

ANGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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TO - AID/W

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FROM - BANGKOK

SUBJECT - Non-Capital Project Paper (PROP)
Community Development

REFERENCE -

Country: Thailand

Project No. 493-11-810-125

Submission Date: July 7, 1969 Original X

Project Title: Community Development

U.S. Obligation Span: FY 1957 - FY 1972

Physical Implementation Span: FY 1957 - FY 1972

Gross Life of Project Financial Requirements:

U.S. Dollars	\$4,386,000
U.S. Owned Local Currency	--
Cooperating Country Cash	
Contribution (est.)	<u>46,900,000</u>
Total	\$51,286,000

OTHER AGENCY

STATE
INTR
CIA

PAGE 1 OF 16 PAGES

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TKing

OFFICE

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P/P

PHONE NO. DATE

224

7/7/69

APPROVED BY

A. H. Boehme
A. H. Boehme, Acting
Asst. Dir. for Program

AD/ID: AGSwing
P/P: SLisaacs
D/C: Gboughty

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ADD. AD/P, AD/ID, AD/F,
SA/CI, SA/MC, M/CR

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A. Summary Description

This project is a continuation of the overall Community Development Project which was formalized on March 4, 1960, in ProAg 493-11-810-125. Within the context of succeeding agreements, USOM support is given to assist the Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior, in its efforts to improve and expand the Community Development Program in security sensitive and other areas of the Country in coordination with rural programs of other Ministries and Departments.

Community Development in Thailand is a broad multipurpose village level program aimed at mobilizing local resources to:

1. increase family income,
2. strengthen local self-government,
3. improve communication between villagers and government officials,
4. develop local leaders who can meaningfully participate in activities of self-government.

To achieve the above objectives, CD village organizers work through elected village development committees, called sapha tan.bons, to help villagers solve local problems and acquaint them with outside sources of aid. Through this process village leaders gain self-confidence and the ability to plan for their own development; in turn, government workers begin to realize that villagers, when given an opportunity, can be a major force for change. Also, the Community Development Department acting as a catalyst, fosters coordination among other RTC activities at the village level.

At the end of FY 1968, the CD program had been established in 36 changwats, with complete area coverage in 78 amphoes in the Northeast, 12 in the North, 23 in the South, and 17 in the Central Area. By the end of FY 1972 it is expected that the CD program will be operating in an additional 80 amphoes, 48 of which will be located in the Northeast. Also, by the end of FY 1972, the Community Development Department will have representatives in each changwat in Thailand.

Table 1
Page 1 of 2
COUNTRY: Thailand

NONCAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN \$000)

Project Title: Community Development

PROP DATE 7/7/69
Original
Rev. No.
Project No. 493-11-810-125

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Fiscal Years	Ap	L/G	Total	1/ Cont	Personal Serv.		Participants		Commodities		Other Costs	
					AID	CONT	U.S. AGENCIES	CONT	U.S. DIR.	CONT	U.S. DIR.	CONT
Prior through Act. FY 68	SA	G	3,027	(131)	843	131	612			1,441		
Oper. FY 69	SA	G	569		192	-	95			282		
Budg. FY 70	SA	G	390		125		65			200		
B + 1 FY 71	SA	G	325		125		50			150		
B + 2 FY 72	SA	G	75		50		25					
B + 3 FY__												
All Subs.												
Total Life			4,386	(131)	1,335	131	847			2,073		

1/ Memorandum (nonadd) column

BANGKOK TOAID A- 1251

Table 1
Page 2 of 2

Exchg. rate \$1 = 20 baht

Project No. 493-11-810-125

Fiscal Years	AID-controlled Local Currency		Other Cash Contribution Cooperating Country ^{1/}	Other Donor Funds (\$ Equiv.)	Food for Freedom Commodities		
	U. S. owned	Country- owned			Metric Tons (000)	CCC Value & Freight (\$000)	World Market Price (\$000)
Prior through Act. FY 68			30,000				
Oper. FY 69			3,700				
Budg. FY 70			4,100				
B + 1 FY 71			4,400				
B + 2 FY 72			4,700				
B + 3 FY __							
All Subs.							
Total Life			46,900				

^{1/} CD Program Action Budget plus Counterpart Funds - estimate only.

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BANGKOK TOAID A-

Summary of Costs

FY 1968 (and prior years)	Direct Hire	843,000
	Participants	612,000
	Commodities	1,441,000
	Contract Services	<u>131,000</u>
		3,027,000
FY 1969	Direct Hire	192,000
	Participants	95,000
	Commodities	<u>282,000</u>
		569,000
FY 1970	Direct Hire	125,000
	Participants	65,000
	Commodities	<u>200,000</u>
		390,000
FY 1971	Direct Hire	125,000
	Participants	50,000
	Commodities	<u>150,000</u>
		325,000
FY 1972	Direct Hire	50,000
	Participants	25,000
	Commodities	<u>-</u>
		75,000

TOTAL DOLLAR INPUT for the life of the project 4,386,000

B. Setting or Environment

Until recently, the strong Bangkok oriented central government appeared to assume an indifferent attitude toward people in the more remote areas of the country; and there seemed to be a lack of urgency in regard to rural needs and welfare. Unfortunately, this situation was reinforced by a vertical structure of government, which emphasized a top to bottom line of authority and left little opportunity for communication between villagers and the Central government.

When assistance was provided to villagers, as in many developing countries, Thai officials tended to provide care for village people much in the same manner as they would for their own children: to know what is best for them; to assure their welfare; to make decisions for them; to reward them; and to punish them. Moreover, many Thai officials believed that it was more efficient to make decisions for villagers than to wait for them to make their own decisions, and most officials displayed little confidence in the intelligence and ability of the poorly educated villagers to determine their own destiny.

In general, villagers live in relative isolation in rural areas of the country, the isolation being reinforced by a pattern of subsistence farming and poor communication. Moreover, villagers seldom look beyond the horizon, their main interests being centered on the family and its welfare, the land, the immediate village community, and the religion. This situation together with a low level of education and literacy has not afforded the villager an opportunity to break the "cycle of poverty" or utilize, meaningfully, his intellectual potential.

In regard to outside organized authority the villager conceives of the role of government to be quite limited, and believes that government should function without his assistance, participation, or involvement. Consequently, when confronted by government officials, villagers generally obey only to the extent required.

In more recent years the Central Government has become increasingly aware of the need to develop avenues through which representative government can be extended to all areas of the Kingdom, thus offering village people a greater role in their own development. Toward this end, on October 1, 1962, the Community Development Bureau, Department of the Interior, was elevated to department status in the Ministry of Interior. This enabled the Department to embark on a better organized and coordinated approach of assisting the villagers to solve local problems and participate in activities of local self-government.

The key element in attaining this goal are the village-level CD workers. These personnel are university or secondary-level vocational school graduates who before beginning to work at the village-level, receive 6 months of pre-service training in the methods of working with and assisting people to develop their potentials as productive citizens and leaders; this skill is more valuable to the worker than any personal

technical knowledge he may have or funds which may be provided to him to assist villagers with projects.

In this regard, present five-year National Economic Development Plan projections call for a 10% increase in support of the CD program yearly. This will allow for a personnel increase of 300 new village-level workers each year, permitting the Department to staff about 20 new amphoe offices annually through 1972. The emphasis will continue to remain in selected security sensitive border changwats, other strategic areas in the Northeast, and in amphoes in which ARD and MDU are conducting activities.

To complement this expansion, USOM plans to provide limited technical advisory assistance, some commodity support, and participant training opportunities.

The USOM support to this project will be phased out at the end of 1972.

C. Strategy

The community development program in Thailand is based on an out-growth and refinement of a myriad of experiences of working with people in developing countries. The elements of this process can best be described as consisting of:

1. a worker to assist villagers to identify local needs
2. a desire among villagers to satisfy these needs, mainly through their own cooperative efforts and leadership
3. a readily available source of expertise to assist villagers in solving specialized technical problems
4. some commodities and equipment

It should be noted that, even with the presence of these elements, a CD program can only be successful when government officials listen to and act with respect toward villagers, and refrain from making decisions for them. It is on this basis, in a free society, that change can best occur.

Concomitant with developmental change, Community Development has as a central objective the spread, and increased utilization, of indigenous local institutions with which villagers can more proficiently conduct functions of self-government; in addition, the CD process

encourages people to assume greater responsibility for the welfare of their own communities and nation -- a powerful tool for resisting subversion.

The CD Department has embarked on a program of training as the most efficient and economical means of assisting villagers to improve their levels of living and encouraging them to participate in functions of local government. Training is provided for both villagers and officials alike and extends from the national, regional, and provincial levels, into the villages themselves. Courses are taught by village level and other workers, and the workers themselves are given extensive pre-service and in-service training, and opportunities for participant study abroad. In general, in-country training courses for changwat, amphoe, and tambon staff, and some village leaders, are conducted by the Department at four regional training centers; and a number of additional centers will be constructed to improve and expand the training capability in other areas of the country. In addition, training in community development principles also is offered to officials of other departments, especially those personnel charged with implementing programs at the village level. It is out of these training sessions that increased coordination and cooperation among the various agencies is achieved.

To assist village-level workers and staff training specialists to better perform their tasks, a research and evaluation staff collects, assembles, analyzes, and interprets information related to the community development process. In connection with these activities, it is planned to establish additional branches at the regional level thereby making available local research findings to all agencies, as these findings relate to village leadership, functioning of village committees, and the role of the village organizer.

D. Planned Targets, Results, Outputs

Upon completion of this project in FY 1972, and based on activities conducted over the previous five-year period, the following village, tambon, amphoe, changwat, and institutional goals are anticipated to have been achieved:

1. Amphoe CD coverage will have been extended to 217 of the 552 amphoes in the Kingdom, with resultant development activities extending down to the village level.

2. All changwats in the Kingdom will have CD representation units to assist villagers -- through amphoe level officials -- to solve local problems.
3. About 100,000 village leaders will have been trained, through local village committees, to assess local needs and find solutions.
4. Approximately 12,000 village leaders will have received tambon development committee training, thus, hopefully, enabling them to establish the tambon as a functioning seat of government and government services.
5. An estimated 1,700 women leaders will have received training in leadership, child care, health, nutrition, and crafts, and will be better prepared to improve the local village environment.
6. To assist in the development of the rural areas, approximately 36,000 villagers will have received short-term occupational training in such subjects as crops, livestock, weaving, and silk dying. The information learned will help improve villagers' income potentials.
7. During the period, over \$125 million "Grant-in-Aid" funds will have been appropriated from the Regular Budget to support villagers with various village-level self-help projects.
8. To acquaint changwat and amphoe officials with the Community Development program, and approach, approximately 111 individual orientation programs will be held throughout the Kingdom.
9. So that CD officials will be better equipped to conduct effective CD programs, approximately 10,000 officials will be provided with in-service training opportunities.
10. To improve the quality and expand the numbers of entering CD staff, approximately 1,500 new village-level workers will each receive 6 months of pre-service training; this number also will provide replacement personnel for slots vacated because of attrition.
11. To improve and expand selected administrative and professional elements within the Department, approximately 29 persons will be sent to the U.S., and in some cases third countries, for specialized academic and on-the-job training.

As a direct result of the activities described above, it is anticipated that villagers and officials alike will be better prepared to improve the economic, social, political, and institutional environment in which they live and work.

See Appendix B for specific quantified targets by region, year, and the total for the life-of-the-project:

E. Course of Action

1. Additional Area Coverage Projects

To continue the necessary overall expansion of the Community Development activity, additional offices will be established in selected strategic amphoes and changwats to provide technical backstopping for village organizers, village leaders, and tambon development committees. Amphoes selected will be primarily those in security sensitive areas and will complement such other developmental and counterinsurgency activities as ARD and MDU. In addition, the RTG has accelerated its expansion program to complement the presently projected five year National Economic Development Plan by planning to establish CD offices at the provincial level in a number of relatively more secure areas. Each office will be staffed by six CD personnel working at the provincial level, backstopping and supplies will be provided by the RTG. In addition, the USOM will provide each office with approximately \$5,000 of audio-visual equipment and transportation vehicles.

2. Training of Village Organizers, CD Officials and Staff

Approximately 300 new village organizer positions will be established each year, and the RTG will recruit and train both men and women for these positions. Moreover, the RTG will continue in-service training for village organizers and supervisors, and the USOM will sponsor academic and observation training for selected CD staff, local government officials, CD officials, and village organizers.

3. Village Leader Training

Village organizers will continue to be heavily involved in village leader training sessions, and as the program expands, the CD Department will schedule village leader meetings in newly opened

provinces and amphoes. In addition, the USOM will continue to sponsor tours to third countries for selected village leaders.

4. CD Women and Youth (CD WAY) Village Training

Selected female Village Organizers with home economics skills will be assigned to the CD WAY program. And the program will expand as rapidly as possible in selected areas, contingent on recruitment of qualified workers. In addition, USOM will: (1) provide a Home Economics advisor to assist the RTG in the continued development and expansion of this program, (2) provide transport vehicles for the expansion of CD WAY field operations, and (3) sponsor observational training for selected women leaders and academic training for a limited number of qualified CD WAY workers.

5. Follow-up of Village Leader Training

Once Village Leaders, through a process of training, have identified village needs, they then follow-up this initial step in the development process with an overall project plan. A vital component of each of these plans are the various technical resources of the RTG on the local, changwat, and national levels that are solicited to carry out these projects. In addition, organization and coordination of men, money, and materials must be undertaken; and Village Organizers need to act as catalysts to encourage village leaders to form committees, develop plans, and assume ever-increasing initiative and responsibility for village development.

The USOM CD Advisors will continue to provide assistance to the CD Department in order to improve effective follow-up procedures, and will explore new means to improve coordination among those Thai agencies especially concerned with development.

6. Tambon Development Committee Training

With the goal of developing self-government at the tambon level, USOM CD Advisors will continue to assist with the training of Tambon Development Committees and construction of tambon centers. In order to be technically successful, as well as to counter-subversion changwat and national development plans must be responsive to local needs. Accordingly, this activity should be primarily concerned with

the creation of a mechanism that can gather, coordinate, and convey village needs to higher development planning bodies.

Moreover, this activity continues to coordinate with the Developing Democracy Program (DDP) so that Tambon Development Committees will phase into Sapha Tambons as the latter are established.

7. Occupational Training

In the development of the rural areas training in crops, livestock and cottage industries which includes weaving and dying silk, mat weaving; continues to increase in importance. The CD Department will emphasize through training programs the importance of occupational training to up-grade the economic level of the village people.

8. Vocational Training Centers

With the increased emphasis placed on youth programs the CD Department is planning to establish 48 vocational training centers in selected tambons. The major emphasis will be placed on agriculture since a large majority of the rural population is directly involved in agriculture as a means of their livelihood. It is planned that a small percentage of the training (approximately 30%) will be instruction in agricultural related fields. This undertaking will be a cooperative effort with officials from the various technical services assisting as instructors.

HANNAH

Appendix B1. NEW AREA COVERAGE PROJECTSAmphoe Coverage Expansion (number of Amphoes)

	Total Amphoes	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	Total
Northeast	151	78	15	9	11	13	126
North	129	13	7	4	4	5	33
South	96	23	3	2	-	-	28
Central	176	17	1	5	5	2	30
Total	<u>552</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>217</u>

Changwat Expansion Program (number of Changwats)

	Total Changwats	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	Total
Northeast	15	15	-	-	-	15
North	16	6	4	5	1	16
South	14	5	5	3	1	14
Central	26	10	2	9	5	26
Total	<u>71</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>71</u>

2. VILLAGE LEADER TRAINING ACTIVITIESVillage Development Committee Training (numbers of people in 000's)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	Total
Northeast	7.6	17.4	18.0	12.0	10.0	65.0
North	1.4	1.7	2.0	5.0	6.0	16.1
South	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.3
Central	.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	7.5
Total	<u>13.2</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>99.9</u>

Tambon Development Committee Training (number of people in 000's)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northeast	.8	.9	1.8	1.8	1.0	6.3
North	.1	.3	.5	.5	.8	2.2
South	.2	.3	.5	.5	.8	2.3
Central	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.7
Total	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.92</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>11.5</u>

CD WAY -- Women and Youth Program (numbers of people in 000's)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northeast	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.1	4.7	12.2
North	.7	.5	1.1	1.3	1.7	5.3
South	.8	.8	1.3	1.5	2.5	6.9
Central	.2	.2	.5	.5	.6	2.0
Total	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>26.4</u>

Occupational Training (numbers of people in 000's)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northeast	4.8	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	34.8
North	1.2	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	11.7
South	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.5	10.9
Central	.5	.8	1.6	2.0	2.5	7.4
Total	<u>7.5</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>64.8</u>

Grant-In-Aid to Village Development Projects (million Baht)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Country-wide	19.7	21.6	25.5	27.0	30.6	124.4

3. TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALSOrientation Programs for Changwat and Amphoe Officials (numbers of Programs)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Northeast	10	15	9	11	13	58
North	5	7	4	4	5	25
South	5	3	2	-	-	10
Central	4	1	5	5	3	18
Total	<u>24</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>111</u>

In-Service Training Courses (numbers of people)

	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Changwat Officers	49	55	25	71	200
Amphoe Officers	143	153	125	211	632
Changwat Supervisors	25	50	65	71	211
Amphoe Supervisors	43	110	90	211	454
Trainers		60	-	90	150
Village Organizers	1,700	1,850	2,000	2,500	8,050
CD WAY	111	75	150	250	586
Total	<u>2,071</u>	<u>2,353</u>	<u>2,455</u>	<u>3,404</u>	<u>10,283</u>

Pre-Service Training Program (numbers of people)

	<u>FY 68</u>	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
	270	360	300	300	300	1,530

Participant Trainings: Long Term (numbers of people)

	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Training Division	3	1	-	-	4
Research and Evaluation	1	-	-	-	1
Supervisor	1	2	1	-	4
Occupational Development	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11</u>

Participant Trainings: On the Job Training (numbers of people)

	<u>FY 69</u>	<u>FY 70</u>	<u>FY 71</u>	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>Total</u>
Training Supervision	1	2	2	2	7
Administration &	2	1	2	1	6
Management Training	1	1	1	2	5
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>18</u>

ANNEX

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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TO - BANBOK AIDTO A 1A2

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DATE SENT
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BANBOK
HECTO
ATT

OTHER AGENCY

FROM - WASHINGTON

SUBJECT - PROP Approval for the ongoing project.
Community Development #493-11-810-125

REFERENCE - TOAID A-1251

The Community Development PROP was approved by the Assistant Administrator, EA, on January 29, 1970. Attached is one copy each of the Project Authorization and the covering Action Memorandum to the AA/EA.

Attachment: a/s

ROGERS

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DRAFTED BY	OFFICE	PHONE NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY
EA/SEA, MUmwick:jgb	EA/SEA	29038	2/4/70	EA/SEA [Signature]

AID AND OTHER CLEARANCES.

EA/SEA:JKrulfeld
~~EA/SEA: [Signature]~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~RESTRICTED~~

UNCLASSIFIED
CLASSIFICATION

Under review

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, EAST ASIA

THRU: FA/DP, Mr. Charles H. Breecher *CHB*

FROM: FA/SEA, Mr. Willard H. Meindler *W.H.M.*

SUBJECT: Thailand, PROP Approval for the ongoing project, Community Development, 493-11-810-125

*PL
RH File w/ PROP*

Scope: The RTG Community Development Department has embarked on a program of training as the most efficient and economical means of assisting villagers to improve their levels of living and encouraging them to participate in functions of local government. Training is provided for both villagers and officials alike, and extends from the national, regional, and provincial levels, into the villages themselves. Courses are taught by village-level workers; the Community Development workers themselves are given extensive pre-service training and in-service training, and opportunities for participant study abroad. The Community Development Department also offers training in Community Development principles to personnel from other Departments with responsibilities for village programs. USOM commodity support is mostly in the form of vehicles and audio-visual equipment for field use.

Summary: See Tab A.

Accomplishments: Sixty thousand Thai's (village leaders, township committee and women-and-youth group members, villagers, and Community Development workers) received developmental training. Thai officials are becoming somewhat more responsive to the needs of village people, villagers are making their expressed desires known to officials and taking a more active interest in their own development. On the economic side, this Community Development project brought occupational training to 17,000 Thai's and indirectly assisted an increase in agricultural productivity by making people aware of the technical services available.

Implementation Issues: In previous presentations, there was no explicit termination date; now, the Community Development project is to be phased out in FY 72. The project has been successful in helping develop the Community Development Department to the point that it should require no more U.S. assistance after FY 1972, though it has had less than the hoped for impact on Thai Government officials in Departments other than Community Development.

Recommendation: That you approve the Community Development PROP by signing the Project Authorization form, enabling implementation to continue, subject to annual review for OYB and issuance of obligational authority to allottees.

RECEIVED
JAN 28 11 45 AM '70
AA/EA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.)

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER 493-11-810-125	3. COUNTRY Thailand	4. AUTHORIZATION NUMBER # 0016
2. PROJECT TITLE Community Development		5. AUTHORIZATION DATE 1/29/70
		6. PROP DATED July 7, 1969

7. LIFE OF PROJECT

a. Number of Years of Funding: 16
Starting FY 19 57 Terminal FY 19 72

b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work
After Last Year of Funding (in Months): 0

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (in U.S. \$000's or \$ equivalent)	DOLLARS		P.L. 480 CCC + FREIGHT	LOCAL CURRENCY Exchange Rate: \$1=20 baht; in US \$000's			
	GRANT	LOAN		U.S. OWNED		HOST COUNTRY	
				GRANT	LOAN	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	* OTHER
Prior through Actual FY 6/30/69	3,596						33,700
Operational FY 70	390						4,100
Budget FY 71	325						4,400
B 1 1 FY 72	75						4,700
B 1 2 FY							
B 1 3 FY							
All Subsequent FY's							
TOTAL	4,386						46,900

9. DESCRIBE SPECIAL FUNDING CONDITIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND LIST KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF ANY P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

See attached memorandum to the AA/EA.

*CD Program Action budget plus counterpart funds--estimate only.

10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

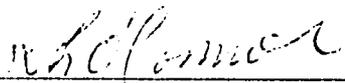
No conditions. Issues are addressed in attached memorandum to the AA/EA.

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

11. Approved in substance for the life of the project as described in the PROP, subject to the conditions cited in Block 10 above, and the availability of funds. Detailed planning with cooperating country and drafting of implementation documents is authorized.

This authorization is contingent upon timely completion of the self-help and other conditions listed in the PROP or attached thereto.

This authorization will be reviewed at such time as the objectives, scope and nature of the project and/or the magnitudes and scheduling of any inputs or outputs deviate so significantly from the project as originally authorized as to warrant submission of a new or revised PROP.

A.I.D. APPROVAL	CLEARANCES	DATE
 SIGNATURE	EA/SEA:JKrulfeld/GPierson	
	EA/SEA:WHMeinecke <i>WHM</i>	1/23/70
	EA/DP:CHBreecher <i>CHB</i>	1/27/70
AA EA, Roderic L. O'Connor		
TITLE	DATE	A/CONT