

Proposal 1

Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program (Phase II)¹

**Proposed by Mr. Vichot Chongrungrrote
Office of Economic and Social Development, South Region**

1. Background

Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program (Phase I) has completed successfully under the support of United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in cooperation of PLEDGE and Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkhla University during December 2004 – October 2005. Local administration, community and school around Wong Canal have been engaged continuously in knowledge exchanging and rehabilitation activities. Consequently, relationships among organizations such as manufactures, related government offices, and U-Ta Pao Canal Preservation Network were developed. Ultimately, Wong Canal Preservation Network began to emerge.

Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program (Phase II) will emphasize on reinforcing rehabilitation program and activity as well as strengthens the newly established Wong Canal Preservation Network. The project is based on creating a solid foundation for local community network with application of good governance to achieve 3 of PLEDGE major objectives. The objectives comprise of (1) Promotion of good governance and participation of local administration system (2) Improve standard of public service quality and efficiency (3) Encourage open discussion and idea sharing of strategy and policy in local administrative issues centrally, regionally and locally.

2. Objectives

1. To Create awareness of community and local administration involvement related to Wong Canal Rehabilitation and Preservation Program
2. To Develop good relationship and collaboration among parties in conflict of interest related to Wong Canal Rehabilitation Program
3. To Increase Wong Canal Preservation Network's competency and knowledge
4. To produce Joint Action Plan for the Wong Canal Rehabilitation

3. Expected Outputs

1. Enhanced knowledge and capacity in the river and canal rehabilitation and preservation operation on the foundation of community involvement and good governance campaign. Benchmark also created to be utilized and campaign for other river & canal preservation program.
2. Approximately 300-400 members participated in Wong Canal Rehabilitation and Development Program and acquired knowledge from collaborative process
3. Development of Wong Canal Preservation Network through exchange of knowledge, skill development and experience from the program activities.
4. Situational analysis, problem analysis and joint action plan guidelines for Wong Canal Rehabilitation and Development
5. Developed a good relationship between Wong Canal Preservation Network and U- Ta Pao Canal Preservation Network.

4. Scope of Work

Wong Canal Rehabilitation Program, Phase II emphasizes on four operations as follows:

¹ The project management has edited its name from "Pawong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program" to Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program" for more accuracy and by common name called by its community and public service.

1. Provide technical support and implement competency development program for Wong Canal Rehabilitation Project to every district administration office and community.
2. Implement the workplan, facilitate the community dialogues, engage in the project monitoring and multiple district networks such as “Wong Canal Preservation Network”. The management structure and leading role will be rotated between local administration offices under a co-hosting network or by another appropriate management structure.
3. Expand network for better target group coverage through continuous cooperation between Wong Canal Preservation Network and U-Ta Pao Canal Preservation Network. The Network may recruit manufacturers and relating public services by implementing activities in No. 1 and No. 2.
4. Arrange trainings and observation field trips for knowledge and experience sharing among 4 district administrative offices for competency development and effective management of Wong Canal rehabilitation and development program.

Remark: Above operations are subject to change according to circumstance and environmental change.

5. Budget

1. Expert		1	Person
2. Assistant Expert		1	Person
3. Total Budget	499,520	Baht	
• Expert Fee		96,000	Baht
• Assistant Expert	60,000	Baht	
• Meeting/Activity/Excursion/Training		250,000	Baht
• Traveling Expense		30,000	Baht
• Misc. Expense		10,000	Baht
• Academic Service Fee (12%)		53,520	Baht

Remark: Request to average item expenditure if necessary

6. Timeframe

11 months (December 2006-October 2007)

Activity	Year 2006-2007 Timeline										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Preparation of the annual workplan and select project sites											
Community discussion to find specific issues and design of joint action plan											
Implementation of the joint action plan											
Review meeting											
Dissemination of good practices											
Networking											
Submission of the Final report											

6. Project Leader

by Mr. Vichot Chongrungrrote
Office of Economic and Social Development, South Region

7. Target Group

Civil society and fishermen affected from wastewater in Wong Canal will directly participate to Wong Canal Rehabilitation and Development Program. The above parties will be invited to discussion panel under different occasions and became active members of Wong Canal Preservation Network.

8. Linkage with Local Administrations Planning

Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program is a result of local administration's attempt to find resolution for more specific problems such as wastewater management from manufactures, removal of illegal fishery equipments or installments. The project has been included in some local administration's master plan such as Nam Noi Administrative Office and Pawong Administrative Office. Feedback on Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program (Phase I) has lead to increasing interest among local administrative offices. In which, the second phase will be carried out in support to the above requirements accordingly.

9. Conceptual Categorization

Activity ideals under Phase II program may be characterized as below:

- Meeting: Meetings will be held to exchange data, share of knowledge & experience, brainstorm and organize rehabilitation and development activities. In addition, it will create collaborative atmosphere among party of interests.
- Joint Activity: The major purpose of joint activity is to increase awareness of involvement among communities, local administrations, local manufactories, relating public services and civil social.
- Training/Field Trip: Trainings and field trips will be organized to maximize competency and strengthen Wong Canal Preservation Network.

10. Contribution to Participatory Local Governance and Local Democracy

All of the activities implemented under Wong Canal Ecological Rehabilitation Program reflect local governance's democracy. Which aims to strengthen and develop contribution of local administration with involvements of the stakeholders such as fishermen, manufacturers, school, elderly community and etc.

Proposal 2

Research Project of Development on Sustainable Eco-Tourism by Civil Sector, Songkhla Province

**Proposed by: Assistant Professor Parichart Visutsamajan, PHD
Faculty of Environmental Management, Prince of Songkla University**

1. Background

According to the framework from national social economic development plan 9th (2002 – 2006) and 10th (2007-2011) issues; it stated a requirement of social foundation restructure and sustainable development plan for both rural and urban area. The plan emphasizes on creating a better livable city by fostering and developing network between urban and rural areas. In order to support economic development as well as upgrade standard of living, a solid economic ground and a proper strategy on natural resources and environmental management are essential. The above objectives lead to a promotion in tourism industry to improve well-being, employment and income of local residents. Consequently, several tourism promotional campaigns such as conservative-based tourism, agricultural tourism and ecotourism had emerged. The campaigns can be used in multiple areas in correspond to their unique environmental settings.

The on-going promotional campaigns and events in Songkhla includes Songkhla Lake project model, Tourism Information Network and Integration Project of Songkhla Lake Administration and Local Economic Development project, which are focusing on tourism and job promotion. Great opportunities for tourism industry in Songkhla Lake rely on its abundant natural resources. Hence, development of sustainable plan of resources management and well-being of local community is crucial. Tourism attractions in Songkhla are classified by two major highlights, which are nature-based and arts & cultural or archeological-based attractions.

Table 1.1 Nature-Based Tourism Attractions, Songkhla Province

No.	Tourism Attraction	Location		Feature
		District	Province	
1	Koh Nu	Mueang	Songkhla	Island
2	Koh Meaw	Mueang	Songkhla	Island
3	Koh Yor	Mueang	Songkhla	Island
4	Kao Tang Kuan	Mueang	Songkhla	Mountain
5	Kao Noi	Mueang	Songkhla	Mountain
6	Had Kao Leng	Mueang	Songkhla	Beach
7	Had Similha	Mueang	Songkhla	Beach
8	Lam Son On	Mueang	Songkhla	Beach
9	Songkhla Lake	Mueang	Songkhla	Beach
10	Tinsulanont Bridge	Mueang	Songkhla	Bridge and Scenery
11	Prem Garden	Mueang	Songkhla	Park
12	Kao Kaw Leng	Mueang	Songkhla	Mountain
13	Songkhla Zoo	Mueang	Songkhla	Zoo
14	Pom Pak Nam Lam Sai	Mueang	Songkhla	Beach
15	Had Sai Kaew	Singha Nakorn	Songkhla	Beach
No.	Tourism Attraction	Location		Feature
		District	Province	
16	Lam Chao	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Beach

17	Aow Tung Bua	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Bay
18	Lam Had	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Beach
19	Lam Kula	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Beach
20	Lam Yarnng	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Beach
21	Lam Kwai Rab	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Beach
22	Koh Yai	Krasae Sin	Songkhla	Island
23	Wild Animal Hunt Restriction Area	Sating Pra	Songkhla	Afloat Area
24	Thum Kao Look Charng	Sadao	Songkhla	Cave
25	Nam Tok Tone Plew	Hat Yai	Songkhla	Falls
26	Nam Tok Tone Nga Charng	Hat Yai	Songkhla	Falls

Table 1.2 Archeological and Arts & Cultural (Religious Place) Based Tourism Attractions, Songkhla Province

No.	Tourism Attraction	Location		Important Landmark
		District	Province	
1	Wat U Tapao	Hat Yai	Songkhla	Sanctuary
2	Wat Ku Tao	Hat Yai	Songkhla	Sanctuary
3	Pra Putha Rup Kao Pra	Rattha Phumi	Songkhla	Sacred Monument
4	Pra Putha Rup Kao Rak Kieat	Rattha Phumi	Songkhla	Sacred Monument
5	Wat Kuan Neign	Kuan Neign	Songkhla	Sanctuary
6	Wat Kong Kha Wadee	Kuan Neign	Songkhla	Sanctuary
7	Wat Bang Lieng	Kuan Neign	Songkhla	Sanctuary
8	Wat Bang Ting	Kuan Neign	Songkhla	Sanctuary
9	Wat Kong Kha Leab	Bang Klum	Songkhla	Sanctuary
10	Wat Tai Yor	Mueang	Songkhla	Sanctuary
11	Wat Su Wan Kee Ree	Mueang	Songkhla	Sacred Religious Place
12	Wat Bor Thap	Mueang	Songkhla	Sanctuary
13	Wat Jae Dee Ngam	Mueang	Songkhla	Sanctuary
14	Wat Teen Mae Ru Su Da Ram	Mueang	Songkhla	Sanctuary
15	Wat Pa Ko	Sa Ting Pra	Songkhla	Sanctuary
16	Wat Ja Ting Pra	Sa Ting Pra	Songkhla	Sanctuary

The idea of ecological tourism in Thailand is becoming highly popular from transition in nature and environmental conservative trend, accompanying with new demand pattern for nature indulgence. Synergy of conservative ecological tourism and economy requirements will lead to income dispersion, job enrichment, develop local economy, minimized migrating labors, higher education and cooperation is encouraged. Initiatives of product and service value added in coherent to tourism affair can also up-lift culture and ancient traditions. Effective tourism promotion will lead to efficient allocation of natural resources and minimize possible negative impacts toward the environment. Positive responds of ecological tourism can be found especially in Songkhla Lake community. Local community has adapted demonstration of lifestyles such as Tambol Tha Hin introducing "Nhod-Na-Lay" as its unique culture-based tourism attraction. The demonstrations comprising of Tan-Ta Nhod way of life, rice cultivation, fishery, Tan-Ta Nod honey making, bio-fertilizer production and group activities. Consequently, Thais and foreigner tourists, youths, and students from various institutes are continuously visiting the area to learn the Southern way of life. Such tourism activities provide its community with an opportunity to carry on their daily life and earn a living and extra income from tourism sector. Eventually, living standard of the community will be upgraded.

Management of an optimal development on sustainable ecotourism must emphasize on balancing ecological conservation with benefit gained from tourism affair. An ultimate goal on sustainable development maybe observed from 4 criteria (Tourism of Thailand Authority, 1996: 6-7) as stated below:

1. Tourism activities must comply with natural resources capability, community behavior, tradition and cultural restrictions.
2. Level of involvement and participation of local community must be determined.
3. All citizen and local community must be equally benefit from the tourism development.
4. Tourism development must be directed or inspired by local citizen and community.

The most important aspect of ecotourism is its local citizen. The development must be administer by its very own community. Coordination between different organizations such as public sector, local administrators, tourism authority such as ministry of tourism and sport, local associations, academic sector such as school and university are essential to foresee potential problems, local needs, promote well being of local citizen, create a better understanding and knowledge of ecotourism towards the local community.

This research project comprises of two components, which are (1) Project on Competency Development of Ecological Tourism Integration Member and (2) Local Community Economy and Employment Promotion. These two components will involve the following stakeholders :

1. Public sector such as local administrations district and municipality
2. Academics such as school, university or learning and research institutions
3. Community/Citizen such as community based organization, NGOs and local residents

Existence of partnerships is crucial for local involvement and knowledge sharing to achieve mutual understanding of sustainable ecological tourism development plan.

2. Scope of Work

Research Project consists of two components below:

Component 1 : Competency Development of Ecological Tourism Integration Member

Component 2: Set up meeting of ecotourism leaders to gather information and propose ecotourism management model for further planning.

3. Principle

Throughout the past events and plans for tourist information network coordination between local administrations, localization and community competency is ranked with highest priority. The coordination requires effective procedures of data gathering of each area via centralized mediums such as website. However, field trips and road shows for tourism management knowledge sharing were not accomplished due copyright issue, lack competency, human resources and short of tourism industry expertise. The operation was carried out without collaboration and coordination center. The persisting problem inflicts vague sense of direction for

Songkhla Lake tourism promotional campaign and it was frequently discontinued. However, another factors that effect Songkhla Lake tourism situation are environment, social pattern, economy, politic and government policy. For example, tourism policy changes according to political party and domicile of the minister. Political changes and economic instability may be used as an indicator for number of visiting tourists. The data maybe analyzed to identify marketing objectives, repositioning, unique image, feasibility study and assessment guidelines. Media field survey maybe initiated to target group directly to extract data for trend forecast, perception analysis and satisfaction survey by number of visiting tourists.

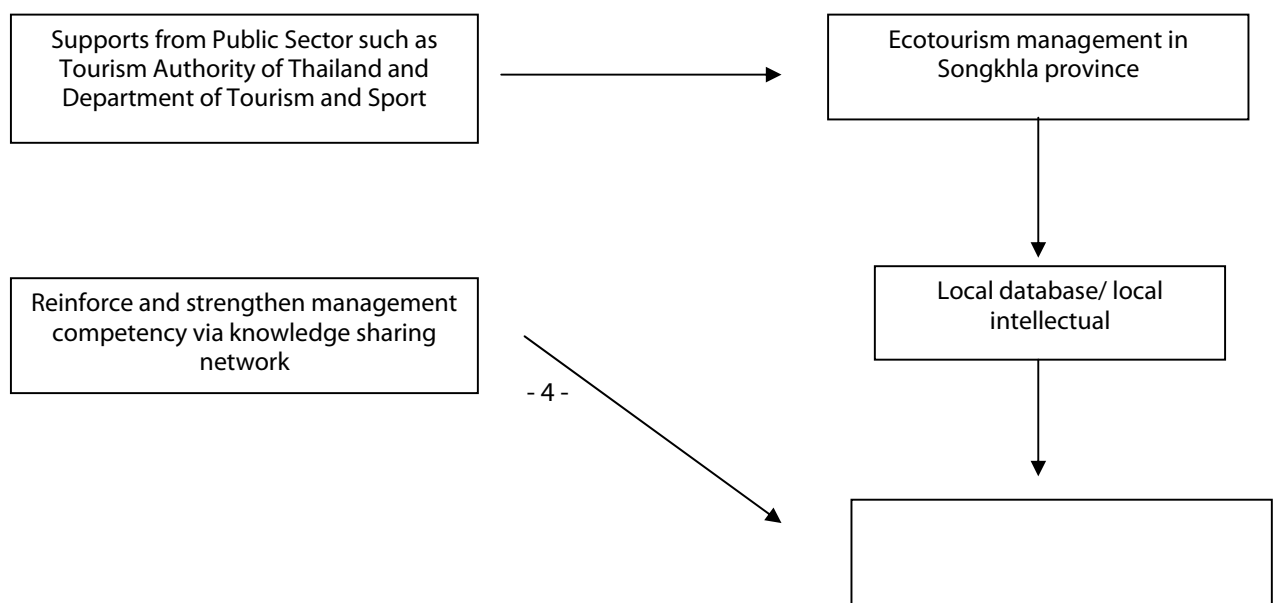
The findings indicated that a strong membership exists in Ku Kud – Tha Hin – Kloy Ree – Koh Yai – Krasae Sin network, representing high community’s potential for nature based tourism nature, way of life demonstration and historical campaign. Nevertheless, limitation such as lack of tourism management pattern, seasonal tourists does not pose significant change in level of community income. A dimension of ecological tourism and environmental preservation tourism reflects a trend in nature and environmental protection and the next step would leads to a sustainable development of Songkhla Lake.

Development of partnerships competency is allied with national ecotourism operation plan, year 2005-2006. The plan comprising of service development plan, network establishment plan, publicity and marketing plan, study of competency promotion on ecotourism and management plan. The management plans concentrate on establishing ecotourism network internationally, nationally, regionally, provincially and locally. The development process of ecotourism requires supporting ground, which will be considered by capacity of each area altogether with readiness of community.

4. Objectives

1. To improve and develop local members and community’s knowledge for the management of ecotourism industry in Songkhla province.
2. To develop knowledge exchanging process between members (community, local administration office and concerning parties) involves in ecotourism industry in Songkhla province
3. To conjoin and encourage networking collaboration between members (community, local administration office and concerning parties) involves in ecotourism industry in Songkhla province with substantial and efficient procedures.
4. Reinforce communities or associates bonding and self-sufficiently administer ecotourism in Songkhla province.
5. To manage and develop community’s cognitive into a presentation for ecotourism model to local administration office, aiding the development on sustainable ecotourism plan of Songkhla Lake.
6. To jointly develop the strategic action plan for the Development on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Songkhla Province

5. Conceptual Mapping



6. Expected Outputs

1. Developed competency and knowledge of participants under the management of ecotourism industry in Songkhla province.
2. Developed knowledge exchange center between members (community, local administration office and concerning parties) for promoting ecotourism industry in Songkhla province.
3. Strengthened network collaboration between members (community, local administration office and concerning parties) involves in ecotourism industry in Songkhla province.
4. Reinforced and strengthened communities bonding with self-sufficiently management of ecotourism in Songkhla province.
5. Enhanced ability to develop and present ecotourism model to local administration office, aiding the development on sustainable ecotourism plan of Songkhla Lake.
6. Development of the strategic action plan for the Development on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Songkhla Province

7. Process

1. Study and gather tourism data source from various local administration office for centralize data mining
2. Establish a working group comprises with a representative from each local government office and concerning parties altogether with an academic advisor.
3. Set up a meeting for a mutual understanding of roles and responsibility
4. Gather all tourist data for both nature base tourism attractions and arts-cultural tourist sites within the area of Songkhla Lake. This task is carried out by local administration office of each area.
5. Set up periodic meeting with ecotourism authorities
 - To gather ideas, exchange information as well as encourage collaboration between ecotourism members
 - Initiates ecotourism traveling package within Songkhla province via Road Shows

6. Set up excursions and experience field trips to establish local tourism network in every successful tourism area.
7. Present all data tourism attractions gathered to the network that provide tourism services.
8. Provide data analysis for sustainable development model for ecotourism in Songkhla province.
9. Initiate a drafting process of the strategic action plan for the Development on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Songkhla Province

8. Partnerships

1. Public sector such as local administrations, district and municipality
2. Academics such as school, university or learning and research institutions
3. Community/ citizen such as community based organization, NGOs and local residents

9. Time frame

11 months (December 2006 – October 2007)

Activity	Year 2006-2007 Timeline										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Study and gather tourism data source											
Establish a working group											
Analyze collected data and identify issues											
Set up periodic meeting of a working group											
Set up excursions and experience field trips											
Organize workshop for Community Dialogue											
Draft a strategic Action Plan											
Present all data tourism attractions											
Finalize and present a strategic Action Plan and submission of final report											

10. Project Assessment

Component1 : Committee meeting of participating members and associations for brainstorming, mutual agreement in roles and responsibility, project assessment program and excursions setup to manage a systematic tourism center.

Indicators

- Number of meeting participants from tourism industry
- Events and campaigns under responsibility of network

Evaluation

- Meeting memorandum of the past board meeting is provided to the next meeting committee for systematic tourism attractions plan brainstorming

Component 2: Set up meeting of ecotourism leaders to gather information and propose ecotourism management model for further planning.

Indicators

- Number of participating citizen
 - Identify vision, mission, objectives, strategy and principle of collaborative network
 - Developing ecotourism management model
- Evaluation
- Provide meeting minutes of every board meeting and executive summary on network operation project to propose the idea for adaptation among tourism associations in Songkhla province.

11. Budget Allocation

Description	Amount
1. Remuneration	
- Academic Advisor (6,000Baht X 4 Month X 2 Pax)	48,000
- Assist. Research Project Coordinator (3,000Baht X 12 Month)	36,000
Total	84,000
2. Team meeting for project study purpose	5,000
3. Meeting for purpose of mutual understanding and develop field working group	
- Food (15Pax X 80Baht/Meal/Day)	1,200
- Snacks (15Pax X 25Baht/Meal X 2Meal/Day)	750
- Traveling Expense Package (15Pax X 500Baht/Pax)	7,500
- Misc. Expense, Paper, Meeting Tools	1,000
Total	10,450
4. Road Show/Meeting	
- Food (50Pax X 80Baht/Meal/Day X 5)	20,000
- Snack (50Pax X 25Baht/Meal X 2Meal/Day X 5)	12,500
- Traveling Expense (50Pax X 200Baht/Pax X 5)	50,000
- Lecturer Fee (2Pax X 1,500Baht/Pax X 5)	15,000
- Supporting Staff Wages (5Pax X 200Baht/Day X 5)	5,000
- Van Rental (1,500Baht X 5)	7,500
- Gasoline (500Baht X 5)	2,500
- Misc. Expense, Paper, Meeting Tools (2,500 X 5)	12,500
- DVD Disc (100 X 6 Disc X 5)	3,000
Total	128,000
Description	Amount
5. Field Trip/ Excursions	
- Lodging (10Pax X 400Baht/Pax/Night X 2 Night X 2)	16,000
- Allowance (10Pax X 400Baht/Pax/Night X 3 Days X 2)	24,000
- Van Rental (1,500Baht/Day X 3 Days X 2)	9,000
- Gasoline (1,500Baht/Day X 3 Days X 2)	9,000
- Group Life Insurance (1,000Baht X 2)	2,000
- Souvenirs for visiting venue (2,000Baht X 2)	4,000
Total	64,000
6. Data Gathering Fee	20,000
7. Data Co-Development Fee	45,000
8. Report Fee	20,000
9. Administrative Fee (Telephone, Fax, Postal @2,000Baht X 12 Month)	24,000
Total	400,450
10. Academic Service Fee (12%)	48,054
Grand Total	448,054

Remark: Request to average item expenditure

12. Project Team

Coordinator (Academic Advisor)
Assistant Professor Parichart Visutsamajan, PHD
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Proposal 3

Promotion of Community Economy: Occupational Class Development Sa Ting Pra Cape Case Study, Songkhla Province

**Proposed by Assist. Prof. Wanchai Thamsajakarn
Faculty of Liberal Arts, Prince of Songkla University**

1. Background

Songkhla has been regarded as a capital of the south region in accompany with a long history of flourished and prosperity in both economic and culture since Sriwichai Kingdom. One of the major historical areas in Songkhla is Sa Ting Pra Cape, comprise of Singha Nakorn, Sa Ting Pra, Krasae Sin and Ra Nhod district. Various patterns of folk wisdoms of the areas are reflected in form of arts, culture and performance of festive atmosphere e.g. Ta Lung and Nora. The history also illustrates occupational patterns and ways of life such as weaving, food making e.g. Tan Ta Nhod, Ta Nhod honey and native dessert.

A primary data survey has indicated that the number of registered local community assembly with government sector consists of 5 groups from Singha Nakorn, 22 groups from Sa Ting Pra, 9 groups from Krasae Sin and 10 groups from Ra Nhod. From the findings, there are more than 100 unregistered groups and some groups were awarded with the highest national product standard level.

Skill and competency development of some occupational class is already been implemented by local government office, state agency and private sector. But there was no specific requirements of how they can be supported and under what mechanism that would lead to a sustainable development in every occupational classes. Therefore, level of support and an equal opportunity must be determined accordingly.

The relevant parties should be given an opportunity to participate and brainstorm for a resolution of occupational development in respond specific needs and jointly participate in meetings to exchange knowledge and idea as well as strengthen a collaboration network among community.

2. Objectives

1. To provide an opportunity for occupation class leaders to exchange knowledge and ideas with local administrative offices and relating private sector.
2. To analyze condition and requirement of each occupation to foster stronger occupational clusters
3. To set guidelines to develop collaboration among occupational clusters and related parties such as local government office and private organizations

3. Expected Outputs

1. Opportunity given to stakeholders to cooperate for sustainable occupational development and pursuit for a method to reinforce collaborative networking between the various occupation classes and areas.
2. Network built among state agency, private sector and occupational class as an essential driver for encouraging local democracy and promoting good governance in local administration.
3. Development of the guidelines and workplan to establish occupational development in various areas
4. Assessment and review of conditions of the occupational class to improve the working environment.

4. Scope of Work

Activities and scope of work in one year

Period	Activity	Objective	Remark
1 st Month	- Gather data from government and private sector's document concerning occupational cluster in 4 districts	No. 2, 3	- General information can be use to identify seminar topic
2 nd -3 rd Month	- Conduct field survey to assess the process of occupational cluster in 4 districts by interviews, observations, and document collections	No. 2, 3	- Field observation allows an authentic situation of each group
4 th -5 th Month	- Arrange 1 st seminar by inviting leaders and stakeholders such as local government office, state officials and private organization e.g. buyers and consumers	No.1,2,3	- Provide opportunity occupational class leaders to exchange knowledge, experience and obstacles from the operation to promote collaborating network in the future. - Arrange 4 seminars in each district - Seminars will be arranged as brainstorming sessions
6 th Month	- Analyze data gain from seminars held in each district Analyze occupation clusters of each district as a big picture	No. 2, 3	- Data will be used to identify questions and provide in-depth data analysis for focus group dissension
7 th -8 th Month	- Arrange 2 nd seminar by inviting leaders of a selected occupation cluster such as food provider or handicraft with local government office, state officials and private organization	No. 2,3,1	- Develop same seminar pattern to every district (may exceed 4 times) depending on number of occupation class in each district - Focus group discussion
9 th Month	- Analyze data from 2 nd seminar for competency base development of each occupation class in conjunction with network linking within and without the same cluster.	No. 3, 2	- Link a collaborative network such as centralized buying of raw material to reduce production cost
10 th -11 th Month	- Arrange 3 rd seminar by inviting high competency group for business transaction network between 4 districts. Jointly participate to develop guidelines for network establishment among relating parties	No. 3	- Provide cross-district seminars to create a supporting network among those with high competency in application of AIC
12 th Month	- Prepare 3 rd seminar meeting summary and the overall operation analysis		- Prepare budget proposal documents

5. Budget

Remuneration

- 1) Local coordinator 1 person/districts 4@ 2,000baht/month
- 2) Chief coordinator 1@5,000 baht /month

80,000 baht (10 months)
50,000 baht (10 months)

3) Assist. Project coordinator 3 @ 3,000baht/month	90,000 baht (10 months)
4) Allowance of seminar participant 300 @ 200baht	60,000 baht
Total	280,000 baht

Expenses

1) Office equipment	13,000 baht
2) Typing fee	5,000 baht
3) Photo copy fee	5,000 baht
4) Fax & telephone expense	10,000 baht
5) Gasoline-Travel-Vehicle	30,000 baht
6) Food & beverage of seminar participant 300@ 150 baht	45,000 baht
7) Data analysis fee	15,000 baht
8) Venue/ seminar equipments 6 @ 3,000baht	18,000 baht
Total	141,000 baht
9) Academic Service Fee (12%)	50,520 baht

Grand total**471,520 baht****6. Timeframe**

11 months (December 2006-October 2007)

7. Project Team

1. Assist. Prof. Dr. Wanchai Thamsajakarn	Chief Director
2. Dr. Suraphong Yimlamai	Member
3. Assist. Prof. Kethawa Boonprakarn	Member
4. Instructor Rachanee Ninchan	Member
5. Ms. Kanda Chitmana	Member
6. Mr. Apichai Sangkhaphan	Member & Secretary

8. Beneficiaries and Target Group

Civil Society Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups

The events include seminar arrangement of stakeholder in three patterns which are brainstorming, focus group discussion and AIC (Application, Influence and Control). The process can ensure stimulation of civil society involvement under influence of local democracy.

9. Linkage with Existing Work or Planning of Local Administration.

- Local administration was highly criticized for providing less priority to skill development and lack of job opportunity and majority of the budget were used for infrastructure especially roads and establishments.
- Summary of the interview with relating local administration officials indicates that skill and competency development in community were not utilized due to budgetary constrain, lack of coordination among communities and government and private sector collaboration were at minimal level.
- Hence, initiative activities are appropriate to encourage involvement and develop collaboration among occupation class and create local government awareness to take part in competency development program.

10. Conceptual Categorization

- Development plans to promote awareness an involvement of stakeholders will provide an opportunity for everyone to make recommendation and give a statement on problem and

limitation as well as program feasibility. Furthermore, the project is likely to reduce conflict or misunderstanding and promote community alliance.

11. Contribution to Participatory Local Governance and Local Democracy

- Leaders and member of various occupational classes of 4 districts, 27 Tambols, 4 municipality and 1 provincial administration are jointly participate in the seminar to address agenda of skill development and promoting social economy.

12. Plan for Sustainability beyond PLEDGE Support

- Sustainability depends on a perceived benefit gained from the contribution of individuals or organization. Especially local government with accountability for the well-being of the local community and conscious and sacrifice of community leaders.
- Arrangement of local activities within 4 districts, Singha Nakorn, Sa Ting Pra, Krasae Sin and Ra Nhod has proved that a missing element is a guideline to further development and reinforce network collaboration for sustainability.
- It should be recognize by local community, organizations and most importantly, local government and relevant government agency.

Proposal 4

Project Study of Local Administration Contribution and Public Involvement in Waste Management, Songkhla province (Phase II)

**Proposed by Mr.Thepkorn Na Songkhla
Freelance Academic Researcher**

1.Background:

The outcome of "Project Study of Local Administration Contribution and Public Involvement in Waste Management, Songkhla province" under Partnership of Local Empowerment Through Democratic Government (PLEDGE) has demonstrated a successful collaboration and contribution between local administration and the local community. The focus areas of Kuan Neang, Bang Klum and Ratta Bhumi district as well as relevant community-based organizations were selected to provide tools or intervention for a practical operation. A comprehensive summary of Phase I performance and identification of strategy and objective for phase II are demonstrated as follows.

A. Awareness and Participatory of Relevant Organizations

(1) Community-based organization became aware of waste management in different level. However, they realized that the problem requires contribution of partnerships of all levels.

(Phase II strategic plan involved organizing waste management activities as a leading role of the community)

(2) Project activities will be a linkage between government sector and civil sector. Successful partnership need to include participation and awareness from civil sector. Key government agencies working with communities should include school and sanitarium/hospital.

(3) Local organizations at municipality levels are actively participate in waste management experience sharing program. However, the network was established only at a certain extend and have no substantial joint planning or activities development.

(One of the Phase II objectives involves precipitation of planning into a practical operation)

(4) Local Administration was given an opportunity to gain a mutual understanding and make statement of waste problem and conflict between dumping area of each Tumbol.

(Phase II seek for a resolution to reduce conflict of interest between Tumbols)

(5) Tumbols that were not in focus area are also interested in dissemination of waste management knowledge and experience sharing.

(Another of objective of Phase II is to expand target area to at least 10 Tumbols)

(6) Relevant government sectors such as public health institute in province/district became interested in providing support when community collaboration and awareness is raised.

(The Phase II project anticipates for contribution from provincial public health institute, regional environment and relevant government sectors. Ultimately, the project aims for budget contribution from the above agencies to develop multi-partnership projects)

B. Key Learning Factors

(1) In the past waste problems were handled independently which lead to conflicts between Tumbols. Therefore, initiative project is introduced for open discussion of waste problems and waste management experience sharing between local administrations.

(2) Community-based organizations are interested in participating of natural resource management and environmental activities. The project acts as a mean support to link interested organizations to cooperate in near future.

(3) Waste management can be linked to problems and needs of stakeholders, whom never had direct experience relevant to waste management especially occupational class e.g. organic vegetable cropping

(Phase II objective may stimulate more partnerships of those whom has no direct impact from waste problem in application of specific interest for variety of ideas)

(4) Waste management issue may be used in conjunction with culture and tradition as one of an effective mechanism to raise community awareness and involvement.

(The implementation of Phase II strategy involve an offering of garbage to monk)

(5) In the past, local government would be cooperative only when voting benefits is obvious or when the next election popularity is necessary. Without the above benefits, limited cooperation may be expected.

(In phase II, the project will focus on using media and public relation to promote local activity between local administration and its community. The strategy is used to create awareness and conscious of local politicians towards waste problem)

C. Limitations

(1) Inexperience and the uncooperativeness local administration.

(Phase II strategy plans to stimulate demand for collaboration between local administration by educating and providing environmental impact of waste management under support from academic sectors)

(2) Waste problem were not regarded as an urgent agenda and were given less priority comparing other issues such as occupation and public well-being. Furthermore, some of Tumbol are not severely affected from environmental damage so the community perception toward waste management was minimal.

(From the above limitation, phase II provide a strategy to link waste management with community daily life such as production of bio-fertilizer from organic waste)

(3) Meeting and discussion panel were discontinued as a consequence from budget constrain. Occasionally, members were in doubts and have no confidence in the project from lack of coordination between networks.

(Phase II plans to find an appropriate organization to take part as a coordination center independent from the operation of working committee)

2. Objectives

Proposal 4

1. To strengthen the vertical and horizontal collaboration in waste management through community dialogue and experience sharing.
2. To produce substantial joint planning or activities development through an active participation of civil society and a sustainable collaboration with various sectors.
3. To promote the further understanding as to waste management through educational vocational education (i.e. Organic farming, bio-fertilizer from organic waste)
4. To enhance the capacity of local government in facilitating community dialogues and reconciling conflict over the waste management
5. To increase the number of participating communities and sectors for the waste management and establish regional network.
6. To establish a coordinating centre of the local network
7. To effectively use media and communication to promote local activities and disseminate good practices.

3. Expected Outputs

1. Strengthened collaboration and coordination of waste management between civil society, community leader, local government office as well as related government sector
2. Development of substantial joint planning or activities through an active participation of civil society and a sustainable collaboration with various sectors.
3. Enhanced understanding and skills as to waste management through educational programme (i.e. School activities) and technical vocational education (i.e. Organic farming, bio-fertilizer from organic waste)
4. Enhanced capacity of local government in facilitating community dialogues and reconciling conflict over the waste management
5. Increased number of participating communities and sectors for the waste management and established regional network.
6. Establishment of a coordinating centre of the local network
7. Media and communication to promote local activities and disseminate good practices.

4. Scope of Work

5. Budget

Procedure	Expense Category	Payment	Total
1. Planning, managing and coordinating of the project to achieve the above objectives and preparation of an academic progressive report	1. Researcher fee	Hired by monthly payment 1 @ 6,000baht	72,000
2. Research operation	2. Assist. Researcher fee	Hired by monthly payment 1@ 5,000baht	60,000
3. Local coordinators (civil sector) in central coordination center for organizing of 6 community meetings (number of meetings may be varies depend on different circumstance)	3. Local Coordinator fee	Hired per meeting (traveling expense, telephone bill and etc.) 6 @ 2,000baht	12,000
4. Departmental meetings between government agency and community in exchange of operational experiences, develop planning, follow-ups and project assessment	4. Meeting Expense	6@ 40,000baht, consists of guest speaker fee, traveling expense, meals, documents and etc.	240,000
5. Coordination activities, administrative expense and report fee (distribution of project performance to relevant organizations)	5. Misc. Expense	Expense for coordination expense of researcher and assistant such as traveling expense, telephone bill report fees and necessary equipments required	20,000
6. From 6 meetings, 3 meetings will be held as brainstorming session with local administration announcement. The program will be produced as documentary and broadcast 3 times by Channel 11 (Had Yai)	6. Publicity Expense	Paid to media agency 3@14,000baht	42,000
	7. Academic Service Fee	(12%)	53,520
	Grand Total		499,520

Proposal 4

6. Time Frame

11 months (December 2006 – October 2007)

Activity	Year 2006-2007 Timeline										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Preparation of the annual work plan and select project sites	■	■									
Community discussion to find specific issues and design of joint action plan		■	■								
Implementation of the joint action plan				■	■	■	■	■	■		
Review meeting and draft the joint planning									■	■	
Dissemination of good practices										■	■
Networking and media promotion	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Submission of the Final report and joint planning											■

7. Project Leader

Mr. Thepkorn Na Songkhla
Freelance Academic Researcher

Proposal 4

Project Study of Local Administration Contribution and Public Involvement in Waste Management, Songkhla province (Phase II)

**Proposed by Mr.Thepkorn Na Songkhla
Freelance Academic Researcher**

1.Background:

The outcome of "Project Study of Local Administration Contribution and Public Involvement in Waste Management, Songkhla province" under Partnership of Local Empowerment Through Democratic Government (PLEDGE) has demonstrated a successful collaboration and contribution between local administration and the local community. The focus areas of Kuan Neang, Bang Klum and Ratta Bhumi district as well as relevant community-based organizations were selected to provide tools or intervention for a practical operation. A comprehensive summary of Phase I performance and identification of strategy and objective for phase II are demonstrated as follows.

A. Awareness and Participatory of Relevant Organizations

(1) Community-based organization became aware of waste management in different level. However, they realized that the problem requires contribution of partnerships of all levels.

(Phase II strategic plan involved organizing waste management activities as a leading role of the community)

(2) Project activities will be a linkage between government sector and civil sector. Successful partnership need to include participation and awareness from civil sector. Key government agencies working with communities should include school and sanitarium/hospital.

(3) Local organizations at municipality levels are actively participate in waste management experience sharing program. However, the network was established only at a certain extend and have no substantial joint planning or activities development.

(One of the Phase II objectives involves precipitation of planning into a practical operation)

(4) Local Administration was given an opportunity to gain a mutual understanding and make statement of waste problem and conflict between dumping area of each Tumbol.

(Phase II seek for a resolution to reduce conflict of interest between Tumbols)

(5) Tumbols that were not in focus area are also interested in dissemination of waste management knowledge and experience sharing.

(Another of objective of Phase II is to expand target area to at least 10 Tumbols)

(6) Relevant government sectors such as public health institute in province/district became interested in providing support when community collaboration and awareness is raised.

(The Phase II project anticipates for contribution from provincial public health institute, regional environment and relevant government sectors. Ultimately, the project aims for budget contribution from the above agencies to develop multi-partnership projects)

B. Key Learning Factors

(1) In the past waste problems were handled independently which lead to conflicts between Tumbols. Therefore, initiative project is introduced for open discussion of waste problems and waste management experience sharing between local administrations.

(2) Community-based organizations are interested in participating of natural resource management and environmental activities. The project acts as a mean support to link interested organizations to cooperate in near future.

(3) Waste management can be linked to problems and needs of stakeholders, whom never had direct experience relevant to waste management especially occupational class e.g. organic vegetable cropping

(Phase II objective may stimulate more partnerships of those whom has no direct impact from waste problem in application of specific interest for variety of ideas)

(4) Waste management issue may be used in conjunction with culture and tradition as one of an effective mechanism to raise community awareness and involvement.

(The implementation of Phase II strategy involve an offering of garbage to monk)

(5) In the past, local government would be cooperative only when voting benefits is obvious or when the next election popularity is necessary. Without the above benefits, limited cooperation may be expected.

(In phase II, the project will focus on using media and public relation to promote local activity between local administration and its community. The strategy is used to create awareness and conscious of local politicians towards waste problem)

C. Limitations

(1) Inexperience and the uncooperativeness local administration.

(Phase II strategy plans to stimulate demand for collaboration between local administration by educating and providing environmental impact of waste management under support from academic sectors)

(2) Waste problem were not regarded as an urgent agenda and were given less priority comparing other issues such as occupation and public well-being. Furthermore, some of Tumbol are not severely affected from environmental damage so the community perception toward waste management was minimal.

(From the above limitation, phase II provide a strategy to link waste management with community daily life such as production of bio-fertilizer from organic waste)

(3) Meeting and discussion panel were discontinued as a consequence from budget constrain. Occasionally, members were in doubts and have no confidence in the project from lack of coordination between networks.

(Phase II plans to find an appropriate organization to take part as a coordination center independent from the operation of working committee)

2. Objectives

Proposal 4

1. To strengthen the vertical and horizontal collaboration in waste management through community dialogue and experience sharing.
2. To produce substantial joint planning or activities development through an active participation of civil society and a sustainable collaboration with various sectors.
3. To promote the further understanding as to waste management through educational vocational education (i.e. Organic farming, bio-fertilizer from organic waste)
4. To enhance the capacity of local government in facilitating community dialogues and reconciling conflict over the waste management
5. To increase the number of participating communities and sectors for the waste management and establish regional network.
6. To establish a coordinating centre of the local network
7. To effectively use media and communication to promote local activities and disseminate good practices.

3. Expected Outputs

1. Strengthened collaboration and coordination of waste management between civil society, community leader, local government office as well as related government sector
2. Development of substantial joint planning or activities through an active participation of civil society and a sustainable collaboration with various sectors.
3. Enhanced understanding and skills as to waste management through educational programme (i.e. School activities) and technical vocational education (i.e. Organic farming, bio-fertilizer from organic waste)
4. Enhanced capacity of local government in facilitating community dialogues and reconciling conflict over the waste management
5. Increased number of participating communities and sectors for the waste management and established regional network.
6. Establishment of a coordinating centre of the local network
7. Media and communication to promote local activities and disseminate good practices.

4. Scope of Work

5. Budget

Procedure	Expense Category	Payment	Total
1. Planning, managing and coordinating of the project to achieve the above objectives and preparation of an academic progressive report	1. Researcher fee	Hired by monthly payment 1 @ 6,000baht	72,000
2. Research operation	2. Assist. Researcher fee	Hired by monthly payment 1@ 5,000baht	60,000
3. Local coordinators (civil sector) in central coordination center for organizing of 6 community meetings (number of meetings may be varies depend on different circumstance)	3. Local Coordinator fee	Hired per meeting (traveling expense, telephone bill and etc.) 6 @ 2,000baht	12,000
4. Departmental meetings between government agency and community in exchange of operational experiences, develop planning, follow-ups and project assessment	4. Meeting Expense	6@ 40,000baht, consists of guest speaker fee, traveling expense, meals, documents and etc.	240,000
5. Coordination activities, administrative expense and report fee (distribution of project performance to relevant organizations)	5. Misc. Expense	Expense for coordination expense of researcher and assistant such as traveling expense, telephone bill report fees and necessary equipments required	20,000
6. From 6 meetings, 3 meetings will be held as brainstorming session with local administration announcement. The program will be produced as documentary and broadcast 3 times by Channel 11 (Had Yai)	6. Publicity Expense	Paid to media agency 3@14,000baht	42,000
	7. Academic Service Fee	(12%)	53,520
	Grand Total		499,520

Proposal 4

6. Time Frame

11 months (December 2006 – October 2007)

Activity	Year 2006-2007 Timeline										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Preparation of the annual work plan and select project sites	■	■									
Community discussion to find specific issues and design of joint action plan		■	■								
Implementation of the joint action plan				■	■	■	■	■	■		
Review meeting and draft the joint planning									■	■	
Dissemination of good practices										■	■
Networking and media promotion	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Submission of the Final report and joint planning											■

7. Project Leader

Mr. Thepkorn Na Songkhla
Freelance Academic Researcher

Proposal 5

One Baht Saving Veracity for Public Welfare Development Project by Civil Society, Songkhla Province

**Proposed by Kruchop Yodkaew PHD.
Kruchop PHD. – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation**

1. Background

Social welfare is a governmental provision on economic assistance to persons in needs and aids to promote well-being. As a fundamental social service, every person should have easy access to public welfare. It is highly unlikely that social welfare of all nations is identical. For instance, Thailand social welfare scheme has been setup under liberal ideal, in which the government will provide only social welfare under the objective to relief poverty and for those in hardship. Hence, it is crucial for both private sector and public sector to mutually take part in social welfare development scheme.

Currently, those eligible for public welfare are only limited to public service officers, state enterprise officers, employees, and private sector in form of social security. Whereas majority of Thai population at approximately 50 million does not have social welfare, the occupations of the above figure are ranging between agriculturist, small monger or peddler and laborer in shadow business. In rural area where there is a very limited or no social welfare, people tend to become independent within the family or the household. The current situation adds weights and pressures for self-sufficiency for public welfare of civil society development program.

The areas that suffer most from poverty are Umpher Ja Na, Na Tawee, Tae Pha, Sa Ba Yoi, Sa Dao and Kloy Hoi Kong. People from the above districts, especially farmers and laborers, are lack of welfare comparing to another districts. Hence, in order to suppress poverty among communities, Dr Kruchop – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation under support from Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla province and United Nation Development Program (UNDP) are developing bilateral collaboration for fostering local community under PLEDGE. The idea of one baht saving daily expense introduced by Kruchop Yodkaew and was implemented as one of PLEDGE's activities and projects during phrase I (January 2005 – June 2005). The campaign was assimilated to civil society with 20 participating Tambol and 14,518 active members from 6 districts in Songkhla province. The outstanding funds of 4,484,309 baht were deposited to the bank account of each Tambol after disbursement of 9 welfare programs. The total fund is represented by 14,518 members partook in daily revenue of 14,518 baht. Moreover, phase II operation plan (January 2006 – December 2006) will emphasize on developing civil society welfare coverage to every Tambol in 6 districts and expanding 50% of the existing member. Ultimately, phase II aims to create cooperation and collaboration between civil sectors, government bureaus and private sectors to partake in welfare development of civil society of Songkhla province.

2. Objectives

1. To extend the network built in the 1st phase and develop truthfulness among participating members and create a good money saving habit
2. To provide quality social welfare service for its members which are equivalent to that of the public service officer and the private sector employees in Songkhla province
3. To create a sustainable mechanism to alleviate poverty by introducing one baht saving scheme to Songkhla community

4. To reinforce collaborative activities among civil society, community leaders, local administrative offices, and relating state agencies
5. To provide various financial training for the saving committee members in order to enhance the capacity of to administer and revolve saving fund

3. Expected Outcome

1. Capacity build and sustainable mechanism installed amongst the committee members involved in the 1st and 2nd phase
2. Provision of the 9 welfare service from One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Development Program in 30 Tambol, Songkhla province.
3. Increased participation by 20 Tambol to achieve 50% of the total population in each Tambol.
4. Designed 'One Baht Saving Veracity for Public Welfare Development ' strategic plan for public, local administration, Department of Social Development and Human Security, to be used as national agenda.
5. Total 5,000 participating program members with 5,000 saving per day from 50 Tambol of 6 districts in Songkhla province
6. Collaboration and coordination environment reinforced between civil society, community leader, local government office as well as related government sector
7. Project participants of 6 District in Songkhla entitled to 9 welfare programme from One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Program of Songkhla Province

Expected Outputs Indicator

Indicator	Target
Number of supported fund	Not less than 30 Tambol
Number of participating member	Not less than 3,000 people
Number of participating member	50% of population in each Tambol
Number of member that remain true after 6 months	90%

4. Scope of Work

Activity	Participant	Document	Period
1. Proposing of idea to brainstorm - Propose to Local Government Organization Director (proceeded) - Create mutual understanding and provide guidelines to village leader, community leader and member of local government office - Open a discussion panel for course of direction of each area	- Kruchop Yodkaew - Local Government Organization Chairman or Prolocutor - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of 2 person	- A set of One Baht Saving Veracity Project Idea and Rule of Project Fund /person	½ day
	- Member of local government office such as village leader and community leader (equal proportion of male and female) not less than 100 people/local government office	- A set of One Baht Saving Veracity Project Idea and Rule of Project Fund /Person	½ day
Activity	Participant	Document	Period
2. Establish One Baht Saving Project Groups - Gather primary member data and pass on the information to at least 100 people/local government office	- Local government members, village and community leader who joined in the discussion panel - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of		1 month

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit at least 100 members and 2 leaders taking role of treasurer in responsible for welfare disbursement (proportion 50 members/a leader) - Select 3 group committees for bank account opening under the name of One Baht Saving Veracity Group 	<p>2 person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered member of approx. 100 people - Group participants - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of two person - Fund working team of 1-2 person <p>At least 100 member with 20 baht registration fee and 30 baht of first saving deposit upon enrollment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Group member -Group committee (3 person) 		<p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p>
<p>3. Management Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3-month orientation in completion of 90 days (examine revenue record and account keeping) <p>4. 6-month orientation in completion of 180 days, divide money into 3 parts: reserve fund 20% (provide recommendation on account keeping record of debit-credit and credit side account revision procedure) 9 welfare program fund 50% and 30% for investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Group committee and member 		<p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p>
<p>5.Welfare Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee and member - Committee and member 		<p>½ day</p> <p>All year</p>
<p>6. Knowledge exchange program to develop competency level among Tambol and Provincial leader</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Academic Scholar - Existing Tambol leader - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Academic Scholar - 5 Tambol representatives - Songkhla local government office representative - Interested parties 	<p>Monthly meeting memorandum and overall operation</p>	<p>1 day</p> <p>1day</p>

Involvement of All Participants

Institute/Participant	Role
Local government organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with all participants to facilitate the arrangement of relating activities 2. May choose to provide supporting fund in equal amount with the project fund (1baht/person after 180 days period)
Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate and make joint decision for the project fund course of

	direction 2. Join as a project fund member 3. Become a project fund committee (proportion 1:50)
Village leader/Community leader	Influence and motivate participation among community
Professionals	1. Act as an advisor or counselor 2. Provide guidelines, management strategy and orientation

5. Budget

The operation budget proposal was presented to United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in the sum of 502,880 Baht.

Budget Proposal (Needed Input) for UNDP Support Expense of establishing group activities in one year (5 process /group)

No	Activity	Professional	Total Budget (baht)
1	Create funds inspiration	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	-
2	Provide knowledge of funds	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
3	Project fund membership enrollment	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
4	90 days orientation for account keeping record	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
5	180 days orientation for debit-credit account keeping record of 9 welfare program and fund disbursements	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
	*	5 process/group X no. of group	384,000

Consolidated Budget of One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Development, Songkhla Province

Item	Description	Total (baht)
1. Remuneration		
1.1 Kruchop Yodkaew	30,000 B	30,000
1.2 Project coordinator	20,000 B	20,000
Total		50,000
2. Local Activity in Hierarchy Process		
2.1 Create funds inspiration	-	-
2.2 Provide knowledge of funds	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
2.3 Project fund membership enrollment	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000

2.4 90 days orientation for account keeping record	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
2.5 180 days orientation for debit-credit account keeping record of 9 welfare program and fund disbursements	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
Total		384,000
3. Project report provided by academic scholar		
3.1 Progress Report and Final Report	10,000 B	15,000
Total		15,000
4. Academic Service Fee (12%)	53,880	53,880
Grand Total		502,880

6. Timeframe:

11 months (December 2006 - October 2007)

7. Project Leader

Kru chop Yodkaew PHD.

Kru chop PHD. – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation

40 Rim Than Rod Fai Nok Rd. Tambol Bor Yarng, Umpher Mueng, Songkhla 90000

Tel: 074-326818, 01-1282933 and 01-609280

8. Project Sites

Local government are focusing on establishing civil society welfare development model in 30 Tambols with an intense poverty problem from 6 districts, Songkhla province as per table below:

District	Local Government Organization
Ja Na	Tambol Kae, Tha Mor Sai, Ta Ling Chan, Na Tub and Ja Nhong
Na Tawee	Tambol Tha Pra Du, Tab Charng and Na Tawee
Tae Pha	Tae Pha City, Tambol Kao Sa Ba, Sa Korm, Pak Bang and Tae Pha
Sra Ba Yoi	Sa Ba Yoi City, Tambol Sa Ba Yoi, Than Kee Ree, Pien, Ba Hoy, Tung Por
Sa Dao	Sa Dao, Pa Dung, Pang La and Prik City, Pang La, Prik, Sum Nak Kham, Sam Nak Taew Sub-district, Tambol Pa Dang and Tha Pho
Klong Hoi Khong	Klong Lha

Proposal 5

One Baht Saving Veracity for Public Welfare Development Project by Civil Society, Songkhla Province

**Proposed by Kruchop Yodkaew PHD.
Kruchop PHD. – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation**

1. Background

Social welfare is a governmental provision on economic assistance to persons in needs and aids to promote well-being. As a fundamental social service, every person should have easy access to public welfare. It is highly unlikely that social welfare of all nations is identical. For instance, Thailand social welfare scheme has been setup under liberal ideal, in which the government will provide only social welfare under the objective to relief poverty and for those in hardship. Hence, it is crucial for both private sector and public sector to mutually take part in social welfare development scheme.

Currently, those eligible for public welfare are only limited to public service officers, state enterprise officers, employees, and private sector in form of social security. Whereas majority of Thai population at approximately 50 million does not have social welfare, the occupations of the above figure are ranging between agriculturist, small monger or peddler and laborer in shadow business. In rural area where there is a very limited or no social welfare, people tend to become independent within the family or the household. The current situation adds weights and pressures for self-sufficiency for public welfare of civil society development program.

The areas that suffer most from poverty are Umpher Ja Na, Na Tawee, Tae Pha, Sa Ba Yoi, Sa Dao and Kloy Hoi Kong. People from the above districts, especially farmers and laborers, are lack of welfare comparing to another districts. Hence, in order to suppress poverty among communities, Dr Kruchop – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation under support from Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla province and United Nation Development Program (UNDP) are developing bilateral collaboration for fostering local community under PLEDGE. The idea of one baht saving daily expense introduced by Kruchop Yodkaew and was implemented as one of PLEDGE's activities and projects during phrase I (January 2005 – June 2005). The campaign was assimilated to civil society with 20 participating Tambol and 14,518 active members from 6 districts in Songkhla province. The outstanding funds of 4,484,309 baht were deposited to the bank account of each Tambol after disbursement of 9 welfare programs. The total fund is represented by 14,518 members partook in daily revenue of 14,518 baht. Moreover, phase II operation plan (January 2006 – December 2006) will emphasize on developing civil society welfare coverage to every Tambol in 6 districts and expanding 50% of the existing member. Ultimately, phase II aims to create cooperation and collaboration between civil sectors, government bureaus and private sectors to partake in welfare development of civil society of Songkhla province.

2. Objectives

1. To extend the network built in the 1st phase and develop truthfulness among participating members and create a good money saving habit
2. To provide quality social welfare service for its members which are equivalent to that of the public service officer and the private sector employees in Songkhla province
3. To create a sustainable mechanism to alleviate poverty by introducing one baht saving scheme to Songkhla community

4. To reinforce collaborative activities among civil society, community leaders, local administrative offices, and relating state agencies
5. To provide various financial training for the saving committee members in order to enhance the capacity of to administer and revolve saving fund

3. Expected Outcome

1. Capacity build and sustainable mechanism installed amongst the committee members involved in the 1st and 2nd phase
2. Provision of the 9 welfare service from One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Development Program in 30 Tambol, Songkhla province.
3. Increased participation by 20 Tambol to achieve 50% of the total population in each Tambol.
4. Designed 'One Baht Saving Veracity for Public Welfare Development ' strategic plan for public, local administration, Department of Social Development and Human Security, to be used as national agenda.
5. Total 5,000 participating program members with 5,000 saving per day from 50 Tambol of 6 districts in Songkhla province
6. Collaboration and coordination environment reinforced between civil society, community leader, local government office as well as related government sector
7. Project participants of 6 District in Songkhla entitled to 9 welfare programme from One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Program of Songkhla Province

Expected Outputs Indicator

Indicator	Target
Number of supported fund	Not less than 30 Tambol
Number of participating member	Not less than 3,000 people
Number of participating member	50% of population in each Tambol
Number of member that remain true after 6 months	90%

4. Scope of Work

Activity	Participant	Document	Period
1. Proposing of idea to brainstorm - Propose to Local Government Organization Director (proceeded) - Create mutual understanding and provide guidelines to village leader, community leader and member of local government office - Open a discussion panel for course of direction of each area	- Kruchop Yodkaew - Local Government Organization Chairman or Prolocutor - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of 2 person	- A set of One Baht Saving Veracity Project Idea and Rule of Project Fund /person	½ day
	- Member of local government office such as village leader and community leader (equal proportion of male and female) not less than 100 people/local government office	- A set of One Baht Saving Veracity Project Idea and Rule of Project Fund /Person	½ day
Activity	Participant	Document	Period
2. Establish One Baht Saving Project Groups - Gather primary member data and pass on the information to at least 100 people/local government office	- Local government members, village and community leader who joined in the discussion panel - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of		1 month

Proposal 6

Project Proposal on a Study of Community's Participation to Solve Flood Problem and Conflict between Urban and the Rural Area in Songkhla Province

Proposed by Mr.Damrong Siammai and Associate
Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkla University

1. Background

Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation has reported a primary assessment of damage affected by flood disaster in Songkhla province as well as 7 other southern part of provinces in southern region during 14th –23rd December 2005. The assessment includes loss of lives, properties, and domestic animals in 94 districts, 2 sub-districts, 582 Tumbol, 3,179 villages and 368,505 households or 1,616,942 people. The total estimated figure of devastation is 596,214,571 baht (South Focus, 2007) as shown on the table below.

Destruction Category	Amount	Unit
1. Affected Household	368,505	Household
2. Affected Population	1,616,942	Victim
3. Death	24	Victim
4. Totally Damaged Home	24	Housing Unit
5. Partially Damage Home	478	Housing Unit
6. Road	2,189	Route
7. Bridge	200	Location
8. Dam	68	Location
9. Plantation/ Farming	506,360	Rai
10.Livestock	220,919	Farm
11. Fish Pond	10,393	Pond
Total Value	596,214,517	Baht

Source: South Focus, 2007

The destructive circumstances inflicted an immense impact on people's life in the flood community. While the flood situation may be under control, there are constant complications concerning social issues such as crimes, sanitary health issue, and psychological affect. The same aftermath can be expected regardless of severity level compare to a major flood disaster in year 2000. The flood disaster has destroyed public commonwealth and the economy with relief funds of 13,825 million baht (Prince of Songkla University, 2002)

Both national and regional organizations have learned their lesson from the past incidents and strive to prevent and mitigate flood severity for both Structure and Non-Structure to minimize after effects especially in economic zone of Hat Yai municipality. Consequently, major economic zone is well protected from the current flooding even with a heavy water flow from U Tha Pao Canal in an early hour of December 14th, 2005. Most of the water was drained out before the nightfall. This incident has proved the effectiveness of the workforce and drain management efficiency of Hat Yai municipality.

However, the situation did not end there. Consequences from draining water from the central or the economic zone has caused higher flooding level in the outer rural area. High sea tide also added to the severity for the community in the outer zone. Consequently, conflict emerged among the people between the inner economic zone and the outer rural area. The problem requires a defensive measure to prevent and suppress conflicts from persisting. Generally, a prospect solution involves brainstorming among all parties involved to determine long-term

resolutions on social, law and regulation, and structural establishment. The affected parties include local community, public services, local administrative and government organizations.

Under the cooperation of Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkla University and United Nation Development Program (UNDP), local government's operation network in Songkhla province has been developed. The plan operates by Local Association Reinforcement with collaboration and good governance under PLEDGE Provincial Focal Point: PPFPP. In which, the first phase has already been completed. (Jan – Jun 2005)

The execution of PPFPP program during the first phase involved in-depth study of knowledge exchanging campaign and collaborative research activities. The operation led to local community network and continuously coordination between university and local participants. Hence, PPFPP will conduct an investigation on flood and conflicts case study and focus on minimizing dispute between rural and urban area.

From the above notion, Faculty of Management Science is greatly interest in conflict issue rising from urban and the outer rural area affected by flood disaster. Especially, when the affect area in Songkhla Lake is under the responsibility area of PPFPP.

Rescue and relief regulation of flood victims in Songkhla province has become a part of Research Project on Provincial Policy Assessment in Songkhla province. The project has adapted CIET (Community Information and Epidemiological Technology) research method created by Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) research team: Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University and Faculty of Management Sciences, Prince of Songkla University. Both of the operation characteristics aid to study of cause and problem clarification through participation of every association, partnership development, community and local administration cooperation. Furthermore, the project also emphasize on good governance in contribution to public service procedure to create a long-term and sustainable method for conflict management.

2. Objectives

- 1) To research and examine collaborative between communities, local administration and government agency for resolution of flood management and conflict between central and outer zone of Songkhla province.
- 2) To strengthen the collaboration between community and local administrative office in prevention of flood and conflict management between two areas.
- 3) To propose flood resolution guidelines and strategies to concerning parties in order to suppress conflicts between communities.
- 4) To enhance the technical monitoring skills of flood and produce GIS mapping by CIET metrologies

3. Expected Outputs

- Strengthened collaboration between community and local administrative office and government agency in finding solution for flooding and conflict between major economic and outer zone in Songkhla province.
- Development of strategic and operational plan prepared by local community and local government to cope with flood disaster and lessen the conflict between communities.
- Installation and dissemination flood management guidelines and strategies proposal to concerning parties in order to suppress conflicts between communities.
- Development of GIS Mapping (CIET) for flood monitoring and disaster responsive community planning

4. Scope of Work

1. Conduct analysis of potential flood area and select field working area by the study of flooding reports, current state of community conflicts, community behavior, geographical characteristic of rural and urban area and photographs.
2. Deploy field research team to the affect area and collect primary data such as informal interview of local communities and local administrative offices.
3. Examine documents, report and the actual data gathered from the area to design scope of work and select field working site. Determine weight analysis method for severity level and possibility of the project.
4. Set up panel discussions between communities as follows:
 - Small panel discussion in the outer area stating issues and demands of the community and local administrative office.
 - Small panel discussion in the central area stating issues and demands of the community and local administrative office.
 - Co - panel discussion between representative from urban and rural area to propose flood prevention plan and minimize community conflict.
5. Organize an operational meeting to brainstorm raising issues from small discussions. Every members and associations involved must be present and jointly participate in resolving flood and conflict issues.
6. Arrange inspection preventive plan field trips between urban and rural area (if any).
7. Prepare a comprehensive final report and summary report to all concerning parties.
8. Draft and disseminate flood management guidelines and strategies proposal
9. Provide training workshop for local government to install and utilize CIET methodology for disaster monitoring.
10. Closely work with the local government officials and other stakeholders to operationalise the flood management guidelines in its community planning.

5. Budget

The total operational budget of 515,200Baht (five hundred fifteen thousand and twelve hundred baht only) can be classified as the following details:

United Nation Development Program supports the overall budget in cooperation with Prince of Songkla University.

Expense Category	Amount (Baht)	Remark
1. Expense		
Traveling expense	50,000	
Administrative expense (computer-digital camera rental)	20,000	
Utility expense	10,000	
Progressive reports and final report fee	15,000	
Small meeting in 16 districts	80,000	
Small panel discussion 15,000 X 2 times	30,000	
Local community meeting	50,000	
Operational meeting	150,000	

2. Remuneration		
Overtime	10,000	
Research assistant	20,000	
3. Equipment		
Photocopy service	5,000	
Admin. tools & equipments/ Misc.	20,000	
4. Academic Service Fee (12%)	55,200	
Grand Total	515,200	

Remark: Requesting for average item expenditure except No. 4

6. Timeframe

The operation plan for this project involves 11 months period (December 2006 – October 2007) under the following detail:

Activity	Year 2006 -2007 Timeline										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
1. Document analysis											
2. Field survey & panel discussion											
3. Select pilot working field											
4. Coordination with the area											
5. Small discussion in rural area											
6. Small discussion in urban area											
7. Co-panel discussion											
8. Operational meeting											
9. Observation field trip											
10. Complete a final report and flood management guidelines											
11. Submission of final report											

7. Beneficiaries and Target Groups

1. Community and representatives
2. Organization network of residential sector
3. Local administration such as sub-district and district
4. Provincial office and regional office such as Songkhla Irrigation Project, Southeastern Meteorological Center and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division 12 Songkhla
5. Academic Institute such as elementary school, primary school and university

8. Project Site

Inspect and collect information of all 16 affected districts in Songkhla province to conduct further analysis for designate working area.

9. Project Operation Manager

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit at least 100 members and 2 leaders taking role of treasurer in responsible for welfare disbursement (proportion 50 members/a leader) - Select 3 group committees for bank account opening under the name of One Baht Saving Veracity Group 	<p>2 person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registered member of approx. 100 people - Group participants - Kruchop Yodkaew and a team of two person - Fund working team of 1-2 person <p>At least 100 member with 20 baht registration fee and 30 baht of first saving deposit upon enrollment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Group member -Group committee (3 person) 		<p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p>
<p>3. Management Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3-month orientation in completion of 90 days (examine revenue record and account keeping) <p>4. 6-month orientation in completion of 180 days, divide money into 3 parts: reserve fund 20% (provide recommendation on account keeping record of debit-credit and credit side account revision procedure) 9 welfare program fund 50% and 30% for investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Group committee and member 		<p>½ day</p> <p>½ day</p>
<p>5. Welfare Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee and member - Committee and member 		<p>½ day</p> <p>All year</p>
<p>6. Knowledge exchange program to develop competency level among Tambol and Provincial leader</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Academic Scholar - Existing Tambol leader - Kruchop Yodkaew - Working team of 2 person - Academic Scholar - 5 Tambol representatives - Songkhla local government office representative - Interested parties 	<p>Monthly meeting memorandum and overall operation</p>	<p>1 day</p> <p>1day</p>

Involvement of All Participants

Institute/Participant	Role
Local government organization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate with all participants to facilitate the arrangement of relating activities 2. May choose to provide supporting fund in equal amount with the project fund (1baht/person after 180 days period)
Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate and make joint decision for the project fund course of

	direction 2. Join as a project fund member 3. Become a project fund committee (proportion 1:50)
Village leader/Community leader	Influence and motivate participation among community
Professionals	1. Act as an advisor or counselor 2. Provide guidelines, management strategy and orientation

5. Budget

The operation budget proposal was presented to United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in the sum of 502,880 Baht.

Budget Proposal (Needed Input) for UNDP Support Expense of establishing group activities in one year (5 process /group)

No	Activity	Professional	Total Budget (baht)
1	Create funds inspiration	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	-
2	Provide knowledge of funds	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
3	Project fund membership enrollment	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
4	90 days orientation for account keeping record	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
5	180 days orientation for debit-credit account keeping record of 9 welfare program and fund disbursements	- Kruchop Yodkaew (instructor A) - Working team of 2 person (instructor B) - Car rent/day, gasoline included - Refreshment	3,200
	*	5 process/group X no. of group	384,000

Consolidated Budget of One Baht Saving Veracity for Civil Society Welfare Development, Songkhla Province

Item	Description	Total (baht)
1. Remuneration		
1.1 Kruchop Yodkaew	30,000 B	30,000
1.2 Project coordinator	20,000 B	20,000
Total		50,000
2. Local Activity in Hierarchy Process		
2.1 Create funds inspiration	-	-
2.2 Provide knowledge of funds	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
2.3 Project fund membership enrollment	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000

2.4 90 days orientation for account keeping record	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
2.5 180 days orientation for debit-credit account keeping record of 9 welfare program and fund disbursements	30 areas/ 30 times X 3,200	96,000
Total		384,000
3. Project report provided by academic scholar		
3.1 Progress Report and Final Report	10,000 B	15,000
Total		15,000
4. Academic Service Fee (12%)	53,880	53,880
Grand Total		502,880

6. Timeframe:

11 months (December 2006 - October 2007)

7. Project Leader

Kru chop Yodkaew PHD.

Kru chop PHD. – Pranee Yodkaew Foundation

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8. Project Sites

Local government are focusing on establishing civil society welfare development model in 30 Tambols with an intense poverty problem from 6 districts, Songkhla province as per table below:

District	Local Government Organization
Ja Na	Tambol Kae, Tha Mor Sai, Ta Ling Chan, Na Tub and Ja Nhong
Na Tawee	Tambol Tha Pra Du, Tab Charng and Na Tawee
Tae Pha	Tae Pha City, Tambol Kao Sa Ba, Sa Korm, Pak Bang and Tae Pha
Sra Ba Yoi	Sa Ba Yoi City, Tambol Sa Ba Yoi, Than Kee Ree, Pien, Ba Hoy, Tung Por
Sa Dao	Sa Dao, Pa Dung, Pang La and Prik City, Pang La, Prik, Sum Nak Kham, Sam Nak Taew Sub-district, Tambol Pa Dang and Tha Pho
Klong Hoi Khong	Klong Lha