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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*

<b>1. Description</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. Assessment of the implementation</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.1. Executive summary of the action</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.2. Results and activities</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>A. Results</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>B. Activities</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2.3. Logframe matrix updated</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>2.4. Activity matrix</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>2.5. Timelines</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3. Beneficiaries and other cooperation</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4. Visibility</b>	<b>39</b>

***List of acronyms used in the report***

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CSNM	Centre for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
GCRF	Global Challenges Research Fund
LG-SAT	Local Government Self-Assessment Tool
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SAO	Sub-district Administrative Organisations
SCF	Songkhla Community Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLD	Shared Learning Dialogue
TEI	Thailand Environment Institute Foundation
UKRI	UK Research and Innovation
UM	Maastricht University
UN-ISDR	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (currently UN-DRR)

## 1. Description

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- 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 2020 – 30 October 2021
- 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 groups<sup>1</sup> (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, the urban poor, and informal settlements, as well as 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

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<sup>1</sup> '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

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### 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 matrix<sup>2</sup> (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).

In this reporting period, the action achieved good results and the expected outputs as planned, despite difficulties and delays caused by restrictions, travel bans, and health threats associated with the global pandemic of coronavirus. Contributing towards achieving the objectives and outcomes, the implementation centred around building capacities, practical knowledge, and technical skills of local civil society organisations in planning and conducting urban climate vulnerability assessments, in engaging with multi-stakeholders, particularly women, vulnerable and marginalised groups and in collaborating with local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies. The objective of this activity was twofold. As a practical exercise, local civil society organisation-led vulnerability studies will empower women, the urban poor, informal settlements, marginalised and vulnerable community groups through participatory and collaborative approaches in identifying challenges and priorities in inclusive and equitable development, disaster preparedness and climate actions. The urban climate vulnerability assessments aimed to generate new community-level evidence and knowledge in the implications of urbanisation on social vulnerabilities and inequalities to inform planning, decisions, and actions. The results of 12 proposals developed and subsequent 12 studies to be carried out exceeded the target value. 63 women out of the total number of 114 persons of local civil society, non-governmental and community-based organisations were engaged and directly involved in the designing, planning and implementation of vulnerability assessment studies. Across 12 studies, 22 communities, 25 villages and 18 local governments were included in the assessments of urban climate vulnerability. Based on these results, the action is on track to achieve the outcomes that focus on building evidence and generating new knowledge, the application of urban climate vulnerability assessments and integration of evidence-based knowledge in local planning and decision-making processes and identifying and testing effective urban climate governance mechanisms and practices to support inclusive, equitable and resilient urban and social development. Overall, the action successfully engaged with the final beneficiaries and target groups as initially set out. The number of individuals and women representing local civil society organisations engaged in capacity building, learning and dialogues throughout the reporting period already exceeded the target values. The action consistently promoted the visibility of the EU contribution throughout the reporting period using a number of approaches. Scientific knowledge materials were collaboratively produced among the implementing partners and shared with local multi-stakeholders to support the planning and implementation of urban climate vulnerability assessments. Communication materials, including three issues of e-newsletters and policy linkages were widely distributed using organisational websites and social media to establish regional multi-stakeholder platforms and promote networking for policy engagement and dialogues. In this reporting period, 81 women out of 205 persons of multiple stakeholders included in regional mailing lists and received e-newsletters.

## 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 core activity of the action in this reporting period focused on building knowledge capacity and technical skills of local civil society, non-governmental, and community-based organisations (CSOs/NGOs/CBOs) in urban climate vulnerability assessment and engaging with multi-stakeholders, particularly vulnerable community groups, local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies. In addition, activities to establish regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms and increase the visibility of the action through communication were also implemented as planned. Despite delays and difficulties caused by the global pandemic, the action achieved good results and expected outputs as set out, contributing to the objectives and outcomes.

In building knowledge and technical skill capacities, the action engaged with local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs in designing field research studies, proposal development and project management to carry out urban climate vulnerability assessments (Activity 1.3). The purpose of urban climate vulnerability assessments was to investigate and determine the root causes of social and urban vulnerabilities to climate change, paying close attention to gendered vulnerabilities and gender inequalities. However, the objective of urban climate vulnerability assessments was twofold. Assessments were conducted to generate new evidence-based knowledge and understandings of cross-cutting urban and climate issues to inform development, climate, and disaster preparedness decisions, planning and actions. Carrying out urban climate vulnerability studies was also a practical exercise for local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs to develop technical skills in field research and identify mechanisms to engage and collaborate with local multi-stakeholders, particularly relevant governments in planning and decision-making processes. As a practical exercise, the local teams focused on identifying vulnerabilities of vulnerable community groups, particularly of those who are usually excluded or left out of decision-making and planning processes. Differential vulnerabilities and inequalities as well as uneven impacts of climate change and disasters across different community groups and genders were to be investigated and discussed.

The results of this activity were not only positive but also exceeded the planned outputs. The total number of proposals and vulnerability assessment studies came to twelve, more than the planned output of 10. Twelve local teams were formed (6 in the Northeast and 6 in the South) with a total number of 170 persons directly involved in vulnerability assessments in varying roles and responsibilities. Out of 170 persons, 95 persons are women. While most teams consisted of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, some teams recruited and engaged local government officials and academics to participate in the proposal development and implementation. In the previous reporting period, most members of the teams participated in practical training and learning exercises on understanding climate impacts and the implications of urbanisation and governance on social vulnerabilities and inequalities. Tools, methodologies, and indicators for climate vulnerability assessment were introduced in the practical exercises and training workshops. With technical guidance and strategic support from TEI, CSNM and SCF through regular communication, the local teams designed and developed work plans and selected study areas for climate vulnerability assessments using knowledge and tools gained from the practical training and learning exercises. A small team of local academics, called Technical Facilitators, were

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<sup>2</sup> 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).

invited by CSNM to provide additional technical, scientific support to the local teams in the Northeast. As a key result of the action, there were 12 proposals submitted for funding and 12 vulnerability assessment studies to be carried out, as summarised in the table below. The vulnerability assessment studies in 12 locations covered 22 communities, 25 villages, and 18 local governments, which included 12 municipalities, and 6 Sub-district Administrative Organisations (SAO).

<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Key issues for vulnerability assessment studies</b>
<p><b>Boyang</b>, Muang District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Boyang team, led by a community leader, consists of community members of Laem Son On informal settlement, located in Boyang Sub-district under the jurisdiction of the Songkhla City Municipality.</p>	<p>Informal settlements and urban poor households in Boyang sub-district are residing near and around the railway line and in the coastal area of Songkhla City. They are naturally at risks of hazards, including coastal erosion, storms and floods. Urbanisation, urban economic and large-scale infrastructure development of Songkhla City will increase uncertainty of the communities through eviction and relocation threats. The vulnerability assessment of Boyang communities is to understand social vulnerabilities of families at the household level, determine differential vulnerabilities of gender and community groups, including the urban poor, disabled and elderly, and to understand impacts of climate change.</p>
<p><b>Patong</b>, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Patong team consists of community-based organisations and village-level healthcare volunteers in collaboration with local governments. Patong Sub-district has been rapidly urbanising in the last decade due to its geographical location along a river that is suitable for the establishment of factories and its vicinity to Hat Yai City, an important southern economic hub.</p>	<p>With increasing establishment of factories along the main river, Patong is experiencing numerous social issues and increasing environmental degradation, posing as complex urban governance challenges for local administrations. Located in naturally risky areas, communities in Patong and particularly informal settlements along the river are impacted by frequent floods. The vulnerability assessment of Patong is to determine differential vulnerabilities and inequalities of migrant workers, particularly single mothers and youth groups and how climate change is exacerbating all existing water-related issues.</p>
<p><b>Khuan Lung</b>, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Khuan Lung team consists of members of local women's and urban agriculture groups in collaboration with academics. Khuan Lung Sub-district is rapidly urbanising due to urbanisation and urban sprawls of Hat Yai City.</p>	<p>Khuan Lung has become an important area for urban agriculture, serving as food sources for Hat Yai City. Rapid urbanisation and urban sprawls are driving increasing water demands, competition among water users and changing land use. The vulnerability assessment of Khuan Lung is to investigate water-related challenges faced by different community groups, specifically urban farmers and determine differential vulnerabilities to climate impacts on water availability. The study will also assess urban and water governance of relevant government departments and agencies</p>

Team / study site information	Key issues for vulnerability assessment studies
	responsible for water-related policy planning and implementation.
<p><b>Padang Besar</b>, Sadao District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Padang Besar team is led by a youth group working closely with the municipality. As a border town, Padang Besar is an important logistics hub and a gateway connecting to Malaysia.</p>	<p>Located in Sadao District, which has been positioned by the central government as a special economic zone, Padang Besar is experiencing increasing land transportation logistics and movement of migrant workers crossing the border. Uncontrolled movement of migrant workers has led to numerous social challenges, including outbreaks of Covid-19 infections. The vulnerability assessment of Padang Besar is to assess vulnerabilities of different youth groups and school children and to investigate climate impacts on city development.</p>
<p><b>La Ngu</b>, Kampang Sub-district, La Ngu District, Satun Province</p> <p>The La Ngu team is led by local networks for disaster preparedness working closely with community-based groups. Kampang Sub-district is an important watershed area surrounded by rivers.</p>	<p>Kampang sub-district has experienced frequent water-related challenges, both severe water supply shortages and floods. La Ngu District is becoming an important area for the development of tourism sector with access to islands in the Andaman Sea. With increasing tourism development, driving economic and urban transformation, water-related challenges are becoming more complex and climate impacts are exacerbating these existing issues. The vulnerability assessment of La Ngu is to determine differential vulnerabilities and inequalities of community groups, specifically different employment groups, through water-related disasters and preparedness.</p>
<p><b>Tanode Duan</b>, Khuan Khanun District, Phatthalung Province</p> <p>The Tanode Duan team consists of diverse community-based organisations, including agricultural sector and disability groups, working closely with local communities. Tanode Duan Sub-district in Khuan Khanun District is an important agricultural area.</p>	<p>Phatthalung is in low-lying area of the Songkhla Lake watershed with extensive coastlines along the Gulf of Thailand. Tanode Duan sub-district has experienced frequent water-related challenges. With growing tourism development of Khuan Khanun's Thale Noi, a protected freshwater wetland with significant biodiversity and ecosystems, Tanode Duan is faced with increasingly complex issues of water resources management and water-related disasters. The vulnerability assessment of Tanode Duan is to assess climate vulnerabilities of different community groups, particularly in the agricultural sector, the disabled and elderly, through climate impacts on water-related challenges.</p>
<p><b>Khon Kaen City</b>, Khon Kaen Province</p> <p>The Khon Kaen team is led by the Friends of the Homeless, a civil society group that engages with</p>	<p>The Khon Kaen team focuses on vulnerability assessments of two urban communities, which are residing in areas targeted for the development of large-scale infrastructure, the high-speed train</p>



<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Key issues for vulnerability assessment studies</b>
<p>the homeless, urban poor, informal settlements, in collaboration with the Community Organisations Development Institute of Northeast, a public organisation under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Khon Kaen City is highly urbanised and is strategically positioned to become the region's transportation hub of the northeast economic corridor linking to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).</p>	<p>and light rail transit. One of the communities is the urban poor and informal settlement living along the railway track. With the high-speed train and platform development, the plan is to relocate and evict the railway communities. The second community is an old establishment that has been steadily transformed into urban built areas. Among growing urban and social challenges and environmental issues, both communities are directly impacted by increasingly complex water-related issues that are caused partly by drastic changes in land use and transformation of wetland and water retention areas. Climate change is exacerbating all existing problems.</p>
<p><b>Ban Phai</b>, Khon Kaen Province</p> <p>The team consists of members of the Ban Phai Cooperative Community Housing representing four communities of the urban poor and informal settlements. Ban Phai is a designated location for the development of large-scale infrastructure and construction of double-track railway Ban Phai-Nakhon Phanom route, along the economic corridor linking to Laos.</p>	<p>The vulnerability assessment in Ban Phai focuses on the four communities in the Cooperative Community Housing who are the urban poor, low-income households with disability and elderly, and informal settlements, residing around the train track and in low-lying areas that experience frequent floods. In 2019, Tropical Storm Podul led to a major flood disaster in Ban Phai, caused severe losses and damages. Ban Phai is rapidly urbanising as Khon Kaen City continues to grow and sprawl. With development plans of large-scale infrastructure are being implemented, relocation plans and eviction threats of the four Ban Phai communities are imminent.</p>
<p><b>Nong Samrong</b>, Udon Thani Province</p> <p>The Nong Samrong team consists of community-based organisations, academics and local government officials. Nong Samrong Town Municipality is located in Muang District and has a boundary with Udon Thani City Municipality.</p>	<p>With rapid urbanisation and urban sprawls of Udon Thani City, Nong Samrong is fast becoming highly urbanised. To protect the urban economic centre of Udon Thani from flooding, floodwaters are diverted and flow into downstream areas towards the Mekong River. Being directly downstream from the Udon Thani municipality, Nong Samrong is frequently impacted by diverted floodwaters and drainage of wastewater. Urban transformation of wetlands, waterways and agricultural areas coupled with changing rainfall patterns are exacerbating all existing water-related challenges. The vulnerability assessment of Nong Samrong is to determine climate vulnerabilities of different community groups and dynamics of vulnerabilities relating to water issues in the context of urbanisation and climate change.</p>
<p><b>Samprao</b>, Udon Thani Province</p>	<p>The rapid urbanisation of Samprao Sub-district is influenced by the development of university campus and government offices to support the</p>

<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Key issues for vulnerability assessment studies</b>
<p>The Samprao team is led by the Esarn Resource Centre for Human Rights and Peace, a civil society organisation that engages and empowers local communities to promote rights and environmental justice, working with independent academics. Samprao Sub-district in Muang District of Udon Thani is rapidly urbanising as it has recently become designated area for establishment of new university campus and government offices.</p>	<p>growth and expansion of the Udon Thani City. Rural, agricultural areas and wetlands in Samprao are being transformed into built areas to support the growing population and demand in housing and transportation and access to food. The rapid urban transformation is driven without urban land use planning and considerations of environmental and water-related issues. These environmental and water-related issues not only pose as complex management challenges for local administrations but are also exacerbated by climate impacts. The vulnerability assessment of Samprao aims to investigate the implications of urbanisation and assess urban climate vulnerabilities of different community groups.</p>
<p><b>Sa Krai, Nong Khai Province</b></p> <p>The Sa Krai team is led by the head of a conservation group to promote protection of the Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest in collaboration with community members of Sa Krai. Sa Krai Sub-district is a designated area for one of the ten Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the country designed and imposed by the military government using absolute power under Article 44.</p>	<p>The forested land of Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest in Sa Krai Sub-district has been targeted by the central government for the establishment of Nong Khai SEZ without consultation and agreement with the local communities living around and depending on the forest for their livelihoods. Although the construction of factories has not begun yet, the local communities can no longer access the forest. SEZ development plans are already driving rapid rural-urban transformation in Sa Krai through land accumulation, investment and speculation. The vulnerability assessment of Sa Krai is to determine social inequalities and vulnerabilities, and environmental justice in relation to the development of SEZ. The team aims to engage with relevant governments and local authorities to dialogue on balancing between industrial development and forest conservation and access for the local communities.</p>
<p><b>Nong Khai City, Nong Khai Province</b></p> <p>The Nong Khai team, led by the head of the Cooperative Community Housing Nong Khai, consists of representatives of local communities and women's group. Nong Khai City is an important gateway to the AEC and China through Vientiane, Laos.</p>	<p>As an important border city, Nong Khai is a strategically positioned for logistics, tourism, and railway development. Nong Khai is on the route to China for both double-track and high-speed trains. With rising urban and economic growth, local communities and administrations have to deal with increasing urban, water-related and environmental issues, posing as complex governance challenges. The vulnerability assessment of Nong Khai is to better understand the implications of urbanisation and how they contribute to increasing climate vulnerabilities and inequalities of local community groups, particularly low-income households and the urban poor. The aim is to inform the development</p>

Team / study site information	Key issues for vulnerability assessment studies
	planning and implementation of local administrations to deal with complex urban and climate problems and increasing social vulnerabilities and inequalities.

Additional scientific knowledge materials to guide and support planning and implementation of vulnerability assessments were also prepared by TEI, CSNM and SCF and shared and discussed with the local teams through regular communication throughout the period. Two practical toolkits based on scientific knowledge and literature on urbanisation, governance, climate impacts and disaster preparedness, social vulnerability and gender inequality were developed to help guide the local teams in planning and conducting vulnerability assessments. The aim was to test and apply the toolkits in the local context. The action plans to refine the toolkits through collaborative and participatory reviewing and reflection activities in the next reporting period, using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach to engage with the local teams. With an aim for the toolkits to be applicable to the Thai context, replicable across cities, and adoptable by both local civil society organisations and administrations, the toolkits will help guide and support inclusive and equitable climate actions and disaster preparedness in the context of urbanisation.

Focusing on people-centred approaches in climate vulnerability assessments in the context of urbanisation, a guidebook was prepared and developed for the local teams ([https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS\\_Vulnerability-Analysis-Handbook.pdf](https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Vulnerability-Analysis-Handbook.pdf)). Drawing on the concepts and frameworks of the sustainable livelihoods, urban climate resilience and disaster preparedness based on the UN-ISDR Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LG-SAT), the guidebook provided step-by-step guidance to approaches in assessing climate vulnerabilities of cities and community groups in the urban context. The second toolkit focused on the urbanisation patterns and processes and the implications of urbanisation on increasing urban vulnerabilities to climate change and social inequalities. Drawing specifically on the Northeast region’s emerging social and governance issues of urban, industrial, large-scale infrastructure development along the North-South Economic Corridor linking Thailand to the neighbouring ASEAN countries and China, the toolkit will be tested by the local teams in the Northeast.

To support the multi-stakeholder engagement for policy dialogues and the implementation of vulnerability assessment studies carried out by the local teams, additional materials providing scientific knowledge and information were produced in this reporting period. The products were widely shared among the final beneficiaries and target groups and distributed to the public. They include ‘Understanding Climate Vocabs and Terminologies’ – easy to understand, simplified and translated scientific terminologies and concepts used in the fields of climate change, adaptation and resilience, and disaster preparedness for local civil society organisations and administrations (<http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Climate-Information.pdf>); and ‘Policy Linkages’ – documents providing the policy relevance of the action and description of how the action contributed to national development policies and climate action plans and international agenda for sustainable development and climate change, including the Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs 11 and 13 ([http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS\\_Comply-Policy-2.pdf](http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Comply-Policy-2.pdf), [http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS\\_Comply-Policy-1.pdf](http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Comply-Policy-1.pdf)).

In this reporting period, the action positively contributed towards building regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms. Through the planning of vulnerability assessments, 151 persons of local multi-stakeholders and 80 women were engaged and participated in dialogues and knowledge sharing. In addition, three issues of e-newsletters were collaboratively produced by the implementing partners and widely distributed to an average of 205 persons of cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholders and 81 women at regional and local levels to increase the visibility of the action.

Urban climate vulnerability assessment was the main activity conducted in Year 2 and will continue into early Year 3. While the core aim was to strengthen knowledge capacity and technical skills of local civil society organisations in understanding climate impacts and social and urban climate vulnerabilities, the expected outputs of vulnerability assessments included contributions towards informing and influencing more inclusive and equitable urban development, climate and disaster preparedness actions and sustainability. Results and findings of the vulnerability assessments will be used to engage multi-stakeholders, particularly decision-makers of local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies, as well as the business and private sector in policy dialogues and consultations. The project is designed to build and draw on evidence-based knowledge emerging from the activities, specifically the urban climate vulnerability assessment (Activity 1.3) and intervention projects (Activity 3.1/3.2) to inform decisions and actions. Through the policy engagement activities, which will take place in Year 3 and Year 5, various relevant national and international frameworks, including Thailand National Adaptation Plan, Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 13, European Green Deal and Sendai/Hyogo frameworks for disaster preparedness, will be discussed to align local implementation.

At the local level, the project aims to support collaboration and participation of local multi-stakeholders in identifying practical measures, governance mechanisms and development pathways contributing to achieving inclusive and equitable sustainable, climate resilient urban development in consistent with the national and international frameworks. With this aim, the project will identify locally appropriate approaches and governance mechanisms to support and influence collaboration and engagement between governments and civil society organisations. The project will also engage with national-level decision-makers and planners to promote national-local linkages in policy planning, development and implementation focusing on urban climate resilience and building adaptive capacity. In doing so, the project will contribute to informing the implementation of the frameworks through bottom-up approaches. In response to strengthening EU and Thailand cooperation for the European Green Deal, the project will compile and share lessons learned and best practices in climate adaptation and urban resilience planning and implementation for dissemination. Lessons learned and best practices can also be shared across the Mekong countries with similar political and social contexts. The project will also identify needs for scaling up and replication of climate planning and implementation approaches, and key knowledge and technical capacity gaps required to ensure a just and inclusive transition.

Explain how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights,<sup>3</sup> gender equality,<sup>4</sup> democracy, good governance, children's rights and indigenous peoples, youth, environmental sustainability<sup>5</sup> and combating HIV/AIDS (if there is a strong prevalence in the target country/region).

The action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues through the planning and implementation of people-centred urban climate vulnerability assessments. Key cross-cutting issues of climate impacts, urbanisation, urban governance, urban poverty, gender inequalities, social vulnerabilities, disaster preparedness and water-related challenges are incorporated into the assessment of urban climate vulnerabilities. With an aim to better understand the root causes of vulnerabilities, people-centred urban climate vulnerability assessments investigate and analyse the implications of urbanisation and urban governance on social vulnerabilities, gender inequalities, and urban poverty. The local teams

<sup>3</sup> 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](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/disability-inclusive-development-cooperation-guidance-note-eu-staff_en)

<sup>4</sup> See Guidance on Gender equality at [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/toolkit-mainstreaming-gender-equality-ec-development-cooperation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/toolkit-mainstreaming-gender-equality-ec-development-cooperation_en)

<sup>5</sup> See Guidelines for environmental integration at: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/economic-growth/environment-and-green-economy/climate-change-and-environment\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sectors/economic-growth/environment-and-green-economy/climate-change-and-environment_en)

participating in the design, planning and implementation of climate vulnerability assessments have learned to apply practical tools and methodologies to unpack the linkages between urbanisation and climate impacts, the issues of urban governance, water-related challenges, and disaster preparedness and to determine how they contribute to increasing social vulnerabilities and inequalities.

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.

**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 1.3, 4.1, 5.1 and 5.2 were implemented to achieve Outputs 1.3, 4.1, 5.1 and 5.2, respectively, contributing to achieving the impact and outcomes.

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p><b>Impact</b> 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 final beneficiaries and target groups were engaged in the planning and implementation of urban climate vulnerability assessments as planned. The engagement approach was to ensure local ownership. Twelve local teams consisting of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, governments and academics focused on generating new and building evidence-based knowledge and understandings through urban climate vulnerability assessments based on the local context and current situations. Local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies were identified and engaged in the vulnerability assessment planning and implementation. City-level, community-based data and information on social vulnerabilities, gender inequalities, climate impacts and disaster preparedness will be shared with relevant multi-stakeholders using the Shared Learning Dialogue to inform development decisions, planning and actions that will improve sustainability, inclusivity and equitability.</p>	<p>Current value in 2021 – zero for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 1 new project and 10 municipalities</p>
<p><b>Specific objective</b> Strengthening local institutional mechanisms and practices for inclusive climate resilient and sustainable urban development</p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve the specific objective. In this reporting period, local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs formed teams to identify key urban, social, and water-related issues and priorities in the context of urbanisation and climate change, design and plan assessment studies, involve vulnerable and marginalised community groups, and engage with local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies responsible for social, urban, and environmental development and management. Through these participatory and collaborative approaches in vulnerability assessments, institutional mechanisms and practices that are applicable to the local context to influence and inform decisions will be identified and tested, contributing to achieving the objective. In addition, through these participatory and collaborative processes, regional platforms are strengthened to provide dialogue space for vulnerable and marginalised community groups, particularly women, the urban poor, and informal settlements.</p>	<p>Current value in 2021 – 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
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy planning processes</p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this outcome. In this reporting period, the action successfully introduced and integrated practical scientific and technical approaches into urban climate vulnerability assessments to be carried out locally. Driven by the collaboration of the local teams, urban climate vulnerability assessments will build evidence-based knowledge to inform decisions and actions of development, climate and disaster plans and provide tested and refined tools and methodologies that are locally applicable, replicable, and adoptable by local administrations. Participatory and collaborative approaches will ensure engagement and interactions between civil society organisations, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and governments.</p> <p>In Year 2 – the main activity (Activity1.3) involved building the capacity of local CSOs, planning and designing vulnerability assessments, and developing tools and methodologies for conducting vulnerability assessments. Climate vulnerability assessment is an important step to planning climate adaptation and developing climate resilience strategies. The lack of locally appropriate tools and methodologies for vulnerability assessment is a key gap. In order for civil society organisations and local governments to address climate impacts and implement climate actions in consistent with the National Adaptation Plan, effective tools and methodologies that are applicable to the Thai context are urgently needed.</p>	<p>Current value in 2021 – zero for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 6 projects or strategic plans and 10 municipalities</p>



<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Output 1.3</b> Strengthened capacities of local civil society organisations to conduct climate vulnerability assessments	<p>The action has achieved the output as planned. In this reporting period, the action supported and engaged with CSOs/NGOs/CBOs to design and plan vulnerability assessment studies in the context of urbanisation and climate change, focusing on problems and priorities of vulnerable and marginalised groups, particularly women, the urban poor, and informal settlements. Twelve local teams, consisting of civil society groups, governments, academics, and community leaders, were formed, and developed 12 proposals. The implementation of the studies commenced and was carried out at the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>A range of tools and methodologies were introduced to the local teams to conduct vulnerability assessments through engagement activities, training workshops and communication in Year 1 and Year 2. It was up to the local teams to decide and plan what to use and apply in their studies. See the links provided below for recommended tools and methodologies.</p> <p><a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Vulnerability-Analysis-Handbook.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Vulnerability-Analysis-Handbook.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Climate-Information.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Climate-Information.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-1.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-1.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-2.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-2.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-3.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS_Fragility-3.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Climate-analysis.pdf">http://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCCESS-Climate-analysis.pdf</a></p>	Current value in 2021 – 12 studies Baseline value in 2019 – 10 studies Target value in 2020 – 10 studies

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Improved access to information of urban, climate and disaster to inform community-level decisions</p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this outcome. By creating regional platforms and building multi-stakeholder networks for knowledge production, policy dialogue and participatory decision-making and planning processes, the action is empowering local multi-stakeholders, particularly civil society organisations and vulnerable and marginalised groups to engage in emerging, cross-cutting issues of urbanisation, climate impacts, water-related disasters, social vulnerabilities, and gender inequalities. Based on urban climate vulnerability assessments led by the local teams, new knowledge and evidence will inform decisions and actions in development, climate and disaster preparedness that are more inclusive and equitable. 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 doing so will improve access to accurate and factual information to inform local-level planning, decisions and actions.</p>	<p>Current value in 2021 for number of communication channels is 3 Current value in 2021 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</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Local networks of multi-stakeholders engaged in policy dialogue and knowledge exchange</p>	<p>The action has so far achieved a good output in terms of the number of local multi-stakeholders engaged in dialogue and networking activities, despite limited face-to-face interactions due to the pandemic restrictions. In this reporting period, the action collaboratively produced three issues of e-newsletters covering activities and updates of the project. The number of persons across multiple sectors included in regional mailing lists and received the e-newsletters was an average of 205 persons. Out of 205 persons, 81 were women. (E-newsletter issue 2 – a total of 186 persons, 71 women; issue 3 – 215 persons, 83 women; issue 4 – 251 persons, 88 women) In addition to the regional mailing lists and e-newsletters, the action regularly provides updates and progress of the activities and shares tools and knowledge related to urban and climate change on the project’s social media site and organisational websites.</p>	<p>Current value in 2021 – 205 persons, 81 women Baseline value in 2019 – 30 persons, 15 women Target value for Year 1 (2020) – 30 persons Target value for Year 3 (2022) – 60 persons Target value for Year 5 (2024) – 150 persons</p>

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Outcome 5</b> Transferrable approaches and methodologies for urban climate governance adopted by local governments across the country	The action is on track to achieve the outcome. In this reporting period, two locally applicable practical toolkits were prepared for the local teams to conduct urban climate vulnerability assessments. Based on international scientific literature on urbanisation, climate vulnerability, water-related issues, disaster preparedness, and governance, both toolkits were developed in the Thai context to support planning and decision-making processes at the local level. The toolkits will be tested and refined for local governments to adopt and integrate into their planning.	Current value in 2021 – 0 local governments Baseline value in 2019 – 0 Target value in 2024 – 10 local governments
<b>Output 5.1</b> 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 co-applicants, CSNM, SCF and UM, to prepare and agree on work plans, deliverables, and timelines. Sub-agreements were signed between TEI and the two Thai implementing partners, CSNM and SCF, for project management and budget management of vulnerability assessments. With the Covid-19 global pandemic throughout the reporting period, work plans were adjusted due to travel and mass gathering restrictions, but overall, the action is on track to achieve the outputs and meet the objectives. <a href="#">This output is a direct result of internal project management among the implementing partners to achieve the objectives and expected outputs. Throughout the reporting period regular communication was required to review and adjust work plans and timelines. This was crucial during Covid-19 outbreaks and restrictions when face-to-face meetings were difficult and group meetings were banned. The project is designed to engage with local multi-stakeholders, particularly local governments, government departments and agencies, through various activities, including Activity 1.3 Urban Climate Vulnerability Assessment, and Work Package 2: Development and integration of community-based urban resilience and climate action plans. The project will deepen the engagement with national and local authorities in Year 3 and Year 5.</a>	Current value in 2021 – 2 sub-agreements signed with CSNM and SCF Baseline value in 2019 – 1 sub-agreement signed with each of the co-applicants Target value in 2021 – 2 sub-agreements signed with each of the Thai co-applicants
<b>Output 5.2</b> Activities and outputs delivered and contributed to project objectives and outcomes	The action achieved the output as planned. Activities and outputs were regularly monitored and evaluated using collaborative and participatory approaches involving not only TEI, CSNM and SCF, but also local multi-stakeholders engaged in networking, dialogues, and vulnerability assessments. 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 2021 is non-applicable Baseline value in 2019 – 2 M&E reports Target value in 2022 and 2024 – 2 highly scored M&E reports

The table below shows numbers of final beneficiaries and target groups engaged in the action under Activities 1.3 and 4.1 during the reporting period.

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment (Proposal development process)	CSOs/NGOs/CBOs engaged in dialogues and networking activities	69	33	31 organisations
	Number of government officials engaged in dialogues and networking activities	65	33	6 municipalities, 4 Sub-district Administrative Organisations, 15 government departments and agencies
	Number of academics and researchers engaged in dialogues and networking activities	16	14	4 institutions 2 schools
	Number of representatives of the business and private sector engaged in dialogues and networking activities	1	-	1 locally based business organisation
<b>Activity 1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment (Implementation by 12 local teams)	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	114	63	72 organisations
	Number of government officials	40	25	6 municipalities 1 Sub-district Administrative Organisation 14 government departments and agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	14	7	12 institutions
	Number of business and private sector	2	-	2 organisations
<b>Activity 4.1</b> Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs receiving e-newsletter issue 2	100	30	Various locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of academics and researchers receiving e-newsletter issue 2	66	29	Various universities
	Number of government officials receiving e-newsletter issue 2	20	12	102 local governments and government departments / agencies
	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs receiving e-newsletter issue 3	100	30	Various locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
	Number of academics and researchers receiving e-newsletter issue 3	71	30	Various universities
	Number of government officials receiving e-newsletter issue 3	44	23	96 local governments and government departments / agencies
	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs receiving e-newsletter issue 4	127	47	Various locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of academics and researchers receiving e-newsletter issue 4	75	33	Various universities
	Number of government officials receiving e-newsletter issue 4	13	8	108 local governments and government departments / agencies

## 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 main activity directly engaging the final beneficiaries and target groups of the action was the urban climate vulnerability assessment (Activity 1.3). The activity involved the formation of local vulnerability assessment teams, recruitment, and invitation of local stakeholders to join the teams, establishment of core working groups assigned with different tasks and responsibilities, and the preparation and development of proposals for vulnerability assessment studies. Designing vulnerability assessment studies required the understanding of the concepts of climate change, vulnerability and urbanisation, and the ability to adopt and apply different scientific, technical tools and methodologies. The process of learning and understanding new, scientific, technical concepts and tools required time and iterative efforts in engagement, coordination and collaboration bringing together varying team members with different expertise, backgrounds, capacities, and resources.

After the establishment and agreement of vulnerability assessment teams, the activity involved selecting study sites and vulnerable and marginalised community groups for engagement and data collection, preliminary data collection for situation analysis to determine key problems and priorities of the selected sites and communities, and designing research questions and approaches, household- and community-level questionnaires, surveys, and interview questions. During the implementation of vulnerability assessment studies, technical and scientific guidance and support were regularly provided to the local teams. At the same time, progress and challenges faced by the local teams were regularly monitored and

discussed. Additional scientific knowledge and information to support the planning and implementation, including the historical weather data analysis to determine trends and trajectories of changing weather patterns, were provided to the local teams.

Due to the global pandemic, there were serious health threats and issues across the country. Travel bans and meeting restrictions were imposed for several months in most of the provinces. Some of the team members for vulnerability assessments were health-related workers who faced difficulties in terms of availability. Some of the team members contracted Covid-19 and were sick for weeks. Some community members in the target areas for vulnerability assessments were infected and died leading to isolation and restrictions to leave or enter those areas. Some delays were caused for all local teams to meet up and collaborate on planning and preparing vulnerability assessment studies and to carry out field work, particularly visiting households and interviewing key informants and government officials. Most meetings were online, but with different capacities and resources, some team members, particularly those from the informal settlements or representing the urban poor, had difficulties accessing reliable internet or computers. Face-to-face interviews and engagement will be possible when restrictions are lifted. Most of field work were planned to be carried out in November 2021 through to early 2022, followed by data analysis and reporting of findings. Activity 1.3 will be completed end of March 2022.

In this reporting period, the action continued establishing regional multi-stakeholder networks and knowledge exchange platforms through the planning of urban climate vulnerability assessments and through the production and distribution of e-newsletters. Three issues of e-newsletters were collaboratively produced by the implementing partners. Throughout the reporting period, engagement, collaboration and coordination between TEI, SCF and SCF took place to discuss, monitor and adjust work plans and support the vulnerability assessment studies and to produce knowledge, e-newsletters, and communication and visibility products.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Results / notes</b>	<b>Date / Participants / Venues</b>
<b>Activity1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment – <i>proposal development process</i>	In this reporting period, the core activity was urban climate vulnerability assessment to be planned and implemented by local teams. Local CSOs and multi-stakeholders were engaged in discussions for the preparation and development of proposals in line with the action’s criteria and framework to achieve expected outputs and outcomes. Meetings were to provide scientific and technical guidance and project management support to funding meet requirements. Due to the global pandemic and travel restrictions, all meetings conducted were online.	20 Apr 2021: TEI, SCF, local CSOs and stakeholders, 12 persons 9 Jun 2021: TEI and CSNM, 6 persons 11 Jun 2021: TEI and SCF, 6 persons 18 Jun 2021: TEI and SCF, 6 persons 5 Jul 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 VA teams, 27 persons 12 Jul 2021: TEI and SCF, 6 persons 16 Jul 2021: TEI, SCF, Boyang team, 15 persons 21 Jul 2021: TEI, SCF, Tanode Duan team, 12 persons 22 Jul 2021: Morning, TEI, SCF, Patong team, 11 persons 22 Jul 2021: Afternoon, TEI, SCF, Padang Besar team, 10 persons 27 Jul 2021: Morning, TEI, SCF, La Ngu team, 14 persons 27 Jul 2021: Afternoon, TEI, SCF, Khuan Lung team, 11 persons 29 Jul 2021: TEI and CSNM, 6 persons 4 Aug 2021: TEI and SCF, 6 persons
<b>Activity1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment – <i>during implementation</i>	The implementation of urban climate vulnerability assessments commenced when SCF and CSNM signed MoUs with the respective local teams. During the implementation	5 Aug 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 VA teams, 26 persons 10 Aug 2021: TEI, SCF, Boyang team, 10 persons 13 Aug 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 VA teams, 20 persons

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Participants / Venues
	<p>period, regular meetings were held with the local teams, individually or as a whole at the regional level, to guide and discuss tools, methodologies and work plans. The local teams first collected secondary data, designed and planned field work, interview questions, and surveys, and identified and selected informants. Due to the global pandemic and travel restrictions, all meetings conducted were online.</p>	<p>16 Aug 2021: TEI, CSNM, VA Technical Facilitator team, 11 persons  24 Aug 2021: morning, TEI, CSNM, Khon Kaen City team, 11 persons  24 Aug 2021: afternoon, TEI, CSNM, Ban Phai team, 12 persons  31 Aug 2021: morning, TEI, CSNM, Sa Krai team, 11 persons  31 Aug 2021: afternoon, TEI, CSNM, Nong Khai team, 12 persons  2 Sep 2021: TEI, CSNM, Samprao team, 9 persons  6 Sep 2021: morning, TEI, SCF, 6 VA teams, 21 persons  6 Sep 2021: afternoon, TEI, CSNM, Nong Samrong team, 10 persons  5 Oct 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 VA teams, 24 persons</p>
<p><b>Activity1.3</b>  Urban climate vulnerability assessment – <i>proposal development process carried out locally</i></p>	<p>Local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs formed teams by engaging and recruiting team members. The local teams collaborated and coordinated to plan and develop proposals by themselves with technical support and guidance from SCF and CSNM. In the first half of 2021 before serious outbreaks of Covid-19 infections, face-to-face meetings were possible and allowed. The local teams were able to meet up among themselves or with CSNM or SCF to work together in their locations. Except where indicated, online meetings took place.</p>	<p>28 Dec 2020: SCF, Boyang team, Songkhla Municipality officials, 23 persons  5 Feb 2021: SCF and Boyang team, 13 persons  7 Feb 2021: SCF and 6 VA teams, 13 persons (online)  17 Feb 2021: SCF and Khuan Lung team, 16 persons  18 Feb 2021: SCF and La Ngu team, 23 persons  19 Feb 2021: CSNM and Technical Facilitator team, 14 persons  19 Feb 2021: SCF and Tanode Duan team, 16 persons  24 Feb 2021: morning, SCF and Padang Besar team, 27 persons  24 Feb 2021: afternoon, SCF and Patong team, 18 persons  10 Mar 2021: SCF and Padang Besar team, 17 persons  11 Mar 2021: SCF and Tanode Duan team, 22 persons  15 Mar 2021: SCF and Boyang team, 16 persons  16 Mar 2021: SCF and La Ngu team, 15 persons  17 Mar 2021: SCF and Patong team, 30 persons  25 Mar 2021: SCF and Khuan Lung team, 3 persons  1 Apr 2021: SCF and Khuan Lung team, 18 persons  18 May 2021: CSNM and 6 VA teams, 17 persons (online)</p>
<p><b>Activity1.3</b>  Urban climate</p>	<p>During the implementation of urban climate vulnerability</p>	<p>19 Jul 2021: SCF and Boyang team, 12 persons</p>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / Participants / Venues
vulnerability assessment – <i>implementation carried out locally</i>	assessments, the local teams organised meetings with their team members or working groups in their respective locations to collaboratively plan and prepare field work, design surveys and interview questions. CSNM and SCF provided technical support and guidance throughout the period. Without crossing provincial borders, the local teams were able to meet face-to-face in small groups. During travel bans, online meetings took place instead.	<p>21 Jul 2021: CSNM, 6 VA teams, 27 persons (online)</p> <p>22 Jul 2021: SCF and Patong team, 6 persons</p> <p>28 Jul 2021: SCF and Boyang team, 6 persons (online)</p> <p>18 Aug 2021: SCF and Tanode Duan team, 10 persons (online)</p> <p>23 Aug 2021: SCF and Padang Besar team, 10 persons (online)</p> <p>26 Aug 2021: SCF and Patong team, 10 persons</p> <p>26 Aug 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 10 persons</p> <p>26 Aug 2021: Patong team / working group meeting, 9 persons</p> <p>27 Aug 2021: SCF and La Ngu team, 12 persons</p> <p>18 Sep 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 7 persons</p> <p>20 Sep 2021: Khuan Lung team / working group meeting, 8 persons</p> <p>26 Sep 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 7 persons</p> <p>3 Oct 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 5 persons</p> <p>4 Oct 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 20 persons</p> <p>7 Oct 2021: Khuan Lung team / working group meeting, 7 persons</p> <p>8-9 Oct 2021: CSNM meeting Nong Khai and Sa Krai teams, 18 persons</p> <p>9 Oct 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 20 persons</p> <p>12 Oct 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 25 persons</p> <p>13 Oct 2021: Tanode Duan team / working group meeting, 7 persons</p> <p>15 Oct 2021: Patong team / working group meeting, 17 persons</p> <p>17 Oct 2021: Tanode Duan team / working group meeting, 24 persons</p> <p>23 Oct 2021: La Ngu team / working group meeting, 7 persons</p> <p>26 Oct 2021: Padang Besar team / working group meeting, 6 persons</p> <p>28 Oct 2021: CSNM and Ban Phai team, 8 persons</p> <p>29 Oct 2021: CSNM and Nong Khai team, 5 persons</p> <p>29 Oct 2021: CSNM and Sa Krai team, 7 persons</p> <p>30 Oct 2021: Tanode Duan team / working group meeting, 6 persons</p>



<b>Activities</b>	<b>Results / notes</b>	<b>Date / Participants / Venues</b>
<b>Activity5.1</b> Project management, review milestones and revise work plans	As planned, TEI led the coordination and organisations of meetings with the Thai implementing partners to discuss project management and budget 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, online communication between TEI-SCF-CSNM was carried out to share and exchange ideas, learning and experiences across the regions. Communication between TEI-SCF-CSNM and the National Advisory Committee (NAC) was also carried out to discuss and share updates and lessons learned of the action, paying attention to policy-relevant issues.	11 Nov 2020: TEI, CSNM, 7 persons 25 Nov 2020: TEI, SCF, CSNM, 10 persons 12 Jan 2021: TEI, SCF, CSNM, NAC, 12 persons 2 Feb 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 persons 18 Feb 2021: TEI, CSNM, 6 persons 3 Mar 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 persons 7 Apr 2021: TEI, SCF, 6 persons 8 Apr 2021: TEI, CSNM, 7 persons
<b>Activity5.2</b> Monitoring and evaluation (internal)	In this reporting period, the end of project year's online meeting among the implementing partners focused on monitoring and evaluation, sharing of progress, and lessons learned of the Activity 1.3 in both regions and on discussing and adjusting work plans for the following reporting period.	6 Oct 2021: TEI, SCF, CSNM, 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 &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; 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.	Year 2021, 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>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)	Year 2019, baseline value is zero for both indicators.	Year 2021, 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</i>	<b>Outcome 1</b> Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable	1) Number of community-based resilience and climate action plans or activities	Year 2019, zero for both indicators.	Year 2021, zero for both indicators	1) 6 projects or plans by 2024, 1.1) 10 municipalities	- Meetings and interviews with provincial	Integration of inclusive urban climate resilience and sustainable

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy planning processes	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)				administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual reports and budget plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual project progress reports	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)
	<b>Outcome 2</b> Increased participation and consultations of the civil society and local communities in national and local urban development and climate action planning processes	2) Number of municipalities conduct public consultations with vulnerable and marginalised 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	2) and 2.1) Year 2019, zero	Year 2021, zero for both indicators	2) and 2.1) 10 municipalities by 2024		
	<b>Outcome 3</b> City-level evidence-based knowledge, community vulnerability and urban climate governance practices integrated into urban development and climate action	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 2021, current values for both indicators are zero	3) and 3.1) 10 municipalities by 2024		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	planning processes						
	<b>Outcome 4</b> 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) 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	4) Year 2021, current value is 3. 4.1) Year 2021, current value is zero.	4) Target value is 5 by 2024. 4.1) Target value is once a year by 2024.		
	<b>Outcome 5</b> 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 local administrations	Year 2021, 12 local administrations	5) 18 local administrations by 2024		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Output 1</b>	<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Strengthened knowledge capacity of local civil society organisations in urban climate resilience and sustainable development</p> <p><b>Output 1.2</b> New tools, methodologies and indicators tested, refined and adopted by local civil society organisations</p> <p><b>Output 1.3</b> Strengthened capacities of local civil society organisations to conduct climate vulnerability assessments</p> <p><b>Output 1.4</b> 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>Year 2021</p> <p>1.1) 183 persons and 96 are women.</p> <p>1.2) 12 proposals.</p> <p>1.3) 12 studies, 1.3.1) all 12 studies have gender components focusing on issues faced by women.</p> <p>1.4) 22 communities, 25 villages, 12 municipalities, and 6 Sub-district Administrative Organisations, 1.4.1) 63 women.</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 &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Output 2</b>	<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Strengthened linkages and relationship between civil society organisations, communities, state-actors and the business sector</p> <p><b>Output 2.2</b> Actionable plans addressed needs and priorities of local communities and vulnerable and marginalised groups</p> <p><b>Output 2.3</b> 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 2021, current values 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"> <li>- Annual project progress reports</li> <li>- Reports on focus group meetings and consultations</li> <li>- Documented community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans</li> </ul>	<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 &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Output 3</b>	<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Strengthened technical skills of local civil society organisations in designing, planning and developing community-based resilience projects</p> <p><b>Output 3.2</b> Increased adaptive capacity of local communities and vulnerable and marginalised community groups</p> <p><b>Output 3.3</b> 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 2021, current values 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"> <li>- Annual project progress reports</li> <li>- Intervention project proposals submitted and selected</li> <li>- Intervention project reports</li> </ul>	<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 &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Output 4</b>	<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Local networks of multi-stakeholders engaged in policy dialogues and knowledge exchange</p> <p><b>Output 4.2</b> Increased public awareness in urban climate resilience, sustainable development and governance challenges</p> <p><b>Output 4.3</b> Informed local development planning and decision-making processes</p> <p><b>Output 4.4</b> New knowledge generated and disseminated to broader stakeholders</p> <p><b>Output 4.5</b> 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>Year 2021</p> <p>4.1) 205 persons, 81 women.</p> <p>4.2) 0 media representatives</p> <p>4.3) to 4.5) values are 0 as the activities have not been conducted yet.</p>	<p>4.1) 30 persons</p> <p>Year 1, 60</p> <p>Year 3, 150 persons end of</p> <p>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</p> <p>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"> <li>- Annual project progress reports</li> <li>- Workshop or meeting reports</li> <li>- Published press releases</li> <li>- Published journal articles</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>	<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 &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (reference year) (*to be included in interim and final reports)</i>	<i>Target (value &amp; reference year)</i>	<i>Source and mean of verification</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Output 5</b>	<p><b>Output 5.1</b> Work plans, outputs, deliverables and timelines adjusted to local/regional contexts</p> <p><b>Output 5.2</b> Activities and outputs delivered and contributed to project objectives and outcomes</p> <p><b>Output 5.3</b> Project team collaborated and agreed on remaining work plans and activities</p> <p><b>Output 5.4</b> 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>Year 2021</p> <p>5.1) 2 sub-agreements per CSNM and SCF</p> <p>5.2) External evaluation takes place in Years 3 and 5</p> <p>5.3) All expected outputs and deliverables were achieved</p> <p>5.4) Budget requested was approved in June 2021</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&amp;E reports</p> <p>- Mid-term review and Year 5 evaluation reports submitted by external evaluators</p> <p>- Interim and final and financial reports</p>	<p>Participating CSOs and local stakeholders deliver outputs within given timeframe as planned</p>

## 2.4. Activity Matrix

<p><b>Work Package 1: Transformative Learning Activity 1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment (proposal development and implementation)</p>	<p><b>Means</b> 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, budget for vulnerability assessments</p> <p><b>Costs</b> 52,353.00 EUR Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.10 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 2.3.1-2.3.2 Local transportation and subsistence costs for Thai co-applicants, 3.2 Computer equipment and projector, 5.5 financial service, 4.1 Travel-related costs for Thai co-applicants; 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication and 6.2 Vulnerability assessments</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> Local civil society organisations are engaged in collaborative and participatory learning, training and research approaches.</p>
<p><b>Work Package 4: Communication, Documentation and Dissemination Activity 4.1</b> Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms</p>	<p><b>Means</b> 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><b>Costs</b> 7,947.00 EUR Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.10 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 3.2 Computer equipment and projector, 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs) and 4.3 communication</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> Media and reporters are engaged in scientific and social issues of urban climate resilience.</p>
<p><b>Work Package 5: Project Management and M&amp;E Activity 5.1</b> Project management, review milestones and revise work plans <b>Activity 5.2</b> M&amp;E (internal) <b>Activity 5.4</b> Reporting to EU Contracting Authority</p>	<p><b>Means</b> 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><b>Costs</b> 36,728.74 EUR Budget Items 1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.10 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 3.2 Computer equipment and projector, 5.5 financial service, 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, and 5.2 Expenditure verification/Audit</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> The implementing partners continue their collaboration and partnership throughout the project.</p>

Amendments to the budget lines for the co-applicants, CSNM and SCF have been requested in writing and included in this report. Without changing the budget allocation, budget lines 1.1.5-1.1.7 are for CSNM, and 1.1.8-1.1.10 are for SCF. New budget lines, 1.1.7 and 1.1.10 have been added to reflect the implementing partners directly involved in the action, working on given tasks to achieve the objectives and expected outputs within the given timeframe. In addition, new budget lines, 2.3 covering local transportation and subsistence costs were added with the subsets of 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 for SCF, CSNM and Participants, respectively.

**2.5. Please provide an updated action plan for the future activities of the project<sup>6</sup>**

<b>Year 2 (31October2021-30October2022)</b>													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
<b>Activity</b>	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	<b>Implementing body</b>
<b>Activity1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment – implementation and completion													TEI, CSNM, SCF, CSOs
<b>Activity1.4</b> Reviewing and reflecting on vulnerability assessment using SLDs													TEI, CSNM, SCF, local VA teams, local multi-stakeholders
<b>Activity2.1</b> Community engagement and consultations													CSNM, SCF, local teams and multi-stakeholders, TEI
<b>Activity2.2</b> Planning and development of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans													CSNM, SCF, local teams and multi-stakeholders, TEI
<b>Activity2.3</b> Integration and mainstreaming of urban climate resilience into local development plans													TEI, SCF, CSNM, local multi-stakeholders, NAC
<b>Activity3.1</b> Intervention proposal planning and development													TEI, SCF, CSNM, local teams and multi-stakeholders
<b>Activity4.1</b> Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms													TEI, SCF, CSNM
<b>Activity4.2</b> Media engagement and co-generation of communication products													TEI, SCF, CSNM, local multi-stakeholders

<sup>6</sup> This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report.

Year 2 (31October2021-30October2022)													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
<b>Activity5.1</b> Project management, review milestones and revise work plans													TEI, SCF, CSNM, UM
<b>Activity5.1</b> Three-way communication and exchange													TEI, CSNM, SCF
<b>Activity5.1</b> Consultation and discussion with NAC													NAC, TEI, CSNM, SCF
<b>Activity5.2</b> M&E with external evaluators													TEI, SCF, CSNM
<b>Activity5.3</b> Mid-term Review meeting													TEI, SCF, CSNM, UM, NAC, final beneficiaries and target groups
<b>Activity5.4</b> Reporting to EU Contracting Authority – preparation of reports													TEI

In Year 3 (2021-2022), the main activities include completion of Activity 1.3, developing local climate plans and strategies with actionable adaptation plans (Activities 2.1-2.3) and proposal development of intervention projects (Activity 3.1). The project is designed to use key findings and results of vulnerability assessments (Activity 1.3) to inform local climate action and adaptation plans to reduce vulnerabilities and respond to changing patterns of disasters. Activity 1.4 aims to support the local teams along with local multi-stakeholders, including community members, particularly women, vulnerable and marginalised groups, local governments, and academics to collaboratively reflect on and review the results of vulnerability assessments. In order to plan, develop and integrate local climate action plans into development plans, the project is designed to engage with local multi-stakeholders, particularly women, vulnerable and marginalised community groups, and decision-makers of local administrations in consultations and policy dialogues using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach (Activities 2.1-2.3). In Activity 1.3, key stakeholders such as local administrations and local decision-makers as well as vulnerable and marginalised groups were identified and engaged in vulnerability assessments. They will be engaged in Activities 2.1-2.3. In addition, with the support of the project’s National Advisory Committee (NAC), national-level decision-makers and planners will be identified for policy engagement and dialogues in Activity 2.3, to influence integration and mainstreaming of climate action and adaptation plans at the local level and to inform national-level plans and policies using a bottom-up approach.

The proposal development of intervention projects (Activity 3.1) will involve engagement of local multi-stakeholders to plan and develop actionable climate adaptation and disaster preparedness measures and activities. With an aim to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities and cities, the intervention projects to be implemented in Year 4 (2022-2023) will be based on key findings of vulnerability assessments and local climate plans and strategies.

Policy engagement and dialogues for integration (Activities 2.1-2.3) will be implemented again in Year 5 (2023-2024). Using the results and findings of the intervention projects, local climate and adaptation plans developed in Year 3 will be reviewed and revised. Decision-makers and planners will also be engaged to support the integration and mainstreaming into development plans.

Activity 5.1 is for internal project management that requires regular communication and consultations between TEI, CSNM and SCF to plan and adjust work plans. UM is regularly informed of project work plans and activities and will be invited to participate in some of the workshops in Year 3 if there are no Covid-19 travel restrictions. Consultations and discussions with the NAC are to provide advice and recommendations for policy-related engagement plans and activities.

**3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation**

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**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, monitor and adjust work plans and approaches in engagement and collaboration of the local teams and multi-stakeholders, and to develop scientific and knowledge materials to support the planning and implementation of urban climate vulnerability assessment studies. Three-way online meetings between TEI, CSNM and SCF were also organised to ensure sharing and learning of lessons learned and experiences across the regions. TEI and UM were in regular communication via email to provide updates on the progress of the activities. TEI, SCF and CSNM developed strong working relationship with the local teams and multi-stakeholders, through regular engagement and communication, focusing on vulnerability assessments in this reporting period. SCF and CSNM signed MOUs with the respective local teams to conduct vulnerability assessments in their regions.

**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. In this reporting period, both elected and bureaucratic officials of local governments were engaged in the planning and implementation of urban climate vulnerability assessments. This will lead to planning and development of urban climate resilience strategies and action plans. The action will ensure engagement with high-level government officials and state actors who are decision-makers and planners 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. In this reporting period, where permitted, regular face-to-face meetings were organised between CSNM / SCF and the final beneficiaries and target groups in their respective regions to collaborate on the planning and implementation of vulnerability assessments. Through regular communication via online meetings, TEI has developed good working relationship with the final beneficiaries and target groups in both regions. Throughout the reporting period, monthly virtual meetings between all 6 local teams, SCF and TEI were organised to discuss updates and follow up on problems or challenges faced by the local teams. In addition, TEI, CSNM and SCF continued to engage and develop strong working relationship with multi-disciplinary academics and researchers across different universities. In the Northeast, academics in the Technical Facilitator team were engaged to collaborate on the planning and implementation of vulnerability assessments. In the South, regular engagement and communication with academics and researchers were carried out through Line App Group established in the previous reporting period.

- 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 continues linking with other on-going initiatives. The synergy between this action and the project ‘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) continues to determine urban climate governance mechanisms and practices that are locally applicable and transferrable. Both initiatives aim to influence inclusive and equitable urban development, building climate resilience and disaster preparedness at the local level. The synergy will support research and action components. There is a strong synergy of actions in the South through SCF. Supported by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, an on-going initiative led by SCF in collaboration with local networks of healthcare stakeholders, nursing schools and local administrations, promotes and provides healthcare to marginalised community groups. These groups, including the elderly, disabled and marginalised individuals, such as domestic and international migrants with no identification cards, have limited or no access to public healthcare and are overlooked by the state. The synergy will enhance the understanding of structural root causes driving climate vulnerabilities of the urban poor, informal settlements, and marginalised community groups in the urban context, contributing to and improving the knowledge to action linkages. Drawing on this action, one of the local teams, the Boyang, is using new knowledge and tools in assessing social vulnerabilities and inequalities of the urban poor and informal settlements to engage with local administrations and government agencies responsible for social welfare and housing. The synergy will empower marginalised and vulnerable households within the urban poor and informal settlements and contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity.

**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**

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

The visibility of the EU contribution was promoted throughout the reporting period. In addition to the project logo with the EU emblem used in all documents of the action, organisational websites and social media sites bearing the EU logo were regularly updated with news of activities, knowledge and resources and widely shared (<https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success.html>, <https://www.facebook.com/UrbanClimateResilienceThailand>, <https://www.facebook.com/เปลี่ยชนเมือง-110615147072858/>). Three issues of e-newsletters were produced and widely distributed in this reporting period (<https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/newsletters/newsletters.html>). The aim of e-newsletters is not only to inform cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholders of the action’s activities and progress, but also to network and engage in current knowledge and on-going debates in relevant topics of urbanisation and climate change. E-newsletter Issue 2 was distributed to 186 persons, 71 women; Issue 3 to 215 persons, 83 women; and Issue 4 to 215 persons and 88 women.

In this reporting period, 3 op-ed articles in English were published in national and international media forums. Drawing on knowledge and lessons learned emerging from the action, the articles focused on important related issues of urbanisation, governance, climate and disaster impacts and social vulnerabilities and inequalities. See ‘Resilience for whom? Is it inclusive and equitable resilience?’ <https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2021/4/article/11602>, published in April 2021; ‘Ten years since the 2011 flood disaster and the inconvenient truth of climate change, urbanisation and water crises is still ignored’, <https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2021/9/article/11932>, and ‘The challenge of water management in Thailand: Facing uncomfortable truths climate change, urbanisation and water crises’, <https://www.policyforum.net/the-challenge-of-water-management-in-thailand/>, both published in September 2021.

**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 2021.....

Date report sent: .....6 January 2022.....