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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.

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

AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
APSA	Asia Pacific Sociological Association
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CSNM	Centre for Civil Society and Non-Profit Management
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CUSRI	Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NAC	The action's National Advisory Committee
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
PAO	Provincial Administrative Organisation
SAO	Sub-district Administrative Organisation
SCF	Songkhla Community Foundation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SLD	Shared Learning Dialogue
TEI	Thailand Environment Institute Foundation
TLC	The Tea Leaf Center
UM	Maastricht University

## 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 2021 – 30 October 2022
- 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 18 municipalities or local governments, 6 relevant government departments 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 delivered expected outputs as planned. The action primarily focused on completing the urban climate vulnerability assessment which also served as an important capacity building activity. Twelve local teams led by civil society and community-based groups were guided to design, conduct, and document results of the urban climate vulnerability studies. As a crucial step to inform planning and development of climate actions, the assessments focused on understanding the root causes of climate vulnerabilities of the urban poor, informal settlements, marginalised and women groups and the implications of urbanisation on social and gender inequalities, poverty, and justice. The results and key findings of the urban climate vulnerability assessments indicate weak institutional capacity and ineffective urban governance of local administrations and government agencies in tackling water-related challenges, land use problems, and climate impacts. The urban poor, informal settlements, and marginalised groups with limited resources are being overlooked and left out of state systems, contributing to increasing climate vulnerabilities. The twelve local teams began to develop urban and climate resilience strategies and actionable plans for intervention projects informed by the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. The action is on track to achieve the impact and outcomes of increasing the adaptive capacity of urban communities and improving urban climate governance based on evidence and knowledge generated from the vulnerability assessments. Intervention projects are aimed at reducing climate vulnerabilities and increasing adaptive capacity of those who are vulnerable and marginalised, while strengthening urban governance mechanisms. The action also aims to mainstream and integrate urban and climate resilience strategies into local development plans through multi-stakeholder policy engagement and dialogues. To contribute to achieving the objective of strengthening the capacity and empowerment of civil society, the action supported building and networking of local multi-stakeholders for policy engagement and dialogues through regional platforms and learning activities. The number of final beneficiaries and target groups engaged in the action exceeded the planned 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 climate actions and urban resilience building efforts based on local-context urban climate vulnerabilities. Communication materials, including e-newsletter, and published media and op-ed articles were widely distributed using organisational websites and social media. The action reached its half-way and carried out a mid-term evaluation using external M&E experts. A mid-term evaluation report provided reflections on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and coherence of the action as well as recommendations for the remainder of the project period. A mid-term review meeting involving the project partners was also carried out as an opportunity for networking and collaboration to share lessons learned, promote cross-learning, review and reflect on progress and discuss work plans.

## 2.2. Results and activities

### A. RESULTS

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

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

The action has achieved good results so far. In this reporting period, the action implemented the activities (1.3-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 4.1-4.2, and 5.2-5.3) across the work packages as planned. The action is on track to achieve the core objective on building knowledge capacity and technical skills of local civil society, non-governmental, and community-based organisations (CSOs/NGOs/CBOs) to play a critical role in driving inclusive, equitable and resilient urban development and sustainable climate actions. The results of the activities implemented are contributing to achieve the impact and outcomes as planned.

In the previous reporting period, local CSOs/NGOs/CBOs were engaged in the action to build the capacity and technical skills in field research study design, proposal development and project management. The action focused on urban climate vulnerability assessments (Activity 1.3). Twelve local teams were formed with a total number of 170 persons directly involved in the activity in varying roles and responsibilities. Out of 170 persons, 95 persons were women. The local teams were led by civil society organisation and consisted of diverse members representing the government and academia. The total number of vulnerability assessment studies came to twelve, more than the planned output of 10. The proposed 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). With technical guidance and strategic support from TEI, CSNM and SCF through regular communication, the local teams designed and developed work plans, selected study areas and conducted climate vulnerability assessments, using knowledge and tools gained from the practical training and learning exercises.

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.

In this reporting period, the local teams continued and completed urban climate vulnerability assessments and reviewed and shared the results with broader stakeholders (Activities 1.3-1.4). City-, community- and household-level data were collected and analysed by the local teams with technical guidance and support from TEI, CSNM and SCF. The local teams engaged with vulnerable and

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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).

marginalised community groups, including the urban poor, informal settlements, women, and migrant workers, to collect and analyse community- and household-level data. Local governments and relevant government departments and agencies were also engaged as resources to provide information on development, water-related management, disaster reduction and preparedness policies and plans. Across the 12 studies, 436 persons (199 were women) of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, 135 government officials (59 women), 65 academics/researchers (30 women), and 23 persons of the business and private sector (13 women) participated in the climate vulnerability assessments and engaged by the local teams as resource persons, informants or interviewees.

The local teams analysed and identified key gaps that contribute to uneven impacts of disasters, climate vulnerabilities and social inequalities. Synthesised data and information of urban climate vulnerability assessments were documented in reports, posters, and infographics and broadly shared and discussed. The local teams re-engaged with vulnerable and marginalised groups, local governments, and relevant government departments and agencies to share and discuss the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. The results, experience, lessons learned, and best practice of the climate vulnerability assessments were also reflected, shared, and discussed among the 12 local teams. The implementing partners, TEI, CSNM, SCF, and UM, and National Advisory Committee (NAC), were also involved in the reviews of and reflections on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments through interactive dialogues. 99 persons (55 were women) of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, 27 government officials (16 women), and 5 academics were engaged in Activity 1.4 through which the results of the vulnerability assessments were reviewed and discussed.

**Summary of 12 case studies of urban-context climate vulnerability assessment**

<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Urban climate vulnerabilities</b>
<p><b>Boyang</b>, Muang District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Boyang team is led by a community leader from an informal settlement. Team members are community members of several informal settlements located in Boyang sub-district. These informal settlements are under the jurisdiction of the Songkhla City Municipality (e.g. Laem Son On, Barlasoh, and Kaoseng).</p>	<p>In Songkhla city, more than 50% of local communities are informal settlements living on land belonging to different government agencies. The case study focused on the poor and lowest-income households living along railway lines and coastlines. These households are faced with regular floods and coastal erosion. With inadequate access to critical urban systems, infrastructure, and services and poor housing conditions, the communities are struggling to recover after the pandemic. The development of urban economic activities and large-scale infrastructure, such as dual-track trains, driven by national and provincial policies increase uncertainty of the informal communities through eviction and relocation threats. The vulnerability assessment of Boyang communities determined differential vulnerabilities of community groups, including the most destitute, disabled, women and elderly.</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 working in partnership with sub-national governments.</p> <p>Patong sub-district has 2 local governments, a town municipality and Sub-district</p>	<p>Patong is experiencing a range of social and environmental issues associated with industrial development. Factories are located along the main river, causing environmental degradation, pollution, and contamination. The majority of factory workers are foreign migrant workers living in informal settlements along the river. Located in naturally risky areas, coupled with the lack of adequate or effective critical urban</p>

<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Urban climate vulnerabilities</b>
<p>Administration Organisation. Patong is experiencing rapid urbanisation driven by industrial development and the growth of Hat Yai city. Due to its geographical location along a major river, Patong is designated for the development of factories. Hat Yai City is highly urbanised and serves as an important southern economic hub linking to Malaysia and Singapore.</p>	<p>systems and infrastructure, such as drainage and wastewater systems, the urban poor and informal settlements are faced with frequent floods. The vulnerability assessment of Patong determined differential vulnerabilities and social inequalities of the informal settlements, and migrant workers, particularly single mothers.</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 working alongside senior academics. Khuan Lung Sub-district is rapidly urbanising due to the expansion of economic and urban development of Hat Yai City. Khuan Lung is an important area for agriculture, providing food to Hat Yai City.</p>	<p>In the last few years, agricultural areas have been converted into residential housing estates. With rapid urbanisation, water demands and competition among water users are rising. The recent development of drainage canals in Khuan Lung to protect Hat Yai city from flooding contributes to surface water issues. Local communities of Khuan Lung sub-district are already experiencing frequent water supply shortages. The vulnerability assessment of Khuan Lung investigated water-related challenges faced by different community groups, specifically urban farmers. The study also assessed urban and water governance of relevant government departments and agencies responsible for water-related policy planning and implementation.</p>
<p><b>Padang Besar</b>, Sadao District, Songkhla Province</p> <p>The Padang Besar team is led by a young leader working closely with the municipality of Padang Besar. As a border town, Padang Besar is an important logistics hub and a gateway to Malaysia.</p>	<p>Located in Sadao District, which has been positioned by the central government as an industrial zone, Padang Besar is experiencing increasing land transportation, logistics and movement of migrant workers crossing the border. The growth of regional economic development also leads to increasing traffic crossing borders. Air pollution, particularly PM2.5 caused by serious congestion of large trucks and trailers is a concern. Uncontrolled movement of migrant workers has led to numerous social challenges, including outbreaks of Covid-19 infections. The vulnerability assessment of Padang Besar focused on vulnerabilities of different youth groups and school children.</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 reduction and preparedness working closely with community-based groups. Kampang Sub-district is an important watershed area surrounded by rivers. Satun is targeted by the central government to develop a deep seaport in the marine park.</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. Climate impacts are exacerbating these existing issues. The vulnerability assessment of La Ngu determined how economic development and environmental</p>



Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
<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>changes across the watershed impact different community groups.</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 determined climate vulnerabilities of different community groups, particularly in the agricultural sector, the disabled and elderly.</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 homeless, urban poor, informal settlements. The team works closely 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 by the central government to become the country's regional economic and transportation hub, connecting the ASEAN Economic Community through economic corridors, and high-speed trains.</p>	<p>The vulnerability assessment focused on 2 inner-city urban communities in Khon Kaen city. An informal settlement known as Khon Kaen Railway community is living along the train track. The other community is a traditional settlement with land tenure. Plans for the development of high-speed trains, light-rail transit, transit-oriented development and smart city are driving land speculation. The Railway informal settlement is faced with eviction and relocation threats. Among growing urban and social challenges and environmental issues, both communities are 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 water-related problems.</p>
<p><b>Ban Phai</b>, Khon Kaen Province</p> <p>The team led by a community leader 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 a station that will serve as a regional junction for Ban Phai-Nakhon Phanom route of double-track and high-speed trains, along the economic corridor linking to Laos.</p>	<p>The vulnerability assessment in Ban Phai focused on four communities in the Cooperative Community Housing. These communities 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 history, caused severe losses and damages. Ban Phai is rapidly urbanising as Khon Kaen City continues to grow and sprawl. The communities were recovering from Podul when they were hard hit by the pandemic. They are faced with eviction and relocation threats as the development plans for large-scale infrastructure are being implemented.</p>
<p><b>Nong Samrong</b>, Muang District, Udon Thani Province</p>	<p>With rapid urbanisation and urban sprawls of Udon Thani City, Nong Samrong is fast becoming highly urbanised. To protect the urban</p>

<b>Team / study site information</b>	<b>Urban climate vulnerabilities</b>
<p>The Nong Samrong team is led by a junior researcher from Rajabhat Udon Thani university working closely with community-based organisations, and Nong Samrong municipality officials. Nong Samrong Town Municipality is located in Muang District and shares boundaries with Udon Thani City Municipality.</p>	<p>economic centre of Udon Thani from flooding, floodwaters are pumped and diverted to 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 determined 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>, Muang District, Udon Thani Province</p> <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. The team is working closely with academics/researchers from Rajabhat Udon Thani university. Samprao Sub-district in Muang District of Udon Thani is rapidly urbanising. The development of a new Rajabhat university campus and government offices complex is driving rapid urbanisation and land speculation.</p>	<p>Rural, agricultural areas and wetlands in Samprao are being transformed into built areas to support growing population and demand in housing and transportation. The rapid urban transformation is driven without urban land use planning and considerations of environmental and water-related issues. There are limited or no critical infrastructure and urban systems, such as water, drainage, wastewater treatment, and roads, to support urban growth. Social, environmental and water-related issues associated with rapid urbanisation pose as complex management challenges for the local administration. Samprao Sub-district Administration Organisation is the lowest tier of local government and with least resources and capacity to deal with growing urban and water problems. The vulnerability assessment of Samprao investigated the implications of urbanisation and assess urban climate vulnerabilities of different community groups.</p>
<p><b>Sa Krai</b>, Nong Khai Province</p> <p>The Sa Krai team is led by the head of a conservation group that promotes the protection of the Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest. The team consists of community members of Sa Krai sub-district. Sa Krai Sub-district is a designated area for one of the ten Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the country. The development of 10 SEZs was designed and imposed by the military government using absolute power granted under Article 44.</p>	<p>The forested land of Pakoke Samrae Chaiya community forest in Sa Krai sub-district was targeted by the military government for the establishment of Nong Khai SEZ. Community forests are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forestry. The military government changed the status of and seized the Chaiya community forest. The land is now under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to allow land rent for the SEZ development. This was carried out without consultation and agreement with the local communities living around and depending on the forest for their livelihoods. Although the construction of SEZ has not begun yet, the local communities can no longer access the forest. SEZ development plans are already driving rapid rural-urban</p>

Team / study site information	Urban climate vulnerabilities
	transformation in Sa Krai through land accumulation, investment, and speculation. The vulnerability assessment of Sa Krai determined social inequalities, vulnerabilities, and environmental justice in relation to the development of SEZ.
<p><b>Nong Khai City</b>, Nong Khai Province</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 ASEAN Economic Community (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 en 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 examined 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.</p>

In this reporting period, upon the completion of climate vulnerability assessments, the local teams began to plan and develop climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans with technical guidance and support from TEI, CSNM and SCF (Activities 2.1-2.3). Climate and urban resilience strategies along with actionable plans aim to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of cities and communities, particularly vulnerable and marginalised groups. The action achieved 9 sets of climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans (see the table below). These documented strategies are in draft form and incomplete. Informed by the results of the urban climate vulnerability assessments, the climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans aim to address key issues, needs and priorities on water-related disasters, climate vulnerabilities, social inequalities, gender, uneven development, institutional capacity, and governance challenges. The planning process involved engagement and dialogues with local multi-stakeholders, including vulnerable, marginalised, and women groups. The local teams identified, engaged, and collaborated with strategic stakeholders, including decision-makers and planners of local governments and relevant government departments and agencies to co-produce climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans.

The action will support for local strategies and actionable plans to align with national and local development plans, particularly the 20-year National Strategy, and National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), Thailand National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Sendai/Hyogo frameworks for disaster risk reduction, management, and preparedness. In the next reporting period, the local teams will continue to develop, sharpen, and refine the strategies and actionable plans. The final version of the local strategies and actionable plans will cover key specific issues, including climate vulnerabilities of women.

**Summary of draft climate and urban resilience strategies developed by the local teams**

Sites	Climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans
Khon Kaen	The issues of housing, land tenure, eviction threats and relocation associated with informal settlements are the problems and priorities emerging from the climate vulnerability studies. These issues are increasing climate vulnerability of the urban

Sites	Climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans
	poor and informal settlements who are faced with water-related risks and problems. The strategies of Khon Kaen are framed on right-based housing development for the urban poor and will engage with multi-stakeholders in knowledge and policy dialogues.
Udon Thani	Ineffective urban governance and weak institutional capacity are the key issues contributing to increasing climate vulnerability, flood risks and impacts and uneven development faced by local communities in Udon Thani, particularly low-income community groups. The strategies of Udon Thani are framed on urban governance-based solutions to address key urbanisation, flood-related management, and social inequality challenges.
Nong Khai	Nong Khai is less urbanised but is urbanising rapidly due to national development policy driving industrialisation in border towns across the country. With little or limited urban and land use planning, rapid urbanisation is increasing urban issues, flood risks and environmental degradation. The strategies of Nong Khai are framed on ecosystem-based solutions to protect, maintain, and conserve ecosystems, ecological habitats, and community forests. Ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions are important approaches to respond to and reduce climate impacts.
Boyang, Songkhla	Local communities of Boyang are primarily informal settlements without land tenure, with low and unstable income, and are overlooked by the state. To increase the adaptive capacity and reduce climate vulnerability, Boyang strategies focus on land rights, housing conditions, employment and income generation of the informal settlements and urban poor.
Khuan Lung, Songkhla	With problems associated with rapid urbanisation, unregulated land use change and increasing water demands, Khuan Lung strategies focus on integrated and climate adaptive water resource management. The strategies aim to collaborate with key actors and stakeholders responsible for management and planning of water resources and engage with diverse water users.
Patong, Songkhla	Faced with social and environmental challenges associated with industrial development and urbanisation, Patong aims to improve wellbeing and livelihoods of all community groups. Patong strategies focus on integrated urban development, climate adaptive water resource management, flood risk planning, inclusive welfare programmes for migrant workers.
Padang Besar, Songkhla	As Songkhla is positioned by the government to expand industrial development and cross border logistics, Padang Besar is faced with increasing unregulated land transportation. Air pollution is one of the major issues. Padang Besar strategies focus on integrated urban and ecological landscape planning to address health impacts of school children and the issues of deteriorating air quality, traffic congestion and accidents.
La Ngu, Satun	La Ngu strategies focus on integrated climate adaptive water resource management at the watershed level. The strategies include establishing and engaging with multi-stakeholder networks for water resources, protection and conservation of upstream areas, rehabilitation and restoration of mid-stream areas, integrated land use and water management planning in downstream areas.
Tanode Duan, Phatthalung	Tanode Duan is positioned by the government for tourism development. The expansion of the tourism industry would lead to changes in land use and increasing water supply demands and wastewater. Climate impacts are exacerbating all existing water-related problems. Tanode Duan strategies focusing on water resource management, water-related disaster risk reduction and management, land use planning, and capacity building of local communities to increase adaptive capacity.

To increase the adaptive capacity and reduce climate vulnerability of local communities, particularly the vulnerable, marginalised, and women groups identified in the climate vulnerability assessments, the action is designed to support the implementation of climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans through innovative intervention projects. In this reporting period, the local teams began to design intervention projects using the results of their climate vulnerability assessments and the draft climate and urban resilience strategies (Activity 3.1). The development of intervention projects involved engagement and collaboration of local multi-stakeholders with technical support and guidance from TEI, SCF and CSNM. The action has achieved 9 draft plans for intervention projects. The final number of intervention projects to be funded under the action will be determined in the next reporting period.

The local teams will continue to collaboratively design intervention projects and develop proposals with detailed work and budget plans in the next reporting period. Intervention projects to be funded for implementation must meet the selection criteria and conditions. The selection criteria, originally developed and included in the proposal of this action, have been shared with the local teams. The selection criteria and eligibility of intervention projects cover i) eligible entities to receive funding, manage projects and project teams, ii) expected types of activities, outputs and deliverables to address key climate vulnerabilities of local communities, particularly vulnerable, marginalised and women groups, and contribute towards transformative change, iii) projects must demonstrate effective collaboration, engagement, and partnership with multi-stakeholders, particularly local governments, iv) budget plans must reflect actual costs, and v) projects must be replicable and can be scaled up through local governments.

The purpose of intervention projects is twofold. The local teams will gain new knowledge and technical skills in understanding and developing climate actions and disaster risk reduction measures as well as in designing and managing projects. The development and implementation of intervention projects also provide an opportunity for local multi-stakeholders to collaborate to test and refine approaches and measures to increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of cities and local communities. Intervention projects can be integrated into development and budget plans of local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies to ensure continued actions.

The action is designed to establish regional knowledge networks of multi-stakeholders to contribute to policy dialogues and debates and inform decisions. A number of activities implemented in this reporting period positively contributed to building regional networks, including multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration in climate vulnerability assessments and development of urban and climate strategies. Specific activities to enhance regional knowledge networks and platforms include regular communication and media engagement to support the visibility of the local teams and positive impacts of the action (Activities 4.1-4.2). In this reporting period, e-newsletter issue 5 was widely distributed and a number of op-ed and news articles were published (see links below).

In this reporting period, a mid-term external evaluation of the action (Activity 5.2) was carried out by a professional team of monitoring and evaluation experts. The M&E experts are from the Tea Leaf Centre (<https://thetealeafcenter.org>), a social enterprise research and training consulting firm based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The team developed a monitoring and evaluation framework based on the action's logframe. In September 2022, the expert team selected and visited project locations and met with selected representatives of the local teams and local multi-stakeholders for interviews and focus group meetings. Using the planned M&E framework, collected data and information were analysed. Preliminary results were shared with the local teams and implementing partners in October. A final report was submitted to TEI (see attachment 1).

In this reporting period, a Mid-term Review Meeting (Activity 5.3) was organised and held in Songkhla in October. The meeting brought together the implementing partners, TEI, CSNM, SCF, and UM, National Advisory Committee, International Experts, and 12 local teams to review, share, and discuss the progress of the action. The meeting was structured to be interactive, using the Shared Learning Dialogue (SLD) approach, enabling the participants to share experience, exchange lessons learned, and generate new knowledge. The action achieved good results as planned. The aims were to increase the

capacity of the local teams, generate new knowledge among multi-stakeholders, promote the visibility of the EU-supported action through local media, and improve work plans for the remainder of the action. On Day 1 of workshop, the local teams had an opportunity to network, share experiences, and reflect on lessons learned from the action, including vulnerability assessments. On Day 2, the National Advisory Committee were engaged in policy dialogues with local multi-stakeholders, particularly decision makers and planners. On Day 3, all of the partners reviewed and reflected on the progress of the action and visited sites of climate vulnerability assessments in Songkhla. The results of the external evaluation were also presented by the external evaluation team and discussed among the project partners. On Day 4, the International Experts were invited to present case studies on climate actions and disaster responses to provide international experience, practice, and lessons learned. The project partners and local teams had an opportunity to discuss and reflect on international case studies. On Day 5, the local teams engaged with academics and researchers to discuss research and knowledge gaps and how academia and research institutions can strengthen local development and climate actions.

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 a number of activities implemented. Urban climate vulnerability assessments focused on the cross-cutting issues of climate impacts, disaster preparedness, urbanisation, urban governance, democratic and political influence on decision and planning, urban poverty, social and gender inequalities, and water-related disasters. The local teams were supported to investigate, collect, and analyse multi-dimensional data reflective of the local context to better understand people-centred climate vulnerabilities. Using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach, multi-stakeholder discussions to reflect on findings of the urban climate vulnerability assessments were supported not only to fill in knowledge gaps but also to mainstream key cross-cutting issues that are critical for inclusive and equitable urban development and climate actions. The development of climate and urban strategies also focused on cross-cutting issues based on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments and priorities identified by local multi-stakeholders. The local teams were supported to engage and collaborate with key stakeholders, including decision-makers and vulnerable and marginalised community groups to ensure diverse inputs and co-production of climate and urban resilience strategies.

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

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<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)

- 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 track to meet the objectives as described in the table below. In this reporting period, Activities 1.3-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 4.1-4.2, and 5.1-5.3 were implemented to achieve the respective outputs, contributing to meeting the proposed impact and outcomes.



Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Impact</b>  <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</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve the impact. The activities implemented in this reporting period aim to increase the adaptive capacity of urban communities through better informed decisions and actions using evidence-based knowledge.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the twelve local teams, consisting of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs, governments, and academics, successfully completed their climate vulnerability assessments. Participatory approaches were employed in the climate vulnerability assessment. Vulnerable and marginalised community groups were targeted and directly involved in the assessments. Local administrations and relevant government departments and agencies were also engaged in the assessments, providing information and data. Key findings and results of the climate vulnerability assessments were documented and reported back to local multi-stakeholders. Important data, information and knowledge on social and climate vulnerabilities, gender issues, land use changes, and climate and disaster impacts were synthesised, shared, and discussed.</p> <p>The action is designed to ensure the use of key findings and results of the climate vulnerability assessment to inform planning and decision-making processes. In this reporting period, the twelve local teams planned and developed urban and climate strategies to address vulnerabilities and development challenges. Participatory approaches were employed in the planning process. Vulnerable and marginalised groups, local governments, and relevant government departments and agencies were engaged in the planning process. Local-context climate and urban resilience strategies were drafted and documented based on the key findings and results of the climate vulnerability assessments.</p> <p>The action in the next reporting period is set up to continue enhancing the adaptive capacity of urban communities through intervention projects that will focus on addressing root causes of climate vulnerabilities, social inequalities, gender issues and urban poverty. Intervention projects will be planned and developed, using participatory approaches, based on key findings and results of the climate vulnerability assessments and climate and urban strategies.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – zero for both indicators                      Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators                      Target value in 2024 – 1 new project and 10 municipalities</p>

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p><b><i>Specific objective</i></b>  <i>Strengthening local institutional mechanisms and practices for inclusive climate resilient and sustainable urban development</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve the specific objective. The activities in this reporting period will contribute to strengthening institutional mechanisms and practices through bottom-up, participatory approaches in climate vulnerability assessments and development of climate and urban strategies. The action is designed to identify needs, priorities, and gaps through assessing climate vulnerability, and develop plans and actions to address governance challenges in the urban and climate contexts.</p> <p>In this reporting period, 12 climate vulnerability assessments were completed, local urban and climate strategies were developed, and the planning of intervention projects was commenced. Upon synthesis and completion of climate vulnerability assessments, weak institutional capacity and ineffective governance mechanisms were identified and discussed as important root causes of climate vulnerabilities. To address the climate vulnerability of vulnerable and marginalised groups, particularly the urban poor, informal settlements, women, and migrant workers, climate and urban resilience strategies were planned and developed by the local teams. The aims of climate and urban strategies are twofold. The first aim of developing climate and urban strategies is to plan and take practical actions to address issues of climate vulnerabilities, institutional capacity, and governance mechanisms. The second aim is to support integration and mainstreaming of urban and climate strategies into local development plans.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – zero for both indicators                      Baseline value in 2019 – zero for both indicators                      Target value in 2024 – 2 times per year and 10 municipalities</p>

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b>  <i>Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy planning processes</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this outcome. The activities under Work Package 1 designed to contribute to achieving this outcome have been completed. In this reporting period, Activities 1.3 and 1.4 were successfully implemented to achieve Outputs 1.3 and 1.4, respectively. The implementation of Work Package 1 primarily focused on building knowledge capacity and technical skills of local multi-stakeholders in understanding climate impacts, climate vulnerability and the implications of and linkages to urbanisation. 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 provided evidence-based knowledge to inform decisions and actions of development, climate and disaster plans. The local teams tested and refined tools and methodologies to be more locally applicable, replicable, and adoptable by local administrations. Participatory and collaborative approaches were employed to ensure engagement and interactions between civil society organisations, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and governments. Work Package 1 was designed to fill in critical gaps and needs in driving planning and actions to address climate impacts and urban governance issues faced by local communities and administrations. These gaps and priorities are in line with national policies and development plans, including Thailand National Adaptation Plan and Sustainable Development Goals. To further contribute to and fulfil this outcome, the action involves a set of activities in Work Package 2 (see below)</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 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>

<p><b>Output 1.3</b> <i>Strengthened capacities of local civil society organisations to conduct climate vulnerability assessments</i></p>	<p>The action has achieved the output as planned. In this reporting period, the twelve local teams successfully conducted and completed their climate vulnerability assessments. Led by local civil society organisations, the teams collected, analysed, and documented city-, community- and household-level data to determine climate vulnerabilities of different social groups. To achieve Output 1.3, the climate vulnerability assessment served as a capacity building activity. In the previous reporting period, the local teams were given training and practical exercises and introduced to scientific knowledge, understanding, tools and methodologies for climate vulnerability assessments. In this reporting period, they carried out studies by engaging with vulnerable and marginalised community groups and government officials. The local teams gained new knowledge, understanding and practical skills in understanding climate impacts, the implications of urbanisation on social inequalities and poverty, gender issues, governance mechanisms, and project design and management. Members of the local teams also learned to collaborate and work as a team. The local teams also identified and engaged with local governments and relevant government departments and agencies. Engagement and collaboration with government officials, decision-makers and planners are important new skills for local civil society and community-based organisations.</p> <p>There are 12 reports (12 case studies of climate vulnerability assessments) produced by the local teams Links to 12 reports on climate vulnerability assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Bo-Yang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Bo-Yang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Khuan-Lang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Khuan-Lang-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Patong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Patong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Padang-Besar-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Padang-Besar-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Tanoddoun-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Tanoddoun-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-La-ngu-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-La-ngu-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Nongsamrong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Nongsamrong-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Nong-Khai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Nong-Khai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Sam-Phrao-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SU_CCESS-Sam-Phrao-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 12 studies Baseline value in 2019 – 10 studies Target value in 2021 – 10 studies</p>
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Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Sakhrai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Sakhrai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Ban-Phai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Ban-Phai-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> <li>• <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Khon-Kaen-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-Khon-Kaen-Final-reports-on-climate-vulnerability-assessments.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Stakeholder mapping and analysis in each of the 12 climate vulnerability assessment cases were included and illustrated in posters. Key stakeholders included diverse members of the local teams, and local administrations and government departments or agencies, and vulnerable and marginalised groups who involved in assessments as informants and/or resource persons.</p> <p>Link to 12 posters of stakeholder mapping and analysis  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-stakeholder-mapping.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-CESS-stakeholder-mapping.pdf</a></p>	

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Output 1.4</b> <i>New evidence-based knowledge and community-level data of vulnerable and marginalised groups generated and documented</i>	<p>The action has achieved the output as planned. In this reporting period, new evidence, knowledge, and community- and household-level data were generated and documented through climate vulnerability assessments. The results and findings of climate vulnerability assessments are documented as technical narrative reports, illustrated in posters, and infographics (see links below). The different forms of documents have been shared with local multi-stakeholders in respective study sites. New knowledge was gained among the local teams, as well as the targeted local governments, government departments and agencies, and vulnerable and marginalised groups. The multi-stakeholders were engaged in the assessments and consultations of strategic planning process. Furthermore, members of the local teams from the Northeast and South participated in an interactive workshop using the Shared Learning Dialogue approach to share and exchange experiences and lessons learned from climate vulnerability assessments and generate new knowledge.</p> <p>Link to posters of 12 case studies  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-vulnerability-analysis.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-vulnerability-analysis.pdf</a></p> <p>Link to infographics  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Infographic-Northeast-VA.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Infographic-Northeast-VA.pdf</a></p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 22 communities, 18 local governments, 25 villages, 301 women were involved</p> <p>Baseline value in 2019 – 10 communities or local governments or villages and 10 women</p> <p>Target value in 2021 – 10 communities or local governments or villages and 10 women</p>

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> <i>Increased participation and consultations of the civil society and local communities in national and local urban development and climate planning processes</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this outcome. Work Package 2 focuses on multi-stakeholder engagement and participatory planning processes of climate and urban resilience strategies and actions. It also aims to enhance integration and mainstreaming of climate and urban resilience strategies and actions into local development plans.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the local teams planned and developed climate and urban strategies and action plans based on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments, needs and priorities identified by vulnerable and marginalised groups. The planning process involved identifying and engaging with key actors, decision-makers and planners, and consultations with vulnerable and marginalised groups. Intervention projects will be developed based on the climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans. Through engagement of key actors, decision-makers and planners by the local teams, the action will support for integration and mainstreaming of climate and urban strategies and action plans into development and budget plans of local administrations.</p> <p>The local teams are encouraged and supported to develop actionable climate and urban resilience strategies that are site-specific, context-specific, reflecting important issues on the ground. Actionable plans are informed by the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. They are also in line with national and local policies. It is envisioned that through the planning process, the local teams will build and strengthen the capacity in knowledge and technical skills in understanding development issues and challenges, policy analysis and implications of policy implementation.</p> <p>To achieve this outcome, multi-stakeholder engagement and policy dialogues are iterative. Work Package 2 will be implemented again in 2024 after the implementation and completion of Work Package 3.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 0 Baseline value in 2019 – 0 Target value in 2024 – 10</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> <i>Strengthened linkages and relationship between civil society organisations, communities, state-actors and the business sector</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this output. In this reporting period, the local teams planned and developed climate and urban strategies based on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. Key multi-stakeholders were identified and engaged during the climate vulnerability assessments. New strategic stakeholders were further identified for engagement in the activity during this reporting period. The number of multi-stakeholders engaged in the activity exceeded the target values. Using participatory approaches, the local teams engaged with the vulnerable and marginalised groups who were targeted in the vulnerable assessments to discuss needs and priorities. The local teams strategically engaged with local administrations, and relevant government departments and agencies to discuss actionable plans to address key climate vulnerability issues and urban governance challenges.</p> <p>To achieve this output, the activity of engagement is an on-going process. As the local teams develop intervention project proposals, they will continue to engage and network with key multi-stakeholders.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 246 persons (141 women) of CSOs, 112 government officials (56 women), 13 persons (3 women) of the business sector Baseline value in 2019 – 30 persons, 15 women Target value in 2022 – 50 persons, in 2024 – 100 persons</p>

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> <i>Actionable plans addressed needs and priorities of local communities and vulnerable and marginalised groups</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this output. In this reporting period, the local teams planned and developed climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans informed by the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. The action achieved 9 draft plans. The climate vulnerability assessments involved identifying key issues faced by vulnerable and marginalised groups and root causes of climate vulnerabilities. The use of climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans is twofold. They will inform intervention projects to be implemented in the next reporting period of this action (Work Package 3) and will be integrated and mainstreamed at the local level. Climate and urban resilience strategies are grounded on local needs and priorities. Actionable plans will be implemented through this action and through integrated development and budget plans of local administrations.</p> <p>Links to draft climate and urban resilience strategies and actionable plans produced by the local teams  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC_ESS-climate-and-urban-strategies-South.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC_ESS-climate-and-urban-strategies-South.pdf</a>  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC_ESS-climate-and-urban-strategies-Northeast.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC_ESS-climate-and-urban-strategies-Northeast.pdf</a></p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 9                      Baseline value in 2019 – 10 plans, 5 plans focused on gendered vulnerability issues                      Target value in 2024 – 10</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3</b> <i>Increased adaptive capacity of urban communities</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this output. In this reporting period, the local teams identified and engaged with strategic stakeholders to discuss and determine strategic issues based on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments. The strategic stakeholders included key actors, decision-makers, and planners of local administrations, and relevant government departments and agencies. The action is designed to test and refine climate and urban strategies through planning and implementing actionable plans and intervention projects in the next reporting period. The aim is to integrate and mainstream climate and urban strategies into local development and budget plans in the following reporting period. Uptake and adoption of the strategies and actionable plans will continue to address key climate vulnerabilities and increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable and marginalised community groups and increase the resilience of cities to climate impacts and water-related disasters.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 15 local governments                      Baseline value in 2019 – 6 local governments                      Target value in 2024 – 18 local governments</p>



<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Outcome 3</b> <i>City-level evidence-based knowledge, community vulnerability and urban climate governance practices integrated into urban development and climate action planning processes</i>	The action is on track to achieve this outcome. Work Package 3 focuses on designing and implementing intervention projects. The aim of intervention projects is to address key climate vulnerabilities and increase adaptive capacity of urban communities, particularly vulnerable, marginalised and women groups based on the results of the climate vulnerability assessments, and needs and priorities of local communities. Intervention projects will test and refine climate and urban strategies that will be integrated and mainstreamed into local development plans. The implementation of intervention projects must involve collaboration and partnership with key actors. In this reporting period, the local teams started to design and develop intervention projects informed by the results of the climate vulnerability assessments and engagement with local multi-stakeholders. The local teams will complete and submit intervention project proposals with detailed work and budget plans for funding. Intervention project proposals that meet the selection criteria and conditions will be funded.	Current value in 2022 – 0 for both indicators Baseline value in 2019 – 0 for both indicators Target value in 2024 – 10
<b>Output 3.1</b> <i>Strengthened technical skills of local civil society organisations in designing, planning and developing community-based resilience projects</i>	The action is on track to achieve this output. In this reporting period, the local teams began designing and developing proposals for intervention projects. The local teams will continue to develop and complete proposals in the next reporting period. Through collaborative efforts of the local teams, they will strengthen technical skills in project design and management, understanding climate actions to reduce vulnerability, and engaging with local multi-stakeholders. Intervention projects to be funded in the action must meet the selection criteria and conditions as stated in the proposal. Proposal template along with the funding criteria were shared with the local teams.  The action has developed selection criteria and conditions for intervention projects. <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Criteria-proposal.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Criteria-proposal.pdf</a>	Current value in 2022 – 246 persons, 141 women Baseline value in 2019 – 30 persons, 15 women Target value in 2022 – 60 persons, 30 women

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Outcome 4</b> <i>Improved access to information of urban, climate and disaster to inform community-level decisions</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve this outcome through empowerment and capacity building of local civil society and community-based groups. With improved understanding and awareness of climate impacts, water-related disasters and people-centred climate vulnerabilities among the local multi-stakeholders, the action is contributing towards more public discussions and debates to inform planning and decisions. The local multi-stakeholders were able to relate the results of the climate vulnerability assessments to experiences on the ground across all locations, further improving their understanding of climate impacts and the linkages between urbanisation and climate change. In particular, water-related challenges, such as floods, drainage issues and water supply shortages, are worsening in urbanising areas.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 for number of communication channels is 3 Current value in 2022 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> <i>Local networks of multi-stakeholders engaged in policy dialogue and knowledge exchange</i></p>	<p>The action has so far achieved the output as planned. As Covid-19 restrictions and travel bans were lifted, face-to-face meetings and interactions were possible. The local teams and multi-stakeholders were engaged in dialogue and networking activities to share and generate knowledge, and plan and develop climate and urban resilience strategies. In this reporting period, e-newsletter issue 5 was collaboratively produced covering key project activities and updates. The number of persons across multiple sectors included in regional mailing lists and received the e-newsletter issue 5 was 67 (22 were women). <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/newsletters/success-newsletter-issue5.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/newsletters/success-newsletter-issue5.pdf</a> 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 2022 – 247 persons, 105 women  Baseline value in 2019 – 30 persons, 15 women  Target value for 2022 – 60 persons Target value for 2024 – 150 persons</p>

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Output 4.2</b>  <i>Increased public awareness in urban climate resilience, sustainable development and governance challenges</i></p>	<p>The action is on track achieve the output. In this reporting period, media products were produced, and media/press reporters were engaged. Emerging issues, key findings and important messages relating to climate crisis, social vulnerabilities and inequalities, urban poverty, and informality were documented, shared and disseminated to increase public awareness and understanding.</p> <p>Links to published English op-ed articles                      Who are the most vulnerable to climate impacts, and importantly, why?  <a href="https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2022/1/article/12157">https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2022/1/article/12157</a>                      First urban-context climate vulnerability assessments conducted by local CSOs in Thailand  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115">https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115</a>                      Cities of the future in an unequal world  <a href="https://www.policyforum.net/cities-of-the-future-in-an-unequal-world/">https://www.policyforum.net/cities-of-the-future-in-an-unequal-world/</a></p> <p>Links to published Thai news articles                      สหภาพยุโรป สนับสนุนการประเมินความเปราะบางของชุมชนเมืองต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในไทย สอดรับแผนปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศแห่งชาติ ภายใต้โครงการประชาสังคมร่วมแรงเพื่อเปลี่ยนแปลงเมือง  <a href="https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323">https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323</a>                      EU สนับสนุนการประเมินความเปราะบางของชุมชนเมืองต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในไทย ภายใต้โครงการ SUCCESS  <a href="https://www.greennetworkthailand.com/success-2/">https://www.greennetworkthailand.com/success-2/</a>                      ชุมชนเมือง ความเปราะบางต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ   TEI  <a href="https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/columnist/995755">https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/columnist/995755</a></p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 5 persons, 2 women</p> <p>Baseline value in 2019 – 4 persons</p> <p>Target value in 2024 – 20 persons</p>
<p><b>Outcome 5</b>  <i>Transferrable approaches and methodologies for urban climate governance adopted by local governments across the country</i></p>	<p>The action is on track to achieve the outcome. Through effective and efficient project management and collaborative efforts of the project partners, the action has achieved good results, meeting objectives. In this reporting period, monitoring and evaluation of the action and key activities were conducted. Project progress, outputs and deliverables were reviewed, discussed, and achieved with good quality. A practical toolkit for climate vulnerability assessment in the Northeast was refined based on tangible experience and lessons learned on the group. The toolkit was applied by the local teams to support data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Knowledge and practice will be transferred and adopted by local governments through shared learning and engagement process. The action is designed to engage with local governments through a number of activities, including the planning and development of climate and urban strategies, implementation of intervention projects, Communication and Visibility, and media/press collaboration.</p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 0 local governments</p> <p>Baseline value in 2019 – 0</p> <p>Target value in 2024 – 10 local governments</p>

<b>Result chains</b>	<b>Level of achievement</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Output 5.1</b> <i>Work plans, outputs, deliverables and timelines adjusted to local/regional contexts</i>	The action achieved the output as planned through internal project management and administration. TEI collaborated and coordinated with all three co-applicants, CSNM, SCF and UM, to prepare and agree on work plans, deliverables, and timelines. The main work plan in this reporting period was the climate vulnerability assessment conducted by the local teams. The activity was initially delayed due to Covid-19 restrictions, travel bans and health impacts on the local teams. The restrictions were lifted in early 2022, but health impacts still posed as challenges for the local teams to conduct face-to-face meetings and field visits. Work plans, timelines, and deliverables were adjusted to enable the local teams to complete the studies. Throughout the reporting period, the activities were monitored and evaluated to collaboratively adjust plans, fill in gaps, and overcome challenges.	Current value in 2022 – 4 sub-agreements signed Baseline value in 2019 – 1 sub-agreement signed with each of the co-applicants Target value in 2022 – 2 sub-agreements signed with each of the Thai co-applicants
<b>Output 5.2</b> <i>Activities and outputs delivered and contributed to project objectives and outcomes</i>	<p>The action achieved the output as planned. Monitoring and evaluation activities were implemented. Internal monitoring and evaluation of the activities were regularly conducted by TEI through online meetings with the local teams, CSNM, and SCF. Field visits and on-site meetings with the local teams and local multi-stakeholders were also implemented by TEI together with CSNM and SCF, through participatory and shared learning dialogue approaches.</p> <p>In this reporting period, external evaluation was carried out by a professional team of experts. The external M&amp;E team developed a framework based on the action's logframe and narrative reports from TEI, CSNM and SCF. Field visits and face-to-face meetings with selected representatives of the local teams and multi-stakeholders were conducted by the external M&amp;E team. Results of the external M&amp;E were shared and discussed with the local teams and implementing partners. The report discusses relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence, gender equality, and social inclusion of the action and provides recommendations.</p> <p>The external evaluation report – see attachment 1 and link below. <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Mid-Term-Evaluation-Report.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/documents/SUCC-ESS-Mid-Term-Evaluation-Report.pdf</a></p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – 1 good country report</p> <p>Baseline value in 2019 – 2 regional reports</p> <p>Target value in 2024 – 2 highly scored M&amp;E reports</p>

Result chains	Level of achievement	Indicators
<p><b>Output 5.3</b>  <i>Project team collaborated and agreed on remaining work plans and activities</i></p>	<p>The action achieved the output as planned. In this reporting period, a mid-term review workshop was organised and held in Songkhla. The workshop brought together all the implementing partners, CSNM, SCF, UM and TEI, National Advisory Committee, international experts, and local teams to review and reflect on the progress and results of the project. The local teams from the two regions were engaged to share and exchange key findings, lessons learned and experience in conducting urban climate vulnerability assessments. Work plans and local challenges were reviewed and discussed.</p> <p>Radio interview with Dr. Wijarn Simachaya, the President of TEI (แกลบ้านแลเมือง)  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&amp;ref=watch_permalink&amp;v=389657196549607">https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&amp;ref=watch_permalink&amp;v=389657196549607</a>                      Media articles to increase the visibility of the action for the 3-7 October 2022 Partners Meetings and Workshops  <a href="https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115">https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115</a>  <a href="https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323">https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323</a>  <a href="https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/60093">https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/60093</a>  <a href="https://lifeandsciencenews.com/?p=17106">https://lifeandsciencenews.com/?p=17106</a>  <a href="https://hotspotstation111.com/archives/34017">https://hotspotstation111.com/archives/34017</a>  <a href="https://www.highlighthotnews.com/2022/09/3-7-2565-800-1700.html">https://www.highlighthotnews.com/2022/09/3-7-2565-800-1700.html</a>  <a href="https://thaibizvision.com/archives/19113">https://thaibizvision.com/archives/19113</a>  <a href="http://siamevent.com/all-event/?p=182513">http://siamevent.com/all-event/?p=182513</a>  <a href="https://www.hilighthotnews.com/news/3791">https://www.hilighthotnews.com/news/3791</a>  <a href="https://www.education4plus.com/2022/09/สถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทยจ้/">https://www.education4plus.com/2022/09/สถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทยจ้/</a>  <a href="http://www.autofocusnews.com/17359052/the-city-knows-hot-and-cold-prepare-for-change">http://www.autofocusnews.com/17359052/the-city-knows-hot-and-cold-prepare-for-change</a></p>	<p>Current value in 2022 – expected outputs achieved and delivered</p> <p>Baseline value in 2019 – all expected outputs achieved and delivered</p> <p>Target value in 2024 – all expected outputs achieved and delivered</p>

The table below shows numbers of final beneficiaries and target groups engaged in the action under Activities 1.3-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 4.1, and 5.2-5.3 in this reporting period.

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b>  <i>Urban climate vulnerability assessment (Implementation by 12 local teams)</i></p>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	436	199	67 organisations
	Number of government officials	135	59	18 municipalities, 1 Sub-district Administrative Organisation, 60 government departments/agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	65	30	21 institutions
	Number of business and private sector	23	13	20 organisations

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
<b>Activity 1.4</b> <i>Reviewing and reflecting on findings and results of vulnerability assessments</i>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	99	55	45 organisations
	Number of government officials	27	16	2 municipalities, 2 Sub-district Administrative Organisations, 2 government departments/agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	5	1	1 university
	Number of business/ private sector and Media	1	-	1 locally based media outlet
<b>Activity 2.1</b> <i>Community engagement and consultations</i> <b>Activity 2.2</b> <i>Planning and development of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans</i> <b>Activity 2.3</b> <i>Integration and mainstreaming of urban climate resilience into local development plans</i> <b>Activity 3.1</b> <i>Intervention proposal planning and development</i>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	246	141	112 organisations
	Number of government officials	112	56	11 municipalities, 4 Sub-district Administrative organisations, 50 government departments/agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	17	6	10 institutions
	Number of business/ private sector and Media	13	3	7 organisations and 1 locally based media outlet
<b>Activity 4.1</b> <i>Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms</i>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs receiving e-newsletter issue 5	139	53	Various locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of academics and researchers receiving e-newsletter issue 5	85	39	Various universities
	Number of government officials receiving e-newsletter issue 5	23	13	108 local governments and government departments / agencies
<b>Activity 4.2</b> <i>Media engagement and</i>	Representatives of media / press outlets	5	2	4 media organisations

Activity	Final beneficiaries and target groups	Output		
		Number of persons	Number of women	Organisations
<i>co-generation of communication products</i>				
<b>Activity 5.2</b> M&E <i>External Evaluation for mid-term</i>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	35	20	22 organisations
	Number of government officials	8	5	1 municipality, 1 Sub-district Administrative Organisation, 6 government departments/agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	1	1	-
	Number of business and private sector	-	-	-
<b>Activity 5.3</b> <i>Mid-term review meeting</i>	Number of CSOs/NGOs/CBOs	42	18	32 Organisations locally based civil society, non-governmental and community organisations
	Number of government officials	25	14	3 municipalities, 1 sub-district administrative organization, 13 government departments/agencies
	Number of academics / researchers	8	3	4 universities
	Number of business and private sector	2	-	2 locally based business companies

## 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, Activities 1.3-1.4, 2.1-2.3, 3.1, 4.1-4.2, and 5.1-5.4 under all five work packages were implemented as planned.

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
<b>Work package 1: Transformative learning</b>		
<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> <i>Urban climate vulnerability assessment</i> (Implementation by 12 local teams)</p>	<p>The activity was completed in this reporting period. There were slight delays in the previous and earlier in this reporting periods due to health impacts, travel bans, and face-to-face meeting restrictions associated with the Covid-19 global pandemic. However, the design of the action allowed the activity to be carried out locally without having to travel across provinces. The use of online platforms such as Zoom was helpful and necessary to ensure continuity of the activity. Twelve local teams designed and conducted urban climate vulnerability assessments with technical guidance and support from TEI, CSNM and SCF. The assessments carried out the local teams involved data collection and analysis, meetings and interviews with resource persons, key informants, and vulnerable and marginalised groups. The local teams engaged with key multi-stakeholders to support data analysis, verify findings, and increase awareness and understanding of people-centred climate vulnerability. Throughout the activity, TEI, SCF and CSNM continued to engage and work with the local teams to strengthen the capacity and technical skills.</p>	
	<p>Activities led by CSNM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13-Jan-22: Site visit in Samprao and Nong Samrong</li> <li>• 19-Jan-22: Support activity in Nong Khai</li> <li>• 20 - 21 Jan 22: Support small group meeting in Ban Phai</li> <li>• 23-Jan-22: Workshop training of Data collection of VA</li> <li>• 24-25 Jan22: Data collection in Nong Khai</li> <li>• 26-27 Jan22: Data collection in Ban Phai</li> <li>• 29-31 Jan22: Data collection in Sa Krai</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: Support activity in Ban Phai</li> <li>• 3 - 4 Mar 22: Support activity in Nong Khai</li> <li>• 31-Mar-22: Support activity in Sa kra</li> <li>• 8 Jun 22: Urban Forum</li> <li>• 9 Jun 22: Urban Forum</li> <li>• 18-Jul-22: Academic workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13-Jan-22: CSNM=3, Samprao and Nong Samrong teams=6 persons</li> <li>• 19-Jan-22: CSNM=3, Nong Khai=4 persons</li> <li>• 20 - 21 Jan 22: CSNM=1, TF=1, Ban Phai team=2 persons</li> <li>• 23-Jan-22: CSNM=2, TF= 1, 6 VA teams = 10</li> <li>• 24-25 Jan22: CSNM=2, Participants =6</li> <li>• 26-27 Jan22: CSNM=2, Participants =12</li> <li>• 29-31 Jan22: CSNM= 2, Participants= 7</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: CSNM=2 ,</li> <li>• 3 - 4 Mar 22: CSNM=2</li> <li>• 31-Mar-22: CSNM=2</li> <li>• 8 Jun 22: TEI=1, CSNM=3, TF= 5, VA teams= 18, Participants= 21</li> <li>• 9 Jun 22: CSNM=3, TF= 5, VA teams= 18, Participants= 21</li> <li>• 18-Jul-22: TEI=1, NAC=3, CSNM=3, TF= 4, Participants=36</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Khon Kaen City team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7-Oct-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 20-21 Nov 21 (1): In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 20-21 Nov 22 (2): In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 8-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7-Oct-21: Khon Kaen VA team=5</li> <li>• 20-21 Nov 21 (1): Khon Kaen VA team= 5, Participants= 3</li> <li>• 20-21 Nov 22 (2): Khon Kaen VA team= 3, Participants= 5</li> <li>• 8-Dec-21: Khon Kaen VA team=5</li> <li>• 24-Jan-22: Khon Kaen VA team= 5</li> <li>• 23-Feb-22: Khon Kaen VA team= 5, Participants= 9</li> </ul>



Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 23-Feb-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 15-Mar-22: In-depth interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-Mar-22: Khon Kaen VA team=5 , Participants= 8</li> <li>• 15-Mar-22: Khon Kaen VA team= 6, Participants= 6</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Ban Phai team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28-Oct-21: Small group meeting (1)</li> <li>• 17-Dec-21: Small group meeting (2)</li> <li>• 19-Dec-21: Small group meeting (3)</li> <li>• 20-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 21-Jan-22: Small group meeting (4)</li> <li>• 6-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 15-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting : prepare small group meeting</li> <li>• 22-Feb-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 7-Mar-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 17-Mar-22: Small group meeting: Summary of interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 28-Oct-21: CSNM=1, Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 1</li> <li>• 17-Dec-21: Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 2</li> <li>• 19-Dec-21: CSNM=1, Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 2</li> <li>• 20-Jan-22: Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 9</li> <li>• 21-Jan-22: Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 29</li> <li>• 6-Feb-22: Ban Phai VA team=5</li> <li>• 15-Feb-22: Ban Phai VA team= 5</li> <li>• 22-Feb-22: Ban Phai VA team=5 , Participants= 16</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: Participants= 6</li> <li>• 7-Mar-22: Participants=6</li> <li>• 17-Mar-22: Ban Phai VA team= 5, Participants=2</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Nong Samrong team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21-Oct-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 24-Oct-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 26-Oct-21: VA working group Meeting: Survey flooding area (1)</li> <li>• 5-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 11-Nov-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 17-Nov-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 23-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Survey flooding area (2)</li> <li>• 24-Nov-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 25-Nov-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 15-Dec-21: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 12-Jan-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>• 9-Mar-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 16-Mar-22: Small group meeting: Data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21-Oct-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 5</li> <li>• 24-Oct-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3</li> <li>• 26-Oct-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3</li> <li>• 5-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 5</li> <li>• 11-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team=4, Participants=3</li> <li>• 17-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3</li> <li>• 23-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3</li> <li>• 24-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3</li> <li>• 25-Nov-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 3, Participants= 21</li> <li>• 15-Dec-21: Nong Samrong VA team= 2, Participants= 2</li> <li>• 12-Jan-22: Nong Samrong VA team= 2, Participants= 2</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: Nong Samrong VA team= 2, Participants= 2</li> <li>• 9-Mar-22: Nong Samrong VA team= 2, Participants= 12</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 16-Mar-22: Nong Samrong VA team= 2, Participants=12</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Samprao team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 21-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 4-Feb-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>● 10-Feb-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 21-Feb-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 18-Mar-22: Feedback information meeting</li> <li>● 28-Mar-22: Small group meeting:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 21-Jan-22: Participants= 29</li> <li>● 4-Feb-22: Samprao VA team= 2, Participants= 7</li> <li>● 10-Feb-22: Samprao VA team=4, Participants= 12</li> <li>● 21-Feb-22: Samprao VA team= 4, Participants= 14</li> <li>● 18-Mar-22: Samprao VA team= 4, Participants= 19</li> <li>● 28-Mar-22: Samprao VA team= 4, Participants= 1</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Nong Khai team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 29-Oct-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 10-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 25-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 7-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 21-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 24-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 9-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 16-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 17-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 18-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 19-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 10-Feb-22: In-depth interviews</li> <li>● 20-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>● 31-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>3-4 Mar 22: VA working group Meeting:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 29-Oct-21: CSNM=2, Nong Khai VA team= 3,</li> <li>● 10-Nov-21: CSNM=2,Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 25-Nov-21: Nong Khai VA team= 3</li> <li>● 7-Dec-21: Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 21-Dec-21: Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 24-Dec-21: Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 9-Jan-22: Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 16-Jan-22: Nong Khai VA team= 4</li> <li>● 17-Jan-22: Nong Khai VA team= 4 , Participants= 23</li> <li>● 18-Jan-22: Nong Khai VA team= 4 , Participants= 11</li> <li>● 19-Jan-22: Nong Khai VA team= 4, Participants= 16</li> <li>● 10-Feb-22: Nong Khai VA team=7 , Participants= 4</li> <li>● 20-Feb-22: Nong Khai VA team= 5</li> <li>● 31-Mar-22: Nong Khai VA team= 5</li> <li>3-4 Mar 22: CSNM=1, Nong Khai VA team= 7</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Sakrai team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 22-Oct-21: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 30-Oct-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 31-Oct-21: Small group meeting:</li> <li>● 21-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>● 28-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 22-Oct-21: Sakrai VA team=5 , Participants= 5</li> <li>● 30-Oct-21: Sakrai VA team= 5</li> <li>● 31-Oct-21: Sakrai VA team= 5, Participants= 10</li> <li>● 21-Dec-21: Sakrai VA team= 5</li> <li>● 28-Dec-21: Sakrai VA team= 5</li> <li>● 29-Dec-21: Sakrai VA team= 5, Participants= 1</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 2-Jan-22: Field survey</li> <li>• 8-Jan-22: Forest survey</li> <li>• 11-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 17-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 28-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting</li> <li>• 10-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Summary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-Jan-22: Sakrai VA team= 2</li> <li>• 8-Jan-22: Sakrai VA team=5 , Participants= 1</li> <li>• 11-Jan-22: Sakrai VA team= 5</li> <li>• 17-Jan-22: Sakrai VA team= 5, Participants= 35</li> <li>• 28-Feb-22: Sakrai VA team= 7</li> <li>• 10-Mar-22: Sakrai Va team= 10</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by SCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-Nov-21: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams (Zoom)</li> <li>• 9-Nov-21: SCF meeting with Khuan Khanun Tanode Duan VA team to discuss plans for VA activities</li> <li>• 13-Nov-21: SCF meeting with La Ngu VA team to discuss plans for VA activities</li> <li>• 20-Nov-21: SCF meeting with La Ngu VA team to discuss plans for VA activities</li> <li>• 7-Dec-21: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams (Zoom)</li> <li>• 30-Dec-21: Padang Besar: Meeting with Padang Besar VA team for VA implementation</li> <li>• 5-Jan-22(am.): Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams (Zoom)</li> <li>• 5-Jan-22(pm.): SCF meeting Boyang team (Zoom)</li> <li>• 8-Feb-22: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams(Zoom)</li> <li>• 7-Mar-22: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams(Zoom)</li> <li>• 24-Mar-22: SCF meeting with La Ngu team</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: SCF meeting with Padang Besar team</li> <li>• 30-Mar-22: SCF meeting with Tanode Duan team</li> <li>• 31-Mar-22: SCF meeting with Khuan Lung team</li> <li>• 1-Apr-22: SCF meeting with La Ngu team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Nov 21: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams = 15 persons</li> <li>• 9 Nov 21: SCF=3, Tanode Duan VA team=3 persons</li> <li>• 13 Nov 21: SCF=3, La Ngu VA team=11 persons</li> <li>• 20 Nov 21: SCF=3, La Ngu VA team=10 persons</li> <li>• 7 Dec 21: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=17 persons</li> <li>• 30 Dec 21: SCF=3, 6 VA teams=14 persons</li> <li>• 5 Jan 22(am.): TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=26 persons</li> <li>• 5 Jan 22(pm.): SCF=3, Boyang VA team=1 person</li> <li>• 8 Feb 22: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=20 persons</li> <li>• 7 Mar 22: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=25 persons</li> <li>• 24 Mar 22: SCF=3, La Ngu VA team=6 persons</li> <li>• 29 Mar 22: SCF=3, Padang Besar VA team=5 persons</li> <li>• 30 Mar 22: SCF=3, Tanode Duan VA team=5 persons</li> <li>• 31 Mar 22: SCF=3, Khuan Lung VA team=7 persons</li> <li>• 1 Apr 22: SCF=3, La Ngu VA team=10 persons</li> <li>• 4 Apr 22: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=26 persons</li> <li>• 7 Apr 22(am.): SCF=3, Patong VA team=5 persons</li> <li>• 7 Apr 22(pm.): SCF=3, Padang Besar VA team=6 persons</li> <li>• 8 Apr 22: SCF=3, Boyang VA team=4 persons</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-Apr-22: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams (Zoom)</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22(am.): SCF meeting with Patong team (Zoom)</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22(pm.): SCF meeting with Padang Besar team (Zoom)</li> <li>• 8-Apr-22: SCF meeting Boyang team (Zoom)</li> <li>• 5-May-22: Monthly meeting SCF together with representatives of 6 VA teams (Zoom)</li> <li>• 7-9 May 22: SCF workshop with 6 VA team @ La Ngu, Satun</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 May 22: TEI=3, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=38 persons</li> <li>• 7-9 May 22: SCF=3, 6 VA teams=39 persons</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Boyang team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: share responsibilities for VA assessment</li> <li>• 4-Dec-21: Small group meeting: Design questionnaires and interview</li> <li>• 18-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Prepare financial documents</li> <li>• 5-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Follow the progress implementing in 14 communities</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: summary interview and questionnaire and finance</li> <li>• 26-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: adjust work plan</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Data analysis</li> <li>• 5-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 14-Mar-22: Small group meeting: Information-filled of Boyang</li> <li>• 23-Mar-22: Small group meeting: meeting with the city development leaders</li> <li>• 28-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: data analysis</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare financial documents</li> <li>• 8-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Online meeting</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare financial documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 27-Nov-21: SCF=2, Boyang VA team=12</li> <li>• 4-Dec-21: SCF=2, Boyang VA team=13, participants=15</li> <li>• 18-Dec-21: Boyang VA team=5</li> <li>• 5-Feb-22: Boyang VA team=11</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: Boyang VA team=12</li> <li>• 26-Feb-22: Boyang VA team=9</li> <li>• 2-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=12</li> <li>• 5-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=14</li> <li>• 14-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=17, participants=2</li> <li>• 23-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=17, participants=2</li> <li>• 28-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=13</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: Boyang VA team=5</li> <li>• 8-Apr-22: Boyang VA team=5</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: Boyang VA team=7</li> <li>• 30-Apr-22: Boyang VA team=16, participants=2</li> <li>• 5-May-22: Boyang VA team=17, participants=2</li> <li>• 10-May-22: Boyang VA team=16, participants=2</li> <li>• 14-May-22: Boyang VA team=5</li> <li>• 21-May-22: Boyang VA team=13</li> <li>• 27-May-22: Boyang VA team=15, participants=2</li> <li>• 29-May-22: Boyang VA team=17, participants=2</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30-Apr-22: Feedback information meeting (1)</li> <li>• 5-May-22: Small group meeting: Consultation of VA (1)</li> <li>• 10-May-22: Small group meeting: Consultation of VA (2)</li> <li>• 14-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare financial documents</li> <li>• 21-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Evaluate vulnerability assessment and prepare financial documents</li> <li>• 27-May-22: Feedback information meeting (2)</li> <li>• 29-May-22: Small group meeting: Summary of the results of the vulnerability assessment</li> </ul>	
	<p>Activities led by the Khuan Lung team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Design questionnaire (1)</li> <li>• 14-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Design questionnaire (2)</li> <li>• 10-Dec-21: In-depth interview: underprivileged and bedridden patient</li> <li>• 15-Dec-21: Focus group with a group of entrepreneurs - foreigners (1)</li> <li>• 19-Dec-21: Focus group with a group of entrepreneurs - foreigners (2)</li> <li>• 23-Dec-21: Small group meeting: interview with municipal administrators</li> <li>• 23-Dec-21: Small group meeting: interview with community leader and migrant workers</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: summary meeting</li> <li>• 9-Jan-22: Small group meeting: water shortage group</li> <li>• 10-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: Document Management</li> <li>• 11-Jan-22: Small group meeting: water users group</li> <li>• 12-Jan-22: Small group meeting: groups of people with water shortages in agriculture</li> <li>• 4-Feb-22: Small group meeting: Interview with the management of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8-Nov-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=7</li> <li>• 14-Nov-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=4</li> <li>• 10-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=3</li> <li>• 15-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=7, Participants=5</li> <li>• 19-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=8, Participants=6</li> <li>• 23-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=3</li> <li>• 23-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=3, Participants=7</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21: Khuan Lung VA teams=9</li> <li>• 9-Jan-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=6</li> <li>• 10-Jan-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=3</li> <li>• 11-Jan-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=6</li> <li>• 12-Jan-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=6</li> <li>• 4-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=4</li> <li>• 12-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=8</li> <li>• 15-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=2</li> <li>• 17-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=7</li> <li>• 18-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=7</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<p>the Chalung Subdistrict Administrative Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 15-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 17-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 18-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 19-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 10-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 11-Feb-22: Small group meeting: interview with waterworks management</li> <li>• 12-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• 1-Mar-22: Small group meeting: Interview with the Royal Irrigation Department (Zoom)</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: Small group meeting: entrepreneurs and migrant workers group</li> <li>• 31-Mar-22: Small group meeting: entrepreneurs and migrant workers group</li> <li>• 12-Apr-22: Small group meeting: water management with relevant agencies</li> <li>• 2-May-22: VA working group Meeting: summary of vulnerability assessment results</li> <li>• 16-May-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 19-May-22: Consultation meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=6</li> <li>• 10-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=3</li> <li>• 11-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=5</li> <li>• 12-Feb-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=9</li> <li>• 1-Mar-22: SCF=1, Khuan Lung VA teams=6 , Participants=1</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=9</li> <li>• 31-Mar-22: SCF=3, Khuan Lung VA teams=8</li> <li>• 12-Apr-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=8, Participants=12</li> <li>• 2-May-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=9</li> <li>• 16-May-22: Khuan Lung VA teams=9</li> <li>• 19-May-22: SCF=3, Khuan Lung VA teams=9, Participants=3</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Patong team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Understanding the project interview form and planning interviews</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Discuss progress with working group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-Nov-21: Patong VA team=17</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21: Patong VA team=6</li> <li>• 29-Dec-21: Patong VA team=6</li> <li>• 6-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> <li>• 7-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> <li>• 8-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> <li>• 15-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 29-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 6-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: To collect questionnaires</li> <li>• 7-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: Data collection and planing</li> <li>• 8-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: Plan for small group interviews</li> <li>• 15-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: To collect more information</li> <li>• 19-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: plan to collect more information</li> <li>• 27-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: collecting the suffering of the villagers</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: participate in the analysis of questionnaires</li> <li>• 8-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Survey the problems of Ban Lop Mum community</li> <li>• 11-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Survey and prepare Ban Lop Mum community mapping</li> <li>• 18-Apr-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 22-Apr-22: Small group meeting: well-being of the people in the community/problems</li> <li>• 29-Apr-22: Small group meeting: Fill in the information about the vulnerability of Ban Lop Mum community</li> <li>• 4-May-22: VA working group Meeting: survey the problem of living conditions and mapping in Ban Lop Mum community</li> <li>• 10-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Complement the information on the vulnerability assessment of Patong</li> <li>• 11-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Mapping Ban Lop Mum community</li> <li>• 12-May-22: Small group meeting: The vulnerability of Ban Lop Mum community and discuss the solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> <li>• 27-Jan-22: Patong VA team=7</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22: Patong VA team=17</li> <li>• 8-Apr-22: Patong VA team=5</li> <li>• 11-Apr-22: Patong VA team=5</li> <li>• 18-Apr-22: SCF=3, : Patong VA team=6, participants=20</li> <li>• 22-Apr-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=15</li> <li>• 29-Apr-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=15</li> <li>• 4-May-22: Patong VA team=5</li> <li>• 10-May-22: Patong VA team=11</li> <li>• 11-May-22: Patong VA team=5</li> <li>• 12-May-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=15</li> <li>• 18-May-22: Patong VA team=5</li> <li>• 19-May-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=11</li> <li>• 22-May-22: Patong VA team=18</li> <li>• 23-May-22: SCF=2, : Patong VA team=18</li> <li>• 25-May-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=16</li> <li>• 26-May-22: Patong VA team=6, participants=15</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Mapping Ban Lop Mum community</li> <li>• 19-May-22: Small group meeting: Well-being of the people in the community/problems</li> <li>• 22-May-22: VA working group Meeting: well-being of the people in the community/problems</li> <li>• 23-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Returning data from a VA of Patong</li> <li>• 25-May-22: Small group meeting: Addressing the problems of living in the community</li> <li>• 26-May-22: Small group meeting: solutions to coexistence problems / garbage problems</li> </ul>	
	<p>Activities led by the Padang Besar team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: To prepare MOU documents</li> <li>• 26-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Design, edit, questionnaire summary</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Edit questionnaires</li> <li>• 25-Jan-22: Small group meeting: Build understanding of questionnaires</li> <li>• 28-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Summary of the questionnaires</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Summary of the questionnaires with SCF</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Summary of data collection from the questionnaire</li> <li>• 2-May-22: Small group meeting: Additional information in the presentation</li> <li>• 3-May-22: Small group meeting: To prepare the final report</li> <li>• 4-May-22: VA working group Meeting: To brainstorm ideas for presentations</li> <li>• 6-May-22: Small group meeting: To add data for presentations</li> <li>• 17-May-22: Small group meeting: Prepare for a public forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11-Nov-21: Padang Besar VA team=7</li> <li>• 26-Dec-21: Padang Besar VA team=6</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21: Padang Besar VA team=5</li> <li>• 25-Jan-22: Padang Besar VA team=7, participants=5</li> <li>• 28-Feb-22: Padang Besar VA team=5</li> <li>• 29-Mar-22: SCF=3, Padang Besar VA team=6</li> <li>• 7-Apr-22: Padang Besar VA team=9</li> <li>• 2-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=6, participants=9</li> <li>• 3-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=7, participants=4</li> <li>• 4-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=7</li> <li>• 6-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=7, participants=3</li> <li>• 17-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=6, participants=9</li> <li>• 18-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=7, participants=35</li> <li>• 30-May-22: Padang Besar VA team=7, participants=7</li> <li>• 31-May-22: SCF=2, Padang Besar VA team=5, participants=3</li> </ul>



Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18-May-22: Public forum of Padang Besar</li> <li>• 30-May-22: Small group meeting: To prepare presentation for : Information-filled platform</li> <li>• 31-May-22: Return Information Platform</li> </ul>	
	<p>Activities led by the La Ngu team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13-Nov-21: La Ngu working group meeting: Discussing project activities</li> <li>• 20-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Discuss information on target areas</li> <li>• 5-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting: Edit questionnaire/prepare sub-areas data collection</li> <li>• 13-Jan-22: Small group meeting:: to understand the leaders in collecting questionnaires</li> <li>• 24-Mar-22: Small group meeting: discuss and summarizes the questionnaire information</li> <li>• 1-Apr-22: Small group meeting: conclusions from the questionnaire</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: a summary of additional information from the questionnaire</li> <li>• 6-May-22: VA working group Meeting: for additional information</li> <li>• 13-May-22: Feedback information meeting(1)</li> <li>• 15-May-22: Feedback information meeting(2)</li> <li>• 26-May-22: Small group meeting: Summary of the results of the vulnerability assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13-Nov-21: SCF=3, La Ngu VA teams=11</li> <li>• 20-Nov-21: La Ngu VA teams=10</li> <li>• 5-Jan-22: La Ngu VA teams=6</li> <li>• 13-Jan-22: La Ngu VA teams=8, participants=5</li> <li>• 24-Mar-22: SCF=2, La Ngu VA teams=6</li> <li>• 1-Apr-22: SCF=2, La Ngu VA teams=5, participants=7</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: La Ngu VA team=10</li> <li>• 6-May-22: La Ngu VA team=10</li> <li>• 13-May-22: La Ngu VA team=10, participants=9</li> <li>• 15-May-22: La Ngu VA team=12, participants=34</li> <li>• 26-May-22: La Ngu VA team=11, participants=10</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by the Tanode Duan team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Design of questionnaires, interviews</li> <li>• 21-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Design tools</li> <li>• 28-Nov-21: VA working group Meeting: Using tools</li> <li>• 2-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Design a questionnaire for data collection</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Assign work to interview</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17-Nov-21: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 21-Nov-21: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 28-Nov-21: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 2-Dec-21: Tanode Duan VA team=4</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21: Tanode Duan VA team=6</li> <li>• 25-Dec-21: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 15-Jan-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5, participants=27</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25-Dec-21: VA working group Meeting: Summary of data collection method from questionnaires/interviews</li> <li>• 15-Jan-22: Small group meeting:</li> <li>• 22-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 23-Jan-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 6-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Summary to find more information</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare final questionnaire</li> <li>• 17-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting:</li> <li>• 20-Feb-22: VA working group Meeting: Data analysis</li> <li>• 1-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Data collected from the analysis</li> <li>• 13-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Complement the data collected from the analysis</li> <li>• 20-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Final analysis</li> <li>• 30-Mar-22: VA working group Meeting: Meeting with SCF</li> <li>• 3-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare report for presentation</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: Prepare report according final VA report form</li> <li>• 27-Apr-22: VA working group Meeting: prepare the report on parts 3 , 4</li> <li>• 1-May-22: VA working group Meeting: prepare information for the meeting</li> <li>• 15-May-22: VA working group Meeting: prepare report on parts 5 and 7</li> <li>• 24-May-22: VA working group Meeting: Revision VA report</li> <li>• 30-May-22: Return Information Platform</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22-Jan-22: Tanode Duan VA team=7</li> <li>• 23-Jan-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 6-Feb-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 13-Feb-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 17-Feb-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 20-Feb-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 1-Mar-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 13-Mar-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 20-Mar-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 30-Mar-22: SCF=3, : Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 3-Apr-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 9-Apr-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 27-Apr-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 1-May-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 15-May-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 24-May-22: Tanode Duan VA team=5</li> <li>• 30-May-22: SCF=1, Tanode Duan VA team=5, participants=21</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.4</b> <i>Reviewing and reflecting on findings and</i>	The activity was carried out and completed in this reporting period. On-site meetings and field visits were possible with the lifting of Covid-19 restrictions. Precautions to minimise health impacts of the Covid-19 virus were taken, such as wearing face masks, small number of participants in meetings, and meetings taken	

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
<p><i>results of vulnerability assessments</i></p>	<p>place outdoor. To support the local teams, meetings were organised to discuss, review and reflect on findings and results of climate vulnerability assessments. The activity also involved on-site meetings with key stakeholders, including decision-makers of local administrations, government departments and agencies. The action also brought together all 12 teams to meet, share, exchange, and network, further strengthening the capacity of local civil society and community-based organisations. Improved understanding and awareness of climate impacts, people-centred climate vulnerabilities and implications of urbanisation were gained among the local teams and multi-stakeholders.</p>	
	<p>2-Jun-22: Meeting TEI-CSNM-SCF and 12 local teams to discuss results and exchange lessons learned VA (Zoom)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Jun 22 (pm): TEI=3, CSNM=3, SCF=3, representatives of the 12 local teams = 24 persons</li> </ul>
	<p>Activities led by TEI involving field visits and meetings with VA teams and local multi-stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 May 22: Meetings and field visits - Khon kaen</li> <li>• 24 May 22: Meetings and field visits - Ban Phai</li> <li>• 30 May 22: Meetings and field visits - Samprao</li> <li>• 31 May 22: Meetings and field visits - Nong Samrong</li> <li>• 13 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits at Khuan Lung</li> <li>• 14 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - Boyang</li> <li>• 15 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - Patong</li> <li>• 20 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - Sa Krai</li> <li>• 21 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - Nong Khai</li> <li>• 26-27 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - La Ngu</li> <li>• 28-29 Jun 22: Meetings and field visits - Tanode Duan</li> <li>• 25-26 Jul 22: Meetings and field visits - Padang Besar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 23 May 22: TEI=2, Khon kaen VA team= 2</li> <li>• 24 May 22: TEI=2, Ban Phai VA team= 6</li> <li>• 30 May 22: TEI=1, Samprao VA team=10, Participants= 9, TF=1 person, Academic = 2</li> <li>• 31 May 22: TEI=1, Nong Samrong VA team=9, Participants= 6, Academic= 1 person</li> <li>• 13 Jun 22: TEI=1, Khuan Lung VA team=10, Participants= 6</li> <li>• 14 Jun 22: TEI=1, Boyang VA team=19, Participants= 2</li> <li>• 15 Jun 22: TEI=1, Patong VA team=5, Participants= 12</li> <li>• 20 Jun 22: TEI=2, CSNM=3, Sa Krai VA team=13, Participants= 6, Media=1 person</li> <li>• 21 Jun 22: TEI=2, CSNM=3, Nong Khai VA team= 8, Participants= 7</li> <li>• 26-27 Jun 22: TEI=2, La Ngu VA team=8, Participants= 21</li> <li>• 28-29 Jun 22: TEI=2, Tanode Duan VA team=4, Participants= 6</li> <li>• 25-26 Jul 22: TEI=1, Padang Besar VA team=4, Participants= 21</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-Oct-22: Cross-Learning and exchange of lessons learned among the 12 local teams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Oct 22: TEI=3 persons, SCF=3 persons, CSNM= 1 person, representatives of the local teams= 32 persons</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Work package 2: Community-based urban resilience and climate action plans</b>  <b>Work package 3: Innovative interventions</b></p>		
<p><b>Activity 2.1</b> <i>Community engagement and</i></p>	<p>In this reporting period, Activities 2.1-2.3 and 3.1 were carried out by the local teams with technical support and guidance from TEI, SCF and CSNM. The activities involved engagement of local multi-stakeholders, particularly vulnerable and marginalised groups and decision-makers, with aims to co-</p>	

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
<p><i>consultations</i>  <b>Activity 2.2</b>  <i>Planning and development of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans</i></p> <p><b>Activity 2.3</b>  <i>Integration and mainstreaming of urban climate resilience into local development plans</i></p> <p><b>Activity 3.1</b>  <i>Intervention proposal planning and development</i></p>	<p>produce and prioritise climate and urban resilience plans and actions to reduce climate vulnerabilities of vulnerable and marginalised community groups and strengthen climate adaptive capacity and urban resilience. Using the results and findings of the urban climate vulnerability assessments, the local teams drafted strategies and actionable plans to inform intervention projects. Consultations with the project’s National Advisory Committee (NAC) also took place to support the development of policy recommendations and integration into local plans. The development of climate and urban resilience strategies and intervention proposals will continue in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Activities led by CSNM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-Aug-22: Academic meeting with TF to support the development of intervention project proposals (1)</li> <li>• 25-Aug-22: Academic meeting with TF to support the development of intervention project proposals (2)</li> <li>• 2-Sep-22: Development strategic plan and Intervention project proposals Workshop</li> <li>• 3-Sep-22: Development strategic plan and Intervention project proposals Workshop</li> <li>• 26-Sep-22: Meeting to support the design of intervention project proposals (3)</li> <li>• 28-Sep-22: Meeting to support the design of intervention project proposals (Khon Kaen)</li> <li>• 10-Oct-22: Meeting to support the design of intervention project proposals (Udon Thani)</li> <li>• 9-Oct-22: Meeting to support the design of intervention project proposals (Nong Khai)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10-Aug-22: CSNM=3, TF=3, Participants=7</li> <li>• 25-Aug-22: CSNM=3, TF=3, Participants=8</li> <li>• 2-Sep-22: CSNM=3, TF=4 Participants=12, 6 VA teams=19</li> <li>• 3-Sep-22: CSNM=3, TF=5, Participants=12, 6 VA teams=18</li> <li>• 26-Sep-22: CSNM=3, TF=3, Participants=1</li> <li>• 28-Sep-22: CSNM=2, TF=3, VA teams=4, Participants=8</li> <li>• 10-Oct-22: CSNM=3, TF=3, VA teams=5, Participants=5</li> <li>• 9-Oct-22: TF=3, VA teams=6, Participants=2</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<p>Activities led by SCF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-4 Sep 22: preparation and development of the strategic plan Workshop – South</li> <li>• 30-Sep-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (Boyang)</li> <li>• 21-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (2) (Boyang)</li> <li>• 20-Sep-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (Khun Lung)</li> <li>• 20-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (2) (Kuan-lung)</li> <li>• 25-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (3) (Kuan-lung)</li> <li>• 26-Sep-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (Patong)</li> <li>• 20-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (2) (Patong)</li> <li>• 19-Sep-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (Padang Besar)</li> <li>• 12-Oct-22: Meeting to draft the strategic plan (2) (Padang Besar)</li> <li>• 25-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (3) (Padang Besar)</li> <li>• 28-Sep-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (La Ngu)</li> <li>• 17-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (2) (La Ngu)</li> <li>• 24-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (3) (La Ngu)</li> <li>• 1-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (1) (Tanode Duan)</li> <li>• 10-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (2) (Tanode Duan)</li> <li>• 18-Oct-22: Meeting to design the strategic plan (3) (Tanode Duan)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3-4 Sep-22: TEI=2, SCF=3, 6 VA teams=36, SCF Intern students = 4</li> <li>• 30-Sep-22: SCF=2, Boyang VA team=21, Participants=16</li> <li>• 21-Oct-22: SCF=2, Boyang VA team=6, Participants=24</li> <li>• 20-Sep-22: Khun lung VA team=9</li> <li>• 20-Oct-22(pm.): SCF=3, Khun Lung VA team=5, Participants=27</li> <li>• 25-Oct-22: Khun Lung VA team=8</li> <li>• 26-Sep-22: Patong VA team=17, Participants=4</li> <li>• 20-Oct-22(am.): SCF=2, Patong VA team=7, Participants=30</li> <li>• 19-Sep-22: SCF=2, Padang Besar VA team=5, Participants=16</li> <li>• 12-Oct-22: SCF=1, Padang Basar VA team=5, Participants=14,</li> <li>• 25-Oct-22: Padang Basar VA team=5, Participants=29</li> <li>• 28-Sep-22: La Ngu VA team=17</li> <li>• 17-Oct-22: SCF=2, La Ngu VA team=9, Participants=24,</li> <li>• 24-Oct-22: La Ngu VA team=7, Participants=4,</li> <li>• 1-Oct-22: Tanode Duan VA team= 8</li> <li>• 10-Oct-22: SCF=3, Tanode Duan VA teams=18, Participants=8</li> <li>• 18-Oct-22: Tanode Duan VA teams=7</li> </ul>
	4-Oct-22: Policy engagement and dialogues involving decision-makers of local administrations, government departments, and the project partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 Oct 22: TEI=3 persons, SCF=3 Persons, CSNM= 2 person, NAC = 2 persons, Participants= 55 persons</li> </ul>
<b>Work package 4: Communication, documentation and dissemination</b>		
<p><b>Activity 4.1</b> <i>Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms</i></p>	<p>The activity was carried out in this reporting period. As an on-going process, the activity involves production and distribution of e-newsletters with activity updates and multi-stakeholder networking meetings.</p> <p>In this reporting period, e-newsletter issue 5 was produced and widely distributed</p>	<p>7 Oct 22: TEI=3 persons, SCF=3 Persons, CSNM= 2 person, NAC = 1 person, Participants= 36 persons</p>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<p><a href="https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/newsletters/success-newsletter-issue5.pdf">https://www.tei.or.th/thaicityclimate/success/newsletters/success-newsletter-issue5.pdf</a></p> <p>Networking with academics – a workshop held in Songkhla, bringing together the local teams, academics and researchers to discuss research and knowledge gaps</p> <p>7-Oct-22: Knowledge Co-Production and Collaborative Planning (on-site and via Zoom)</p>	
<p><b>Activity 4.2</b> <i>Media engagement and co-production of communication products</i></p>	<p>This activity involved inviting representatives of press / media to participate in meetings and workshops or events organised by the action. In this reporting period, 5 persons from 4 local media / press organisations participated in the action.</p>	
<p><b>Work package 5: Project management and M&amp;E</b></p>		
<p><b>Activity 5.1</b> <i>Project management, review milestones and revise work plans</i></p>	<p>The activity was carried out as planned. Led by TEI, regular communication and consultations among the implementing partners were conducted to discuss work plans and review progress. Technical problems or challenges faced by the local teams in the climate vulnerability assessments were also discussed to identify and provide support or fill in knowledge gaps.</p>	
	<p>TEI meeting with CSNM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Apr-22: Meeting with CSNM to discuss progress (Zoom)</li> <li>• 8-Jul-22: Meeting with CSNM to discuss progress (Zoom)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1-Apr-22: TEI=3, CSNM=3</li> <li>• 8-Jul-22: TEI=3, CSNM=3</li> </ul>
	<p>Meeting TEI + SCF + CSNM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11-May-22: Meeting TEI-CSNM-SCF to sharing updates (Zoom)</li> <li>• 6-Sep-22: Meeting TEI-SCF-CSNM preparing October workshop 6 Sep 22 (am) (Zoom)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11-May-22: TEI=3, SCF=3, CSNM=3</li> <li>• 6-Sep-22: TEI=3, SCF=3, CSNM=3</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6-Jun-22: Meeting TEI- SCF- CSNM, NAC and 12 local teams (Zoom)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6-Jun-22: TEI=3, CSNM=3, SCF=3, NAC=3, representatives of 12 local teams = 35 persons</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Jan-22: Meeting with EU Thailand (Zoom)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19-Jan-22: TEI=3, EU=2</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 5.2</b> <b>M&amp;E</b></p>	<p>In this reporting period, both internal and external M&amp;E activities were carried out. Internally, TEI regularly communicated, engaged, and collaborated with SCF and CSNM to review milestones and progress of the action. TEI also communicated and engaged with the 12 local teams to review and discuss Activity 1.3 and provide technical, scientific support and guidance. External evaluation of the action was carried out as planned by M&amp;E experts who carried out on-site / face-to-face meetings and interviews with the project partners and selected project beneficiaries and target groups.</p>	
<p><b>Activity 5.2</b> <i>Internal M&amp;E on Activity 1.3 by TEI</i></p>	<p>Led by TEI, meetings with each of 12 local teams to discuss progress of Activity 1.3: Vulnerability assessments (all through Zoom)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Patong team =6</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, Tanot Duan team=5</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Patong team</li> <li>• 14-Dec-21: Meeting with Tanot Duan team</li> <li>• 20-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Khon Kaen team</li> <li>• 20-Dec-21(pm): Meeting with Ban Pai team</li> <li>• 21-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Sa Krai team</li> <li>• 21-Dec-21(pm): Meeting with Nong Khai team</li> <li>• 22-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Nong Samrong team</li> <li>• 22-Dec-21(pm): Meeting with Sam Phrao team</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Padang Besar team</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21(pm): Meeting with La Ngu team</li> <li>• 28-Dec-21(am): Meeting with Khuan Lung team</li> <li>• 28-Dec-21(pm): Meeting with Boyang team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Khon Kaen team =1</li> <li>• 20-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, Ban Pai team=4</li> <li>• 21-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Sa Krai team=2</li> <li>• 21-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, Nong Khai team=3,</li> <li>• 22-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Nong Samrong team =1</li> <li>• 22-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, Sam Phrao team=4</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Padang Besar team=4</li> <li>• 27-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, La Ngu team=2</li> <li>• 28-Dec-21(am): TEI=3, Khuan Lung team=5</li> <li>• 28-Dec-21(pm): TEI=3, Boyang team=5</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 5.2</b> <i>External Evaluation – a mid-term review</i></p>	<p>In preparation of the external evaluation framework, approaches and work plans, TEI and the M&amp;E expert team had meetings to discuss and provide details of the action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 May 22: Meeting with External Evaluators to discuss work plan of M&amp;E (Zoom)</li> <li>• 24 Jun 22: Meeting with External Evaluators to discuss M&amp;E (Zoom)</li> <li>• 19 Jul 22: Meeting with External Evaluators to discuss M&amp;E (Zoom)</li> <li>• 18 Aug 22: Meeting with External Evaluators to discuss M&amp;E (in-depth-interview and focus group) (Zoom)</li> <li>• 22 Sep 22: Meeting with External Evaluators (Zoom)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 May 22: TEI=3, M&amp;E team=2</li> <li>• 24 Jun 22: TEI=3, M&amp;E team=2</li> <li>• 19 Jul 22: TEI=3, M&amp;E team=2</li> <li>• 18 Aug 22: TEI=3, M&amp;E team=3</li> <li>• 22 Sep 22: TEI=3, M&amp;E team=3</li> </ul>
	<p>M&amp;E expert team carried out field visits, interviews and focus groups with the project partners and selected representatives of the 12 local teams, and multi-stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In-depth-interviews: 22 Aug 22 (am)</li> <li>• Focus group with CSNM team: 22 Aug 22 (pm)</li> <li>• In-depth-interviews with NE Government: 23 Aug 22</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 Aug 22(am): TLC=2, TEI=1, CSNM=1</li> <li>• 22 Aug 22(pm): TLC=2, TEI=1, CSNM=3</li> <li>• 23 Aug 22: TLC=2, TEI=1, NE Government=1</li> <li>• 24 Aug 22: TLC=2, Khon Kaen VA team=5</li> </ul>

Activities	Results / notes	Date / participants / venue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus group with Khon Kaen VA team: 24 Aug 22</li> <li>• Focus group with Nong Khai VA team: 25 Aug 22</li> <li>• Focus group with Sa Krai VA team: 26 Aug 22</li> <li>• In-depth-interviews with SCF: 29 Aug 22</li> <li>• Focus group with Patong VA team: 29 Aug 22</li> <li>• In-depth-interviews with South Government: 30 Aug 22 (am)</li> <li>• Focus group with Boyang VA team: 30 Aug 22 (pm)</li> <li>• Focus group with Khuan Lung VA team: 31 Aug 22</li> <li>• Focus group with SCF team: 1 Sep 22</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25 Aug 22: TLC=2, TEI=1, Nong Khai VA team=6</li> <li>• 26 Aug 22: TLC=2, TEI=1, Sa Krai VA team=6</li> <li>• 29 Aug 22 (am): TLC=2, TEI=1, SCF=1</li> <li>• 29 Aug 22 (pm): TLC=2, TEI=1, Patong VA team=11</li> <li>• 30 Aug 22 (am): TLC=2, South Government=1</li> <li>• 30 Aug 22 (pm): TLC=2, Boyang VA team=8</li> <li>• 31 Aug 22: TLC=2, Khuan Lung VA team=3</li> <li>• 1 Sep 22: TLC=2, TEI=1, SCF=3</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activity 5.3</b> <i>Mid-term review meeting and workshop</i></p>	<p>The activity was carried out as planned. The project partners and stakeholders (TEI, CSNM, SCF, UM, National Advisory Committee, International Expert Group, and representatives of 12 local teams) participated in the mid-term review meeting. The event provided opportunities for cross-learning, generating new knowledge and networking.</p>	
	<p>October Workshop Day 3 5 and 6 Oct 22: Project Partners Meeting to discuss progress, review outputs and outcomes, and learn from international case studies (Onsite and Zoom)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Oct 22: TEI=3 persons, SCF=3 Persons, CSNM= 2 person, NAC = 2 persons, UM=1 person, IEP=2 persons, Participants= 35 persons</li> <li>• 6 Oct 22: TEI=3 persons, SCF=3 Persons, CSNM= 2 person, NAC = 1 persons, UM= 1 person, IEP= 2 persons, Participants= 37 persons</li> </ul>

### 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 2022, 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 2022, current value is zero public hearing and dialogues that focus on climate and disaster preparedness. Zero number of municipalities with CSO participation to contribute to SDG 11.	-Two times per year by 2024 - 10 municipalities by 2024	- Meetings and interviews with provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual reports and budget plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities	Positive and constructive attitude of, and the active cooperation of, the relevant local authorities throughout the implementation of the project
<i>Other outcomes</i>	<b>Outcome 1</b> Application of urban climate resilience and sustainable development concepts and methods integrated into local urban policy	1) Number of community-based resilience and climate action plans or activities adopted, replicated, scaled up or funded by local administrations, 1.1) Number of municipalities that	Year 2019, zero for both indicators.	Year 2022, zero for both indicators	1) 6 projects or plans by 2024, 1.1) 10 municipalities	- Meetings and interviews with provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual reports and	Integration of inclusive urban climate resilience and sustainable development into local plans of provincial administrative organisations and

	<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	adopt integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and enhance climate resilience (SDG 13)				budget plans of provincial administrative organisations and municipalities - Annual project progress reports	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 2022, 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 planning processes	3) Number of municipalities that integrate vulnerability assessment studies into development and budget plans, 3.1) Number of municipalities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (SDGs 11, 13)	Year 2019, baseline values for both indicators are zero	Year 2022, current values for both indicators are zero	3) and 3.1) 10 municipalities by 2024		
	<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,	4) Baseline value is 3 in Year 2019. 4.1) Baseline value is zero in 2019	4) Year 2022, current value is 3. 4.1) Year 2022, current value is zero.	4) Target value is 5 by 2024. 4.1) Target value is once a year by 2024.		

	<i>Result chains</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value &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>
		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					
	<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 2022, 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. proposals.</p> <p>1.4) Year 2019, 10 communities or villages or municipalities, 10 women</p>	<p>Year 2022</p> <p>1.1) 99 persons and 55 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, 18 local governments (12 municipalities, and 6 Sub-district Administrative Organisations), 1.4.1) 301 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 groups</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><b>Current values in 2022</b></p> <p>2.1) 246 persons, 141 women, 112 government officials, 56 women, 13 persons of business sector, 3 women</p> <p>2.2) 9 plans</p> <p>2.3) 15 local governments</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>	<p>- Annual project progress reports</p> <p>- Reports on focus group meetings and consultations</p> <p>- Documented community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans</p>	<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>Current value in Year 2022</p> <p>3.1) 246 persons, 141 women</p> <p>3.2-3.3) not yet implemented</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>
<i>Output 4</i>	<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 2022</p> <p>4.1) 247 persons, 105 women.</p> <p>4.2) 5 media representatives, 2 women</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 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 2022</p> <p>5.1) 4 sub-agreements</p> <p>5.2) 1 report produced and submitted</p> <p>5.3) All expected outputs and deliverables were achieved</p> <p>5.4) Budget requested was approved in August 2022</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>WP1: Transformative Learning</b>  <b>Activity 1.3</b> Urban climate vulnerability assessment (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>                  55,520.81 EUR</p> <p><b>Budget Items</b>                  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, 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel only), 4.2 Office supplies (printing/ photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, 5.5 financial service and 6.2 Vulnerability assessments</p>
<p><b>Activity 1.4</b> Reviewing and reflecting on vulnerability assessments</p>	<p><b>Means</b>                  Staff time, administration, office and communication costs lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, workshop-related costs (venue, 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>                  20,090.51 EUR</p> <p><b>Budget Items</b>                  1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.10 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 1.2.3 TEI Per diems, 2.2.3 TEI Domestic flights, 2.3.3 Local transportation and subsistence costs for participants, 3.1 Rent of vehicles, 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel only), 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, 5.5 financial service, and 5.7 Costs of conferences</p>
<p><b>WP2: Community-based urban resilience and climate action plan</b>  <b>Activity 2.1</b> Community engagement and consultations  <b>Activity 2.2</b> Planning and development of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans  <b>Activity 2.3</b> Integration and mainstreaming of urban climate resilience into local development plans</p>	<p><b>Means</b>                  Staff time, administration, office, communication, and travel-related costs (domestic flights, local travels, accommodation, per diem) of lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, focus group meeting and consultation-related costs, local travel costs of participating CSOs and National Advisory Committee</p> <p><b>Costs</b>                  33,962.02 EUR</p> <p><b>Budget Items</b>                  1.1.1-1.1.4 Staff time of lead applicant; 1.1.5-1.1.10 Staff time of Thai co-applicants; 1.2.3 TEI Per diems, 2.3.1-2.3.3 Local transportation and subsistence costs for Thai co-applicants and participants, 3.1 Rent of vehicles, 3.2 Computer equipment (Zoom), 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel only), 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, 5.5 financial service, 5.7 Costs of conferences</p>
<p><b>WP3: Innovative Interventions</b>  <b>Activity 3.1</b> Intervention proposal planning and development</p>	

<p><b>WP4: Communication, Documentation and Dissemination</b>  <b>Activity 4.1</b> Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms  <b>Activity 4.2</b> Media engagement and co-generation of communication products</p>	<p><b>Means</b>                  Staff time, travel-related, administration, office and communication costs of lead applicant and Thai co-applicants, travel-related costs of Maastricht University and Expert Panel, workshop-related costs (venue, projector, lunch and coffee breaks), document translation and printing costs</p> <p><b>Costs</b>                  14,159.99 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; 2.3.3 Local transportation and subsistence costs for participants, 3.2 Computer equipment (Zoom), 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel only), 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, 5.1 Publications, 5.5 financial service, and 5.7 Costs of conferences</p>
<p><b>Work Package 5: Project Management and M&amp;E</b>  <b>Activity 5.1</b> Project Management  <b>Activity 5.2</b> M&amp;E and External Evaluation  <b>Activity 5.3</b> Mid-term review workshop  <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>                  65,995.30 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; 1.2.1-1.2.4 Per diems for missions, 2.1.1-2.1.4 International travel, 2.2.1-2.2.4 Domestic flights, 2.3.1-2.3.3 Local transportation and subsistence costs for Thai co-applicants and participants, 3.1 Rent of vehicles, 3.2 Computer equipment (Zoom), 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel only), 4.2 Office supplies (printing / photocopy costs); 4.3 communication, 5.1 Publications, 5.2 Expenditure verification/Audit, 5.3 Evaluation costs, 5.4 Translation, 5.5 financial service, and 5.7 Costs of conferences</p>

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

Year 4 (31October2022-30October2023)														
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body	
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<b>Activity2.2</b> <i>Planning and development of community-based urban resilience strategies and climate action plans</i>														CSNM, SCF, local teams and multi-stakeholders, TEI
<b>Activity3.1</b> <i>Intervention proposal planning and development</i>														TEI, SCF, CSNM, local teams and multi-stakeholders
<b>Activity3.2</b> <i>Implementation of intervention projects</i>														Local teams and multi-stakeholders

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

Year 4 (31October2022-30October2023)													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
<b>Activity4.1</b> <i>Establishing regional multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange platforms</i>													TEI, SCF, CSNM
<b>Activity4.2</b> <i>Media engagement and co-generation of communication products</i>													TEI, SCF, CSNM, local multi-stakeholders
<b>Activity5.1</b> <i>Project management, review milestones and revise work plans</i>													TEI, SCF, CSNM, UM
<b>Activity5.1</b> <i>Communication for project management and administration</i>													TEI, CSNM, SCF
<b>Activity5.1</b> <i>Consultation and discussion with NAC</i>													NAC, TEI, CSNM, SCF
<b>Activity5.2</b> <i>M&amp;E of intervention projects</i>													TEI, SCF, CSNM
<b>Activity5.4</b> <i>Reporting to EU Contracting Authority – preparation of reports</i>													TEI

In the next reporting period, the action will focus on the development and finalisation of intervention project proposals, implementation of intervention projects, and refining local climate and urban resilience strategies to address key needs, priorities, and climate vulnerabilities of marginalised, vulnerable and women groups. With technical guidance and support of TEI, SCF and CSNM, the local teams will lead in carrying out the activities through multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration. Intervention projects are informed by the results of climate vulnerability assessments and will test and demonstrate measures and approaches to improve the adaptive capacity of local communities, particularly marginalised, vulnerable and women groups, and strengthen urban resilience and climate governance. The action will provide support through consultations with NAC in bottom-up policy engagement and dialogues to influence, mainstream and integrate climate actions and responses to reduce vulnerability into local development plans. Internal management, M&E, and partnership of the implementing partners with regular communication will ensure work plans and delivery of expected outputs contributing to achieving the objectives.

**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.

Working relationship between TEI, CSNM, SCF and UM continued to strengthen. In this reporting period, regular communication and consultations between TEI and SCF/CSNM were carried out to support project implementation and deliver planned outputs. Collaboration between TEI, CSNM and SCF was crucial to ensure that the 12 local teams receive necessary technical and strategic guidance to achieve the objectives of the action. Different organisational backgrounds of SCF and CSNM are complementary to the partnership and action, SCF with extensive experience collaborating with grassroots community groups and CSNM with academic expertise. Throughout the reporting period, three-way communication between TEI, CSNM and SCF contributed to high quality and scientific standards of knowledge materials and resources for urban climate vulnerability assessments and policy dialogues that are applicable to the Thai context. Contributions of UM based on international experiences also strengthened knowledge capacity of the partners and local stakeholders.

**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?

Founded in 1993, TEI serves as a national think tank providing sound scientific knowledge and technical advice to relevant authorities. TEI has established a strong working relationship with state authorities through direct collaboration and engagement and working with different levels of state authorities throughout the country. At the national level TEI has engaged with ministerial-level officials in policy dialogues. At the local level, TEI has been proactively collaborating with all three tiers of the local government, namely Provincial Administration Organisation (PAO), Municipality and Sub-district Administration Organisation (SAO). In this reporting period, TEI was able to provide support to the 12 local teams in setting up meetings and appointments with elected and bureaucratic officials of local governments and high-level government departments and agencies operating regionally or provincially. Building on existing networks and drawing on extensive engagement experience, TEI will lead in policy dialogues to support the integration and mainstreaming of climate actions and responses into development plans in collaboration with the National Advisory Committee. The president of TEI, Dr Wijarn Simachaya, was the Secretary General of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) before joining TEI. Under the action, TEI aims to engage with the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), which acts as the climate focal point of Thailand, in climate related policy discussions to support climate mainstreaming and integration.

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

n/a

- 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, regular communication and collaboration on the activities further strengthened the relationship. Field visits by TEI provided opportunities to work alongside SCF and CSNM in engaging with the final beneficiaries and target groups in understanding local contexts, knowledge co-production and policy discussions. The 12 local teams had opportunities to meet and network with each other and with the National Advisory Committee (NAC) to share

experiences and discuss urban climate vulnerabilities through both online and face-to-face meetings. They also had an opportunity to learn from UM and International Expert Group on different international urban, climate and disaster related case studies. The action is strengthening the capacity and empowering the final beneficiaries and target groups through continued engagement and support from TEI, SCF, and CSNM.

- 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.

In this reporting period, the action developed synergies with the Asia Pacific Sociological Association (APSA) and Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute (CUSRI) through Dr Surichai Wun'gao, who is a member of the action's National Advisory Committee.

The SUCCESS project provided expert knowledge on climate change and development and contributed to APSA through the preparation and development of a conceptual framework for the APSA Conference 2022 (see <https://www.unescap.org/speeches/17th-asia-pacific-sociological-association-conference-apsa-reimagining-development-futures>, <https://www.sei.org/events/apsa-2022-reimagining-development-futures-in-the-age-of-the-anthropocene-and-the-climate-crisis/>, <https://coastalcitiesatriskph.com/2022/09/05/call-for-abstracts-asia-pacific-sociological-conference-2022/>). The conceptual framework of the APSA Conference 2022 was developed by the SUCCESS project based on experience working on climate vulnerability, urbanisation, and climate resilience issues.

The SUCCESS project provided expert knowledge to support the organisation of a two-day dialogue forum that focused on providing space to amplify voices of marginalised and vulnerable community groups (see attachment 2). A conceptual framework for the dialogue forum was developed by the SUCCESS project. The two-day event, co-hosted by CURSI, in collaboration with Thailand Climate Watch and Chiang Mai University was held at Chulalongkorn University Social Innovation Hub. Representatives of vulnerable and marginalised community groups from SUCCESS project's local teams from Khon Kaen and Nong Khai participated in the dialogue. There were four sessions in the dialogue forum which was live broadcasted by CURSI ([https://fb.watch/hR\\_8rmSkp9/](https://fb.watch/hR_8rmSkp9/)) ([https://fb.watch/hR\\_0V4G629/](https://fb.watch/hR_0V4G629/)) ([https://fb.watch/hR\\_3hoBUKL/](https://fb.watch/hR_3hoBUKL/)) ([https://fb.watch/hR\\_5ohcBba/](https://fb.watch/hR_5ohcBba/)).

SCF has generated links to the Songkhla Provincial Public Health Assembly and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation to access financial support. Using the results and findings of climate vulnerability assessments, SCF is implementing activities to reduce the vulnerability of community groups who are overlooked or abandoned by the state welfare system. These community groups are marginalised or left behind by the state for a number of reasons, including not having ID cards or living in informal settlements.

#### 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/เปลี่ยนเมือง-110615147072858/>).

In this reporting period, several articles focusing on the action's work on climate vulnerability, urbanisation and multi-stakeholder engagement in English and Thai languages were published in varying online news and media outlets.

Links to published English op-ed articles

- Who are the most vulnerable to climate impacts, and importantly, why?

<https://www.tcijthai.com/news/2022/1/article/12157>

- First urban-context climate vulnerability assessments conducted by local CSOs in Thailand

[https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog\\_detail.php?blog\\_id=115](https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115)

- Cities of the future in an unequal world

<https://www.policyforum.net/cities-of-the-future-in-an-unequal-world/>

Links to published Thai news articles

- สหภาพยุโรป สนับสนุนการประเมินความเปราะบางของชุมชนเมืองต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในไทย สอดรับแผนปรับตัวต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศแห่งชาติ ภายใต้โครงการประชาสังคมร่วมแรงเพื่อเปลี่ยนแปลงเมือง

<https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323>

- EU สนับสนุนการประเมินความเปราะบางของชุมชนเมืองต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในไทย ภายใต้โครงการ SUCCESS

<https://www.greennetworkthailand.com/success-2/>

- ชุมชนเมือง ความเปราะบางต่อการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ | TEI

<https://www.bangkokbiznews.com/columnist/995755>

- Radio interview with Dr. Wijarn Simachaya, the President of TEI (แลบ้านแลเมือง)

[https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN\\_GK0T-GK1C&ref=watch\\_permalink&v=389657196549607](https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&ref=watch_permalink&v=389657196549607)

- Media articles to increase the visibility of the action for the 3-7 October 2022 Partners Meetings and Workshops

[https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog\\_detail.php?blog\\_id=115](https://www.tei.or.th/th/blog_detail.php?blog_id=115)

<https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/50323>

<https://greenlifeplusmag.com/archives/60093>

<https://lifeandsciencenews.com/?p=17106>

<https://hotspotstation111.com/archives/34017>

<https://www.highlighthotnews.com/2022/09/3-7-2565-800-1700.html>

<https://thaibizvision.com/archives/19113>

<http://siamevent.com/all-event/?p=182513>

<https://www.hilightdd.com/news/3791>

<https://www.education4plus.com/2022/09/สถาบันสิ่งแวดล้อมไทยจ้/>

<http://www.autofocusnews.com/17359052/the-city-knows-hot-and-cold-prepare-for-change>

**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 2022.....

Date report sent: .....9 January 2023.....