. Technical reports of consultants will undergo a similar distribution. The final report will be transmitted to ITTO not later than three months after project completion. The first ITTO monitoring mission will take place in before March 2006, and the second before September 2006. Such missions will carry out standard project implementation monitoring based on its logical framework, ITTO rules and procedures and any relevant orientations or decisions of the PSC.

3 Future Operation and Maintenance

After completion of Phase I of the project, Phase II will start and will continue forest rehabilitation activities and contribute to the implementation of the pilot areas plans and the Research and Development program.

PART IV. THE TROPICAL TIMBER FRAMEWORK

1 Compliance with ITTA 1994's Objectives

By supporting Thailand's effort to rehabilitate the tsunami ravaged coastal forests, the project is a contribution to the prevention of tropical deforestation, and complies therefore with the ITTA 1994 by meeting the following objectives of its Article 1:

- (c) *To contribute to the process of sustainable development:* One of the guiding principle of the project will be an integrated approach of implementing long-term rehabilitation actions, taking into account the human security, socioeconomic and environmental needs. An other principle will be the promotion of stakeholder participation in the implementation of the activities of the project.
- (f) *To promote and support research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization as well as increasing the capacity to to conserve and enhance other forest values in timber producing tropical forests:* The project will elaborate a research and development program which will be implemented in the second phase, and will allow meeting the challenge of sustainable production of goods (timber and NTFPs) in coastal forests while integrating the ecological security dimension in forest management.
- (j) *To encourage members to support and develop industrial tropical timber reforestation and forest management activities as well as rehabilitation of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of the local communities dependent on forest resources:* The Project is aimed at conducting activities for the rehabilitation of the forests that ere destroyed by the 26 December 2004 tsunami. It will take into account the needs of local communities not only for their livelihood but also for their security vis à vis the natural disasters.
- (l) *To encourage members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned, in the context of tropical timber trade:* One of the preoccupations for the implementation of the project is to bring multiple disciplines and stakeholders together through the establishment of partnerships for research and implementation of livelihood activities. It will therefore provide useful lessons and experience for the coordination of development efforts as far as maintaining ecological balance in the coastal zone is concerned.

It should also be recalled that as a member of ITTO, Thailand has committed itself to achieving sustainable management of its natural forest resources, namely by achieving the Year 2000 objective. In 1993, ITTO members identified 4 key areas for action towards sustainable forest management in compliance with that Objective. This project idea is in relevant to the following three of them:

- Security of forest resources and prevention of unplanned deforestation;
- Production of optimal mix of goods and services;
- Improvement of the social and political environment concerning forest management.

2. Compliance with ITTO Yokohama Action Plan

This project meets Goal 1 «Support activities to secure the tropical timber resource base» of the Yokohama Action Plan, in its Action 4 «Promote the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of threatened forest ecosystems ...». It will re-establish the forests which were damaged by the tsunami.

Similarly, the project also meets Goal 2 «Promote sustainable management of tropical forest resources», in one of the paragraphs of its Action 10 «Implement research and development activities in the management of secondary tropical forests, restoration of degraded tropical forests and rehabilitation of degraded forest land, taking into account consideration ITTO Guidelines», since its main focus is rehabilitation of the forests destroyed by the tsunami.

ANNEX I: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF PROJECT STAFF

Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator will report to the Director General, Royal Forest Department, and through him to the Steering Committee. He will be responsible for:

- Technical and administrative orientation and coordination of all project activities;
- Supervision of the use of project's funds;
- Elaboration and implementation of annual project operations plans;
- Liaise closely with ITTO Secretariat and donors;
- Prepare periodic progress reports for presentation to the ITTO Secretariat and the PSC;
- Insure the necessary administration set-up to guarantee that the project's resources are efficiently utilized, and elaborate the terms of reference for other project staff of the Coordination team and at the provincial level;
- Ensure the publication and dissemination of project's results and experiences;
- Relations with the Royal Forest Department and other public agencies and institutions;
- Prepare and implement a monitoring and evaluation program to ensure adequate and timely assessment of project activities;
- Design and implement a communication strategy and oversee the creation of a project's web site to facilitate the dissemination of materials and information on its objectives and outputs;
- Selection of consultants, and giving guidance for the work of consultants, supervising them and controlling the quality of their results;
- Information on project's objectives and work, targeting the public in general and key stakeholders in particular (Provincial and District authorities, local communities, NGOs, international bodies);
- Monitoring progress toward achieving project objectives, and elaboration of all reports required by ITTO and by the project objectives.

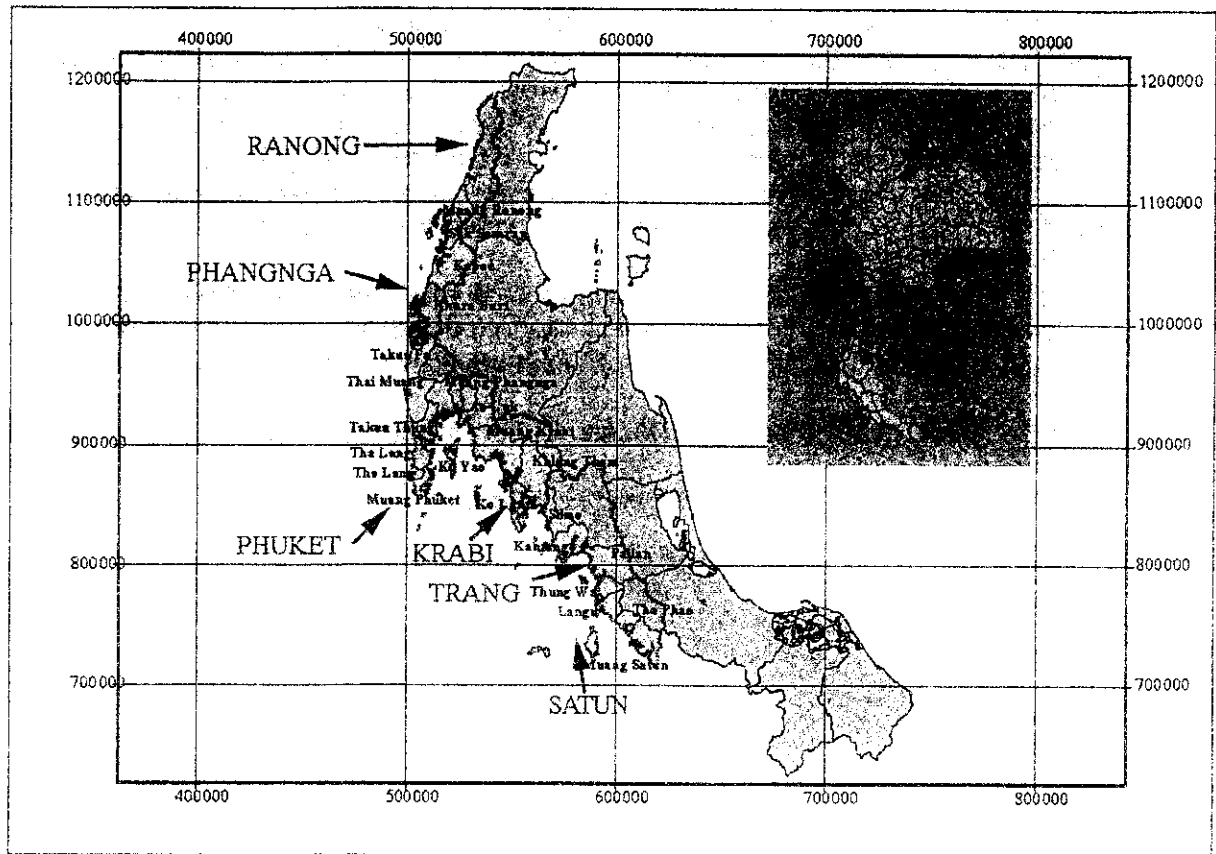
Head, Administration and Finance

- Assist the Project Coordinator in the coordination of financial management of the project resources and respect of the rules and procedures of ITTO;
- Ensure proper keeping of project accounts and financial documents;
- Input financial data in a computerized accounting system;
- Assist in preparation of financial reports;
- Assist in the process of timely calling of funds;
- Execute payment of salaries to project personnel;
- Assist in all other administrative and finance related matters as requested by the Project Coordinator;
- Ensure an adequate supply for project needs;
- Ensure that the project's personnel is administered in full respect of the relevant laws and rules.

ANNEX II: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE CBM-SLES PLANS

- Identify and map current land uses of targeted coastal areas ;
- Identify and map forest cover, conducting field surveys where necessary; map the forests in their different types, status and property regime;
- Identify and assess the potential of existing coastal forests to enhance coastal security and to play to meet other environmental and socio-economic needs;
- Assess the direct and indirect impact of current practices (reclamation for agricultural production, shrimp ponds, urban development, transportation and tourism, clearing for construction of aquaculture ponds, unsustainable harvest of wood and non-wood resources, etc.) with reference to sustainable use and environmental security;
- Review existing policies and laws on coastal land use, development planning and implementation, especially with regard to integrated coastal zone management;
- Conduct a gender sensitive survey of socio-economic forest use patterns and trends;
- Propose guidelines for community participation in the management of coastal forests;
- Based on the findings, elaborate a five-year plan for

**ANNEX III : MAP SHOWING THE DECEMBER 26 TSUNAMI AFFECTED PROVINCES
ALONG THE ANDAMAN COAST**



INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

PROJECT AGREEMENT

PD 372/05 REV.1 (F)

***“Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas
Affected by the Tsunami Disaster”***

between

THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

and

ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT

PROJECT AGREEMENT

between

THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

and

ROYAL FOREST DEPARTMENT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PD 372/05 Rev.1 (F)

“Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas

Affected by the Tsunami Disaster”

WHEREAS:

- A. the International Tropical Timber Council (hereafter referred to as “ITTC”) has approved the Project PD 372/05 Rev.1 (F) “Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand’s Areas Affected by the Tsunami Disaster”, (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”), and the International Tropical Timber Organization (hereinafter referred to as “ITTO”) wishes to make available to the Government of Thailand through the Royal Forest Department funds not exceeding a total of *US\$ 790,020.00 (United States dollars seven hundred ninety thousand twenty only)*, for the purpose of implementing the afore-mentioned Project as provided for in this Agreement;
- B. the Government of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has indicated its willingness to facilitate the implementation of the Project within its territory;
- C. it has been agreed that the Royal Forest Department in collaboration with Thailand Environment Institute (hereinafter referred to as the “Executing Agency”) shall implement the Project;
- D. it has been agreed that the Executing Agency shall contribute to the Project a total of *US\$ 343,620.00 (United States dollars three hundred forty-three thousand six hundred twenty only)*.

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definition of the Project

Section 1.01: The Project Document PD 372/05 Rev.1 (F), (hereinafter referred to as “the Project Document”) attached hereto as the Appendix, shall be read as part of this Agreement, and shall govern the scope and details of the Project, subject to any subsequent clarifications and supplementary arrangements which may be agreed between the Parties.

ARTICLE II

Execution of the Project

Section 2.01: The Executing Agency shall be responsible for implementing the Project in accordance with the Project Document, a detailed work plan approved by ITTO and with any supplementary arrangements which may be agreed between the Parties.

Section 2.02: The Executing Agency shall implement the Project in a manner consistent with the ITTO "Rules and Procedures Applying to ITTO Projects" (1999), the "Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation" (Second Edition, May 1999), the "ITTO Financial Rules and Rules Relating to Projects" (1997) and the "ITTO Guidelines on the Selection and Employment of Consultants and the Guidelines for the Procurement and Payment of Goods and Services Financed from the Special Account" (1993).

Section 2.03: The Executing Agency may, in accordance with the Project Document, the "ITTO Guidelines on the Selection and Employment of Consultants and the Guidelines for the Procurement and Payment of Goods and Services Financed from the Special Account" (1993), and with the prior approval of ITTO, delegate or sub-contract specific tasks and functions in connection with the Project to any other consultant[s], legal entities or institutions which are not under its daily supervision and control. However, such delegation or sub-contracting shall not free the Executing Agency from its responsibility and obligation for the Project as defined by the Project Document and this Agreement.

Section 2.04: ITTO shall not be liable for any claims arising as a result of implementation of the Project or due to the use of any Project equipment.

Section 2.05: The Executing Agency shall do its utmost to ensure that the Project is implemented on schedule, within the agreed budget, and in such a way as to achieve its objectives.

Section 2.06: A Project Steering Committee shall be established. The composition of the Project Steering Committee shall include one representative of the ITTO, at least one representative of the Executing Agency and optionally a representative of the government(s) providing funds for implementation of the Project. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least once a year to review progress in Project implementation.

ARTICLE III

Finance

Section 3.01: The respective contributions of the Executing Agency and ITTO in cash or in kind to the Project shall be as set out in the budget and operating expenses sections in the Project Document.

Section 3.02: ITTO undertakes, as provided for in this Agreement, to contribute an amount not exceeding US\$ 790,020.00 (*United States dollars seven hundred ninety thousand twenty only*) for the purpose of implementing the Project.

Section 3.03: ITTO will make payments in United States dollars related to its contribution to a separate bank account maintained in United States dollars to be opened for the Project, with a bank of commonly high reputation, to be determined by the Executing Agency, as follows:

- (a) ITTO will cause the first payment of *US\$ 175,000.00 (United States dollars one hundred seventy-five thousand only)* to be deposited, upon signature of this Agreement, and after the Executing Agency provides the Executive Director of ITTO with a detailed first Yearly Plan of Operation for the implementation of the Project, a copy of the agreement sign with the Thailand Environment Institute establishing relationship between these institutions, roles of each, setting out reporting requirements and the schedule of counterpart contribution and a notification that implementation of the Project is about to commence;
- (b) The second installment of *US\$ 175,000.00 (United States dollars one hundred seventy-five thousand only)* after receipt by ITTO of the first bi-annual Project progress report from the Executing Agency in accordance with the procedures of ITTO, and a justified request for the payment in terms of the timing, amount and estimated cost foreseen in the Yearly Plan of Operation, in light of implementation thus far, for the period to which funds will relate;
- (c) The third installment of *US\$ 145,000.00 (United States dollars one hundred forty-five thousand only)* after receipt by ITTO of the second bi-annual Project progress report from the Executing Agency made in accordance with the procedures of ITTO, and a justified request for the payment in terms of the timing, amount and estimated costs foreseen in the Yearly Plan of Operation, in light of implementation thus far, for the period to which funds will relate;
- (d) The fourth installment of *US\$ 145,000.00 (United States dollars one hundred forty-five thousand only)* after receipt by ITTO of the third bi-annual Project progress report from the Executing Agency made in accordance with the procedures of ITTO, and a justified request for the payment in terms of the timing, amount and estimated cost foreseen in the Yearly Plan of Operation, in light of implementation thus far, for the period to which funds will relate;
- (e) The fifth installment of *US\$ 25,000.00 (United States dollars twenty-five thousand only)* after receipt by ITTO of the fourth bi-annual Project progress report from the Executing Agency made in accordance with the procedures of ITTO, and a justified request for the payment in terms of the timing, amount and estimated cost foreseen in the Yearly Plan of Operation, in light of implementation thus far, for the period to which funds will relate, and
- (f) the sixth and final installment of *US\$ 28,500.00 (United States dollars twenty-eight thousand five hundred only)* after receipt by ITTO of the fifth bi-annual Project progress report from the Executing Agency made in accordance with the procedures of ITTO, and a justified request for the payment in terms of the timing, amount and estimated cost foreseen in the Yearly Plan of Operation, in light of implementation thus far, in order to successfully complete the Project.

Section 3.04: The total amount of *US\$ 96,520 (United States dollars ninety-six thousand five hundred twenty only)* will be retained by ITTO from the total ITTO contribution to meet ITTO and other costs as follows:

- (a) an amount of *US\$ 18,000.00 (United States dollars eighteen thousand only)* to meet ITTO's monitoring, review and evaluation costs;
- (b) an amount of *US\$ 58,520.00 (United States dollars fifty-eight thousand five hundred twenty only)* to meet ITTO's programme support costs; and

(c) an amount of *US\$ 20,000.00 (United States dollars twenty thousand only)* to meet ex-post evaluation costs.

Section 3.05: The Executing Agency shall provide its contribution of *US\$ 343,620.00 (United States dollars three hundred forty-three thousand six hundred twenty only)* to the Project promptly in accordance with the agreed budget contained in the Project Document and any agreed amendments thereto. The Executing Agency shall report immediately to ITTO any circumstances which threaten significantly its ability to make its contributions in full or on time.

Section 3.06: The contribution of the Executing Agency shall include the provision of office facilities and appropriate office accommodation for all Project activities including any monitoring, review and evaluation meetings at no cost to the ITTO contribution to the Project budget.

Section 3.07: Notwithstanding any provision of any Section in this Article, the ITTO shall not be liable to disburse any funds to the Executing Agency which exceed the sum credited to its Special Account and/or the Bali Partnership Fund as contributions earmarked for this Project.

ARTICLE IV

Use of Funds

Section 4.01: The funds provided by ITTO under this Agreement shall be used solely to meet those direct Project costs assigned to ITTO which are itemized in the agreed budget of the Project Document. Funds allocated to one budget heading or subheading item shall not be transferred to another without the express prior approval of ITTO. All materials, equipment, supplies and services purchased or rented using ITTO resources shall be used exclusively for the implementation of the Project.

Section 4.02: Funds which have not yet been made available by ITTO to the Executing Agency shall not be committed by the latter, without specific previous authorization from ITTO.

Section 4.03: All goods and services for which funds are provided by ITTO shall be procured in accordance with the "ITTO Guidelines on the Selection and Employment of Consultants and the Guidelines for the Procurement and Payment of Goods and Services Financed from the Special Account". The Executing Agency shall consult ITTO in advance on the selection and appointment of any sub-contractors or individual consultants used for any aspect of work associated with the implementation of the Project, as well as the appointment of professional Project staff and selection of participants in Project activities such as seminars and workshops.

Section 4.04: ITTO shall recover from the Executing Agency any amounts spent from funds provided by ITTO for purposes, items or activities, or in ways, not authorized under this Agreement. Such amounts may be deducted from any installment not already released to the Executing Agency under Section 3.03 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

Accounts, Records and Reports

Section 5.01: The Executing Agency shall keep strict budgetary control over the funds allocated to it by the ITTO for the purpose of implementing the Project, and shall keep such funds, until the time of their actual disbursement, in a separate dollar bank account with a bank of

commonly recognized high reputation.

Section 5.02: The Executing Agency shall take every precaution against any unauthorized use of the funds provided to it by ITTO, and shall at all times keep up-to-date and full accounts of the expenditures incurred by the Project. ITTO may at any time request a financial statement from the Executing Agency, accompanied by certified balances of the Project's bank accounts, and such a request shall be promptly complied with.

Section 5.03: The Executing Agency shall submit to ITTO in the Project progress reports and at the conclusion of the Project, and as otherwise requested by ITTO in accordance with Section 5.02 above, statements of account and use of the funds of the Project under the headings listed in the budget in the Project Document. The Project accounts shall be audited by duly recognized independent auditors appointed by the Executing Agency in consultation with ITTO. Unless provided for in the ITTO part of the Project budget, ITTO funds shall not be used to pay for auditing work. The final audit statement shall be submitted within four months of the completion of the Project. Additionally, the Executing Agency shall submit an annual financial audit to ITTO within three months after the end of the financial year. For the purpose of the Project, the financial year of the Project shall be from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

Section 5.04: If the actual costs of the Project which are to be borne by ITTO are less than is provided for in the Project budget under this Agreement, the balance remaining unspent on completion of the Project, including bank interest earned, shall be returned to the ITTO.

Section 5.05: The Executing Agency shall establish and maintain records and procedures adequate to record and monitor the physical, technical and financial progress of the Project, including its costs, interests on capital and other benefits, and to identify the goods and services financed by ITTO.

Section 5.06: Representatives of ITTO shall be entitled to visit any facilities and sites included in the Project and to examine the accounts and records, and the goods and services provided under the Project.

Section 5.07: The Executing Agency shall, upon request, make available to ITTO any information relevant to the implementation, financing or follow-up of the Project. The Executing Agency shall provide Project progress and technical reports, as well as a completion report in the form, detail and time-frame required by ITTO, for the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Project. The Executing Agency shall promptly provide ITTO with information on any delay, event or obstacle that might significantly endanger the success of the Project.

Section 5.08: The Executing Agency shall submit to ITTO on an annual basis, Yearly Plans of Operation, and bi-annual progress reports not later than *28 February and 31 August* in each year during the implementation of the Project. The Executing Agency shall submit to ITTO a completion report not later than three months after Project completion. The progress and technical reports, as well as the Yearly Plans of Operation shall be prepared following the model reports established in the "ITTO Manual for Project Monitoring, Review and Evaluation".

Section 5.09: Monitoring and review meetings and steering committee meetings will be convened at the request of ITTO with the participation of representatives of the Executing Agency, ITTO and the Government. ITTO shall bear the costs of its participation; and other representatives shall bear their own costs. Representatives of donors providing funds to the Project may also attend the monitoring and review meetings at their own expense.

ARTICLE VI

Publications and Technical Reports

Section 6.01: All publications and technical reports resulting from work financed by the Project shall give appropriate recognition to ITTO's role and carry statements disclosing that they are part of the documentation produced in an ITTO approved Project. Unless otherwise agreed by ITTO, cover pages of any of these publications shall bear the names of the Parties and display their logos.

Section 6.02: The Executing Agency will provide ITTO with a minimum of 100 copies of each publication from the Project free of charge, unless otherwise agreed.

Section 6.03: The Executing Agency shall prepare, in liaison with the ITTO Secretariat, article(s) for inclusion in the ITTO Tropical Forest Update or other publications, reporting on the Project progress and outcome, Project publications and lessons learned.

ARTICLE VII

Disposal of Capital Goods

Section 7.01: Prior to completion of the Project, the Executing Agency shall propose, and the ITTO will decide, what arrangements are to be made for the continued use or disposal of any equipment or other supplies purchased with ITTO Project funds. Written notice to accept the arrangements, modify them or implement alternative arrangements will be given by ITTO to the Executing Agency.

ARTICLE VIII

Responsibilities of the Government

Section 8.01: The Government shall ensure that the Executing Agency's ability to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, especially those prescribed by Articles II, III, IV and V, is not adversely compromised.

Section 8.02: The Government shall take all necessary action in order to ensure:

- (a) prompt clearance of experts and other persons performing services financed by ITTO under the Project; and
- (b) prompt release from customs of any imported equipment, or other kinds of supplies required by the Project with import duties and associated fees applicable to such material either waived or entered in the Project accounts as part of the Government's contribution to the Project.

Section 8.03: The Government agrees that ITTO shall not be responsible for any customs charges and taxes that may be imposed for the import of equipment, materials and supplies for the Project. Project funds shall not be authorized for payment of such charges and taxes.

ARTICLE IX

Suspension

Section 9.01: Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3.03 of this Agreement, where any violations of this Agreement becomes apparent, or where it appears that the conditions surrounding the Project have changed to such an extent that, in the opinion of the Executive Director, the successful completion of the Project is unlikely, ITTO may, by written notice, suspend all further disbursements of funds pending a review.

Section 9.02: If ITTO funding of the Project is suspended the Executing Agency shall not incur any further expenditures on activities, goods or services financed by such funds unless and until such funding is resumed, except with the previous written approval of ITTO. The Executing Agency shall keep all assets and values previously funded by ITTO for the Project in safe custody, and shall give notice immediately to any sub-contractor whose services are being paid for from ITTO's funds to suspend its activities as soon as possible, so as to minimize the cost to the Project.

ARTICLE X

Termination

Section 10.01: In accordance with Rule 31 of the "ITTO Financial Rules and Rules Relating to Projects", the ITTC may, by written notice, terminate its approval and funding of the Project, in particular in cases where it is satisfied that:

- (a) the financial resources provided for the Project are being misapplied to an extent which compromises the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project; or
- (b) the technical means and/or personnel being used for the implementation of the Project are being misapplied to an extent which compromises the fulfillment of the objectives of the Project; or
- (c) its continued approval and funding no longer serve the objectives of the Project.

Section 10.02: In case of a decision to terminate ITTC approval and funding, the provisions of Section 9.01 above shall be applied; and the unused part of the resources contributed by ITTO to the Project shall be returned to the ITTO together with a final audited statement within three months after the date of termination.

ARTICLE XI

Settlement of Disputes

Section 11.01: Any dispute arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement or any breach thereof shall be settled amicably by consultation or negotiation between the Executing Agency and ITTO within the framework of UNCITRAL (United Nations Commission for International Trade Law) arbitration rules.

ARTICLE XII

Modification of the Agreement

Section 12.01: This Agreement may be modified by written mutual consent between the Parties, each of which shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any proposal for its amendment.

ARTICLE XIII

Entry into Force

Section 13.01: **IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the undersigned, duly appointed representatives of the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Government of Thailand and the Royal Forest Department, have signed on behalf of the respective Parties this Project Agreement in three originals on the dates indicated below. This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature by all the contracting Parties.

On behalf of the Government of
Thailand

Dated: _____

Place: _____

Manoel Sobral Filho
Executive Director

On behalf of the International Tropical
Timber Organization (ITTO)

Dated: _____

Place: _____

On behalf of the Royal
Forest Department

Dated: _____

Place: _____

สาระสำคัญโดยสรุปของ
โครงการการสนับสนุนให้มีการฟื้นฟูป่าไม้ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากภัยพิบัติสึนามิ
(Contribution to Forest Rehabilitation in Thailand's Areas Affected by the Tsunami Disaster)

1. วัตถุประสงค์ด้านการพัฒนาของโครงการ คือ
เพื่อสนับสนุนต่อการฟื้นฟูระยะยาวของทรัพยากรป่าไม้บริเวณชายฝั่ง
2. วัตถุประสงค์เฉพาะประกอบด้วย
 - 2.1 เพื่อริเริ่มกระบวนการของการพัฒนาการจัดการทรัพยากรชายฝั่งโดยชุมชนเพื่อเสริมสร้างการมีส่วนช่วยเหลือของป่าไม้ต่อความมั่นคงด้านนิเวศวิทยา
 - 2.2 เพื่อส่งเสริมการใช้ประโยชน์ไม้ไผ่ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากภัยพิบัติสึนามิให้บรรลุความต้องการระยะสั้นและระยะกลางด้านการก่อสร้างบ้านของชนบท
3. ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ
 - 3.1 ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับตามวัตถุประสงค์เฉพาะที่ 2.1 ประกอบด้วย
 - (1) มีการจัดตั้งการประสานงานโครงการ
 - (2) ป่าไม้บริเวณชายฝั่งที่ถูกทำลายเป็นระยะทาง 250 กิโลเมตร ได้รับการฟื้นฟู (พื้นที่สุทธิ คือ 750 เฮกแตร์ จากพื้นที่ประมาณ 1,250 เฮกแตร์)
 - (3) มีการปลูกสวนป่าไผ่ 100 เฮกแตร์ ในพื้นที่ที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากภัยพิบัติสึนามิ
 - (4) มีการดำเนินกิจกรรมด้านการสร้างความตระหนัก
 - (5) มีการจัดทำแผนนำร่องด้านการจัดการทรัพยากรชายฝั่งโดยชุมชนเพื่อเสริมสร้างการสนับสนุนของป่าไม้ต่อความเป็นอยู่อย่างยั่งยืนและต่อความมั่นคงด้านนิเวศวิทยา และได้รับการรับรองโดยผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียที่สำคัญ
 - (6) มีการจัดทำโปรแกรมด้านการวิจัยและการตรวจติดตาม
 - 3.2 ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับตามวัตถุประสงค์เฉพาะที่ 2.2 ประกอบด้วย
 - (1) มีการสร้างความแข็งแกร่งให้กับขีดความสามารถในการใช้ไม้ไผ่เพื่อการก่อสร้างบ้านเรือน
 - (2) มีการใช้เทคโนโลยีสำหรับการสร้างบ้านเรือนด้วยไม้ไผ่
4. หน่วยงานดำเนินการ
 - 4.1 กรมป่าไม้ และสถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทย เป็นหน่วยประสานงานโครงการ
 - 4.2 หน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องทางเทคนิคในจังหวัด อำเภอบางละมุง และตำบล ที่เกี่ยวข้อง เป็นหน่วยดำเนินกิจกรรมภาคสนาม
5. ระยะเวลาดำเนินการ
โครงการที่ถูกละทิ้งไว้จะถูกดำเนินการเป็น 3 ระยะ (phase) ระยะแรกเป็นเวลา 36 เดือน และระยะที่เหลือระยะละ 2 ปี

6. กิจกรรมที่จะดำเนินการ

ในระยะแรก (first phase) โครงการจะเน้นด้านการฟื้นฟูสภาพความเป็นอยู่ของประชาชนและทรัพยากรป่าไม้บริเวณชายฝั่งที่ถูกทำลายจากพิบัติภัยสึนามิ จะมีการกำหนดโซนสำหรับพื้นที่ป่าไม้บริเวณพื้นที่ชายฝั่ง และจะมีการเก็บข้อมูลเศรษฐกิจ-สังคม เกี่ยวกับความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างทรัพยากรกับผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียทั้งหลาย เพื่อใช้เป็นฐานสำหรับการวางแผน

7. งบประมาณดำเนินการ ในระยะแรกจะใช้งบประมาณทั้งสิ้น 1,133,640 เหรียญสหรัฐ จำแนกเป็น

7.1 งบประมาณสนับสนุนจาก ITTO เป็นจำนวนเงิน 790,020 เหรียญสหรัฐ

7.2 งบประมาณสมทบในลักษณะสิ่งของและบุคลากร (in kind) จากกรมป่าไม้ เป็นจำนวนเงิน 343,620 เหรียญสหรัฐ