

ANNEX VI INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT

- This report must be completed and signed by the contact person of the coordinator.
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report.
- Please complete the report using a typewriter or computer (*you can find this form at the following address <specify>*).
- Please expand the paragraphs as necessary.
- *Please refer to the special conditions of your grant contract and send one copy of the report to each address mentioned.*
- The contracting authority will reject any incomplete or badly completed reports.
- The answer to all questions must cover the reporting period as specified in point 1.6.

Table of contents

1. Description	4
2. Assessment of the implementation	5
2.1. Executive summary of the action	5
2.2. Results and activities	6
A. Results	6
B. Activities	15
2.3. Logframe matrix updated	20
2.4. Activity matrix	29
2.5. Timelines	30
3. Beneficiaries and other cooperation	32
4. Visibility	34

List of acronyms used in the report

ACCCRN	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CSNM	Centre for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DLA	Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior
GCRF	Global Challenges Research Fund
M-BRACE	Mekong Building Climate Resilient Asian Cities
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (Thailand)
MUNDO	Maastricht University Centre for International Cooperation in Academic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMLT	National Municipal League of Thailand
ONEP	Office of the Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
SCF	Songkhla Community Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLD	Shared Learning Dialogue
TEI	Thailand Environment Institute Foundation
UCRSEA	Urban Climate Resilience in Southeast Asia Partnership
UKRI	UK Research and Innovation
UM	Maastricht University

1. Description

1.1. Name of coordinator of the grant contract: Thailand Environment Institute (TEI)

1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Dr Pakamas Thinphanga

1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the action:

- Centre for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management (CSNM)/Khon Kaen University
- Songkhla Community Foundation (SCF)
- University Maastricht (UM)

1.4. Title of the action: Strengthening urban climate governance for inclusive, resilient, and sustainable societies in Thailand

1.5. Contract number: CSO-LA/2019/409-927

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 31 October 2019 – 30 October 2020

1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s): Thailand – 6 provinces

Khon Kaen, Udon Thani and Nong Khai in the upper Northeast region

Songkhla, Phatthalung and Satun in the lower South region

1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):

The action aims to engage and enhance the capacity of the final beneficiaries and target groups of 100 individuals of civil society organisations, which include local civil society organisations (CSOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs), and approximately 50 females and 50 males. In addition, the final beneficiaries are vulnerable and marginalised community groups, particularly women and urban poor, and local communities in urban areas in six provinces. The target groups in this action also include local multiple stakeholders, which are officials of local and provincial governments, 18 municipalities, 6 relevant government department and agencies, 20 academics and researchers, representatives of the business and private sector and 20 media representatives.

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): n/a

¹ ‘Target groups’ are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the project purpose level, and ‘final beneficiaries’ are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of the implementation of the action activities and its results

2.1. Executive summary of the action

Please give a global overview of the action's implementation for the reporting period (no more than ½ page).

Referring to the updated logical framework matrix² (see point 2.3. below), please describe and comment the level of achievement of the outcome(s), if it is relevant at this stage and the likeliness of reaching the final target(s) related to the outcome(s) at the end of the action.

Please explain briefly if any changes should be or have been brought to the intervention logic and to the Logical framework matrix, giving the justification for such changes (complete explanation should be placed in the 2.2 section under the relevant level considered: outcomes, outputs, activities). Comment the likeliness of reaching the final target(s) related to the impact in the future (specify).

The implementation was carried out in the reporting period as planned and has so far achieved positive results. The action addressed the objective of strengthening the capacity of and empowering local civil society organisations to play a critical role in driving inclusive and equitable urbanisation, climate actions and disaster preparedness with participatory and multi-stakeholder engagement approaches. Representatives of local civil society, non-governmental and community-based organisations in the Northeast and South were identified and engaged in the capacity building, learning and training activities, using the Shared Learning Dialogue process. In each of the regions, learning activities and training exercises were designed based on key cross-cutting issues around the implications of urbanisation, climate impacts and governance challenges in the local context and tailored to the needs and knowledge gaps of the participating civil society organisations. Local multi-stakeholders, including decision-makers, academics, media representatives, and vulnerable, urban poor and marginalised community groups, were engaged in regional dialogues to discuss the implications of urbanisation, uneven impacts of climate and water-related disasters, social vulnerabilities, gender inequalities and challenges in urban governance. Regional platforms for learning and policy dialogues, including multiple social media sites, bringing together local multi-stakeholders, have been established to provide space for constructive exchanges and communication on emerging issues of urbanisation, climate and disasters, as well as to increase the visibility of the action. As an on-going process, the action has an aim to generate new, evidence-based knowledge through the shared learning approach to inform decision-making processes and improve practices at the local level towards inclusive and equitable urban development and climate and disaster preparedness.

² The relevant terminology (i.e. outputs, outcome, indicators, etc.) is defined in the logical framework matrix template attached to the guidelines for applicants (Annex e3d).

The action is on track to achieve the objectives, expected outputs and outcomes. Based on the action's theory of change, in order to improve urban climate governance at the local level, strong linkages and engagement between the civil society organisations and local governments with the support of local academic institutions are an important mechanism for participation and informed planning processes. The results of the action are reflected in the logical framework. The implementation in the reporting period was to ensure target numbers corresponding to the indicators in the logical framework will be reached within the given timeframe. The action has so far engaged with a considerable number of the final beneficiaries and target groups in capacity building activities and regional dialogues. The number comprised of 100 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, and 43 out of 100 were women, 35 multi-disciplinary academics and researchers from 12 different universities, 16 local governments, and 46 government officials. The logical framework matrix is updated, providing baseline and current value of the indicators based on data collection. A revision of indicator for Outcome 4 would be necessary to reflect the local context and for better applicability. Changes in the indicator were based on discussions and consultations with the local civil society organisations and multi-stakeholders engaged in the action and among the implementing partners. The action is likely to achieve the impact and targets, despite slight adjustment of workplans due to unforeseen travel and mass gathering restrictions during the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic. The implementing partners have shown strong working relationship and effective collaboration, with positive results emerging from engaging with the final beneficiaries and target groups, building regional multi-stakeholder networks, project work planning, and designing and facilitating training and dialogue workshops. With regular communication, the implementing partners will continue to collaborate and execute the action effectively in order to achieve the objectives, impacts and targets.

2.2. Results and activities

A. RESULTS

The narrative report should be based on the monitoring and evaluation system set up using as a basis the Logical framework matrix. As such, narrative report must inform all the indicators defined in the logical framework. Monitoring and/or evaluation reports relating to the performance of the Action shall be used and mentioned in the narrative reports.

What is your assessment of the results of the action so far? Include observations on the performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts and whether the action has had any unforeseen positive or negative results.

The action in the first year addressed the specific objective of strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations to play a critical role in inclusive and equitable urban development and climate preparedness, and the results thus far are positive. In this reporting period, the Thai implementing partners; TEI, CSNM and SCF, collaboratively identified and engaged with local civil society organisations (CSOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) in knowledge and technical skill capacity building activities as planned. The aim of the capacity building activities was to strengthen scientific and practical knowledge in building urban climate resilience and improve understandings of the impacts of climate change, the implications of urbanisation, and the linkages between urbanisation, climate vulnerabilities, marginalisation and gender inequalities.

TEI led the preparation of learning and training materials based on scientific research, academic literature and extensive experience working in the fields of urban climate resilience, urban governance and social vulnerabilities. In consultation and collaboration with CSNM and SCF, the development of learning and training materials was set to fill in knowledge gaps and address the needs of the participating civil society organisations and local stakeholders in practical application of scientific knowledge and tools to assess climate vulnerabilities of urban communities and initiate community-

based resilience strategies with actionable climate plans. Learning activities and training workshops for Activity 1.1 and Activity 1.2 under Work Package 1 were collaboratively planned and delivered in consistent with the regional contexts, driven by the needs of the final beneficiaries and target groups.

Activity 1.1 focused on understanding the urbanisation process driven by economic and industrial development and its implications on social and environments, the linkages between the development of critical urban systems and infrastructure and social inequalities, uneven impacts of climate and water-related disasters on urban communities, gender inequalities, and approaches for climate vulnerability assessments. Activity 1.2 focused on introducing a set of practical tools, indicators and methodologies that can be adapted and adopted by local civil society organisations and key stakeholders, including municipality officials, and applicable to local contexts. The methodologies, tools and indicators are for assessing social vulnerabilities to climate change in the urban context, using people-centred approaches and paying close attention to gender differences and inequalities.

In this reporting period, Activity 1.1 has been implemented in both Northeast and South regions. Activity 1.2 has been implemented only in the South and will be carried out in the Northeast in the next reporting period. The learning and training activities were conducted through interactive, practical exercises whereby participants, working in groups, brainstormed and discussed key topics, with scientific knowledge inputs delivered by TEI and local experts. The action promoted local ownership through a series of consultations with the beneficiaries and target groups who would participate in the learning and training activities. Format and arrangements of the workshops were planned and developed collaboratively with the participants to meet their interests and needs.

The action generated new knowledge and promoted learning among the local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs as well as multi-stakeholders, which included local and provincial government officials, academics, and the business and private sector, using the Shared Learning approach. To determine what constitutes as 'new' knowledge and if 'learning' has been taken up, the implementing partners conducted a survey prior to the capacity building activities for baseline information and workshop evaluation after each training workshop to assess the effectiveness of training approaches and materials provided. The final beneficiaries and target groups learned and showed improved understandings of climate impacts, the implications of urbanisation and the linkages of climate impacts and urbanisation to social vulnerabilities of local communities, particularly the urban poor, marginalised and women groups.

The action provided space for dialogues and promoted networking through establishing regional platforms. The activities conducted under Activity 4.1 in this reporting period to build and establish multi-stakeholder regional platforms varied between the two regions to meet the local contexts. TEI, CSNM and SCF collaboratively identified local multi-stakeholders and key actors for engagement. In the Northeast, a series of Urban Dialogue workshops was planned to create multi-stakeholder dialogue space for identifying problems and debating solutions to inform local policy planning. These workshops aimed to enable and empower marginalised and vulnerable community groups to engage in constructive dialogues with relevant government departments, local administrations, academics and the business and private sector. In the South, a series of Southern Academic Network meetings was planned to build long-term partnership and collaboration between local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and academics and researchers from local universities. These meetings aimed to generate and support knowledge exchange between the scientific-academic community and civil society community who represents local marginalised and vulnerable community groups in order to effectively address multifaceted urban and climate challenges faced by cities.

Urban Dialogue workshops were implemented in each of the three provinces, bringing together local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs who represent marginalised and urban poor groups, academics, government officials, and representatives of the business and private sector and media. Each of the Urban Dialogue meetings, co-hosted by TEI and CSNM, focused on emerging social and governance issues of urban, industrial infrastructure development along the North-South Economic Corridor linking Thailand to the neighbouring countries and China. The economic corridor links Bangkok to Khon Kaen, Udon Thani and Nong Khai, which borders with Laos, thus serving as a common problem and interest,

engaging multi-stakeholders to discourse. The dialogues also focused on the implications of development on ecological and hydrological landscapes, contributing to increasing floods and water supply shortages, and how climate impacts exacerbate existing water-related challenges in cities with unregulated land use changes.

The first Southern Academic Network meeting, co-hosted by TEI and SCF, focused on cross-cutting issues of urbanisation, urban governance and uneven impacts of disasters and climate on local communities, particularly women, urban poor and marginalised groups, paying close attention to the southern-regional context. The participating academics and researchers from multiple disciplines were from eight universities across the lower South. As agreed among the participants, research in urban climate resilience with people-centred focus in Thailand is urgently needed to influence more inclusive and equitable urban, economic and infrastructure development as well as climate and disaster preparedness. The discussion also involved identifying approaches to provide support to the local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and methodologies for assessing social vulnerabilities of local communities to climate change in the urban context.

As a result of the engagement and dialogue process in both regions, the implementation to address the problems of climate impacts and urban governance will be driven by the final beneficiaries and target groups as planned. Through the initial engagement in this reporting period, key specific issues on urbanisation, climate impacts and social vulnerabilities and urban governance challenges were collectively and collaboratively identified by the participating CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and multi-stakeholders who are the action's final beneficiaries and target groups. These specific issues and challenges are based on the current situations and on-going implementation of government's development plans and policies in 10 target areas, which were also identified by the participants. These ten target areas in the six provinces will be the sites for the participants to carry out key activities under the action, including vulnerability assessments (Activity 1.3) in the next reporting period. Furthermore, the selected areas represent diverse issues of climate impacts and water-related disasters, urban governance and social inequalities emerging from various industrial and infrastructure development projects.

In addition to the dialogue and networking meetings, the action plans to collaboratively produce and distribute six-monthly e-newsletters to communicate and engage with multi-stakeholders and increase the visibility of the European Union funded activities. The action has created and established regional mailing lists, which will grow over time. The first e-newsletter issue, covering key activities in the first half of the year, was widely distributed across the two regions in May 2020 (see attached). The second issue will be ready for distribution in late December 2020. To promote the action's visibility and increase communication to broader audience, the action has established multiple online platforms using websites and social media (<http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success.html>, <https://www.facebook.com/UrbanClimateResilienceThailand/>, and <https://www.facebook.com/เครือข่ายเมือง-110615147072858/>). Project summary documents, training materials and newsletters are uploaded, and key activities of the action are regularly shared on these online sites. Furthermore, the action has created and ensured the use of a project logo for branding and to increase the visibility of the EU funded activities.

Explain how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights,³ gender equality,⁴ democracy, good governance, children's rights and indigenous

³ Including those of people with disabilities. For more information, see 'Guidance note on disability and development' at https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/disability-inclusive-development-cooperation-guidance-note-eu-staff_en

⁴ See Guidance on Gender equality at https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/toolkit-mainstreaming-gender-equality-ec-development-cooperation_en

peoples, youth, environmental sustainability⁵ and combating HIV/AIDS (if there is a strong prevalence in the target country/region).

The focus of the action on cross-cutting issues of urbanisation, urban governance, climate impacts, water-related disasters, social vulnerabilities, urban poverty and gender inequalities has been introduced and discussed among the local multi-stakeholders in both regions. The action is designed to generate new knowledge and improve understanding of these cross-cutting issues in the urban and climate contexts in order to develop urban climate resilience strategies with actionable plans to increase the adaptive capacity of local communities. To mainstream cross-cutting issues, it is important to involve multi-stakeholders in dialogues and knowledge exchange as an on-going learning process that will contribute to influence and inform decisions and policy changes.

In this reporting period, the action implemented a number of activities to influence and contribute to mainstreaming and institutionalising cross-cutting issues at the local level. Through capacity building activities, the action engaged with local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and municipality and government officials using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach, to identify the implications of urbanisation, unregulated land use change and large-scale infrastructure development on social inequalities and vulnerabilities. The action led the participants to assess uneven access to public services and critical urban systems, such as water, and impacts of water-related disasters, such as floods, of different community groups, particularly women, urban poor and marginalised groups. Specific regional and local contexts in the Northeast and South were discussed among the participants in their respective areas to reflect on current challenges and future situations driven by existing policy planning and implementation.

The plan in the next reporting period is to generate a body of evidence-based knowledge and increase understanding of these cross-cutting issues to support policy dialogues, integration and institutionalisation. Local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs will work in small teams in the selected target areas and carry out data collection and analysis of community- and municipality-level in assessments of urban climate vulnerabilities of local communities and community groups, particularly urban poor, marginalised and women groups. In collaboration with SCF and CSNM, local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs will engage with both community members and state-actors, including officials of municipalities, relevant government departments and agencies, in vulnerability assessments and subsequently in development of community-based resilience strategies and mainstreaming.

Referring to the logical framework matrix (see point 2.3. below) please comment for each level of results (output, outcome, impact) the level of achievement of all the results on the basis of the corresponding current value of the indicators and all the related activities implemented during the reporting period.

- the level of achievement on the basis of the corresponding baseline, target and current value of the indicators, making reference to the assumptions and risks defined in the Logical framework
- the activities covered and implemented. Activities should be linked to corresponding output(s) through clear numbering.

In case of underperformance, please explain the reasons and the corrective measures.

⁵ See Guidelines for environmental integration at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/economic-growth/environment-and-green-economy/climate-change-and-environment_en

Outcome (Oc) – "<Title of Outcome > "

<comment on current status of indicators associated to Oc and explain any changes, especially any underperformance; refer to assumptions in the Logframe>

(possibly) intermediary Outcome 1 (iOc 1) - "<Title of intermediary Outcome 1>"

(...)

Output 1.1. (Op 1.1.)

(...)

<Following the above assessment of results, please elaborate on all the topics/activities covered and implemented. >

The action has so far achieved positive and satisfactory results and is on the right path to meet the objectives as described in the table below. In this reporting period, Activities 1.1, 1.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2, as well as activities in the inception period, were implemented to achieve Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1 and 5.2, respectively, contributing to achieving the impact and relevant outcomes.

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p>Impact The adaptive capacity of urban communities in the Northeast and South of Thailand is enhanced through improved urban climate governance, state-of-the-art knowledge and shared learning</p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve the impact. In this reporting period, the engagement process of local civil society organisations and state actors focused on generating new knowledge and increasing understanding of cross-cutting issues around the implications of urbanisation, climate impacts and sustainability, and how the urban and climate linkages contribute to increasing vulnerabilities of local communities. Using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach, the action created potential cross-sectoral collaboration and strengthened the capacity of regional multi-stakeholder networks to begin to identify development decisions, practices and mechanisms that will improve urban development pathways towards equity, and inclusive climate and disaster preparedness. Local governments were identified and engaged to ensure ownership influencing uptake of good practices for local development projects.</p>	<p>Current value in 2020 – zero for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 1 new project and 10 municipalities</p>
<p>Specific objective Strengthening local institutional mechanisms and practices for inclusive climate resilient and sustainable urban development</p>	<p>The action in this reporting period initiated participatory and collaborative approaches in assessing governance challenges emerging from cross-cutting issues around urban and infrastructure development plans, climate impacts, water-related disasters to better understand social vulnerabilities and inequalities of particular community groups, such as the urban poor, marginalised and women groups. The action was driving for inclusive and equitable development agenda, particularly at the local level, through bringing together and engaging with local governments and civil society organisations in dialogues. The engagement of local CSOs and multi-stakeholder revealed positive results with constructive attitude and</p>	<p>Current value in 2020 – zero for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 2 times per year and 10 municipalities</p>

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
	active responses. The establishment of regional multi-stakeholder platforms in this phase will be continually used to support knowledge exchange and policy dialogues, driving local solutions and informing decisions and practices.	
Outcome 1 Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy planning processes	The action is on track to achieve this outcome. Numbers of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and local governments in both regions have been informed of the action's objectives and engaged in capacity building and dialogues as planned. There are steps and set of activities to be carried out as a process designed in the action to support an uptake of cross-cutting issues in urban climate resilience and sustainable development practices, particularly with relevant government departments and agencies responsible for planning of urban development, climate and disaster preparedness. In the next reporting period, there will be activities that serve as important steps to promote, mainstream and integrate inclusive urban climate resilience and sustainable development into local planning and practices.	Current value in 2020 – zero for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 6 projects or strategic plans and 10 municipalities
Output 1.1 Strengthened knowledge capacity of local civil society organisations in urban climate resilience and sustainable development	The action has so far achieved positive results and a good output in terms of the number of final beneficiaries and target groups interested and engaged in capacity building activities. Representatives of urban, vulnerable and marginalised community groups were responsive and supportive of the action. The total number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs participated in the learning activities and training workshops under Activities 1.1 and 1.2 was 49 persons from 32 locally based organisations, and of these 49, 26 were women. As a process, the action will continue to engage with local civil society organisations through a number of activities to meet the target by Year 2024.	Current value in 2020 – 49 persons from the civil society organisations, 26 were women Baseline value in 2019 – 20 persons and 10 women Target value in 2024 – 100 persons and 50 women
Output 1.2 New tools, methodologies and indicators tested, refined and adopted by local civil society organisations	This output will be fully achieved at the end of Project Year 2 (year 2022) when the corresponding Activity 1.2 is implemented and completed, as the indicator is the number of vulnerability assessment proposals developed. However, in this reporting period, the action, led by TEI, has prepared and compiled a set of tools, indicators and methodologies for people-centred vulnerability assessment in the urban context. The participating CSOs/NGOs/CBOs in the South have been introduced to these tools, indicators and methodologies (see Table 2). The action is designed for local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs in both regions to plan and carry out vulnerability assessment studies in their selected areas in Year 2, using the introduced set of tools, indicators and methodologies.	Current value in 2020 – 12 proposals Baseline value in 2019 – 10 proposals Target value in 2022 – 10-15 proposals
Outcome 4 Improved access to information of urban, climate and disaster to inform	The action is designed to achieve this outcome through demonstrating to local administrations the advantage and benefit of readily accessible scientific knowledge and information on cross-cutting issues of urbanisation, climate impacts, water-related disasters,	Current value in 2020 for number of communication channels is 3 Current value in

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
community-level decisions	social and gender inequalities to inform decisions and planning. With the support of local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, the action will identify approaches to increase and improve access to information at the local level. The action also plans to improve the capacity of media through direct engagement with local and national media reporters and distribution of learning and communication materials. In this reporting period, this was a weakness of the action as engagement with local mainstream media was limited for a number of reasons, including the restrictions and attention towards the Covid-19 global pandemic.	2020 for frequency of updates on vulnerability data is zero Baseline value in 2019 for number of communication channels is 3 Baseline value in 2019 for frequency of updates on vulnerability data is zero Target value in 2024 for communication channels is 5 and for frequency of updates on vulnerability data is once a year
Output 4.1 Local networks of multi-stakeholders engaged in policy dialogue and knowledge exchange	The action has so far achieved a good output in terms of the number of local multi-stakeholders engaged in dialogue and networking activities. To avoid counting the same individuals who have been engaged in the action through both learning/training and dialogue/networking activities, the number provided here is of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs who were engaged in dialogue and networking activities under Activity 4.1 but did not participate in the training activities. In the South, there were 7 persons from 6 organisations, 2 were women. In the Northeast, 44 persons from 24 organisations were engaged in dialogues, 15 were women. In addition, the action achieved the target for the number of individuals engaged through establishing regional mailing lists. The first issue of the action's e-newsletter was delivered through the mailing lists to a total of 83 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and of the total, 22 were women. This can be broken down to 49 persons in the South and 34 persons in the Northeast. See Table 3 for more details.	Current value in 2020 – 83 persons, 22 women Baseline value in 2019 – 30 persons, 15 women Target value for Year 1 (2019-2020) – 30 persons
Output 4.2 Increased public awareness in urban climate resilience, sustainable development and governance challenges	The action is designed to directly engage with media reporters by inviting media representatives to participate in discussions in dialogue and networking activities. In this reporting period, the number of media representatives engaged was still limited as the action was in its introductory phase and the activities were targeting more towards local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and key actors, such as municipality officials. In addition, the global pandemic of Covid-19 led to restrictions further limiting media engagement and averting interests in reporting other issues. As stated in the assumption, the action would face the risk of limited attention paid by press and media to complex topics such as urban climate resilience. However, in the next	Current value in 2020 – 1 media representative Baseline value in 2019 – 4 media representatives Target value in 2022 – 20 persons

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
	implementation period, the implementing partners will collaborate on revising media engagement plans and be more proactive in involving and engaging with media representatives to increase visibility and specifically when there will be important findings and results of the action emerging from vulnerability assessments.	
Output 5.1 Work plans, outputs, deliverables and timelines adjusted to local/regional contexts	The action achieved the output as planned. TEI collaborated and coordinated with all three implementing partners; CSNM, SCF and UM, to prepare and agree on work plans, deliverables and timelines. Sub-agreements were signed between TEI and the three co-applicants. With the Covid-19 global pandemic in the middle of the year, work plans were slightly adjusted due to travel and mass gathering restrictions, but overall, the action is on track to achieve the outputs and meet the objectives.	Current value in 2020 – 1 sub-agreement signed with each of the co-applicants per year Baseline value in 2019 – 1 sub-agreement signed with each of the co-applicants Target value in 2020 – 1 sub-agreement signed with each of the co-applicants per year
Output 5.2 Activities and outputs delivered and contributed to project objectives and outcomes	The action achieved the output as planned. In collaboration with the implementing partners, TEI led in developing a practical monitoring and evaluation framework that would be applicable to the regional contexts, based on the action’s logframe and theory of change. Together with the implementing partners, M&E framework will be annually reviewed and refined to meet the objectives. The indicator of this output is the quality of monitoring and evaluation reports conducted by external evaluators. External evaluation will take place in Year 2022 and Year 2024	Current value in 2020 is non-applicable Baseline value in 2019 – 2 reports Target value in 2022 – 2 highly scored reports

The table below shows numbers of final beneficiaries and target groups engaged in the action under Activities 1.1, 1.2 and 4.1 during the reporting period.

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
Activity 1.1 Understanding the implications of climate change and urbanisation, and urban climate governance challenges	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	41	22	29 Locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of government officials	7	3	6 local governments and government departments
	Number of academics and researchers	6	1	4 universities
Activity 1.2 Introduction and application of resilience and sustainability	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	26	14	16 locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
tools, methods and indicators				
Activity 4.1 Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms	CSOs/NGOs/CBOs engaged in dialogues and networking activities	51	17	30 locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of government officials engaged in dialogues and networking activities	39	9	10 municipalities, 1 Sub-district Administrative Organisation, 3 government departments / agencies
	Number of academics and researchers engaged in dialogues and networking activities	29	12	12 universities
	Number of media representatives engaged in dialogues and networking activities	1	-	1 locally based media outlet
	Number of representatives of the business and private sector engaged in dialogues and networking activities	3	1	3 locally based business companies
	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs receiving e-newsletter issue 1	83	22	Various locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of academics and researchers receiving e-newsletter issue 1	74	33	Various universities
	Number of government officials receiving e-newsletter issue 1	32	19	107 local governments and government departments / agencies

The action has so far engaged directly with a sizeable number of final beneficiaries and target groups in the capacity building, learning, training and dialogue activities. The number comprised of 100 persons of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and 43 out of 100 were women, 35 multi-disciplinary academics and researchers from 12 different universities, 16 local governments (municipalities and sub-district administration organisations), and 46 government officials. The action is designed to strengthen the capacity and political capability of local civil society organisations, empowering them to play a critical role in decision-making and policy planning processes at the local level. As a process, engagement and collaboration between state actors and the civil society, with the support of local academics, are crucial for the bottom-up approach and for increasing political capabilities of vulnerable and marginalised community groups.

Based on the action's theory of change, the logical framework focuses on what success would look like when urban climate governance was improved. For better urban futures that are more inclusive, equitable, climate resilient and sustainable, changes must occur at the local government level. Based on consultations and discussions with the local multi-stakeholders engaged in the action and among the implementing partners, revision of some of the indicators would be necessary for clarity and better applicability. Consequently, revision of indicators for Outcome 4 would be necessary. Access to information that is accurate and factual is a critical governance issue and is included in the action as Outcome 4. State authorities and administrations must regularly update and disclose important spatial and social information, such as urban land use plans, flood risk maps, and social vulnerabilities to the public to inform decisions. In addition, important data and information must be regularly updated and reviewed for the development and budget planning process of local governments.

B. ACTIVITIES

Activity 1.1.1.

<please explain any problems (e.g. delay, cancellation, postponement of activities) which have arisen and how they have been addressed> (if applicable)

<please list any risks that might have jeopardised the realisation of some activities and explain how they have been tackled> (if applicable)

Activity 1.1.2.

<...>

In this reporting period, the project implementing team, led by TEI, carried out sets of activities; i) to prepare for a smooth project start-up, budget administration and overall project management, which were performed in the inception period, ii) to identify, engage and build knowledge capacity of local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and multi-stakeholders, and to develop learning materials in urbanisation, climate impacts, water-related disasters, urban governance challenges and gender issues (Activities 1.1 and 1.2), iii) to prepare, develop and establish regional platforms for communication, learning exchange and policy dialogues (Activities 4.1 and 4.2). TEI, SCF and CSNM also collaboratively prepared and developed regional-specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks based on the action's logframe (Activities 5.1 and 5.2) to ensure effective delivery of the expected outputs. However, due to the Covid-19 global pandemic, restrictions on international and domestic travels and on mass gathering were imposed. Some of the activities were slightly adjusted, but the action achieved most of the planned activities with satisfactory outputs. Covid-19 international travel restrictions led to postponement of face-to-face involvement of the academics from Maastricht University and the action's International Expert Panel later in the year. The original plan was to invite UM academics and the Expert Panel to directly engage with the local CSOs and multi-stakeholders in both regions to provide practical guidance and advice in developing and application of tools for assessing social vulnerabilities in the climate and urban context. However, the UM team and Expert Panel were kept

informed through regular communication using email throughout the reporting period. The plans for face-to-face engagement of UM and Expert Panel will be reviewed and revised in the next reporting period following any changes in Covid-19 restrictions.

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Venue / Participants
Activities implemented in the inception period	<p>In this period, the action carried out the following key activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project management and administration, and collaborative development of detailed work plans, -Meetings between the implementing partners (TEI, SCF, CSNM and UM) to discuss work plans, timelines and deliverables, and between TEI and National Advisory Committee to discuss the objectives of the action, -Development and distribution of project summary information documents to inform local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and city multi-stakeholders about the action and its objectives, and invite for participation in various activities, -Site visits and meetings with local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and multi-stakeholders in each of the provinces to inform and discuss and prepare for the action, -Identification, selection and recruitment of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs to participate in learning and training activities, -Preparation of learning and training materials for Activities 1.1 and 1.2, based on research and existing literature of cross-cutting issues around urbanisation, climate vulnerability and adaptive capacity as well as understanding social-ecological systems, -The action has delayed the plans for establishment of Provincial Steering Committee and engagement with national-level policy actors, as suggested by the local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs who have been engaged in the action. In consultations with the action's National Advisory Committee, both plans and approaches will be developed more effectively when the issues and challenges in governing urbanisation and climate impacts are demonstrated and what is needed at the policy planning level to address the problems. <p>As results achieved in the inception period, the implementing partners discussed and agreed on work plans, timelines and deliverables; sub-agreements were signed between TEI and CSNM, SCF and UM; project logo for branding was developed; project summary documents were developed and disseminated to multi-stakeholders in both regions to introduce and increase the visibility of the action; the objectives and activities of the action were introduced to and discussed with multi-stakeholders in all of the target locations; local civil society, non-governmental and community-based organisations in all of the target locations were identified and invited to participate in the action; and learning and training</p>	<p>11-12Nov19 - meeting between TEI and SCF in Hat Yai, 10 persons 14Nov19 - meeting between TEI and CSNM at TEI, 6 persons 18Nov19 - meeting between TEI and NAC at Chulalongkorn University, 8 persons</p> <p>SCF – meetings with local multi-stakeholders and site visits; 10Dec19 – Satun, 10 persons 12-14Jan20 - Phatthalung, 25 persons</p> <p>CSNM – meetings with local stakeholders and site visits; 8Jan20 – Khon Kaen, 5 persons 15Jan20 – Khon Kaen, 10 persons 5Feb20 – Khon Kaen, 10 persons 6Feb20 – Udon Thani, 6 persons 7Feb20 – Nong Khai, 6 persons 14Feb20 – Udon Thani, 6 persons 21Feb20 – Nong Khai, 8 persons</p> <p>17Feb20 – TEI meeting with SCF in Hat Yai, 6 persons TEI and SCF – site visits and meetings with local multi-stakeholders; 19Feb20 - in Hat Yai, Phatong and Padang Besar in Songkhla province, 30 persons 20Feb20 - Satun province, 15 persons</p> <p>TEI meetings and site visits; 24Feb20 - meeting with CSNM in Khon Kaen, 10 persons</p>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Venue / Participants
	materials were prepared.	<p>25Feb20 - meeting with local multi-stakeholders in Khon Kaen, 8 persons</p> <p>26Feb20 - meetings with local civil society organisations in Khon Kaen, 7 persons</p> <p>27Feb20 - site visits and meetings with local civil society organisations and multi-stakeholders in Udon Thani, 5 persons</p> <p>2Mar20 - meeting between TEI, CSNM and UM in Khon Kaen, 12 persons</p> <p>3Mar20 - meeting between TEI, SCF and UM in Hat Yai, 7 persons</p> <p>4Mar20 – TEI and SCF site visits and meetings with marginalised community groups and key city actors in Hat Yai, 12 persons</p> <p>5Mar20 – TEI and SCF site visits and meetings with local multi-stakeholders in Songkhla, 20 persons</p>
<p>Work Package 1</p> <p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Understanding the implications of climate change and urbanisation, and urban climate governance challenges</p>	<p>This activity has been carried out in both regions as planned. With recognition of the differences in the local contexts between the two regions, format and arrangement of the activity were slightly different.</p> <p>-The learning and training activities in the South targeted local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs. Interactive workshops were designed to support cross-learning and networking of the participants from all three provinces, while focusing on identifying and understanding urban and climate issues and challenges in their respective areas.</p> <p>-In the Northeast, learning and training activities brought together both CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and local multi-stakeholders to focus on the key social, disaster and climate issues and urban governance challenges of urban, industrial and infrastructure development along the North-South Economic Corridor from Khon Kaen through to Nong Khai. Similarly, interactive workshops were designed to support cross-learning and networking of the participants from all three provinces.</p> <p>As results of the learning and training activities, local civil society organisations as well as key multi-stakeholders gained better understanding of climate impacts and the linkages between climate impacts and the implications of urbanisation,</p>	<p>4-6Sep20 in Hat Yai, 29 persons</p> <p>28-29 Oct 20 at Khon Kaen University, 40 persons</p>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Venue / Participants
	industrialisation and infrastructure development and co-generated new knowledge through multi-stakeholder learning and discussions of cross-cutting issues on urbanisation, climate impacts, water-related disasters, social and gender inequalities, climate vulnerabilities, and through sharing of cross-sectoral information.	
<p>Work Package 1</p> <p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Introduction and application of resilience and sustainability tools, methods, and indicators</p>	<p>In consultation with the implementing partners, TEI led in the compilation of a set of practical tools and indicators and preparation of methods for assessing vulnerabilities of local communities to climate change in the urban context. Learning and training activities to apply a new set of methods, tools and indicators have been carried out in the South with the same participating CSOs/NGOs/CBOs who attended Activity 1.1. This was to ensure and maximise the capacity building objective as these participants will continue on to Activity 1.3 in Year 2. As a result, three sets of tools and indicators were introduced to the participants who had the opportunity to discuss and apply the tools and indicators in the workshop through group discussions and brainstorming sessions. Introduction to the set of vulnerability assessment methods, tools and indicators and its application will be carried out in the Northeast in early Year 2 through interactive learning and training workshops.</p>	<p>22-24Oct20 - in Phatthalung, 32 persons</p>
<p>Work Package 4</p> <p>Activity 4.1</p> <p>Establishing regional multi-stakeholder policy and knowledge exchange platforms</p>	<p>This activity is an on-going process that will take place throughout the life of the project. In this reporting period, regional multi-stakeholder platforms have been established through a number of approaches, including interactive workshops and meetings, social media platforms and mailing lists. Shared Learning Dialogue workshops and networking meetings brought together local multi-stakeholders, including CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, marginalised and urban poor community groups, academics, government officials, decision-makers and planners. As results of the interactive engagement activities, the visibility of the action was increased, broader local multi-stakeholders were engaged in dialogues to contextualise key emerging cross-cutting issues of urban and infrastructure development, climate impacts, water-related disasters, social and gender inequalities and vulnerabilities, new knowledge was co-generated and shared.</p> <p>The first issue of the action's six-monthly e-newsletter was widely distributed across the two regions through regional mailing lists, social media and organisational websites. The second e-newsletter issue was collaboratively produced by TEI, CSNM and SCF and to be distributed in the next reporting period.</p>	<p>18Feb20 - Academic meeting in Hat Yai, 23 persons 25Feb20 - Urban dialogues in Khon Kaen, 31 persons 7Aug20 - Urban dialogues in Udon Thani, 120 persons 25Sept20 - Urban dialogues in Nong Khai, 27 persons</p>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Venue / Participants
Work Package 4 Activity 4.2 Media engagement and co-generation of communication products	The plan was to directly engage with media reporters and representatives to co-generate communication products for broader audience as an approach to increase public awareness and mainstream cross-cutting issues of urbanisation and climate change. This activity was not implemented as adequately as envisioned in this reporting period due to a number of reasons. Local reporters were invited to participate in dialogue workshops, but the number was limited due to Covid-19 restrictions. The Covid-19 situation as well as current political issues with protests across the country contributed to less engaged and less attention paid on the issues and challenges of urban climate, vulnerability, and building resilience. This activity is on-going throughout the action, the implementing partners will be more proactive in engaging with media representatives and reporters and collaborating on production of communication materials and articles.	1 reporter participated in the 7Aug20 workshop
Work Package 5 Activity 5.1 Project management, review milestones and revise work plans	As planned, TEI led the coordination with the implementing partners in project management and administration. Through regular communication between TEI and the co-applicants, work plans and timelines for activities in both regions were collaboratively reviewed and adjusted to meet local situations, particularly during Covid-19 restrictions. In addition, communication between the Thai implementing partners, TEI-SCF-CSNM was carried out using Skype or Zoom to share and exchange ideas, learning and experiences across the regions. Discussions between TEI and local civil society organisations also took place to contextualise and better understand local situations. Communication between TEI-SCF-CSNM and the National Advisory Committee was also planned to discuss engagement of policy-level stakeholders, but the agreed date was delayed to the next reporting period due to availability of the NAC members.	Meetings between TEI and SCF; 18May20, 6 persons 1Jul20, 6 persons 16Jul20, 6 persons 28Aug20, 6 persons 11Sep20, 6 persons 30Sept20, 6 persons 19Oct20, 6 persons 27Oct20, 6 persons Meetings between TEI, SCF and CSOs; 5Aug20, 10 persons 2Oct20, 17 persons Meetings between TEI and CSOs; 18Aug20, 6 persons 19Aug20, 7 persons
Work Package 5 Activity 5.2 Monitoring and evaluation (internal)	TEI led the preparation of a practical monitoring and evaluation framework based on the action's logical framework and theory of change. SCF and CSNM were also encouraged and supported to develop regional specific M&E framework and indicators in line with the objectives of the action. Regular communication between TEI and CSNM or SCF took place throughout the reporting period not only to prepare for each of the activities, but also to discuss, review and evaluate whether the activities contributed to the action's objectives and outputs and outcomes were achieved as planned.	Meetings between TEI and CSNM; 19May20, 7 persons 14Jul20, 7 persons 23Jul20, 7 persons 31Jul20, 7 persons 26Aug20, 7 persons 9Oct20, 7 persons 28Oct20, 7 persons 3-way meeting between TEI, CSNM and SCF - 1Sept20, 9 persons

2.3. Logframe matrix updated

The Logical framework (logframe) matrix should evolve during the Action project (i.e. the projects) lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose (see “Current value”). The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action.

The logframe can be revised as necessary (in line with the provisions defined in Article 9.4 of the General Conditions).

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<i>Impact (Overall objective)</i>	The adaptive capacity of urban communities in the Northeast and South of Thailand is enhanced through improved urban climate governance, state-of-the-art knowledge and shared learning	- Number of new community-based development projects that focus on building adaptive capacity of local urban communities, particularly vulnerable and marginalised community groups, funded by municipalities per year - Number of municipalities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies in line national-level disaster and climate strategies (SDG 13)	Year 2019, number of community-level development projects is on average 3 projects across different municipalities, but they are not climate adaptation projects. No municipalities have adopted and implemented SDG 13.	2020, zero climate adaptation projects and zero municipalities implementing SDG 13	- 1 new project that focuses on building adaptive capacity and/or on climate adaptation per year by 2024 - 10 municipalities by 2024	- Meetings and interviews with municipalities - Annual reports and budget plans of municipalities	n/a

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<i>Outcomes (Specific objectives)</i>	Strengthening local institutional mechanisms and practices for inclusive climate resilient and sustainable urban development	- Number of public hearing and multi-stakeholder dialogues, focusing on community-level disaster preparedness and climate actions, organised by local authorities, to inform annual development and budget plans. - Number of municipalities having direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management (SDG 11)	Every municipality carries out public hearing and multi-stakeholder dialogues for strategic development planning, but the topic of climate and disaster preparedness is not included. Every municipality involves participation of CSO, but SDG 11 has not been included. Year 2019, baseline value is zero for both indicators.	Year 2020, current value is zero public hearing and dialogues that focus on climate and disaster preparedness. Zero number of municipalities with CSO participation to contribute to SDG 11.	-Two times per year by 2024 - 10 municipalities by 2024	- Meetings and interviews with provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual reports and budget plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities	Positive and constructive attitude of, and the active cooperation of, the relevant local authorities throughout the implementation of the project
<i>Other outcomes</i>	Outcome 1 Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy planning processes	1) Number of community-based resilience and climate action plans or activities adopted, replicated, scaled up or funded by local administrations, 1.1) Number of municipalities that adopt integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and enhance climate resilience (SDG 13)	Local administrations have not adopted plans or projects for climate action. Year 2019, zero for both indicators.	Year 2020, zero for both indicators	1) 6 projects or plans by 2024, 1.1) 10 municipalities	- Meetings and interviews with provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual reports and budget plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual project progress reports	Integration of inclusive urban climate resilience and sustainable development into local plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities is supported by relevant national stakeholders (e.g. the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning and Department of Local Administration)
	Outcome 2 Increased participation and consultations of the civil	2) Number of municipalities conduct public consultations with vulnerable and marginalised	Under the constitution, every municipality is required to conduct public	Year 2020, zero for both indicators	2) and 2.1) 10 municipalities by 2024		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	society and local communities in national and local urban development and climate action planning processes	community groups and civil society organisations during annual planning process to plan and prepare for climate and disasters, 2.1) Number of municipalities with direct participation structure of civil society in urban, climate and disaster planning and management	consultations with communities and vulnerable groups to identify needs for strategic development planning. However, the issues of climate and disaster preparedness are not included. 2) and 2.1) Year 2019, zero				
	Outcome 3 City-level evidence-based knowledge, community vulnerability and urban climate governance practices integrated into urban development and climate action planning processes	3) Number of municipalities that integrate vulnerability assessment studies into development and budget plans, 3.1) Number of municipalities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (SDGs 11, 13)	Year 2019, baseline values for both indicators are zero	Year 2020, current values for both indicators are zero	3) and 3.1) 10 municipalities by 2024		
	Outcome 4 Improved access to information of urban, climate and disaster to inform community-level decisions	4) Number of communication channels established by local authorities to enable policy dialogues and inform local communities of important social, urban, and climate and disaster information. 4.1) Number of deaths and economic losses (in %) from disasters	Municipalities have an average of 3 direct communication channels with local communities. But communication channels for disaster preparedness are on an ad hoc basis, usually during emergency.	4) Year 2020, current value is 3. 4.1) Year 2020, current value is zero.	4) 4 different channels by 2024, 4.1) target will be determined in Year 1 4) Target value is 5 by 2024. 4.1) Target value is once a year by 2024.		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
		reduced per year at provincial level 4.1) Frequency of updates of data and information on social vulnerability, climate and disaster impacts undertaken by local authorities for the development planning process	4) Baseline value is 3 in Year 2019. 4.1) Baseline value is zero in 2019				
	Outcome 5 Transferable approaches and methodologies for urban climate governance adopted by local governments across the country	5) Number of municipalities using a Practitioner Toolkit to support decision-making process	Year 2019, baseline value of 6 municipalities	Current value in Year 2020 is based on initial engagement of 16 municipalities	5) 18 municipalities by 2024		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Output 1	<p>Output 1.1 Strengthened knowledge capacity of local civil society organisations in urban climate resilience and sustainable development</p> <p>Output 1.2 New tools, methodologies and indicators tested, refined and adopted by local civil society organisations</p> <p>Output 1.3 Strengthened capacities of local civil society organisations to conduct climate vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Output 1.4 New evidence-based knowledge and community-level data of vulnerable and marginalised groups generated and documented</p>	<p>1.1) Number of individuals from local civil society organisations participating in learning and training activities and of these individuals and of that number how many are women</p> <p>1.2) Number of vulnerability assessment proposals developed</p> <p>1.3) Number of vulnerability assessment studies conducted, 1.3.1 number of studies focusing on key climate and disaster-related issues faced by women</p> <p>1.4) Number of communities or villages or municipalities involved in vulnerability assessment, 1.4.1 Number of women involved in vulnerability assessments</p>	<p>1.1) Year 2019, 20 persons and 10 are women.</p> <p>1.2) Year 2019, 10 proposals</p> <p>1.3) Year 2019, 10 studies.</p> <p>1.4) Year 2019, 10 communities or villages or municipalities, 10 women</p>	<p>1.1) Year 2020, 49 persons and 26 are women.</p> <p>1.2) Year 2020, 12 proposals.</p> <p>1.3) Year 2020, 12 studies.</p> <p>1.4) Year 2020, 12 areas, number of women involved is to be determined in Year 2021.</p>	<p>1.1) 100 members of local civil society organisations (50 women) by Project Year 5</p> <p>1.2) 10-15 proposals in Project Year 2</p> <p>1.3) 10 studies by end of Year 2</p> <p>1.4) 10 communities or villages or municipalities by end of Year 2</p>	<p>- Annual project progress reports</p> <p>- Vulnerability assessment proposals submitted and selected</p> <p>- Vulnerability assessment reports</p>	<p>Urban communities and vulnerable and marginalised groups are supportive of engagement with civil society organisations</p>

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<i>Output 2</i>	<p>Output 2.1 Strengthened linkages and relationship between civil society organisations, communities, state-actors and the business sector</p> <p>Output 2.2 Actionable plans addressed needs and priorities of local communities and vulnerable and marginalised groups</p> <p>Output 2.3 Increased adaptive capacity of urban communities</p>	<p>2.1) Number of local stakeholders (community members, municipality officials and business sector) participate in focus group meetings and consultations and of the individuals how many are women</p> <p>2.2) Number of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans developed,</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of plans focus specifically to address issues faced by women</p> <p>2.3) Number of municipalities participate in policy dialogues</p>	<p>2.1) Year 2019, 30 persons per region, 15 are women.</p> <p>2.2) Year 2019, 10 plans to be developed,</p> <p>2.2.1 Year 2019, at least 5 strategies focus on women or gender issues.</p> <p>2.3) Year 2019, 6 municipalities</p>	<p>Year 2020, current values for all indicators are 0 as the activities have not been conducted yet</p>	<p>2.1) 50 persons in Project Year 3, 100 persons by Project Year 5</p> <p>2.2) 10 documented plans by Project Year 5</p> <p>2.3) 18 municipalities by end of Project Year 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual project progress reports - Reports on focus group meetings and consultations - Documented community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans 	<p>Local governments and relevant government departments and agencies are supportive of policy dialogues and engagement, contributing to influence change</p>

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Output 3	<p>Output 3.1 Strengthened technical skills of local civil society organisations in designing, planning and developing community-based resilience projects</p> <p>Output 3.2 Increased adaptive capacity of local communities and vulnerable and marginalised community groups</p> <p>Output 3.3 Identified key lessons learned and urban climate governance practices</p>	<p>3.1) Number of CSOs involved in intervention project proposal development and how many of the individuals are women</p> <p>3.2) Number of local communities and/or vulnerable and marginalised groups directly involved in intervention projects as beneficiaries and how many of the individuals are women</p> <p>3.3) Number of intervention projects implemented, 3.3.1 Number of activities focusing on addressing issues faced by women</p>	<p>3.1) Year 2019, 30 persons, 15 are women.</p> <p>3.2) Year 2019, 10 groups.</p> <p>3.3) Year 2019, 6 projects.</p> <p>3.3.1) Year 2019, 6 activities focus on women or gender issues (1 activity per project)</p>	<p>Year 2020, current values for all indicators are 0 as the activities have not been conducted yet.</p>	<p>3.1) 60 persons by end of Project Year 3</p> <p>3.2) 180 persons by end of Project Year 4</p> <p>3.3) 6 projects by end of Project Year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual project progress reports - Intervention project proposals submitted and selected - Intervention project reports 	<p>No major hazards or disasters disrupt or delay intervention project activities, including engagement and dialogue activities and processes leading up to developing strategies, action plans and proposals</p>

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Output 4	<p>Output 4.1 Local networks of multi-stakeholders engaged in policy dialogues and knowledge exchange</p> <p>Output 4.2 Increased public awareness in urban climate resilience, sustainable development and governance challenges</p> <p>Output 4.3 Informed local development planning and decision-making processes</p> <p>Output 4.4 New knowledge generated and disseminated to broader stakeholders</p> <p>Output 4.5 Knowledge outputs co-produced and co-generated</p>	<p>4.1) Number of local stakeholders included in mailing lists and/or joined social media platforms and how many individuals are women</p> <p>4.2) Number of media representatives participate in project activities (SLD workshops or policy dialogues)</p> <p>4.3) Number of policy briefs endorsed by local stakeholders and number of press releases accepted by media</p> <p>4.4) Number of cross-sectoral participants participate in the public forum</p> <p>4.5) Number of publications co-authored by project team and local CSOs</p>	<p>4.1) Year 2019, 30 persons, 15 are women.</p> <p>4.2) Year 2019, 4 media representatives.</p> <p>4.3) Year 2019, 2 policy briefs and 4 press releases</p> <p>4.4) Year 2019, 60 persons</p> <p>4.5) 3 journal articles</p>	<p>4.1) Year 2020, 189 persons, 74 are women.</p> <p>4.2) Year 2020, 1 media representative</p> <p>4.3) to 4.5) values in Year 2020 are 0 as the activities have not been conducted yet.</p>	<p>4.1) 30 persons Year 1, 60 Year 3, 150 persons end of Year 5</p> <p>4.2) 10 persons by Year 3, 20 persons by Year 5</p> <p>4.3) 2 policy briefs and 4 press releases Year 5</p> <p>4.4) 80 participants (20 per international and local NGOs, academia, government sector) end of Project Year 5</p> <p>4.5) 3 journal articles by end of Project Year 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual project progress reports - Workshop or meeting reports - Published press releases - Published journal articles - Final report 	<p>Local media outlets prioritise emerging issues of climate and disasters, and sustainable urban development</p>

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
Output 5	<p>Output 5.1 Work plans, outputs, deliverables and timelines adjusted to local/regional contexts</p> <p>Output 5.2 Activities and outputs delivered and contributed to project objectives and outcomes</p> <p>Output 5.3 Project team collaborated and agreed on remaining work plans and activities</p> <p>Output 5.4 Continued financial support of Contracting Authority on the action</p>	<p>5.1) Number of sub-agreements agreed and signed between TEI and co-applicants</p> <p>5.2) External evaluators provide good feedback and reports</p> <p>5.3) Expected outputs and deliverables achieve the targets</p> <p>5.4) Annual requested budget approved by Contracting Authority</p>	<p>5.1) TEI signs sub-agreements with CSNM, SCF and UM – 1 sub-agreement each per year</p> <p>5.2) External evaluation takes place in Years 3 and 5</p> <p>5.3) All expected outputs and deliverables are achieved</p> <p>5.4) Budget requested is approved</p>	<p>5.1) TEI signs sub-agreements with CSNM, SCF and UM – 1 sub-agreement each per year</p> <p>5.2) External evaluation takes place in Years 3 and 5</p> <p>5.3) All expected outputs and deliverables are achieved</p> <p>5.4) Budget requested is approved</p>	<p>5.1) 1 sub-agreement per partner per year signed</p> <p>5.2) 2 good / highly scored reports in Years 3 and 5</p> <p>5.3) All deliverables submitted to Contracting Authority end of Project Year 5</p> <p>5.4) Annual requested budget received by TEI</p>	<p>- Annual project progress and M&E reports</p> <p>- Mid-term review and Year 5 evaluation reports submitted by external evaluators</p> <p>- Interim and financial reports</p>	<p>Participating CSOs and local stakeholders deliver outputs within given timeframe as planned</p>

2.4. Activity Matrix

<p>Inception period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project management preparation - Recruitment, selection and preparation of local civil society, non-governmental and community-based organisations - Engagement with local stakeholders - Preparation of learning and training materials 	<p>Means</p> <p>Staff time, administration and office costs of lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, travel-related costs for lead applicant and three co-applicants (international and domestic flights, local travels, accommodation, per diem), printing costs of invitation letters, project information documents, and some learning/training materials, communication costs (telephone, fax)</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>46,473.18 EUR</p> <p>Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.8 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 4.2 and 5.6 Administration costs of lead applicant and Thai co-applicants; 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.1 and 1.2.1 Travel-related costs for EU co-applicant; 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.3, 1.2.3, and 3.1 Travel-related costs for lead applicant; 4.1 Travel-related costs for Thai co-applicants; 4.3 Office supplies (printing costs); and 4.4 communication costs.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local civil society organisations and multi-stakeholders are responsive to invitations and engagement.</p>
<p>Work Package 1: Transformative Learning</p> <p>Activity 1.1 Understanding the implications of climate change and urbanisation, and urban climate governance challenges</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Introduction and application of resilience and sustainability tools, methods, and indicators</p>	<p>Means</p> <p>Staff time, administration, office and communication costs lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, workshop-related costs (venue, projector, lunch and coffee breaks), translation and printing costs of learning / training materials, local travel costs of learning / training workshop participants</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>23,259.59 EUR</p> <p>Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.8 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 4.2 and 5.6 Administration costs for lead applicant and Thai co-applicants; 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.1; 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.3, 1.2.3 and 3.1 Travel-related costs for lead applicant; 2.1.2-2.1.4, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2; 3.2 and 3.3 workshop-related costs including local travel costs of participating CSOs; 4.1 Travel-related costs for Thai co-applicants; 4.3 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.4 communication;</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local civil society organisations are engaged in collaborative and participatory learning, training and research approaches.</p>
<p>Work Package 4: Communication, Documentation and Dissemination</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Media engagement and co-generation of communication products</p>	<p>Means</p> <p>Staff time, travel-related, administration, office and communication costs of lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, workshop-related costs (venue, projector, lunch and coffee breaks), photocopy and printing costs</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>12,821.95 EUR</p> <p>Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.8 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 4.2 and 5.6 Administration costs for lead applicant and Thai co-applicants; 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.3, 1.2.3, and 3.1 Travel-related costs for lead applicant; 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.1; 2.1.2-2.1.4, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2; 3.2 and 3.3 workshop-related costs; 4.1 Travel-related costs for Thai co-applicants; 4.3 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.4 communication; and 5.7 Visibility actions.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Media and reporters are engaged in scientific and social issues of urban climate resilience.</p>

<p>Work Package 5: Project Management and M&E Activity 5.1 Project management, review milestones and revise work plans Activity 5.2 M&E internal Activity 5.4 Reporting to EU Contracting Authority</p>	<p>Means Staff time, administration, office, communication and travel-related costs of lead applicant, two external evaluators – fees, travel-related costs (domestic flights, accommodation), in-kind contribution of staff time and travel-related costs of Maastricht University, Expert Panel for mid-term review meeting, workshop-related costs, printing and translation of documents costs</p> <p>Costs 29, 383.26 EUR Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.8 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 4.2 and 5.6 Administration costs for lead applicant and Thai co-applicants; 2.2.3, 2.3.3, 2.4.3, 1.2.3, and 3.1 Travel-related costs for lead applicant; 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 2.4.1; 2.1.2-2.1.4, 2.2.2, 2.3.2, 2.4.2; 5.3 and 5.4 external evaluation and audits; 3.2 and 3.3 workshop-related costs; 4.3 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.4 communication.</p>	<p>Assumptions The implementing partners continue their collaboration and partnership throughout the project.</p>
--	--	---

2.5. Please provide an updated action plan for the future activities of the project⁶

Year 2 (31October2020-30October2021)													
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Preparation of Activity 1.2 Introduction and application of resilience and sustainability tools, methods and indicators													CSNM, TEI
Implementation of Activity 1.2 Introduction and application of resilience and sustainability tools, methods and indicators													CSNM, TEI
Activity 1.3 Urban climate vulnerability assessment – proposal development and preparation													TEI, CSNM, SCF, CSOs
Activity 1.3 Urban climate vulnerability assessment – implementation													TEI, SCF, CSNM, CSOs

⁶ This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

Year 2 (31October2020-30October2021)													
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity1.3 Urban climate vulnerability assessment – documentation of lessons learned													
Activity4.1 Establishing regional multi- stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms													TEI, SCF, CSNM
Activity4.2 Media engagement and co-generation of communication products													TEI, SCF, CSNM
Activity5.1 Project management, review milestones and revise work plans													TEI, SCF, CSNM, UM
Activity5.1 Three-way communication and exchange													TEI, CSNM, SCF
Activity5.1 Consultation and discussion with NAC													NAC, TEI, CSNM, SCF
Activity5.2 M&E of activities													TEI, SCF, CSNM
Activity5.4 Reporting to EU Contracting Authority – preparation of reports													TEI

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation

- 3.1.** How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.

The implementing partners, TEI, CSNM, SCF and UM have developed strong working relationship. Throughout the reporting period, there was regular communication between TEI and CSNM / SCF to discuss work plans, approaches in engagement of local CSOs and multi-stakeholders and develop learning and training materials. With regional differences between the Northeast and the South, it was important to discuss, develop and plan activities applicable and suitable to local needs within the shared framework and logframe. TEI visited and had face-to-face meetings with CSNM in Khon Kaen and with SCF in Hat Yai early in the year before Covid-19 restrictions. During the restrictions, meetings were carried out via Skype / Zoom regularly. Three-way Zoom meetings for TEI-CSNM-SCF were carried out to share and exchange regional experiences as well as to collaborate on specific activities that require inputs from all of the implementing partners.

Together, TEI and SCF visited several cities in Songkhla, Phatthalung and Satun, and had face-to-face meetings with municipality officials and local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs. TEI and SCF co-hosted a face-to-face meeting with a network of multi-discipline academics from 8 universities across the lower South. Together, TEI and CSNM arranged face-to-face meetings and co-hosted workshops with local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and municipality officials from Khon Kaen, Udon Thani and Nong Khai.

The director of the Maastricht University Centre for International Cooperation in Academic Development (MUNDO) visited Thailand in early March before Covid-19 travel restrictions. TEI arranged visits and meetings with CSNM in Khon Kaen and with SCF in Hat Yai, as well as a meeting with the action's National Advisory Committee. TEI and UM are in regular communication using email.

- 3.2.** How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the action countries? How has this relationship affected the action?

The relationship between TEI and state authorities in Thailand has been professional. Through direct collaboration and engagement, TEI has established a strong working relationship with state authorities, serving as a national think tank providing technical advice to relevant authorities. TEI has been working with different levels of state authorities throughout the country. At the national level TEI has engaged with ministerial-level officials in policy dialogues and at the local level working with all three tiers of the local government, namely Provincial Administration Organisation, Municipality and Sub-district Administration Organisation. For the action, building on existing networks and drawing on extensive engagement experience of TEI provide an advantage in linking with relevant national and local governments. Engagement with high-level government officials and state actors who are decision-makers and planners is important in policy dialogues of this action. TEI will work with SCF and CSNM to develop policy recommendations using the bottom-up approach through dialogue and engagement with local CSOs, communities and multi-stakeholders, with guidance of the National Advisory Committee.

- 3.3.** Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the action:

- Associate(s) (if any)
n/a
- Contractor(s) (if any))
n/a
- Final beneficiaries and target groups

The final beneficiaries and target groups in six provinces have developed strong working relationship with TEI, SCF and CSNM. Engagement in the action through a number of face-to-face meetings and interactive workshops in each of the regions has reinforced collaboration and partnership of the networks. The initial engagement of the final beneficiaries and target groups in the inception period was to introduce the project and implementing partners, and to invite for participation. During the implementation, the final beneficiaries and target groups were informed of the activities and consulted for their inputs and feedback on designing and planning of Shared Learning Dialogue and training workshops, ensuring local ownership and demand-driven approach. For instance, prior to implementing Activity 1.1 workshop, which involved learning and training exercises, the selected local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs from all three southern provinces were consulted via Zoom meeting, together with TEI and SCF, to discuss and plan the format and content of the workshop. As participants of the workshop, the selected local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs agreed on a location of the meeting venue, dates and agenda. During the workshop, the participants were informed of the next activity and collectively consulted to discuss and agree on a shared plan.

In addition, TEI, CSNM and SCF have also developed strong working relationship with the multi-disciplinary academics and researchers across different universities. Engagement and building partnership with local academics and researchers through interactive workshops and meetings in both regions aim to i) strengthen the capacity of academics and researchers to advance research and teaching and research agenda in cross-cutting issues of urban climate resilience in the Thai and regional contexts, ii) strengthen the relationship and connection between local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs and local academics/researchers to support in collecting and building bodies of evidence-base knowledge, particularly at the community-level, on inter-related thematic issues around urbanisation, climate impacts, social vulnerability, urban governance, resilience, and sustainability, and iii) support and inform policy dialogues based on evidence and new knowledge generated in the action. In the reporting period, academics and researchers were involved in the discussion around understanding the implications of urbanisation, impacts of climate and disasters and gender inequalities, and in identifying tools and indicators for vulnerability assessments.

- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

n/a

3.4. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

This action has a complementary link to an on-going project, titled ‘Transforming Political Capabilities’, supported under ‘the Equitable Resilience: ensuring resilience enhances the Sustainable Development Goals’ programme, funded by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) and the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF). Both, the SUCCESS project and Transforming Political Capabilities project, focus on understanding the implications of urbanisation and climate change on marginalised community groups in Thailand with an aim to influence inclusive and equitable urban development, building climate resilience and disaster preparedness at the local level. The emphasis of the EU supported action, on one hand, is action base, through direct engagement of local civil society organisations to strengthen knowledge capacity and practical skills, so that local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs are empowered to play a critical role in urban climate governance in order to better prepare for climate impacts and disasters and improve livelihoods and well-being of urban poor, vulnerable and marginalised community groups. The GCRF project, on the other hand, aims to provide a systemic researched evidence base on ways in which climate resilience can enable pathways for transition to sustainable development, ensuring equity across poor and marginalised communities.

There is a synergy between this action and existing projects under SCF. Supported by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, the actions carried out by SCF directly involve health vulnerable groups who have limited or no access to public healthcare and are often marginalised, excluded or overlooked by the state in healthcare programmes. These groups include the elderly, disabled and marginalised individuals, such as domestic and international migrants with no identification cards. The health

vulnerability actions involve building and developing real-time database in 12 provinces in the lower south region to identify vulnerable individuals, their locations, how they are vulnerable and their needs. This action will synergise with the health vulnerability projects by providing and supporting with new knowledge and information on climate vulnerability and uneven impacts of water-related disasters of different community groups, particularly the urban poor and women.

This action is built on previous urban climate resilience projects, namely the Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN), Mekong Building Climate Resilient Asian Cities (M-BRACE) and Urban Climate Resilience in Southeast Asia Partnership (UCRSEA) and has established linkages with existing multi-stakeholder networks in some of the overlapping target cities, such as Hat Yai, Khon Kaen and Udon Thani. By drawing on lessons learned and experiences from the previous projects, this action is advancing the application of the concepts of urban climate vulnerability and building inclusive and equitable resilience, extending engagement with the civil society organisations and direct involvement of the urban poor and marginalised community groups. At the national-level policy, there are synergies with the National Adaptation Plan, the 20-year National Strategy and the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan. This action plans to engage with the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), the national focal point for climate change, who is seeking to develop tools for climate vulnerability assessments. To synergise and contribute to the National Adaptation Plan, the project team will develop, test and refine a set of tools for practical implementation of vulnerability assessments applicable to the Thai context. In addition, the action will synergise with the Department of Local Administration (DLA) in contributing to developing and implementing local urban and social development plans in line with the Master Plan 6, under the 20-year National Strategy, and Strategy 4 for Environmentally-Friendly Growth for Sustainable Development, focusing on community-based climate adaptation and Strategy 9 for Regional, Urban, and Economic Zone Development, focusing on inclusive and equitable development, under the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan. At the local level, this action has established linkages with existing networks of local CSOs, NGOs and CBOs, such as the urban greening group, founded by SCF under ACCCRN, with members active in running and promoting urban agriculture to provide safe produce to hospitals and schools and to generate employment and income for the urban poor.

- 3.5.** If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

n/a

- 3.6.** Where applicable, include a traineeship report on each traineeship which ended in the reporting period to be prepared by the trainee including the result of the traineeship and assessment of the qualifications obtained by the trainee with a view to his/her future employment.

n/a

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the action?

The visibility of the EU contribution was ensured throughout the reporting period using a number of approaches. A project branding logo with the EU emblem was created. The project logo has been included in all of project documents, presentations, newsletters, invitation letters, meeting agenda and in meeting venues. Large signs with the EU logo along with the action's title and logo have been

installed at the offices of SCF and CSNM. Multiple social media platforms and regional mailing lists have been established for communication and visibility with regular updates and considerable numbers of both the action’s target groups and those multi-stakeholders who are not directly involved in the action. The action also planned to engage with local media reporters and representatives by inviting them to participate in dialogues in SLD workshops and to provide media releases. One local media reporter attended the Urban Dialogue workshop in Udon Thani. An article about the workshop was reported and posted and shared through a local Udon Thani group on Facebook. However, the media engagement plan was less successful than anticipated, due to Covid-19 restrictions. An op-ed focusing climate and water-related crises was written and submitted to the Bangkok Post to coincide with the World Water Day and Meteorology Day in March 2020 (see attached). But it was at the peak of Covid-19 outbreak, the article was not published. The implementing partners will continue to discuss plans and collaborate on joint media / press releases, op-ed, and media engagement to maximise the visibility in the following reporting periods.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

Name of the contact person for the action:

...Dr Pakamas Thinphanga.....

Signature:

Location:Bangkok, Thailand.....

Date report due:29 December 2020.....

Date report sent:21 December 2020.....