



มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage

Annual Report

2018



Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Mother, often referred to as **“Somdet Ya”** (Royal Grandmother), established the **Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage** with a private donation of \$3,098 as seed capital on 29 April 1972 to help solve the root problems of social issues, namely **“Sickness, Poverty and Ignorance”**.



Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn was appointed by
His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great
as the Honorary President in 1996.

Since then, Her Royal Highness has continued to carry on the vision
of the Princess Mother for the greatest benefit of the people, and inspire
the next generation to become responsible citizens.

Message from the Chairman of the Board



“Development work is never done”, which means that it must be sustained, and constantly show progress and improvement. Even though a project may have been concluded, and the community is relatively self-sufficient, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage continues to monitor and provide advice when the community desires.

For over 40 years, we have journeyed from our beginnings as the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation under the Patronage of the Princess Mother, evolving into the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage. We have amassed knowledge and experience from our hands-on work, and we have been able to promote and pass on this know-how to the younger generation of development practitioners as well as interested organisations, so all sectors of society can adapt it as guidelines for their own implementation. This includes the younger urban dweller who have high potential but lack the understanding of the big picture of the country’s issues in terms of agriculture, forestry and narcotic drugs.

In 2018, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage joined forces with the government and private sectors to scale up development efforts with the introduction of the Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD) project in Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai, to improve the wellbeing of the people and overcome narcotic drugs issues in a comprehensive manner. Another development project in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has also been initiated; while the Foundation’s role as a development consultant and policy advocate in the field of sustainable development, social enterprise, narcotics and crime has been expanded, both on a national and international level.

The operating results for the past year have been satisfactory, as we have been successful in promoting and improving the stability of social communities. The staff of the Foundation is keen and dedicated, ready to devote their mental and physical capabilities to carry on the vision of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great and Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Mother to bring sustainability to the country and the world at large.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several vertical strokes and a horizontal line at the bottom, representing the signature of Mom Rajawongse Disnadda Diskul.

Mom Rajawongse Disnadda Diskul
Chairman of the Board
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage

Message from the Secretary General



The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage has a mission to solve the problems of poverty, and develop the quality of life so people can escape “Sickness, poverty and ignorance”, all of which prevent them from attaining self-sufficiency. Education and the environment are used as tools to achieve this goal, while providing a stable foundation for the following generations.

Education has always been a priority for the Foundation, as it is a tool to direct people towards moral responsibility. Knowledge gained through education can also be useful in supporting jobs or enterprises, as evidenced through the Doi Tung Development Project where villagers have been able to use the knowledge gained to further their own livelihoods, becoming entrepreneurs in their own right. The young have access to education, pushing them to aim towards a tertiary level. This has been achieved by fostering a desire for learning throughout their lives, the result of having received the skills and experiences from education or extra-curricular activities that can occur all the time, from birth to death.

In terms of the environment, during the past year the Mae Fah Luang Foundation has piloted the waste management project, with the setting up of a waste management centre which is also used as a training centre on waste management. Waste now brings an income, and the process has been scaled up to community level to solve the problem of landfill and reduce waste, as well as to recycle as much as possible. This is also in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals on the subject of environment.

In 2018, the Mae Fah Luang Foundation continued to take the lead in development, expanding existing projects and launching new ones. It remains a development practitioner, leading the way in area-based projects so the community has a hands-on learning experience with regular monitoring and evaluation. In conclusion, we are all constantly reminded of the words of Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Mother: “No one wants to be bad but they do not have the opportunity to do good”. This has remained our source of inspiration to continue with our work for the greatest benefit of others.

Thanpuying Putrie Viravaidya
Secretary General
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage

Board of Directors

Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)



Board of Directors

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. M.R. Disnadda Diskul | Chairman |
| 2. Thanphuying Putrie Viravaidya | Board Member and Secretary-General |
| 3. Mr. Nakorn Pongnoi | Board Member |
| 4. Mr. Banyong Pongpanich | Board Member and Treasurer |
| 5. Ms. Phawana Niemloy | Board Member and Secretary |
| 6. Khunying Puangroi Diskul na Ayudhaya | Board Member |
| 7. M.L. Dispanadda Diskul | Board Member |
| 8. Capt. Jitas Sornsongkram | Board Member |
| 9. Dr. Veerathai Santiprabhob | Board Member |
| 10. Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi | Board Member |
| 11. Mr. Manoon Sankunakorn | Board Member |
| 12. Dr. Kulpatra Sirodom | Board Member |
| 13. Mr. Pipatpong Israsena na Ayudhya | Board Member |
| 14. Ms. Buranee Rachjaibun | Board Member |

Advisors to the Board

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Apilas Osatananda | Advisor to the Board |
| 2. Mr. Chiochan Kiengsiri | Advisor to the Board |
| 3. Dr. Riksh Syamananda | Advisor to the Board |
| 4. Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul | Advisor to the Board |
| 5. General Pang Malakul na Ayudhaya | Advisor to the Board |
| 6. Ms. Pattama Petchriang | Legal Advisor |

Advisors to the Chairman

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Alessandro Calvani | Advisor to the Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Rom Hiranpruk | Advisor to the Chairman |
| 3. Mr. Boonchob Suthamanuswong | Advisor to the Chairman |

Advisors to the Executive Committee

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Tongjai Thanachanan | Advisor to the Executive Committee |
| 2. Mr. Abhirarm Chandrasen | Advisor to the Executive Committee |

Vision

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage aims to develop communities, society, environment and cultures following the work of the Princess Mother in order to create happiness, sustainability, and stability.

Mission

To catalyze the growth of sustainable economic, social, cultural and environmental development by implementing integrated development, cooperation, consultation, and training.
To establish the Foundation's approach as Thailand's principle development model.

Timeline of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage (MFLF)



1972 1973 1974 1985 1987 1988

1972

- Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra the Princess Mother established the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation Under the Patronage of H.R.H. Princess Mother. In 1981 the name was from "under the Patronage of Princess Srinagarindra" to "under Royal Patronage".

1973

- Opening of the first Thai Hill Crafts store in Chiang Mai Province

1974

- Launch of the hill tribe youth training programme, allowing them an opportunity to attend school in the town of Chiang Rai, learning about communal living and mutual support as well as leadership skills at the Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park

1985

- The Foundation changed its name to the "Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother".

1987

- Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother visited the 31st Watershed Conservation Unit located at Doi Tung and declared "I will reforest Doi Tung". This was the origin of the Doi Tung Development Project and the construction of Doi Tung Royal Villa.

1988

- The government launched the 9,900-rai (1,584 hectares) Reforestation Project to mark the 90th birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.



1989

1989

- Founding of Navuti Co., Ltd. to mark the 90th birthday anniversary of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother. The company aimed to plant economic forests within the Doi Tung Development Project area, and had six partners namely the Crown Property Bureau, Mitsui Company (Thailand), the Siam Commercial Bank, the Bank of Asia, the Euchukiat Company, and the Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, all of which agreed not to expect any return on investments. All profits would be designated for further social and community development. It would become Thailand's first full-fledged social enterprise.

1990

- The vocational training centre for sewing and weaving was set up in Doi Tung, which is now called the "Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet". The first shop was opened at the Doi Tung Development Project, and is now known as "DoiTung Lifestyle".

1992

1992

- The Mae Fah Luang Arboretum at Doi Chang Moob was created to collect and preserve rare plant species such as rhododendron and native orchids. It also provided livelihoods for communities living along the Thai-Myanmar border, a notorious drug trafficking route.
- The Pha Mee Drug Rehabilitation Centre was founded to provide treatment for almost 500 drug users and to prepare them to re-enter society with dignity, with options for an honest and stable livelihood.

1993

- Their Majesties King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great and Queen Sirikit the Queen Mother visited the Mae Fah Luang Arboretum at Doi Chang Moob. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great named the viewpoint at the highest point of the Nang Non Range "Siri Lae Myanmar".



1994

1994

- The coffee roasting facility and macadamia processing facility were set up as the next stage of the economic forest.

1995

- The first Café DoiTung was opened at the Doi Tung Development Project.

1996

- After the passing of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great accepted the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under his royal patronage, and graciously appointed Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn as the Honorary President.

1998

- Education development began at Ban Kha Yaeng Phattana School, the Doi Tung Development Project, with the introduction of Constructionism into the curriculum whereby children "learn by doing" and "learn by making".



1998

2000

- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) commemorated the centenary of the birth of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother by recognising her as the world's "Great Personality in Public Service".
- The Doi Tung Development Project (DTP) achieved financial self-sustainability, with profits from its social enterprises - handicrafts, tourism, food production, and agriculture - being sufficient to cover operational costs and additional development programmes in the Doi Tung area.

2002

- Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (2002-2004) commenced in Yong Kha, Shan State, Myanmar, making the first international outreach project for MFLF.
- M.R. Disnadda Diskul, then Secretary General of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage, was appointed as member of the UNODC Steering Committee on Thematic Evaluation on Alternative Development.



2002



2003

2005

2006

2008

2003

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) awarded DTDP a label with its logo recognising that income from Doi Tung products “contributes to the achievement of a drug free world”.
- The Montessori Learning Approach was introduced for early childhood development at Ban Kha Yaeng Phattana School, the Doi Tung Development Project, using a child-centred approach that builds a strong foundation for life-long learning.
- A medical training centre was set up in partnership with the Japan International Friendship and Welfare Foundation (JIFF) to develop the skills of medical personnel and provide medical equipment to the four member countries of the Mekhong Sub-Region: Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand.

2005

- His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua (then His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn) presided at the opening of the Hall of Opium.

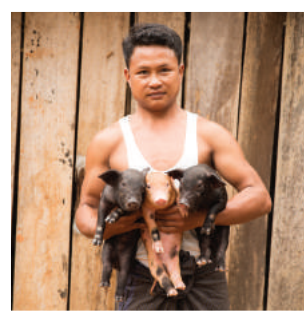
- Partnered with the Siam Commercial Foundation to launch a royal tribute reforestation project (Reforestation Against Poverty) at Village Pang Mahan, Thoet Thai Sub-district, Chiang Rai Province, using the Assisted Tree Regeneration method.

2006

- The Balkh Livestock and Rural Enterprise Development Project (2006-2010) commenced in Balkh Province, Afghanistan.
- Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (2006-2010) commenced in Aceh Province, Indonesia.
- Partnered with the Chaipattana Foundation to expand the reforestation project to Village Puna, Thoet Thai Sub-district, Chiang Rai Province, using the Natural Tree Regeneration method or “reforestation without planting”.
- Doi Tung coffee was granted Geographical Indication (GI) from the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce.

2008

- Advocated for Alternative Development for a Sustainable Livelihood in Thailand to be included in Resolution No. 2008/16 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council



2009

2009

- M.R. Disnadda Diskul, then-CEO of DTDP, was recognized by the Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship as the "Social Entrepreneur of the Year 2009" for the region of East Asia and South East Asia.
- Partnered with the Royal Initiative Discovery Foundation to implement an integrated development pilot project according to Royal Initiative in Nan Province (2009-2012), covering 21 villages in three districts, namely Tha Wang Pha, Song Khwae and Chalermphrakiet.



2011

2011

- Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (2011-2017) commenced in Yen-an Chaung Township, Magway Division, Myanmar.
- Launch of "Kladee" or "Sustainable Flood Relief Project" in 13 provinces - Phitsanulok, Phichit, Nakhon Sawan, Uthai Thani, Chai Nat, Lopburi, Sing Buri, Ang Thong, Ayutthaya, Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Nayok, Pathum Thani and Nonthaburi. The project was aimed at aiding flood victims to recover their livelihoods.



2012

2012

- Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (2012-2017) commenced at Tachileik and Mong Hsat districts, Shan State, Myanmar.
- The United Nations General Assembly MFLF SALD approach into which originated during the ICAD conference at the Doi Tung Development Project in 2011 as a guideline for development projects that would solve problems and needs of the communities effectively and sustainably.



2013

2013

- Launch of the Nan Reforestation Project (2013-2017), covering 250,000 rai (40,000 hectares), building upon the livelihood development project initiated in 2009.
- The MFLF was approached by United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) to implement the "Profiling Project of Temporary Shelters along the Thai-Myanmar Border" of approximately 130,000 displaced people in nine temporary border camps to help understand the demographics and their future livelihood preferences.



2014

2014

- The MFLF received the 19th Nikkei Asia Prize awarded by Nikkei Inc. media corporation of Japan as an "Outstanding Organization for Culture and Community".



2015

2016

2017

2018

2015

- Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn indicated her wishes during the MFLF Board meeting for DTDP to advocate teaching the Thai language in schools in Mae Fah Luang District, in DTDP area.
- Partnered with the Royal Initiative Discovery Foundation (RIDF) to repair check dams, reservoirs, and pipe networks in Nan Province. MFLF conducted training and operations for a total of 663 check dams covering 100,000 rai (16,000 hectares) of farmland throughout the province, and increasing income for local farmers by \$18,587,533 a year.
- Doi Tung coffee was granted Geographical Indication (GI) from the European Union.

2016

- Partnered with the Office of the Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Education, to reform the school curriculum for children whose first language is not Thai in schools in Thoet Thai, Mae Salong Nok, Mae Salong Nai and Mae Fah Luang sub-districts. A total of 26 schools were targeted for this project which covered 2017-2021.
- Scaling up of the water system development and management project in Mae Fah Luang District; built and repaired conservation check dams, and check dams for agricultural use, consumption and utilities; installed pipes for water distribution; built water tanks for consumption purposes in villages in need, as well as a water filter system.

- Partnered with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) under the "Global Partnership on Drug Policy and Development" (GPDPD) to provide consultancy work to countries facing issues of illicit crop cultivation and other related issues.

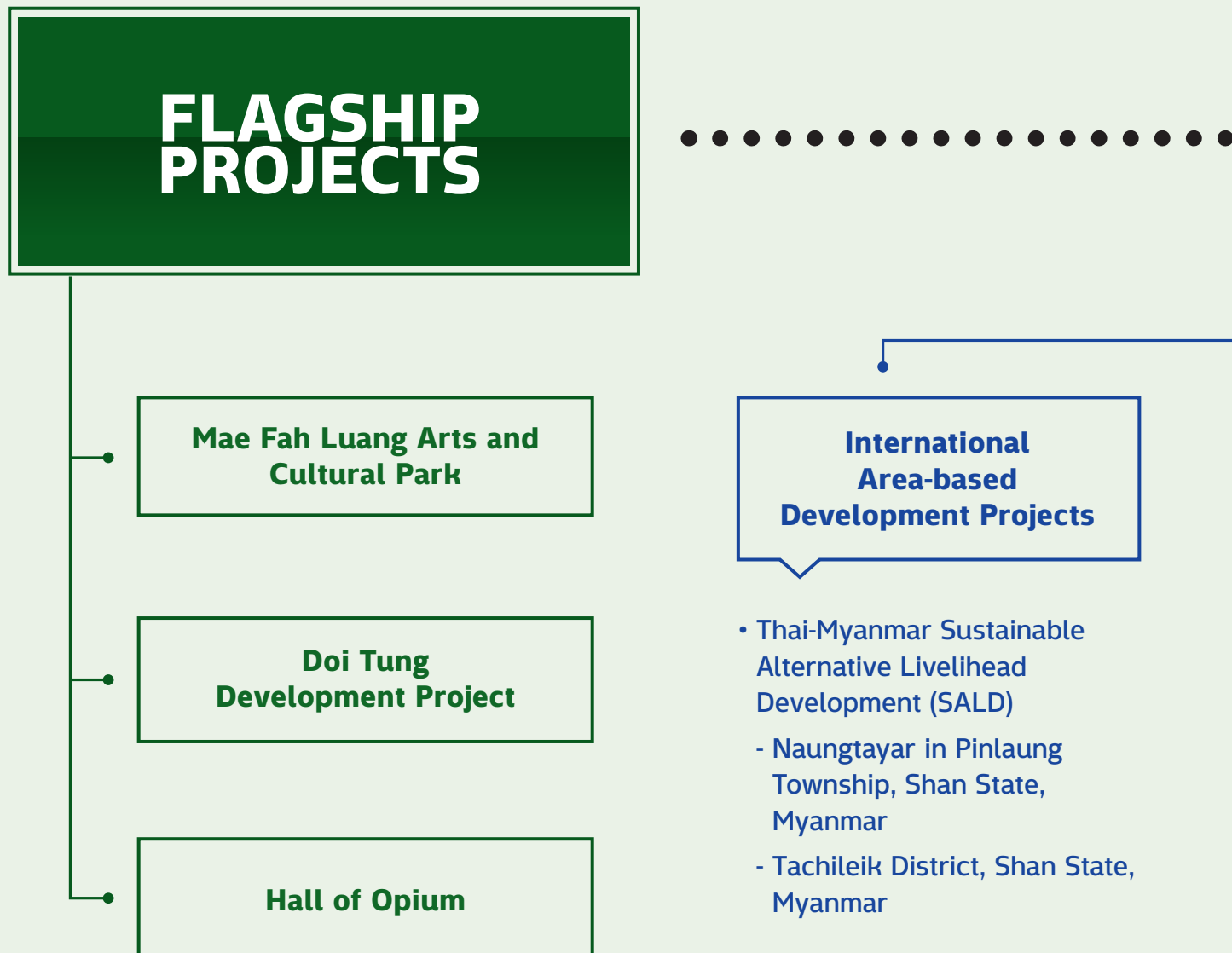
2017

- Partnered with the private sector and other development foundations in a project called "Team D". The four foundations include the MFLF, RIDF, Rakkaew Foundation and Thailand Sustainable Development Foundation; the 9 corporations include Bang Chak Corporation Public Company Limited, Charoen Pokphand Group Co., Ltd, Mittr Phol Co., Ltd, Pracharat Rak Samakkhee (Thailand) Co., Ltd, Siam Cement Group Public Company Limited, Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited, Tesco Lotus Co., Ltd, Thai Beverage Public Company Limited and Unilever Thai Trading Limited. The project was an integrated approach to area-based development for sustainability according to King Rama IX's development principles and the Mae Fah Luang Model.

2018

- Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Narendiradebyavati visited the Roi Jai Rak Project for the first time since its inception in November 2017 in Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province.
- DTDP achieved success in its Zero Waste to Land Fill waste management efforts.

Operation Structure of The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage In 2018



AREA-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Domestic Area-based Development Projects

- Tea Oil and Other Oilseed Crops Research and Development Project, Pang Mahan and Puna villages, Thoet Thai Sub-district, Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province
- Nan Reforestation Project, Nan Province
- Roi Jai Rak Project, Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province

OUTREACH PROGRAMMES

Policy
Advocacy

Living
University



The Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP) Achieves Success in its Zero Waste to Landfill programme

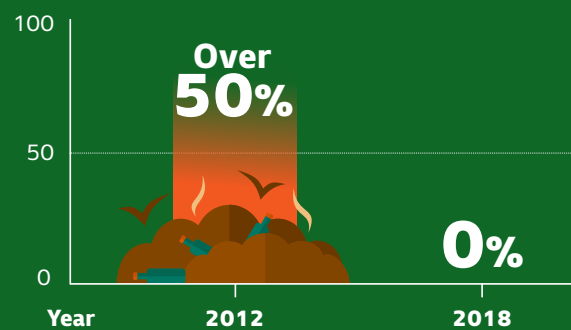
Latest update

Studies show that degradable waste such as food waste, when disposed as landfill, does not transform into fertiliser as assumed. Furthermore, it contributes negative impact on environment, since almost all landfill is done without aeration. During the decomposition process, food waste creates methane which is a greenhouse gas 25 times more lethal than carbon dioxide. This can be avoided through proper waste disposal methods.

DTDP has been conducting a waste management programme under its “Zero Waste” concept since 2012, aiming to achieve “Zero Waste to Landfill” within the project area. Through intense efforts over the past six years, we finally achieved our goal in 2018.

Success

Waste to Landfill



*Achieved a reduction of 280.67 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents

Behind the success of waste management

Behind the success of the waste management process was the combined effort of all the staff who practised waste sorting principles according to usage from start to finish, to ensure that as little waste as possible becomes the responsibility of the few at the end of the chain.

The waste sorting principle based on usage can be divided into six steps:



1. Biodegradable waste such as food waste, vegetables, biodegradable containers, etc. These are used to make compost, Vermicompost, EM liquid, to feed black soldier fly larvae, and to process into animal feed.



2. Recyclable waste such as glass, plastic containers, paper, metal, etc. These are sorted and sold.



3. Stained waste such as stained plastic containers, etc. These are washed and dried before being sold.



4. Fuel waste such as thread, paper, macadamia husks, etc. These are used as biomass fuel to feed the factories.



5. Contaminated waste such as spray containers, paint tins, batteries, etc. These are packed carefully to prevent seepage, and forwarded to professional contaminated waste disposal companies that have standardised procedures.



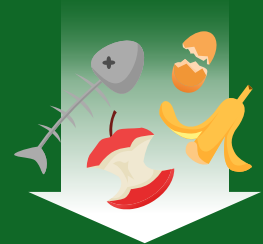
6. Toilet waste such as toilet paper, sanitary napkins, nappies, etc. These are disposed in a low emission incinerator.

Transform “Biodegradable Waste” to “Income”

Under the “Zero Waste” programme, biodegradable waste has led to an income and reduced expenses for the organisation.

Biodegradable Waste

Food waste, vegetables and discarded items such as coffee pulps, weeds removed from the fire breaker, etc.



Processed through various methods into:



Benefits



Create income
\$13,525/year



Produce compost
Approx **2 tonnes**

And a certain amount of worm tea to fertilise vegetable plots



Grow vegetables
2 tonnes 28 varieties
Valued at
\$2,354 /year



The Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park

Basic Information



Time frame:
1973-present



Location:
313 Moo 7, Village
Pa Ngew, Mueang Chiang
Rai District, Chiang Rai
Province 24 hectares



Beneficiaries:
Approx 500 youths who
have participated in training
workshops
13,686 visitors/year

Background

Originally known as Rai Mae Fah Luang, the Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park started first as the office of the Thai Hill Crafts Foundation (the original name of MFLF). It was a place to “cultivate people”, since it was a ‘home’ to ethnic youths who had received a scholarship to study in a town school. They also learned extra-curricular skills such as how to live with others. It later developed into a centre for Lanna arts and culture, a knowledge centre with a collection of ancient Buddhist artefacts, Lanna architecture, teakwood artefacts and antiques dating back over a century. Rotating exhibitions are held regularly by various artists. Highlights in the park include the Princess Mother Monument Courtyard and various pavilions including Haw Kham Luang, Haw Noi, Sala Kaew and Haw Kaew. It is set in a large landscaped garden with mature trees and a lake, making it a popular tourist destination in the north, and a choice venue to welcome state visitors.

Key Achievement in 2018

• Inventory of artefacts

The MFLF prepared an inventory of 2,421 artefacts in a computerized database following the standard museum inventory system. This will be used to develop media tools for educational purposes and for the promotion of Lanna arts and culture.





“Phra Phra To” presiding Buddha image in the Haw Kham Luang pavilion



• Songkran Festival

The annual Songkran Festival was held on 20 April 2018 in the traditional Lanna style. Sixteen ancient wooden Buddha images were brought out, and guests were invited to pour water mixed with turmeric and Acacia concinna on the images via a Naga conveyer. Known in the north as “Sra Klao Dam Hua”, this is an ancient tradition that is a way to ask forgiveness from the elders. It also serves to preserve ancient traditions for posterity.



• Flower Festival

This was held from 18-20 July 2018 to commemorate the Princess Mother to mark the 23rd year of her passing. Guests brought northern style floral tributes to the statue of the Princess Mother to show their gratitude for how Her Royal Highness helped to improve the wellbeing of the ethnic hill tribes as well as public health and education. A number of noted floral artists were also invited to create floral installations. The floral tributes were exhibited to preserve ancient traditions.



The Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP)

Basic Information



Time frame:
1988 - present



Location:
17,118 hectares (currently under supervision) covering 29 villages on the Nang Non mountain range, Chiang Rai Province



Beneficiaries:
1,746 households of 11,000 people

Background

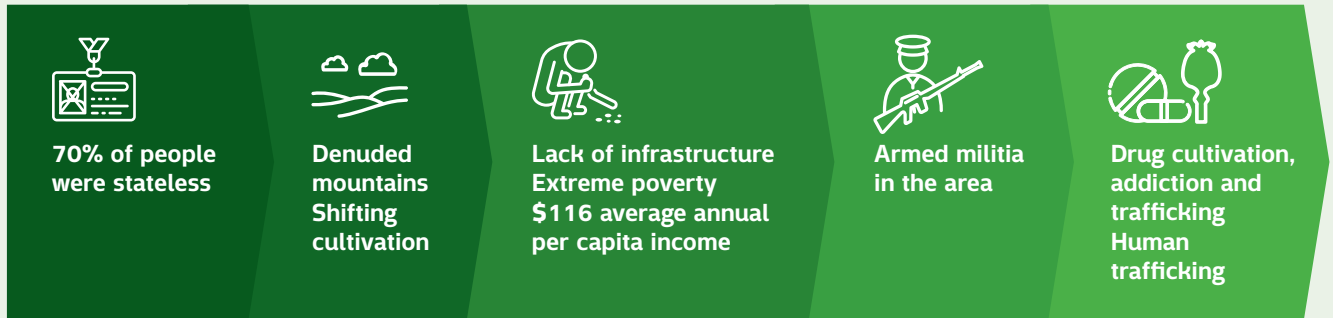
The Doi Tung Development Project (DTDP) is a Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development (SALD) project under the auspices of the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage. It was established in 1988 by Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Mother as a result of her resolution "I will reforest on Doi Tung" to help improve the quality of life and revive the national resources there. Doi Tung is located in the Golden Triangle, at that time the world's largest drug producing region. At the start of the project, the forests were found to have been totally razed and left barren, local communities were living in a state of abject poverty, with no access to education or basics health care. The villagers were mostly stateless and the area was controlled by militia, giving the people no choice but to resort to illegal practices such as slash and burn farming, opium poppy cultivation, drug and human trafficking.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother realised that the root of these problems was "poverty and the lack of opportunity", so she addressed the basic issues of "sickness, poverty and ignorance" in a holistic manner through a people-centric approach. Economic gains had to be balanced with social stability and environmental plenitude. This was done by development basic infrastructure, creating jobs, creating livelihoods that suited the geo-social conditions of the area, develop knowledge and skills that covered the entire value chain, restore the natural environment and improve education for the youth. The mechanism used to create a stable income for the community was the social enterprise under the brand DoiTung, which emphasized the use of high quality natural materials, folk wisdom, and craftsmanship with a heart. There are five business units: handicrafts, horticulture, processed food, Café DoiTung, and tourism.

The success of the DTDP's development work in the past has gained international recognition, making it a sustainable alternative livelihood development model that has been replicated in communities suffering from various issues in many countries such as the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Republic of Indonesia.



Problems



What do the people get?

Environmental impact: Usage of forest area

In 2018

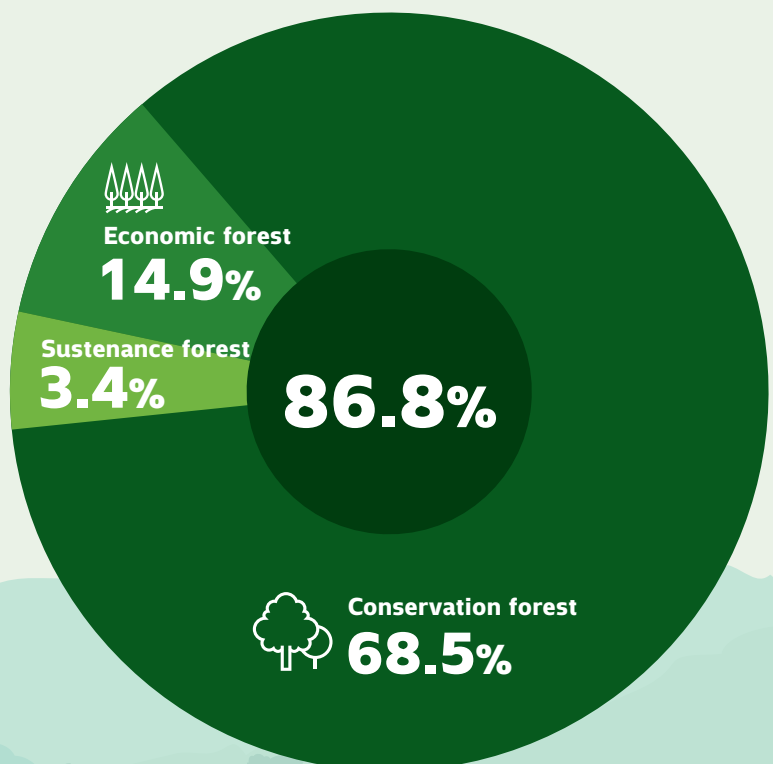
DTDP's forest coverage stood at

86.8%

Up from

28% in 1988

Original forest cover
28%

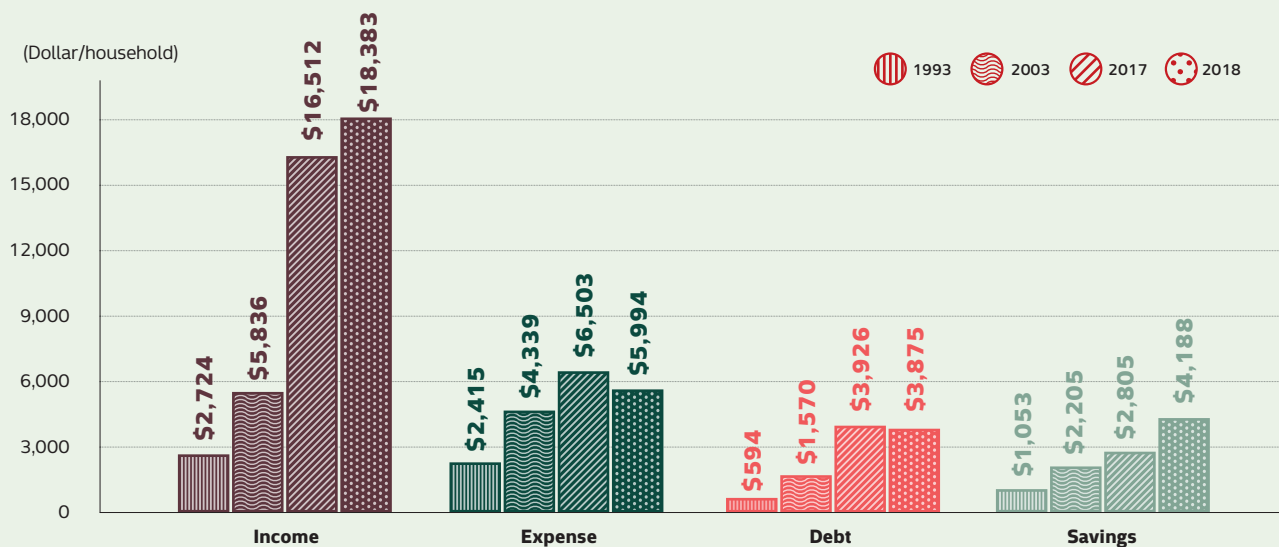


Outcomes corresponds with the following UN Sustainable Development Goals





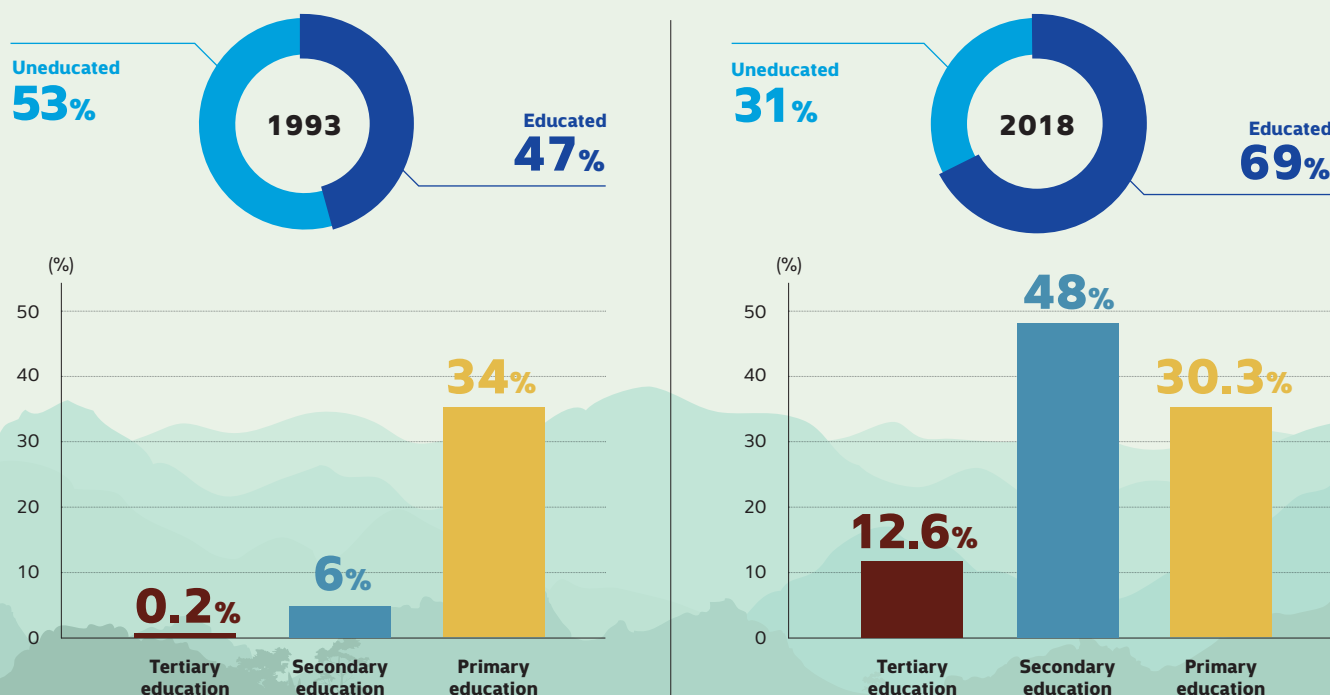
Economic impact: Average household income, expense, debt and savings



Remarks: Inclusive of income of household members living outside the project area (data from 2018, from April 2017 - March 2018)



Social Impact: Opportunities for education for the community



Key Achievement in 2018

1. DoiTung Brand



1.1 Continually Improvement of craftsmanship

- “DoiTung & Friends 2018” project was held for the third consecutive year to provide a platform for allies of DoiTung to work with ethnic craftsmen to create special collections that would link the folk lifestyle with the urban lifestyle. This was done through conceptual designs by the modern generation who appreciate the meaningful lifestyle, and are focused on developing the communities. This year the four creative collaborators were Polpat Asavaprapha, Sombatsara Teerasaroch, Kullawit Laosuksri and Natapohn Temiruks, who worked with ethnic artisans of Doi Tung to create special collections that would communicate to the urban young. 30 designs were created, the proceeds after deducting expenses of which went to help “cultivate people” to enable them to be self-sufficient in line with the Princess Mother’s vision, and sustainable development practices.



- Upgrading the skills of ceramic artists: The MFLF partnered with city of Kasama to send Tipawan Duangdokmoon, an artisan from DoiTung ceramic factory who had passed a selection process to study at Kasama College of Ceramic Art in Kasama, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan, a reputed institute of ceramic art. In 2015, The MFLF invited ceramic experts from Kasama to hold a training workshop at the DTDP in terms of design, clay selection, pottery techniques, glazing and firing, with the aim of upgrading the skills of DTDP artisans at every stage of the production process. Artisans from Doi Tung were also sent to train in Japan, and ceramic pieces from Doi Tung artisans were exhibited at the Himatsuri Festival, Kasama’s annual ceramics festival.



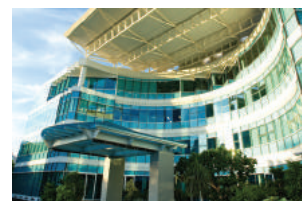
1.2 Design for Sustainability

The MFLF aims to preserve ethnic craftsmanship and folk wisdom, and develop the potential of the Doi Tung communities through creating jobs and sustainable income. As a result, the Mae Fah Luang Spring/Summer 2018 Fashion Collection was created under the concept “Contemporary Thai handwoven textiles” made from various natural fibres through eco-friendly techniques that have earned recognition at both national and international levels.

In 2018, The MFLF received the PM Award 2018 and the Design Excellence Award (Demark) for its Spring/Summer 2018 Collection from the Thailand Institute of Design and Promotion, Department of International Trade Promotion, Ministry of Commerce. It was also awarded the Good Design Award 2018 (G-mark) from the Japan Institute of Design Promotion (JDP).

1.3 Eco-friendly Production Process

MFLF continues to advocate an eco-friendly operating process and the effective management of natural resources.



• Renewable Energy

Two different kinds of renewable energy have been utilised:

1. **Solar energy** to convert into electrical current, which has helped to reduce electricity costs by approximately \$3,466 per year.
2. **Biofuel** from scraps of yarn, paper and macadamia shells are used to generate heat which has helped to save \$11,938 per year - a total savings of \$15,404 through the use of 3.7% renewable energy sources.

• Wastewater treatment

A wastewater treatment process was introduced at the fibre colour dye factory and the mulberry paper factory, using the natural method such as growing five plants in the aerating pond such as reeds, vertiver grass, cattails, canna flower and water hyacinth. The Chaipattana aerator has also helped reduced aerating costs by three times.

• “Five S method”

This method of “Sort”, “Set In order”, “Shine”, “Standardise” and “Sustain” was implemented in MFLF’s Bangkok office, DTDP office, the Cottage Industry Centre and Outlet, the Hall of Opium and the Mae Fah Luang Art and Cultural Park. This was aimed at creating awareness among staff on the importance of caring for the environment, and increasing yield while reducing waste in terms of time, space, labour and energy. As a result, it is estimated that the total value of waste has been reduced by \$11,833.

• Energy management in buildings

The MFLF received an assessment of A (Very Good Performance Building) for energy performance, office building category, from the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency, Ministry of Energy.

Key Achievement in 2018

2. Social Enterprise

2.1 Promotion of local entrepreneurs



• 5th Colors of Doi Tung Festival 2018

This was held every weekend and public holiday from 1 December 2018 to 27 January 2019 to allow villagers to practice their entrepreneurial skills, and encourage them to scale up their knowledge. This year, there were a total of 80 stalls as well as local ethnic performances and DIY workshops that would appeal to every age group, making it a true family destination.



• Herb Research and Development Project

The MFLF partnered with the Chaophya Abhaibhubejhr Hospital Foundation to develop local knowledge of herbs in DTDP area and create a network of ethnic herbal practitioners for possible upscaling into alternative medicine products in the future. A total of 220 herb species were discovered, as well as 19 remedies.



• Organic Rice Development Fund

This was set up to create channels to sell rice at a fair price, and develop an effective production chain of organic rice to reduce costs. This has increased income for participating farmers by 15-20%. Currently farmers from seven provinces are participating in the project: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Phayao, Surin, Roi Et, Yasothon and Ubon Ratchathani, totally 245 households, selling 146 tonnes of rice a year, creating retained earnings of 423,000 baht (USD 13,574) for the fund.



• Natural Dye Project

The MFLF conducted natural dye research, developed new natural dye formula, set standards for natural dye production, developed techniques to make the dyes colourfast and vivid, expanded the network of natural dye weavers in the north and northeast to allow for an exchange in knowledge and products. The project also collaborated with outside designers to upgrade natural dye products.



- **Organic Vegetable Project**

Organic vegetables helped villagers earn an income of \$3,037 per household per year. This project is aimed at providing an agricultural knowledge base for the community, give them a sense of ownership, and encourage them to learn correct approach of preventing plant disease and eliminating pests. Plans are underway to expand this project to other areas.

2.2 Leader in Social Enterprise

Partnership with other social enterprises



- **DoiTung Plus**

Scaled up social benefits by expanding sales channels for social enterprises that meet the criteria, and increased communication channels to create greater awareness among the public on social enterprises as well as the various dimensions of social issues.



- **ECOLIFE**

Partnered with the social enterprise "Kid Kid" to develop the application "Ecolife" to create awareness on the importance of reducing single use plastic, targeting the younger generation through university student influencers, and also among university shops and personnel. The application now has a total of 10,000 users.



- **A-Chieve**

Supported the activity of A-Chieve social enterprise which had a participation of 15,000 young people from 76 provinces who learned about job and career opportunities for the future. The activities also served to increase human resource potential.

Creating a network of social enterprises

- **Supported the work of Social Enterprise Thailand (SE Thailand)**

The MFLF co-founded and supported the operations of SE Thailand. There are currently 62 members. MFLF hosted three conferences for the SE Thailand network, as well as seminars to provide market analysis information as well as social investment with the SE network.

- **Organised a public forum for social entrepreneurs**

The MFLF was approached by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security through the Department of Social Development and Welfare to lead a public forum to assess opinions and needs of social entrepreneurs such as social enterprises, education institutes, non-profit organisations from the four regions. A total of 147 organisations participated in the public forum to help prepare the promotion plan for the government social enterprises.

Key Achievement in 2018

3. Capacity Building

3.1 Formal Education System

Expanding the Thai language syllabus for school children whose first language is not Thai

The success of education development within DTDP area depends on the use of one common language for proper and effective communication. With some children not speaking Thai as a first language, it was necessary to conduct a unique Thai language programme for them using two principle methods:

1. The Montessori teaching method

In 2017-2018, the Montessori method of teaching at kindergarten level was expanded to other areas in Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province. Of a target of 77 classrooms in 29 schools, 50 classrooms in 19 schools have benefited, with 27 classrooms in 10 schools still to be covered.

Child development centres in the expanded target area totaled 53 centres with 84 classrooms, with 27 classrooms in 14 centres already reached, and another 57 classrooms in 39 centres to be addressed in 2019.

This work was carried out by teachers of the child development centres in nearby areas who conducted training workshops with teachers from the 5 centres, with the Sub-district Administrative Organisation (SAO) selecting the centres targeted to act as mentors to provide guidance and support to centres recently joining the programme. MFLF sent teachers from child development centres in DTDP area to provide training and

advice to new centres coming on board that will also be joining child development centres in Mae Fah Luang District in a form of teacher exchange. The SAO also provides funding for the programme.

2. Task-based learning (TBL) method

TBL has been used in the Thai language programme for Prathom 1-3 levels in three different groups:

1. 2017-2019: 8 schools
2. 2018-2020: 12 schools
3. 2019-2021: 11 schools

The committee has set up five centres to scale up the programme in schools that have successfully implemented their Thai language teaching programme to become mentors to nearby schools. In the past, children entering Prathom 1 were often ill-prepared, with no working knowledge of the Thai language. The Montessori method has therefore been used in child development centres and kindergartens to prepare children for Prathom 1.

• Partnership for Education Development

St. Andrews International School Bangkok, Thai Beverage Public Company Limited and True Corporation Public Company Limited joined hands to support capacity building in education, particularly Project Based Learning, ICT media and software. They also planned operations for 2019 with Siam Commercial Bank helping to support public amenities and health for children, particularly in areas adjacent to DTDP in Mae Fah Luang District, from providing clean water for use and consumption in 31 schools, provided health care from deworming and delousing, to basic amenities such as housing for teachers.





3.2 Extracurricular Activities

In the past, “Sickness, poverty and ignorance” were the main causes of suffering on Doi Tung, and these are the issues that MFLF continue to address to bring about sustainability in the future.



Cultivating Next Generation of Leaders

- **Creative learning space for youth and children**

The MFLF redesigned two old buildings and their surrounding area as a learning space for youth and children, creating eight rooms - office, IT room, library, movie room, kitchen, dance studio, art studio and activity room. The design was a joint idea proposed by the youth and their guardians, and served to enhance the skills and potential of young people in the project area to make good use of their leisure time so they don't stray down the wrong path. Interesting topics were chosen in conjunction with the youth that differ from the formal curriculum, creating 12 different programmes such as reading skills, handicraft skills and career guidance, joint workshops with artists from both inside and outside the community, expression etiquette, and networking among youth, children and parents of Doi Tung.

- **Faidee Kids Camp**

The MFLF partnered with the Rabbit in the Moon Foundation to hold the Faidee Kids Camp to allow city children aged between 8-13 to experience nature and ethnic culture that co-exists with nature through studying both “arts” and “sciences”, a philosophy the Princess Mother had always adhered to. Logic and art were used as tools to enable the children to look outwards towards others and their surroundings, to grow up into adults who can adapt to globalization. Four camps were held with 121 participants.





The Hall of Opium

Basic Information



Time frame:
2005-present



Location:
Village Son Ruak,
Chiang Saen District,
Chiang Rai Province
40 hectares



Beneficiaries:
61,018 visitors/year

Background

This is interactive knowledge centre on the history of opium that dates back 5,000 years, with the aim of creating awareness for visitors about the dangers of addictive drugs through an exhibition in a modern multi-media format designed to be fun and captivating, entertaining while providing information or edutainment. The aim is to reinforce youth conscience to stay away from drugs, reducing demand; a parallel approach to DTDP which served to reduce supply.



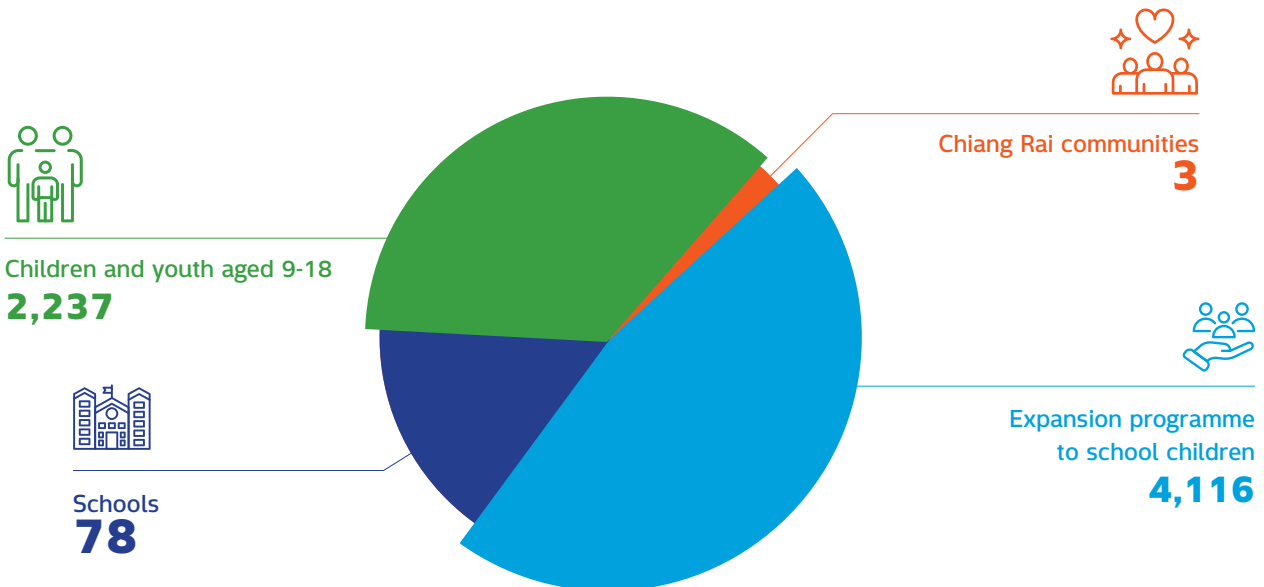


Key Achievement in 2018

• Faidee Youth Camp : Hall of Opium Drug Prevention Project

The MFLF held the annual "Faidee Youth Camp: Hall of Opium Drug Prevention Project" which began in 2014. Children between the ages of 9-18 were invited to attend interactive and participatory workshops to learn about drugs, from the historical aspect, knowledge on addictive plants, benefits and dangers of addictive drugs. The camps were held at the Hall of Opium, to create awareness among youth so they would shun the temptations of illicit drugs.

In 2018, the camps covered the following participation:





Addressing global environmental issues through the “Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER)” with the goal of 0 emissions by 2020

Caring for the environment should be the duty of every world citizen. The MFLF has dedicated itself continuously to be eco-friendly under the principle “Use Less” — reducing the use of fossil fuel, and “Waste Less” - reducing the amount of waste into the environment. The MFLF has successfully reduced our energy use by 36% from 2014, and increased the use of alternative energy by 4.5% in 2018

DTDP participated in the Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER) of the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organisation with the full cooperation of the staff and villagers.

The MFLF has set a target to become a Zero Emission organization in 2020 through offsetting greenhouse gas emission with carbon credits accumulated in 2020.



Key Achievement in 2018

The Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Programme (T-VER) within The MFLF can be divided into two projects:

1. The Nan Reforestation Project



Listed with

T-VER

Estimated greenhouse
gases mitigation

176,704

carbon dioxide equivalents per year



Conservation forest coverage within the project area



20,931

 hectares

With the cooperation of the local communities in protecting the forest from being destroyed or cut down

2. Tea Oil and Other Oilseed Crops Research and Development Project

Evaluate the carbon credit offset from the increase in forest coverage under the T-VER programme to assess the potential of the area in absorbing greenhouse gases. The carbon credit trade will provide an incentive for the communities to protect and preserve forests and prevent wild fires in the area.



Tea Oil and Other Oilseed Crops Research and Development Project

Basic Information



Time frame:
2006-present



Location:
Pang Mahan and Puna
villages, Mae Fah Luang
District, Chiang Rai
Province 7,478 hectares



Beneficiaries:
621 households of
3,489 people

Background

This project was initiated in 2006 to address poverty issues, provide alternative livelihoods for the local communities, and address environmental degradation and forest encroachment. The MFLF partnered with the Chaipattana Foundation to conduct studies and grow tea oil trees as economic crops on the royal initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn who recognized the medicinal benefits of the plant and its high market price that would offer great economic stability to the local communities.

Key Achievement in 2018

A total of 206,343 saplings were cultured from sturdy plants, with over 70% survival rate to replace old plants. These will be replanted in 2019-2020. Tea trees were also surveyed individually to classify and collect growth analysis data, and training workshops were held for local villagers on pruning, cutting and grafting techniques as well as how to improve plants with low yield.

The MFLF also provided meishan pigs to 81 households as well as black bone chickens to 561 households, valued at \$70,022. Not only will this help increase income and reduce household expenses, it will also help raise the standard of local livestock. Saplings for vegetable plots and economic crops were also distributed to 696 villagers to plant in their gardens to reduce household expenses and create an income.

The MFLF continued to conduct annual socio-economic surveys of villagers in the project area, with the data being confirmed by the communities before being used in the analysis and adjustment of the project's future area-based operation plans.

Problems:

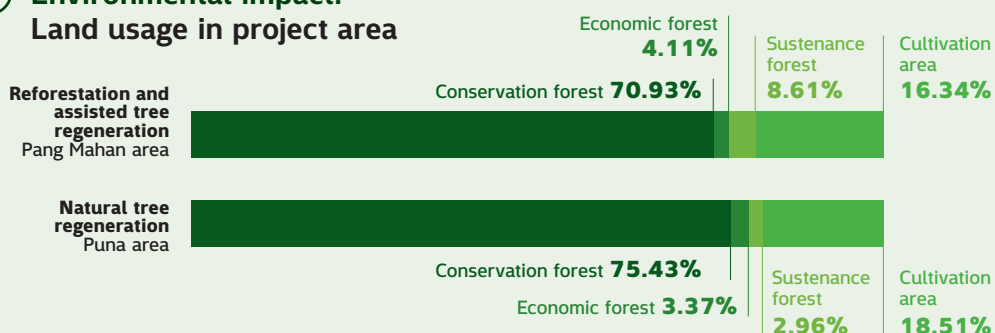


What do the people get?

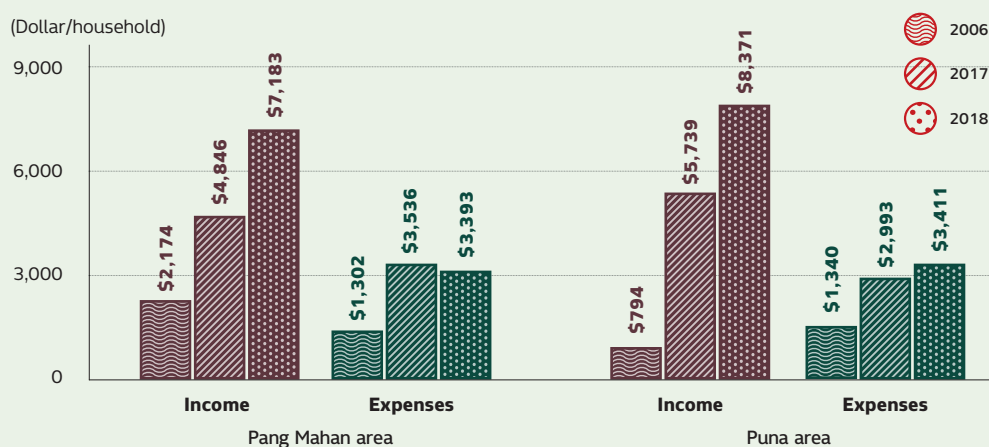


Environmental impact:

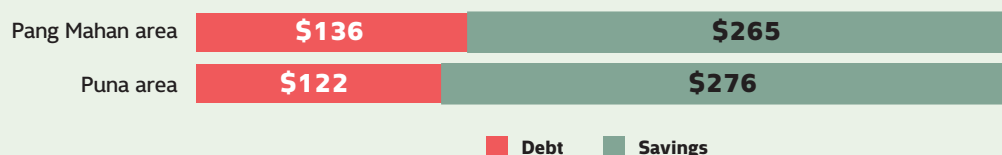
Land usage in project area



Economic impact: comparison of domestic economy per household

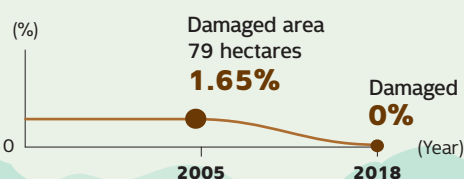


Debt and savings 2018 (Dollar/household)

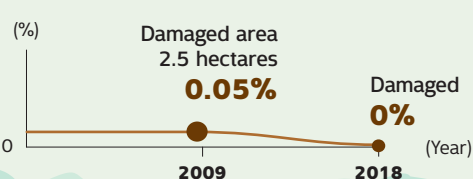


Wildfire affected areas

Pang Mahan area



Puna area



Outcomes corresponds to the following UN SDGs



Nan Reforestation Project

Basic Information



Time frame:
2009-2020



Location:
40,000 hectares
Covering 3 districts,
4 sub-districts, 20 villages
Nan Province



Beneficiaries:
1,723 households/
7,392 people

Background

The Nan Reforestation Project was a further stage of the Nan Integrated Development Project under royal initiative which began in 2009. The MFLF partnered with the Royal Initiative Discovery Institute to implement this project to address issues of poverty and improve the livelihoods of villagers in the project area. Activities included improving water management systems for utilisation, consumption and agriculture, promoting livelihoods through agricultural and livestock development, setting up seedling and livestock funds as well as processing, all of which targeted the concept of “cultivating people” according to the Princess Mother’s concept of “cultivating land, cultivating people”, as well as Her Royal Highness’s wish to enable villagers and forests to co-exist in harmony. That is to say, sustainable reforestation must enable communities to have a better quality of life, and also benefit from the forests. Not only will this prevent them from encroaching on forests, but also encourage them to protect and preserve forests.

The MFLF carried out this reforestation project between 2013-2017, funded by the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister, with the aim of restoring the natural environment in the project area, increasing forest coverage and improving the well-being of the people, encouraging them to have a sustainable co-existence with the forest. The main activities included sapling cultivation, land management to provide a clear demarcation between forests and cultivation and residential areas, setting up a village committee to set rules and regulations on the use and conservation of forest resources, and the planting of “Three Forests, Four Benefits”. The area was divided into conservation forests to protect watersheds and biodiversity, sustenance forests to provide fuel and food sources to be managed by the communities, and economic forests which would be the key sustainable income earner to replace mono-crop cultivation. Economic forests not only serve to reduce the need for vast agricultural areas and slash and burn methods required for mono-crop cultivation, they also create a firebreak to prevent wild fires getting into conservation forests and sustenance forests.

Key Achievement in 2018

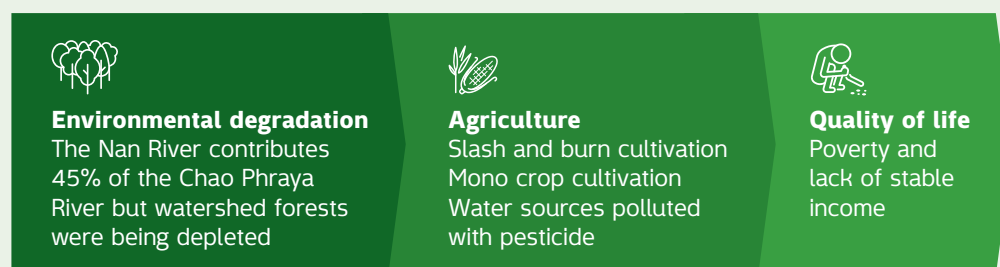
The MFLF continued to concentrate in improving the quality of produce from economic forests, with coffee and cashew nuts being the key economic crops. Activities in the past year included:

1. Training workshops on how to improve yield with microbial pesticides, and basic food processing techniques.
2. Monitoring of economic forests by experts
3. Educational trips for community leaders to cashew nut farms in nearby areas to get knowledge exchange
4. Sourcing markets for coffee and cashew nuts

Markets sourced by the project were able to purchase 10,636 kgs of parchment coffee and 8,237 kgs of raw cashew nuts, earning the farmers \$44,898

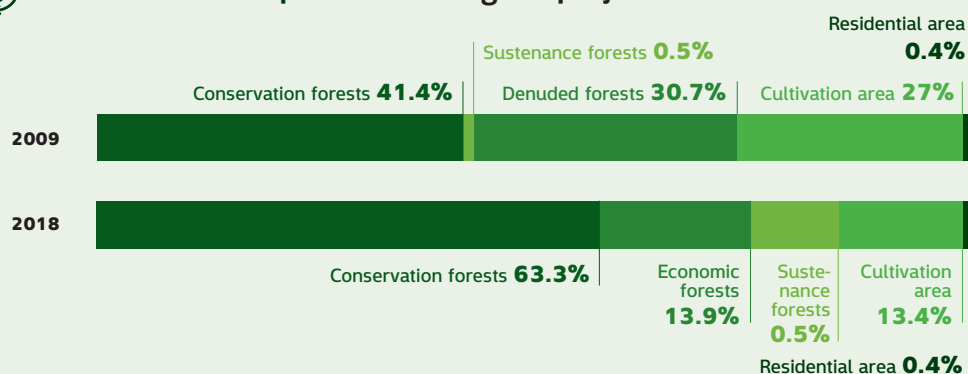
The MFLF also monitored community-based management of forest resources through wild fire monitoring and management measures, and assessed that there were ongoing fire management activities resulting in zero fire damage within the Tha Wang Pha and Song Khwae districts, with 3.8 hectares in Chalerm Phrakiat District suffering damage from wild fires. However, the damage was greatly reduced when compared to the base year of 2013 with 12,189 hectares of forest damaged by wild fire – a reduction of 99%.

Problems:

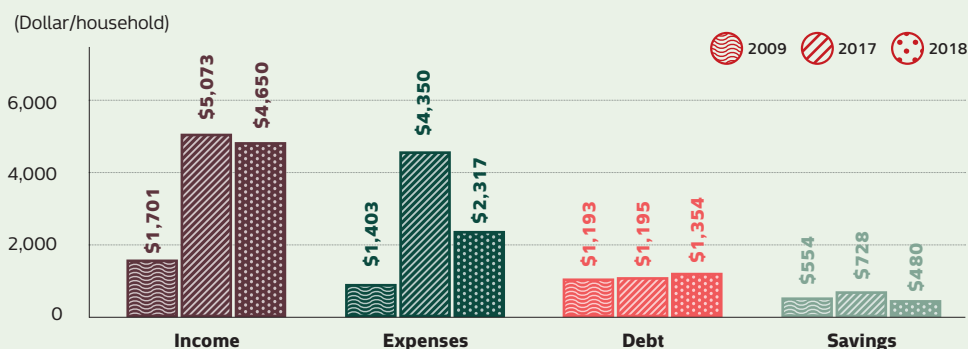


What do the people get?

Environmental impact: Land usage in project area

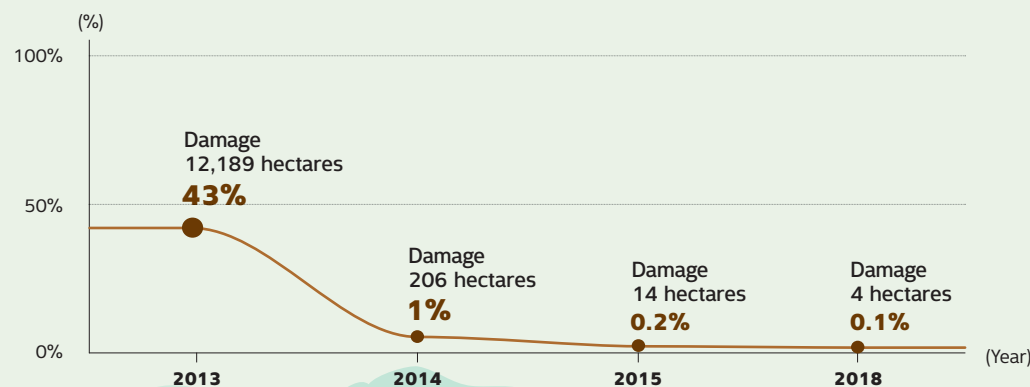


Economic impact: comparison of domestic economy per household



Remarks: 2018 data was collected from Jan-Dec 2017 by the Royal Initiative Discovery Foundation

Wildfire affected areas



Outcomes corresponds to the following UN SDGs





Roi Jai Rak Project

Basic Information



Time frame:
2018-2029



Location:
Huay Meuang Ngam
River valley
5,939 hectares
Covering 4 Village
Ban Meuang Ngam Neua,
Ban Huay San, Ban Hua
Meuang Ngam and
Ban Meuang Ngam Tai
as well as 20 Village in
Tha Ton Sub-district,
Mae Ai District,
Chiang Mai Province



Beneficiaries:
1,067 households/
4,297 people

Background

The Roi Jai Rak Project was initiated to support the government's anti-narcotics policy and measures, and create national stability through capacity building activities for local communities, provide alternative sufficient livelihoods and build immunity within communities which had previously earned an income through illegal means, offering them honest livelihood alternatives. This was done by creating tangible role models to create awareness and understanding within the communities which would lead to a desire for change. The process of "Survival, Sufficiency, Sustainability" was applied for a sustainable solution to drug issues in an urban context, as well as a long-term area-based development programme implemented in a holistic and participatory manner to embrace eco-social as well as environmental dimensions, reflect the needs of the local communities and create a sense of ownership among stakeholders. Integrated efforts from both the government and private sectors ensured that the potential of the communities would be achieved in the areas of agriculture, livestock, irrigation, handicrafts, processing and value-added in the production chain as well as environmental management that would lead to eventual independency for the community.

Key Achievement in 2018

- 1. Water systems:** This was the first issue to be addressed as a quick-hit measure to meet the needs of the community and create trust among the people towards MFLF. Water management for agriculture purposes was introduced to ensure proper utilisation of water resources that helped to increase production to more than one crop per year.
- 2. Volunteerism:** Selection and training of 21 development practioner to implement development projects and be the link between the project and the people. The 48-day training was conducted at the Nan Reforestation Project. They also conducted the annual eco-social survey.
- 3. Livestock:** Quality livestock was distributed to villagers as a source of household income and food. In 2018, a total of 107 Doi Tung black pigs, 780 black bone chickens, 580 Muscovy ducks and 274 layer ducks were distributed to 274 households within the project area. This helped to increase the number of livestock in the area, and improve the standard of local livestock.
- 4. Agriculture:** 14 hectares demonstration plots were prepared as a model for the community and other organisations for replication in the northern region, covering all five

dimensions of holistic development concepts - water, soil, forests, agriculture and livestock, and make the most benefit of high land, low land and farm land. It also provided jobs for local villagers and created a stable income. Surveys were also conducted within the project area to assess how land was used, the yield and types of crops as well as perennials, which would be the source data used to determine the use of river valleys, as well as agricultural promotion and the processing of agricultural produce to create value-added.

5. Promotion of women's vocations: Handicraft was promoted among local women's groups to upgrade their skills and provide a supplementary income.

6. Tourism: Landscaping plans were introduced to encourage tourism to the area; creating awareness and incentives so villagers could see the potential and mutual benefits for the future.

7. Education: Emphasis on development programme for teachers and education personnel through study visits to DTDP; development of the education process using the Montessori method; improving school buildings and child-care centres to enhance the learning process.

8. Drug control: MFLF, together with representatives of the military, local administration, and public health in Mae Sai District, and the Thanyarak Institute, conducted the 1st "Asa Tham Dee" (Volunteer for Goods) with 53 drug addicts who have chosen to quit. They worked on the project's demonstration farms while undergoing rehabilitation under the close supervision of military and medical personnel for a period of 50 days. They also received vocational training, and were able to do honest work to earn a steady income during that period. This would create an opportunity for recovered addicts to re-enter society with dignity, have alternative honest livelihood opportunities, and be accepted by society once again.

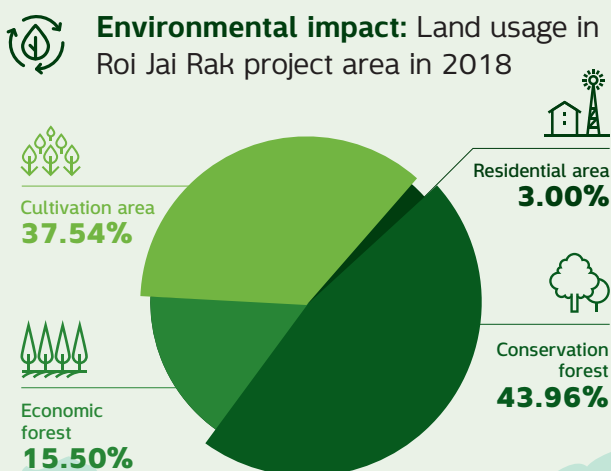
Outcomes corresponds to the following UN SDGs



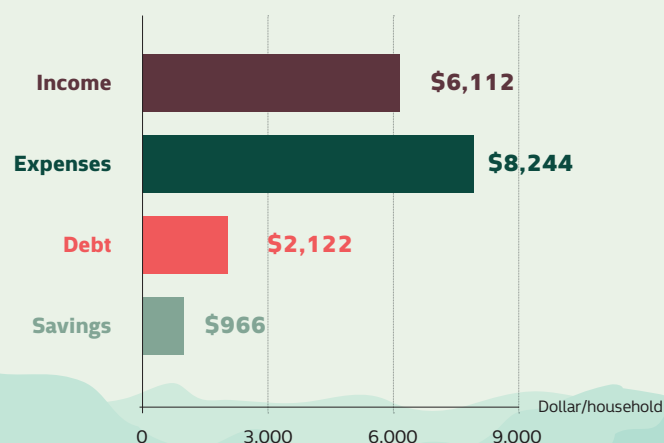
Problems:



What do the people get?



Economic impact: comparison of domestic economy per household





Thai-Myanmar Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Project (SALD)

Basic Information



Time frame:
2018-2025

Scaled up from original project in Tachileik and Mong Hsat districts



Location:

1. Naungtayar Subtownship (southern Shan State) covering 4 village clusters/101 villages
2. Tachileik District (eastern Shan State) covering 3 village clusters/25 villages



Beneficiaries:

1. Naungtayar: 4,197 households/18,917 people
 2. Tachileik District: 965 households/4,331 people
- Total 5,162 households/23,248 people

Background

The project was aimed at addressing drug issues in the area, from opium poppy cultivation and trafficking in the target area through providing alternative legitimate livelihood options that would provide a sufficient and stable income for the community and reduce poverty according to the Mae Fah Luang model. It would also enhance stability along the Thai-Myanmar border and create a model for integrated and holistic area-based development with a participatory approach that the government of Myanmar could replicate in other regions of the country.

Problems:



Narcotic crop cultivation; narcotics trafficking and trade



Lack of efficient water management knowledge



Lack of medicine and vaccines for livestock



Lack of agricultural knowledge and markets

Key Achievement in 2018

The project was aimed at creating awareness and access to the eco-social environment of the target communities, and implement “Quick Hit” strategies to address their urgent needs and create trust in order to gain their long-term cooperation.



Naungtayar Subtownship, Pinlaung District, Southern Shan State

The government of Myanmar initiated a pilot project in Naungtayar Subtownship to address drug cultivation problems, with The MFLF being approached to provide development consultancy to improve the quality of life of the people.

1. Conducted study visits to DTDP and other The MFLF project areas for representatives of the Myanmar development team as well as leaders of the Pa’O, the predominant ethnic group in the region, to create an understanding of The MFLF development approach before the project began.

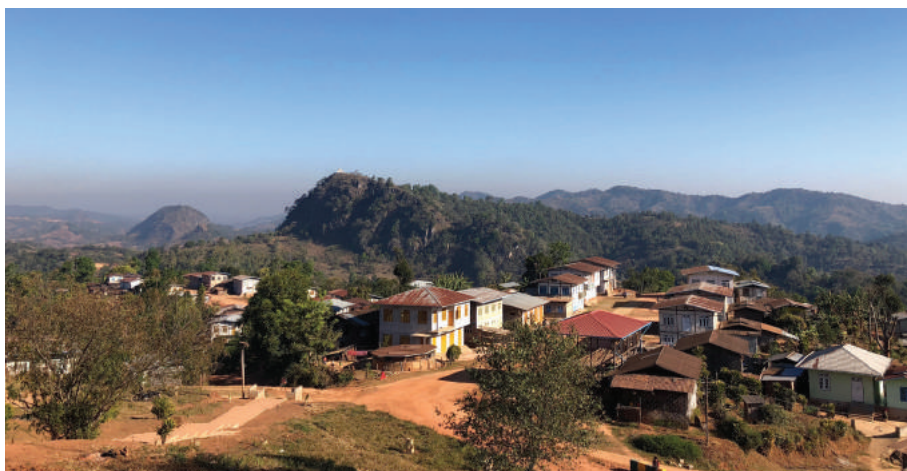
2. Data collection for development planning purposes. Field surveys were conducted in conjunction with representatives of the Office of Narcotics Control Board and the government of Myanmar to collect data on the geography, water sources, livelihoods such as agriculture and livestock, enquire about the communities’ needs, and assess the their potential in order to plan development strategies.

3. Quick Hit projects included promoting the construction of I-section roads by providing equipment and know-how to make I-section paver blocks. This strategy suited the area, addressed local travel problems in answer to their immediate needs, required low investment costs, and could be handled by the villagers themselves.

North Tachileik District, Eastern Shan State

1. The MFLF staff met with the community and relevant government units to assess the problems and needs of the people

2. Implemented Quick Hit projects to address urgent needs of the community such as developing the water systems for utilisation and consumption for the villages and schools by working with 2 villages to build 2 check dams, a water delivery system and 5 water tanks. The MFLF also worked with the schools to clean the original pond, repair the water pipes, and set up 2 water tanks to stock water for use during the school term.



Outcomes corresponds to the following UN SDGs

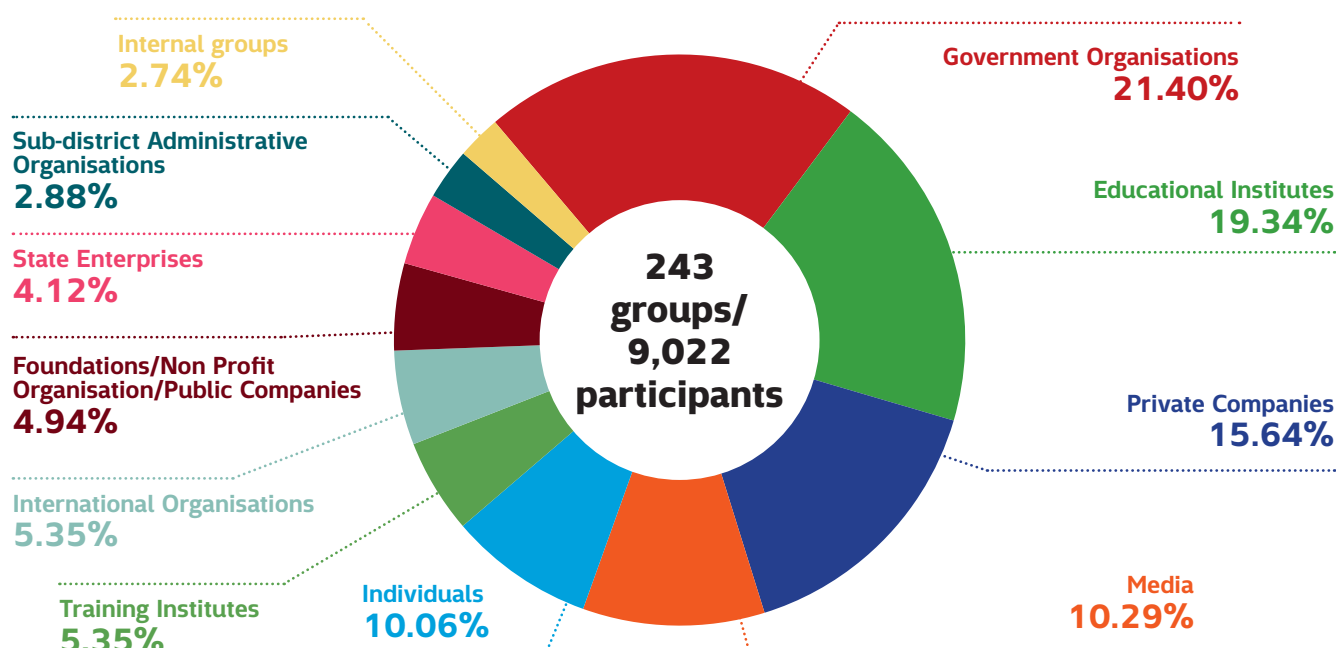




Living University

The MFLF aims to be a global knowledge centre in the field of sustainable development and social enterprise. It is well-placed to do so with its accumulated knowledge and experience, personnel, media tools, classrooms and other facilities ready to offer training workshops and educational visits as well as edu-tourism to promote the MFLF development approach as the national approach. It therefore initiated the Living University to disseminate lessons from its hands-on experiences to build and inspire "Change Agents" in various segments of society, so they can apply the knowledge on their own to reduce social disparity and build a happy and sustainable society.

In 2018, the Living University welcomed the following groups on study visits:



Workshops for trainees

This aimed to allow participating students the opportunity to learn, gain an understanding and eventually replicate the MFLF development approach in their work place, and also be inspired to contribute to society and share the MFLF story with others. In 2018, the following workshops were held:

- The 7th international students workshop from 1 June to 31 July 2018. A total of 12 students (5 Thai students from Thammasat University, Chulalongkorn University and University of Bath, UK) as well as 7 foreign students from Columbia University, Indiana University in the US, University of Portsmouth UK, and L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales de Paris, France. They were divided into two groups: Development Plans for Marketing and Online Sales for DoiTung Handcrafted Products and Jewellery; and Development Plans for DoiTung Brand Marketing Communication.

- The MFLF partnered with Kelley School Indiana University, the US in the AGILE (MBA online) programme using DTDP and "Marketing Strategy in the United States for DoiTung handicraft products" as an assignment for first year master degree students.

- The MFLF partnered with the Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hold a workshop for representatives of refugees of violence in Myanmar under the Refugee Development and Repatriation programme for the sustainable improvement of the quality of life between 1 September - 1 November 2018 at the Roi Jai Rak Project, Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province. This workshop was aimed at enabling refugees to have the necessary skills to return home and resettle in a sustainable manner. A total of 31 refugee representatives participated in the workshop from the nine temporary camps along the Thai-Myanmar border, from the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC)

Study visits from the government, private sectors, and education institutes to MFLF development projects in 2018:

International groups

1. UNODC Study Visit and Colloquium
2. Development practitioners from Naungtayar Subtownship, Myanmar, visited Roi Jai Rak Project under a joint programme with GPDPD
3. Minister of Social Welfare of Myanmar and group
4. Alternative development experts from the London School of Economics
5. H.E. Fernando Quiros, Ambassador of Peru to Thailand, and Madame
6. Diplomatic group and spouses from 24 countries
7. Madame Gerda Hasselfeldt, President of the German Red Cross and former Public Health Minister and deputy chairperson of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group of Germany
8. Professor Ursula Mannle, chair of the Hanns Seidel Foundation and former member of the German national parliament
9. Fujitsu-JAIMS training institute

Domestic groups

1. Executives of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand and community development team
2. Representatives of target communities in the Roi Jai Rak Project
3. Middle management team from the Sri Nakharinwiroth University
4. Top management from Mitsui (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
5. President of the Constitutional Court, Vice President, judges, experts, academics and staff
6. Students from the Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy, Chulalongkorn University
7. Middle management from Mahidol University
8. Capital Market Academy
9. Teacher change agents from Teach for Thailand Class 5
10. Participants of the Leadership Boot Camp for deputy director level management team from the Bank of Thailand
11. Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development programme for ONCB
12. Inmates of Doi Hang Penitentiary

Policy Advocacy

International Level Policy Advocacy

In 2018, MFLF played a heightened role in sustainable development, and represented Thailand at several international conferences. Most of these concentrated on how to address the issues of poverty and narcotic drugs through the development approach. Lessons learned from DTDP were also shared, a model that has a proven success record in its replication in various locations.

MFLF joined hands with the Thai government and allies to prepare for the revision of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter World Drug Problems in 2019, for which MFLF attended two key alternative development conferences as follows:



• 61st Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

During 11-17 March 2018, MFLF representatives formed part of the Thailand participants at the 61st Session of the UN CND conference in Vienna, Austria. Together with the Thai government, MFLF advocated a resolution to hold an expert group meeting (EGM) on alternative development to develop proposals for the revision of the 2019 global drug targets. MFLF also played an active role in the side event on drugs policies and development with allies including Germany, Colombia, Afghanistan and UNODC.



• Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Development (EGM)

This was held from 23-26 July 2018. MFLF together with the Thai government, Germany, Peru and UNODC raised the prospect of implementing lesson learned from alternative development in an urban setting, a totally new approach on the use of development led programme since the issue of drugs is no longer limited to rural settings and narcotic crop cultivation. It is necessary to develop the entire economic system and improve the quality of life in an integrated manner, together with a people-centred evaluation process and public forums.



• United Nations International Climate Conference (COP 23)

This took place in Bonn, Germany, During 6-17 November 2017. MFLF representatives presented the commitment of MFLF and target project communities in combating climate change, with emphasis on capacity building for communities in sustainable forest management.



• Global Partnership on Department and Drug Policies (GPDPD)

MFLF, together with GIZ conducted this programme to provide policy consultancy to countries facing issues of narcotic crop cultivation, to enable them to develop alternative development policies, a role that is now globally recognised. In 2018, MFLF not only hosted study visits for representatives of partner countries at DTDP and MFLF projects in Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai provinces, it also conducted the following activities:

20 February - 1 March 2018: Monitored the results of the study visit by representatives of Naungtayar Subtownship, Pinlaung Township, Taunggyi Province, Shan State, Myanmar.

3-6 September 2018: Participated in the international conference on women in drug cultivation regions at Mexico City, Mexico.



• 15th Asia Media Summit

At the summit During 10 May 2018 in New Delhi, India, MFLF shared experiences that conformed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from DTDP's people-centred approach to address issues of poverty and narcotic crop cultivation.



• ASEAN-China-UNDP Symposium on Sustainable Development

During 20-21 August 2018 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Organisers approached MFLF to lead a sharing session Sustainable Livelihood for Local Farmers and Entrepreneurs and Enhancing Capacities and Resources of Local Government to allow representatives from participating countries and international organisations to hear the perspectives of villagers on sustainability and SDGs in order to adapt their own national strategies.

Special Events and Activities



• **Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn** visited MFLF's Tea Oil and Other Oilseed Crops Research and Development Project, with M.R. Disnadda Diskul, MFLF Chairman, and project officers to welcome Her Royal Highness at Lao Wang Mai Village, Thoet Thai Sub-district, Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province, during 12-16 February 2018.



• **Her Royal Highness Princess Bajrakitiyabha Narendiradebyavati** made a private visit to the Roi Jai Rak Project that was implemented to support the government's measures and policies to combat drug issues in Huay San Village, Tha Ton Sub-district, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province. Her Royal Highness was welcomed by M.R. Disnadda Diskul, MFLF Chairman, and the project team on 27 January 2018.



• Princess Mother Memorial Day

This event takes place every 21 October, marking the birthday of Her Royal Highness Princess Srinagarindra, the Princess Mother, to pay tribute to her compassion and contribution towards the improvement of the quality of life, public utilities, education, and the addressing of drug issues. Representatives from the public and private sectors and the general public take part in a procession to pay homage to the portrait of the Princess Mother at DTDP.



• Visit to DTDP by Minister of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement of Myanmar Visit DTDP

M.R. Disnadda Diskul, MFLF Chairman, welcomed Dr. Win Myat Aye, Minister of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement of Myanmar, and his group on a study visit to DTDP, Chiang Rai Province, to exchange views on development that could be replicated in Myanmar particularly the planting of macadamia and Arabica coffee plantations which are the main economic crops of DTDP.



• Collaboration with Japan Airlines

MFLF partnered with Japan Airlines to serve DoiTung coffee in all flights between Bangkok and Japan starting from 1 December 2018, in support of DoiTung social enterprise products and promote MFLF principles on an international level.



• Café DoiTung at Thailand Coffee Fest 2018

Café DoiTung launched its latest products: 4 specialty coffee varieties namely Catimor, Typica, Gayo and Java at the Thailand Coffee Fest 2018, reflecting a new step in the agricultural skills of the community.

Statement of Financial Position

	30 September	
	2018	2017
	(Baht)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	178,111,042	92,989,889
Cash and deposits to financial institution for special projects	9,081,681	27,025,422
Current investments	1,488,140	969,125,248
Investments in short-term securities	1,021,838,230	184,965,783
Trades receivable	36,446,472	34,117,260
Inventories	187,692,570	185,882,486
Accrued interest	1,749,259	5,246,480
Other current assets	22,071,592	70,636,520
Total current assets	1,458,478,986	1,569,989,088
Non-current assets		
Investment under equity method	13,750,000	13,750,000
Other long term investments	390,000,000	355,000,000
Property, plant and equipment	313,187,999	265,013,372
Intangible assets	41,668	208,334
Other non-current assets	14,349,911	10,590,866
Total non-current assets	731,329,578	644,562,572
Total assets	2,189,808,564	2,214,551,660
Liabilities and accumulated capital		
Current liabilities		
Trades payable and other payable	32,975,205	32,428,237
Unearned revenue	7,875,110	7,898,400
Accrued expense	32,922,688	40,083,266
Other current liabilities	4,176,595	3,159,762
Total current liabilities	77,949,598	83,569,665
Total liabilities	77,949,598	83,569,665

30 September

	2018	2017
	(Baht)	
Special project funding	199,812,059	179,568,894
Accumulated capital or reserved money		
Accumulated capital	1,721,200,095	1,750,292,405
Unrealised gain (loss) fair value	185,303,591	200,000,000
Adjustment of investments	5,543,221	1,120,696
Total accumulated capital	1,912,046,907	1,951,413,101
Total liabilities, special project funding and accumulated capital	2,189,808,564	2,214,551,660

Statement of Income and Expenses

Revenues

Sales and service revenues	584,578,524	552,756,196
Donation income	290,068,884	198,686,847
Investment income	26,440,267	29,509,484
Insurance compensation	8,186	12,938,010
Other income	65,077,738	301,168,735
Total revenues	966,173,599	1,095,059,272

Expenses

Cost of goods and services	243,779,644	219,846,979
Sales and service expense	176,520,858	171,717,809
Administrative expense	531,216,651	427,799,495
Total expense	951,517,153	819,364,283

Revenue over expense	14,656,446	275,694,989
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มูลนิธิแม่ฟ้าหลวง ในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์
Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage

The MFLF Annual Report 2018

1. This Annual Report summarizes the activities of the MFLF in fiscal year 2018.
(October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018)
2. Please note that some figure are provision values and figures may vary according to the timing and method of calculation.
3. All sume indicated with a dollar sign (\$) refer to US dollars and are calculated at an exchange rate of \$1.00 = 32.2797 THB (Bank of Thailand rate in 2018)

March 2020

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