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Appendix SA to HB 3, Part I  
 (TM 3:19)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET</b>		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PP 47P 2. DOCUMENT CODE 3
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8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY 85		9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY 80 B. QUARTER 2 C. FINAL FY 85 (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)	

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 - )

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	100	200	300	1,500	3,500	5,000
(GRANT)	( 100 )	( 200 )	( 300 )	( 1,500 )	( 3,500 )	( 5,000 )
(LOAN)						
OTHER PVO 40%		240	240		4,000	4,000
U.S. 2.						
HIGHEST COUNTRY 10%	60	60			1,000	1,000
OTHER DONOR(S)						
TOTALS	100	500	600	1,500	8,500	10,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 80		H. 2ND FY 81		K. 3RD FY 82	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) ST	B 700	900		300		1,200		1,200	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS									

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY 83		O. 5TH FY 84		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED  MM   YY 10   81
	P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN	
(1) ST	1,200		1,100		5,000		
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTALS	1,200		1,100		5,000		

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W. OR FOR AID/W. DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

SIGNATURE: *Donald D. Cohen*

TITLE: Donald D. Cohen, Director

DATE SIGNED: 05/27/81

1: NO  
2: YES

PVO CO-FINANCING

THAILAND

PVO CO-FINANCING

PROJECT PAPER

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## PVO CO-FINANCING

### PART I PURPOSE, SUMMARY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Project Purpose

To multiply and improve local-level development efforts in Thailand within the priority sectors of AID assistance (Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, and Education and Human Resources Development) by promoting PVO development activities which are consistent with and in support of AID strategy.

#### B. Summary

This project is a logical outgrowth of the successful implementation in Thailand of development activities funded by sub-grants from the Asia Regional Project "Private and Voluntary Organizations 498-0251" during the period FY 76 through FY 79. A total of 18 sub-grants have been made under this regional project in Thailand, with the USAID inputs of \$2,281,252 representing 49% of a total PVO project values of \$4,448,281. Of the total 18 PVO projects, 4 are being implemented by Thai PVO's without any support other than USAID funding. An additional 8 Thai PVO's are carrying out projects in cooperation with U.S. PVO's, and 6 projects are being done by U.S. PVO's. USAID estimates that more than 200,000 Thai will have been directly and favorably affected by the activities of PVO's under this program.

The new "PVO Co-Financing" project will continue to build upon the previous success and will afford greater flexibility to USAID to respond to PVO proposals. The approval of this project will allow USAID to review, approve and fund PVO proposals at the Mission level. It is expected that this will reduce the overall processing time for proposals considerably and permit USAID to be more responsive to PVO requests for funding.

The activities of PVO's are considered supplemental to or in addition to, the Government-to-Government assistance program. Activities of U.S. PVOs are negotiated and approved in separate operating agreements between the RTG and U.S. PVO. Approval of these agreements also constitutes the RTG approval for the USAID financial assistance for which the U.S. PVO subsequently becomes eligible. Direct assistance from USAID to Thai PVO's has also been agreed to. This assistance will continue to be made available within RTG guidelines for such assistance and in accordance with registration requirements for indigenous PVO's currently in

force. Since the application for assistance is made by the PVO (U.S. or Thai) to USAID subsequent to the establishment of its legal and official status with the RTG, a formal application for assistance from the RTG to USAID for PVO co-financing assistance is not needed.

Funding for this project during FY 1980-1985 is projected at \$5,000,000 to be incrementally funded.

The PID for this project was approved by the APAC on June 16, 1978. Annex A contains the message relevant to this approval.

C. Recommendations

That the proposed PVO Co-Financing project be approved for 6 years (FY 1980 through FY 1985) of grant funding at \$300,000 for FY 80 and approximately \$1,000,000 per year thereafter, or \$5,000,000 over the life of the project.

PART II PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Background

Voluntarism in Thailand has a long and honorable history. The Thai culture is strongly imbued with the concept of "making merit". This Thai Buddhist concept favours the commissions of acts of kindness and mercy which create conditions for a favorable rebirth. Added to this is the social nature of the elite of the Thai nation who traditionally participate in numerous charitable activities emulating the Royal Family. Many such charitable agencies have existed for a generation or longer. A number of these are under royal patronage and thus gain prestige and a greater degree of stability. Those which have not yet received such patronage would like to do so. This total range of factors creates a fertile climate for the strengthening of the voluntarism movement through the added support of the OPG and co-financing programs.

In the three years of USAID support to voluntary agencies in Thailand, a total of 13 agencies have received primary support grants and five sub-grants have been authorized to Thai agencies through the Asia Foundation.

With the exception of the three-week OPG designed to deliver management training to PVO's in Thailand, the great majority of OPG's thus far funded are in the moderate to

large funding range. This is in part a function of the six to eight-month or longer period needed to accomplish USAID and AID/W processing to complete and sign a grant. It is anticipated that the institution of a co-financing program with USAID authority to fully process and fund programs will allow the flexibility to fund smaller activities in a timely fashion which will have greater appeal to the small but important agencies.

B. Evaluation of Prior Activities

A broad evaluation of AID sponsored PVO activities in Thailand to date shows a mixture of creative programs across a very large range of development sectors. From FY 76 through FY 79, the following presents a recapitulation of the sectors of project activity under the OPG program in USAID:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Rural Development	2
Nutrition	3
Rural Credit	2
Women in Development	4
Rural Youth Development	3
Agriculture (Fisheries)	1
Non-Formal Education	1
Health	1
Social Welfare	1

These projects were carried by an equally diversified mix of agencies. Of the total of 18 projects, 4 were being implemented by Thai PVO's without any support other than USAID funding. An additional 8 Thai PVO's were carrying out projects in cooperation with U.S. PVO's, and 6 projects were being done by U.S. PVO's.

Given this broad range of activity, it is understandable that the number of beneficiaries will be large. An analysis of project beneficiaries indicates that upwards

of 200,000 Thais will be directly benefited by the 17 on-going projects under the current OPG program. This, however, is deceptively small. First, it must be recognized that virtually all projects have training either as their main objective within the target sector, or have large training components. Thai recognize and value learning, both for itself, and for its practical application. Thus, almost every project consciously aims to extend itself through training those who can train, influence, or otherwise directly benefit many others. Some examples of this approach: The YMCA of Chiang Mai is currently in its third year of implementation of a community development project. Among its primary activities is the training of village headmen to act as village motivators/organizers. This approach adds considerably to their traditional roles as a "broker" between villagers and government. In this way, the YMCA has been able to significantly affect patterns of life in over 100 villages of Northern Thailand--an estimated population of over 50,000 persons. Two rural credit projects were also funded, one dealing with rural cooperatives and the other with rural credit unions. Both of these projects are working to assist the RTG and cooperatives develop policy and training approaches to modernize current systems and to develop new systems designed to breath new life into moribund programs. Although the "direct" beneficiaries here might be said to number fewer than 100 officers of the involved agencies, the potential indirect beneficiaries comprise the total farming population of the kingdom, some 5,000,000 persons. In a similar fashion, a nutrition project might target 1,000 rural mothers for training in nutrition in village areas. Each of these women can be reasonably expected to have an effect on her entire family, estimated at an average of 5-8 persons in Thailand.

Only one of the 18 projects of the OPG program did not have a wide-scale training program which extended beyond members of their own staffs--a social welfare project dealing with Amerasian children. Thus, if the total number of direct beneficiaries is examined in light of the spread effect from the training aspects, it can be seen that the potential number of indirect beneficiaries from this comparatively inexpensive program probably approaches several million people.

Beyond this direct and indirect set of benefits, a number of other spin-off benefits should be mentioned-- a bi-lateral project being developed from a pilot project

funded as an OPG, and a Women in Development project resulting from an earlier base line survey project. In addition a direct result of the OPG program, RTG technical ministries and DTEC are now fully involved in cooperative programs with both Thai and U.S. PVO's. Potential benefits have been perceived and real benefits are accruing daily to cooperating ministries as well as to the targeted beneficiaries. Specifically, the Community Development Department of the Ministry of Interior, the Agricultural Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Adult Education Division of the Ministry of Education are all examples of RTG agencies which now have specific collaborative activities with Thai and U.S. PVO's. The OPG now being administered by World Education, a U.S. PVO in collaboration with the Adult Education Division of the Ministry of Education (MOE) has been especially noteworthy. This division of the MOE has moved into an area of immediate need--a pilot effort aimed at educating and changing the life patterns of migratory tribal groups in Northern Thailand. The long-range effects of this activity will extend far beyond the specific beneficiaries of this combined functional education/development project.

### C. Project Description

This project should considerably expedite the approval and AID funding process for appropriate PVO activities in Thailand by providing an annual allotment for PVO development activities in Thailand. This project is consistent with Asia Bureau policy of maximum decentralization of programs in support of PVO's in development. The project also provides a useful program/policy framework and set of standard procedures applicable to PVO activities in Thailand.

The logical framework in Annex E summarizes the project's inputs, outputs, purpose and goal. The logframe indicates that the project's goal is targeted on the RTG's Fourth Five Year Plan's objective of raising the general standard of living and improving the distribution of income and social services, through both the public and private sectors. The project further supports AID's goal of providing support to self-help development efforts which directly effect the lives of the poor majority, and increase their capacity to participate in their own development with maximum possible involvement of the private sector.

The project's purpose is to multiply and improve local-level efforts in Thailand within the priority sectors of

AID assistance by promoting PVO development activities which are consistent with and in support of AID strategy (A detailed discussion of AID's strategy in Thailand is provided in the Mission's Country Development Strategy Statement - CDSS). The project should result in an increased number of U.S. and Thai PVO's collaborating in local development efforts as well as an increased capacity of PVO's to design and implement local development projects. The number and impact of PVO's should also be increased through this project.

It is anticipated that future sub-projects under the Co-Financing Project will be launched at a conservatively estimated pace of 5 sub-projects per year. This will result in approximately 45 sub-projects completed at the end of the project including 13 projects previously funded under the Regional Project. In the past, the Regional OPG funded projects have lasted as short as one month, and as long as three years. It is planned that new sub-projects would be launched and completed at a pace which would create an on-going portfolio of about 20 sub-projects being monitored by USAID. It is anticipated that PVO sub-projects co-financed under the project will favorably and directly affect the lives of approximately 400,000 rural Thai.

#### Involvement of the Royal Thai Government

Over the years of U.S. foreign aid to Thailand, strong relationships have developed between USAID and RTG. The primary interface is the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) which is responsible for the coordination of funding and policy concerning all foreign aid inputs to Thailand on a grant basis. During the early months of the OPG program, DTEC fully cooperated with USAID to develop policies and guidelines to permit an orderly process for the review and approval of OPG proposals. Recognizing RTG interest in resource allocation as well as oversight responsibilities, USAID and DTEC have evolved procedures for OPG processing which have been recently revised as shown in Annex C.

#### Mission Project Priorities

In the first instance, USAID priorities follow those established by the Congressional Mandate--food, employment, health, and child care, and family planning--all as focussed on the poor majority. The Mission then

applied these sectoral priorities to the country situation on a geographic basis which locates the pockets of greatest poverty and the regional bases for such poverty. In this manner, the Northeast area of the Kingdom clearly emerges as the first priority with a per capita regional income of approximately \$175 p.a. versus, for example \$1,143 for Bangkok in 1977. Much of this income disparity is due to ecological conditions which show this area as having the least annual rainfall and the highest incidence of high porosity soils, thus having a poor potential for retention of water.

Second to the Northeast is the North, with hilly terrain and minority populations separated from the mainstream of the economy being the primary development problems. The third priority area would be the Southern provinces where employment is essentially in the mining and rubber industries. Mission priorities may not exclude certain urban projects. At the present time, a massive urban in-migration is taking place with an estimated 35,000 new residents arriving monthly in Bangkok from rural areas. A large number of these are women whose economic potential to poor farm families is perceived as low. Men or women in-migrants are a potentially explosive social force and skill-providing projects keyed to their needs and desires are clearly within the Mandate.

Finally, the area of women in development is viewed as vital to RTG and USG concerns in Thailand. Thai women enjoy a greater degree of participation in the money economy than many of their contemporaries throughout the developing worlds. Nonetheless, their potential contribution to the social and cultural development of the nation is even greater. An AID grant funded in FY 1976 and completed in FY 1977 carried out a survey of the status of Thai women in the society. This survey led directly to an OPG aimed at rural development through women. A number of other projects, notably those in the nutrition field and one in rural development to be funded in FY 79, aim at women as principal beneficiaries and all projects included some aspects which are of particular benefit to women. USAID views development as a process of building people and regularly includes the needs and desires of both male and female beneficiaries.

#### RTG Financial Support of OPG Program

Technical ministries of the RTG have been significantly involved in the OPG program from its onset. FVO's

regularly contact relevant Ministries with program ideas at an early stage of project design. These ministries have responded with firm commitments of personnel, funds, and equipment and infrastructure. All PVO's now receiving grant support have good working relationships with technical ministries as well as local officials concerned with the subject of the project. Over the three years of operation of the project, the RTG has committed the local currency equivalent of \$714,827 to support PVO/OPG projects.

#### RTG Technical Support of and Benefits from the OPG Program

The RTG views the OPG program as a unique opportunity to collaborate with the more flexible PVO programs to allow new ideas and concepts to be tested. Consequently, both central and local government officials are willing to commit rather significant amounts of resources to the programs to examine such concepts in actual operation in the field. In other areas such as social welfare, the RTG sees PVO efforts as being supportive of thinly-stretched government manpower resources. However, both the RTG and USAID recognize certain potential problem areas, the chief of which is budgetary. USAID and DTEC recognize that technical ministry support of a PVO project must be judiciously studied from the viewpoint of continuing budget commitments. That is, during the period of OPG assistance, the technical ministry may detail personnel or make certain facilities and equipment available to the effort. It is important that the long-term implications of such arrangements be fully understood by the Ministry and DTEC in terms of local currency support and commitments.

An example of the broader range of project benefits may be seen in a current OPG which aims at developing some basic non-formal educational approaches to the minority Hill Tribes of Northern Thailand. This OPG, now entering its third year of implementation, made significant contributions to the development of a Project Identification Document for a broader bi-lateral project.

#### PART III - PROJECT ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to present currently available information on the technical, social, and financial and economic aspects of the first three years of USAID efforts to support PVO's in Thailand. At the time of preparation of this PP, only one OPG has been completed. At this point in the development of the

program, both USAID and the PVO's are in the final phase of a joint "learning experience" shared with various agencies of the RTG.

While the majority of U.S. PVO's operating in Thailand have proven records of accomplishment and managerial competence, this is less true of local PVO's, many of which are comparatively young organizations. Nonetheless, these agencies are building a solid record of accomplishment. USAID's support and encouragement of the voluntarism movement in Thailand has begun to have a number of secondary effects. As a result of the numerous contacts, the "social interlock" of PVO boards of directors, and increasing PVO contacts with the RTG, the movement has begun to acquire an identity.

There is more to be learned, both by the PVO's and by USAID. The recently-concluded workshops on planning and management for PVO's helped the agencies and USAID to delineate problem areas. Identified problem areas included management and planning techniques and leadership and motivation modes. These may call for further seminars or for various types of informal assistance by USAID personnel.

#### A. Technical Analysis

It has been the intention of the OPG mechanism that the burden of project planning, implementation, and evaluation responsibilities fall upon the PVO itself. Technical analyses of individual project efforts must necessarily be contained in PVO proposals. Thus, such analyses would not be in this document.

The following analyses accordingly are aimed at justifying and establishing the feasibility of the overall Co-Financing mechanism.

#### USAID and Co-Financing

By comparison to many third and fourth-tier nations, relatively few U.S. and other international voluntary agencies operate in Thailand. Catholic Relief Services, the Asia Foundation, the Young Men's Christian Association, and lately the International Human Assistance Programs, Inc., the Christian Child Fund, the Holt International Children's Services, Inc., the Pearl S. Buck Foundation are the most significant U.S. agencies here. It is agencies such as these, and agencies such as the

Cooperative League of the USA and others which operate in cooperation with local agencies which have the financial ability to wait out the relatively lengthy OPG processing time. The smaller local agencies often seek small amounts of funding for small-scale projects which are within their financial and managerial capabilities. However, the same amount of administrative time is required for a grant of \$10,000 as for one of \$500,000. From the first informal conference with a PVO on a proposal idea to receipt of funds can consume a full year in some cases with the minimum being approximately six to eight months. Of this time, up to two or more months are consumed in the regulatory AID/W processing time including preparation of a Congressional Notification and administrative processing leading to the allotment of funds. At the field end of the process, both DTEC and USAID are cooperating to reduce in-country processing time as much as possible consistent with good project design. Under the AID/W process, two months minimum time would still have to be added.

Furthermore, there is the AID/W workload to be considered. AID/W has now been involved in the processing of 18 grants over the last three fiscal years. The FY 79 and FY 80 programs could add from nine to twelve grants annually to this. At least as many smaller, short-time grants could be added to that number, thus creating a very large volume of work, correspondence, and cable traffic to the existing load.

Approval and implementation of a co-financing program for Thailand would significantly reduce AID/W's load and decentralize actions to USAID. It would also enhance the attractiveness of the AID support program to the numerous small but potentially effective local PVO's now operating in Thailand.

#### Other Relevant Technical Issues

Financial management capabilities of proposing PVO's and specific technical aspects of projects are of greatest concern. USAID addresses these issues carefully. Prior to the Director's certification of the PVO's local management capabilities, USAID sends a representative from the Office of Finance to review the agencies financial system. Any deficiencies are noted and revisions are recommended. Most proposals will concern a sectoral area in which USAID retains a project technical officer. In such a case, the

proposal will be sent to that officer for technical review. Finally, though not encouraged, some PVO's may include a justifiable construction component. If so, USAID's resident local engineer reviews the required construction plans for technical soundness and cost factors.

USAID review procedures are contained in USAID Order at Annex C.

### Environmental Assessment

Grants made to PVO's in Thailand over the past three years have covered a wide range of activities. Most projects have been essentially "people-oriented" and would not have had any negative effect on the physical environment. Smaller projects, notably one dealing with the extension of information on fish propagation could possibly affect the environment, although a negative threshold determination was sought and obtained for that particular project. Due to this wide range of activities, USAID decided that it would prepare individual Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) for each OPG as required. A similar proposal was made in the PID for this Co-Financing project and was accepted per AID/W's PID approval cable. (Annex A)

### B. Social Analysis

As previously noted in the section dealing with USAID priorities, projects tend to be located in the Northeast and Northern sections of the nation with relatively fewer projects in the South and the least number occurring in Bangkok and the central region. USAID will accept for review projects which would take place in any section of Thailand and could favorably review such projects if they fall within AID guidelines. Given a finite amount of funds for PVO support however, more positive consideration would be given to those geographical areas previously identified as containing the most seriously deprived Thai citizens.

Thai culture is often viewed as "homogeneous" culture. To a certain extent, this is true. More than 90% of Thai citizens are of Thai ethnicity and follow the traditions and practices of Theravada Buddhism. This can, however be somewhat misleading. There are four distinct groups of ethnic minorities in Thailand. Economically, the ethnic Chinese population is the most important. Comprising a large number of the population, the Chinese minority itself divides into two quite separate groupings. First, there are

the "city Chinese" who live primarily in Bangkok and some other urban areas, but whose numbers actually include many ethnic Chinese who reside in rural areas. This class, however, is made up of merchants, businessmen, money-lenders and tradespeople. They are the rural owners of rice mills and often the main purveyors of rural credit. This class of ethnic Chinese Thai citizens make up almost half the population of Bangkok and together with the Chinese laborers of the South comprise the third largest group of overseas Chinese after Hong Kong and Singapore. The second group of ethnic Chinese are located primarily in the Southern provinces of Thailand and are mostly laborers employed either in the mining industry or the rubber plantations. Larger by far than the Chinese minority are the peoples of Northeast Thailand. They are of slightly varying ethnicity, but basically of the Lao grouping and are usually identified by their common language--"E-San" (various spellings). The third significant minority are the several tribal groups which inhabit the hilly terrain of Northern Thailand. There are many groups of these people, among whom the Meo, Akha, and Lahu are significant. In sheer numbers, these groups are not significant. However, their primary occupation being the cultivation of the opium poppy vastly increases the need for the delivery of services to them which are designed to upgrade their economic status and bring them into the mainstream of Thai life. Questions of narcotics supply aside, it is the ecological effects of opium cultivation and tribal cultivation patterns which are of specific interest to the Thai economy. First, many of the tribes are migratory in nature and dependent upon "slash and burn" ("swidden") agriculture. This is the pattern most commonly followed in the cultivation of the opium poppy. Although the opium poppy will produce resin for several years, it depletes the soil far more than other crops. After the intensive cultivation of opium poppies for a period of time, the land is unsuitable for other agricultural uses for many years subsequently. At this point, the cultivators simply move to a new forest area, clear new fields and bring the process anew. The effect on downland agriculture from the deforestation is increasingly devastating. It is this aspect of concern with the Hill Tribes which can be addressed through PVO support mechanisms.

In numbers, the Muslim minority of Southern Thailand constitutes the next largest group after the Northeast E-San. The Muslim of the South are predominantly ethnic Malay or Thai/Malay. Their culture differs in many significant aspects from the dominant Thai Buddhists.

Finally, the native Christian population of Thailand is quite small. Missionary efforts over recent Thai history have never been strongly discouraged, but rather easily tolerated. Nonetheless, the Buddhist majority peoples of Thailand have, by and large not been attracted to Christianity in large numbers. By contrast, Christian missionary efforts have been far more successful among the animist Hill Tribes of the North where they have worked for a number of years. The dominant Buddhist majority is quite tolerant of all religious groups, although conflicts have arisen in the North and South when religion and politics have mixed.

Thus, within the "homogeneous" Thai culture there are numerous cultures which are not at all homogeneous. Even within the dominant Buddhist group there are many different traditional practices according to geographic region. Thailand generally divides into the following areas: the South, consisting of the area of the Isthmus of Kra from the Malay border northwards; the "Central" area which includes the Central Plains to the North of Bangkok, the portion Westward from Bangkok and the Eastern portion of the Kingdom extending to the Cambodian border; the Northeast which is bordered to the East by Cambodia and Laos with the Mekong river as the primary marker; and the Northern area which is bordered by Laos and Burma. Each of these sections of Thailand bears certain unique cultural marks and it is this differentiation which is of importance to a program of PVO support. In many instances, it is difficult or impossible to easily implement a truly "national" program or policy due to the multi-layered cultural patterns which change from region to region, often in very significant ways. The RTG, therefore, must carry out a process of creating a development approach which is effective in Central Thailand and then must completely or nearly completely repeat the "Research and Development" steps for other regions. PVO's operate throughout the country. The carefully monitored and documented small-scale programs of the PVO's in various regions can be very helpful both to the RTG and to USAID in evaluating on-going programs and policies and in formulating new approaches. A discussion of the possible spread effect of the project is contained in the background section of this PP.

#### Women in Development

The issue of women in development is keenly felt by USAID. Each PVO proposal is closely scrutinized by the USAID WID officer and as mentioned previously, there are specific projects which deal with women's issues and all

projects have aspects which affect the lives of Thai women. However, Thai women and their role in Thai society appear to differ greatly both from that in the West, as well as from other Third World countries, USAID wishes to place into this PP a highly illuminating statement on the status of rural Thai women so as to give this special perspective to this document. The following is quoted directly from the result of a grant to the National Council of Women of Thailand: Survey Report on the Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas, published in September, 1977.

#### General Information About Thai Women

Thailand's labor force is 45% women and 55% men. This is the highest percentage of women in the labor force in the Asian region. The large majority of the women labor force are "unskilled" laborers, including such occupations as farming, raising animals, and doing various part-time jobs and/or factory work. Thai women are not exclusively housewives. They are not at all ashamed to be working and they are recognized as being indispensable to the family labor force.

Until 1920, very few women in Thailand had any formal education. The monks taught only boys at the temples. It is clear from looking at the numbers in this survey of graduates from various levels of education that the education available to women improved considerably about fifty years ago. Recently, within the last decade, there seems to have been more opportunities for both girls and boys to study to a higher level.

Now the numbers of men and women receiving graduate degrees in Thailand are almost equal, although in the primary and secondary schools there are still significantly fewer girls attending school than boys.

Legally, Thai women have equal status with Thai men since the Civil and Commercial Code Amendment Act (Number 8) of October 5, 1976. Thai women and men have had the right to vote and to run for elections since 1932 when Thailand acquired her first constitution. Before 1932, men were allowed to have more than one wife. Before October, 1976 women needed the written consent of their husbands to carry out any business agreements or even procure a passport. Although laws have changed and according to the law, women are now equal, old attitudes remain among

both men and women. For example, besides working in the fields, a Thai woman does the housework, cooks the meals, and is considered responsible for bringing up the children. Another example is that there are still men who have more than one wife.

National surveys have indicated that Thai parents prefer to have a child of each sex rather than two of either sex. The daughter works in the home and has the responsibility of taking care of the parents when they are sick and/or old. The son carries the family name and does the heavy work in the fields. These are some of the traditional roles of rural women and men in Thai families. Another tradition, still true in the majority of rural Thai families is that women keep the family's money. If the family has money left over after meeting the family's needs, the wife may have some power. More often, however, there is not enough money and this gives her the responsibility of making the money stretch to cover family expenses. Women are involved in family decision-making and have important responsibilities within the family, but outside the family Thai women have not been well-represented in the community, district, provincial, or national decision-making areas.

A rural woman, however, has an extremely productive role in the village as an indispensable farmer, a responsible guardian of the family's income, a decision-maker, and the prime person responsible for the welfare of both her children and parents. There is no need for identity crisis or lack of feeling useful. Her roles are, in some cases, different from those of men, but they are not necessarily inferior.

The vast majority of rural Thai farmers are not making the income they feel is necessary to provide for their children's food, clothing, and education or for their own security in retirement. For most rural women and men, the main concern is to find the means to financially support their families. Therefore, a woman's problems and needs are directly related to the problems and needs of her family. They cannot be separated. Women's liberation is a foreign concept to all rural Thai women and most urban women. The first priority, out of necessity is the welfare of her family. One way to meet the felt needs of rural Thai women is to improve her income earning capacity so that she can contribute more to the family and her community. Another way is to improve the communities in which rural women are living and thereby

raise the standard of living for both women and men. The optimum situation would be to have both of these developments happening at once." (Emphasis added)\*

A review of the three-year OPG program indicates that precisely this emphasis has been given to PVO support of specifically targeted women's programs as well as to all other grants. As noted previously, 4 of the current 18 projects deal specifically with women's issues. Of the remaining 14, all will affect either the income-earning capacity of rural and urban women or will affect family and community welfare either through improved nutritional habits, increased food supply, better domestic practices, or better welfare situations for children.

C. Financial/Economic Analysis of Prior Activities

The OPG program in Thailand began in FY 76. Over the course of that first year of operation, USAID provided supportive funding to a total of five voluntary agencies, one of which was a wholly Thai organization. A total of \$508,361 of AID funds were obligated in a program whose total project costs reached \$1,040,991. The projects' aims included activities in: rural credit; nutrition; rural development; and women in development (two OPG's).

In the second year of operation (FY 1977), the OPG program was only able to conclude three OPG agreements due to an AID/W moratorium on funding to the Asia Foundation which resulted in the delay of a number of pending OPG's until FY 1978. In this second year, USAID obligated \$545,340 in the OPG program against total project costs of \$900,985. Projects included: rural youth training, non-formal education for hill tribes, and fish propagation.

In the current fiscal year of (FY 1978, a total of nine agencies have been supported with total project costs of \$2,506,305 of which \$1,227,551 are obligated AID inputs. Projects occur in the sectors of: rural credit development; health; nutrition; PVO training; rural youth training; rural development; and social welfare. Projects conducted during the three-year history of the program are predominantly rural in nature and clearly designed to serve the poor majority.

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\*Survey Report on The Status of Thai Women in Two Areas.  
National Council of Women of Thailand and the Faculty of  
Social Administration, Thammasat University, Bangkok, 1977.

Currently, USAID is administering a total of 17 grants with one additional grant having been completed. Project cost totals range from \$29,051 to \$716,000. Total project costs over the three years are \$4,448,281 of which \$2,281,252 are AID support funds.

D. Beneficiaries Analysis

The Co-Financing project will provide funds for a number of PVO sub-projects to be determined in the future. Since the exact nature of the activities are yet unknown, it is not possible to provide exact measures of probable benefits or costs. By examining previous PVO-OPG projects, however, we can describe who can be expected to be beneficiaries and the kinds of benefits they will likely receive. The presumption is that the present project will continue to generate benefits and costs not unlike those incurred in the past. We have examined what appear to be three representative PVO-OPG projects of the past.

The first grant to the YMCA of Chiang Mai partially supports a Village Community Development and Development Training Project. Here objectives of the project, in part included community development efforts, use of improved agriculture inputs, improving the use of water and bettering community health practices. The combined effect of the YMCA activities in the villages are intended to promote a sense of community being that will become self sustaining.

Secondly, a Catholic Relief Services project set up non-formal education skills training for both Bangkok and provincial women to improve their income earning capability. As a secondary objective this project also seeks to instill a sense of community responsibility with the rural Thai villagers.

Finally, a grant to The Asia Foundation has provided a sub-grant to the Girls Guide Association of Thailand to partially support a program of Women's Development. The project will train selected village women in nutrition, public health, family planning and agricultural practices. Once trained these women will return to their home areas to retransmit their new knowledge.

As is demonstrated above, a wide range of activity takes place under PVO auspices. Some income-supplement projects are carried out but the major thrust seems to be upon making better use of existing resources and more integration of

marginal groups into community affairs. Further, PVO projects appear to involve women and children more than conventional types of development projects. The end objectives tend to be socially related improvements which frequently defy quantification. This is not to assert that projects should not be done but rather that communities do recognize that non-quantifiable benefits have important intangible properties. Finally, the volunteer aspect of these projects would seem to indicate commitment on the part of PVO workers and should result in fairly cost-effective achievement of objectives.

E. Financial Plan for Proposed Project

Table 1, page 19 is an overall summary of the year-by-year activity of PVO's operation in Thailand and funded under the Regional Project "Private and Voluntary Organizations" (498-0251). The data in this table constitutes the basis of the projections and demonstrates the feasibility of funding levels for the "Co-Financing Project", during FY 1980-1985.

	Fiscal Years					
	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85
No. of PVO Projects	2	5	5	5	5	5
Plan of Disbursements (\$000)	300	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,100	-

TABLE I: PVO/OPG Program--Major Outputs  
and Inputs, FY 1976-FY 1978  
(Regional Funds)

Major Outputs and Inputs	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978	Cumulative Totals
1. Number of on-going Primary Grants to PVO's	5	3	10	18
2. Number of sub-grants on-going	3	-	2	5
3. Number of OPG's completed	-	-	1	1
4. USAID \$ Input (%)	\$ 508,361 (48.83%)	\$ 545,340 (60.52%)	\$1,227,551 (48.97%)	\$2,218,252 (59%)
5. PVO/Other contributions (%)	\$ 532,630 (51.16%)	\$ 355,645 (39.47%)	\$1,278,754 (51.02%)	\$2,167,029 (41%)
6. Total Project Costs (4. + 5.)	\$1,040,991	\$ 900,985	\$2,506,305	\$4,448,281

#### PART IV - IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING AND ANALYSIS

As mentioned earlier, the three-year OPG program has been a learning experience shared among three parties-- USAID the PVO's and the RTG. As the program progressed and grew, so did the experience of the three parties. Issues surfaced, some were resolved and some are still in the process of resolution. As FY 79 begins, USAID's program of support to voluntary agencies has significantly moved towards a regularization of process that would have been both difficult and likely misbegotten at the beginning of the program. This section of the PP will discuss the issues in terms of problems and constraints faced by the three cooperating parties and the solutions or partial solutions which have been effected or which are currently in process.

##### A. Problems and Constraints--the PVO's

###### 1. Operational Problems/Administration and Management

With the large U.S. PVO's such as the YMCA, etc., there is a history of managerial experience and this has not proven to be a significant problem. With some of the local PVO's a different situation obtains. The smaller Thai PVO's have had, in some cases, several years of management experience. However, this has, primarily been of a small scale and heavily loaded with volunteers. Motivational management requires one approach with volunteer staff and a quite different approach with paid staff. Volunteers must be coaxed, cajoled, and complemented to reward their efforts. Professional staff must be hired against specific management goals, their performance evaluated, and their tasks integrated with those of other staff. Thai men and women who have directed the activities of PVO's under volunteer conditions have thus faced a variety of difficulties in dealing with personnel administration in support of project objectives. A related problem has been the tendency of Thai project directors to deal with staff and project activities on a "family-like" basis which is both inadequate and inappropriate to the aims they pursue. Finally, budget planning and management of larger sums of money is often new to project directors.

##### USAID Response

USAID has responded to the PVO's problems in management in two primary ways. First, personnel of USAID's

Office of Human Resources and Training which has responsibility for the PVO program attempts to identify management problems both potential and real from the beginning of the proposal review process and during the implementation through to the final evaluation. USAID staff are available to assist PVO project staff isolate and solve these problems so as to aid the project towards successful implementation. Secondly, AID funded a small OPG with Development Assistance Services, a U.S. PVO, to give a series of workshops on project planning and management for Thai and U.S. PVO's. All PVO's operating in Thailand were invited to attend regardless of whether they received AID funding or not. The workshops were well-attended and evaluative comments from participants indicated their usefulness. Subsequent project evaluations are expected to support this.

## 2. Field Problems

U.S. and Thai PVO's appear to share a common problem--how to determine the actual desire of village peoples for the project interests of the PVO. Some U.S.-based PVO's have operated in Thailand for years and others have U.S. staff who have had much experience in rural Thailand. These seem to have fewer problems in this area. Those who do not fall in these categories and many Thai organizations (probably due to their origins among the urban elite) have faced significant problems here.

A second field problem noted by USAID has been the tendency among some organizations to establish project goals which exceed the capabilities of their staff.

The third, and less prevalent problem has been occasionally poor coordination and/or relationships with local officials. This appears to have arisen on two separate issues. First, some PVO's operating in the field have encountered local officials who, lacking specific direction from their ministerial supervisors, have been unwilling to assist greatly in the PVO's activities. Secondly, some PVO's have encountered difficulties due to security issues. These have primarily affected staff mobility in some troubled areas. However, it is more often the rule that local security officials welcome the PVO's and freely assist them.

## USAID Response

The question of communication with villagers was addressed partly by USAID in the planning and management

workshops in which some models of establishing two-way communication with rural people were presented. By and large however, this is a problem which only field experience by the PVO's themselves can deal with through OPG's.

On the issue of the establishment of realistic project goals, this can be handled both during the project design phase and during the review process and through the monitoring of PVO progress reports.

The third question of coordination with local officials must be handled between the PVO, the central ministries and appropriate local officials. This is an issue which is complex and varies widely from project to project and region to region. Both the technical ministries and the PVO's have become aware of the individual situations and problem areas are improving.

### 3. Reporting and Evaluation

Reports from PVO's as required by grant agreements vary widely both in completeness and in format. Few local PVO's have written progress reports of any significance in the past and similarly, have seldom carried out evaluations of their activities. Both of these are relatively new concepts. Language is at least one of the identifiable problems, as it is often the case that only the project director of a local PVO is truly fluent in spoken and written English.

#### USAID Response

In the area of format and substance of reporting regulations, USAID has taken certain steps. The planning and management workshop for PVO's laid heavy stress on the total planning process and several means by which to evaluate progress or lack of progress towards project goals. To supplement this, USAID will develop a suggested reporting format which will allow O/HRT personnel to both individually scrutinize project implementation progress and to collate overall data on the PVO support program. Participation by USAID in all PVO evaluations will be included as an element of all grant agreements.

### B. Problems and Constraints--The Royal Thai Government

An internal review process by DTEC and the concerned technical ministries has evolved over the three years of the

PVO/OPG program. This process has proven to be needlessly time-consuming both for the RTG and USAID and frustrating for the PVO's.

#### USAID Response

USAID response to the difficulties in the review procedures has been to initiate a series of meetings with representatives of DTEC to review the process with a view to simplifying the proposal preparation for the PVO, to shortening the process, and to reducing the possibility of the proposal's rejection after months of work. The outcome of these meetings is shown in the formal USAID review process which has been agreed to by USAID and DTEC and is presented in Annex C.

#### C. Problems and Constraints--USAID

##### Mission Workload

The question of workload and staffing levels relative to the program of PVO support is the most significant one faced by USAID. The Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT) is currently staffed by one US/DH and three Thai FSN staff. Of the three FSN staff, one is assigned full-time to participant training duties and is thus unavailable to assist with the PVO program. O/HRT is responsible for the following programs: a) PVO support and monitoring (currently carrying 17 active grants with approval for three additional grants expected prior to the end of the fiscal year); b) programs of assistance to Thai education (currently preparing two project papers for bi-lateral projects); c) participant training support for all bi-lateral projects; d) administration and monitoring of a bi-lateral project to supply technical assistance to requesting ministries on a case-by-case basis in cooperation with DTEC; e) administration and monitoring of all residual regional assistance projects for S.E. Asia; f) preparation of Project Papers for and monitoring of bi-lateral projects for PVO support (this PP) and project entitled Emerging Problems of Development to continue to supply individuals for technical assistance, training activities, studies and seminars to address new development problems.

#### USAID Response

The Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT) has been authorized one additional part time FSN. Additionally,

the Office of Project Development Support (O/PDS) will assist O/HRT in the various phases of project review and will work with O/HRT to provide advice to PVO's on project design. The PVO Co-Financing project committee will provide assistance with monitoring and review of on-going PVO projects.

D. Evaluation Plan

The special nature of this project, characterized as it is by a number of sub-projects, requires an approach to evaluation on two separate levels. The first level is that of the overall USAID project. Evaluation at this level will necessarily consist of a review of the evaluations of the second level series of discreet PVO sub-projects.

USAID Evaluation

The blanket USAID project will be evaluated three times during the life of the project at two year intervals. A regular PES will be done for the first two and a final indepth evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project in FY 1985.

The evaluation of the USAID project will be based on an examination of the degree to which the achievement of individual sub-project objectives contribute to the end of project status of the overall project.

These evaluations will include participation by representatives of selected PVO's.

PVO Project Evaluation

The extended time period for evaluation of the overall USAID project is justified by the approach being taken to evaluation of individual sub-projects.

Guidelines for the administration of PVO projects clearly place responsibility for the conduct of evaluations with the PVO. Provision is made, however, for the participation of AID representatives. In the present project, USAID will indicate in the grant agreement that USAID will have the option to make a representative available for required annual evaluations. Even in the absence of USAID participation, however, evaluations are to be conducted on an annual basis using the logical framework or the logframe-type questions outlined in AID's procedural guidelines for PVO's. A copy of each evaluation will be presented to USAID.

These, together with regular project reports and on-site visit reports, will form the basis for the biennial evaluation of the general AID project.

In the event that an individual sub-project is completed in a year or less, the evaluation will be conducted at the time of project termination.

The PVO evaluation procedures outlined above will permit a continuous review of sub-project implementation and will make it possible to surface problems in the time between the biennial-evaluations of the larger project.

DATE: 7-5-78 AMERICAN EMBASSY BANGKOK

ACTION: ACTION TAKEN: \_\_\_\_\_  
USCID-5  
AMB INITIAL: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHARGE DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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Classification

ANNEX A

- LCM
- ADCM
- POL
- SA
- ECON
- DAO
- ICA
- FA
- USAID
- JUSMAG
- DEA
- CONS
- VOA
- NCU
- COMAT
- AGR
- EL
- PC
- ADM
- BEM
- CRO
- GSO
- MED
- PER
- SY
- NCOIC
- FADPC
- BRDCO
- GAO
- TSO
- CEO-C
- CEO-R
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- CRU
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E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: PVO CO-FINANCING PROJECT (493-2296) APAC RESULTS

AT MEETING JUNE 16, APAC APPROVED SUBJECT PID AND DEVELOPMENT OF PP FOR PROJECT. FOLLOWING ISSUES EMERGED FROM APAC MEETING FOR TREATMENT IN PP:

(A) EVALUATION OF PAST PVO ACTIVITIES - GIVEN EXPERIENCE BASE ACCUMULATED AS RESULT OF AID FINANCING OF PVO ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND SINCE FY 76, APAC CONCLUDES THAT FINAL PROJECT DESIGN SHOULD CONSIDER RECORD OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PVO ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND TO DATE, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO ATTITUDE OF AND DEGREE OF SUPPORT FURNISHED BY RTG. THIS ANALYSIS (WHICH WE DO NOT BELIEVE SHOULD BE SEPARATE EVALUATION BUT SIMPLE PART OF FINAL DESIGN ACTIVITIES) SHOULD AT MINIMUM PROVIDE (1) PROGNOSIS FOR EFFECTIVE RTG SUPPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PROPOSED PROJECT WHICH IS BASED ON HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE, AND (2) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANY CHANGES IF REQUIRED IN RTG ADMINISTRATION/SUPPORT/MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PVO ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND (WITH CONSIDERATION FOR DEVELOPING MORE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS INTO CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO GRANT DISBURSEMENTS).

(B) FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES FOR FUNDING - CURRENT AGENCY POLICY FOR PVO/OPG PROJECTS IS TO ASSIGN FUNDING TO CATEGORIES 123, 124 AND 125, A PRIORI ONLY TO EXTENT THAT PROJECT DESIGNERS ARE FAIRLY CONFIDENT OF ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCERNED PROJECTS AND TO ASSIGN TO CATEGORY 126 ANY RESIDUAL AMOUNT FOR WHICH FAIRLY FIRM PROJECT ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT YET BEEN IDENTIFIED AT THE TIME OF PP COMPLETION. PURPOSE THIS STRATEGY IS TO PROVIDE REQUISITE FLEXIBILITY FOR LATER PROJECT FUNDING REQUIREMENTS WHILE AT SAME TIME ASSIGNING MAXIMUM AMOUNT(S) POSSIBLE TO ACTUAL FUNDING CATEGORIES AND AVOIDING OVERBURDENING 126 CATEGORY. PP FUNDING CATEGORIES SHOULD BE ALTERED TO ACCORD WITH CURRENT POLICY.

(C) PURPOSE - BELIEVE PRIMARY PROJECT PURPOSE SHOULD RECAST ALONG FOLLOWING LINES: QTE TO PROMOTE PVO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THAILAND WHICH ARE CONSISTENT WITH, AND IN SUPPORT OF, AID STRATEGY UNQTE.

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Ⓞ) ENVIRONMENT - APAC ACCEPTS PID RECOMMENDATION THAT  
INDIVIDUAL IEE BE CONDITION-PRECEDENT TO EACH GRANT. VANCE  
BT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Distribution

DATE: June 7, 1979

FROM : ASIA/PD/EA, M. K. Sinding *MKS*

SUBJECT: THAILAND: PVO Co-Financing (493-0296)  
Project Paper Approved by USAID Director

The Project Paper for the subject project, an FY 80 activity, was approved by the USAID Director. Attached is a copy for your files.

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SER/CM:PHowley

SER/COM:RWiley

OMB:RGreenstein



## Part I

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ANNEX B

5C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans); and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? IDENTIFY. HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.

1. App. Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653(b); Sec. 671
  - (a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project;
  - (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure)

ASIA/PT will process PP for required AID/W and Congressional clearances; operational year budget does not exceed amount originally reported to Congress.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

Yes, Mission procedures require engineering and financial and other reviews; U.S. assistance costs discussed in PP are considered firm.
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

Not required.
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per *the Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources dated October 25, 1973*?

Not applicable.
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?

Project is not a capital assistance project.
6. FAA Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multi-lateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

No.

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7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.
8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).
9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?
11. ISA 14. Are any FAA funds for FY 78 being used in this Project to construct, operate, maintain, or supply fuel for, any nuclear powerplant under an agreement for cooperation between the United States and any other country?

This project will foster private initiative as well as encourage the development and use of cooperatives and credit unions; other items not applicable.

PROJECTS FOR WHICH LABELS ARE

This purpose of the projects is to encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs as described in the PP.

Financial and in-kind contributions of both private and governmental local organizations are an integral part of project budgeting (See Face Sheet and Logical Framework).

No.

No.

#### B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

##### 1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

Project activity will pursue all of these objectives to the fullest extent.

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b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available: [include only applicable paragraph -- e.g., a, b, etc. -- which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.]

- (1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;
- (2) [104] for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor;
- (3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;
- (4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:
  - (a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;
  - (b) to help alleviate energy problem;
  - (c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;
  - (d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;
  - (e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;
  - (f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

Yes. Project similar to those in Annex D will be carried out under this project.

Yes. Project similar to those in Annex D will be carried out under this project.

Yes. Project similar to those in Annex D will be carried out under this project.

Yes. Project similar to those in Annex D will be carried out under this project.

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(5) [107] by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"?

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on; (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration, urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

Yes. Project similar to those in Annex D will be carried out under this project.

PVO's, local, central government and private individuals will contribute not less than 25% of total project costs and AID will contribute a maximum of 75%.

Not applicable.

Each of these objectives will be met by the varying activities of sub-grants to be made under this project; See Annex D of this PP for an historical description of previous OPG's.

This project will specifically address local problem identification and solving using primarily private initiative and resources. The Royal Thai Government will play a supplemental role in project design and implementation which is only supplemental.

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Part I

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g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and -(8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3) and -(8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

Yes.

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

Majority of project costs are local currency costs, but effect on U.S. balance-of-payments position considered minimal.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

Not applicable.

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and relending terms of the loan.

c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

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e. FAA Sec. 202(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, is going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprise, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources?

f. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan?

3. Project Criteria Solely for Security Supporting Assistance

a. FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability?

Not applicable.

b. FAA Sec. 533(c)(1). Will assistance under the Southern African Special Requirements Fund be used for military, guerrilla, or paramilitary activities?

4. Additional Criteria for Alliance for Progress

[Note: Alliance for Progress projects should add the following two items to a project checklist.]

Not applicable.

a. FAA Sec. 251(b)(1), -(8). Does assistance take into account principles of the Act of Bogota and the Charter of Punta del Este; and to what extent will the activity contribute to the economic or political integration of Latin America?

b. FAA Sec. 251(b)(8); 251(h). For loans, has there been taken into account the effort made by recipient nation to repatriate capital invested in other countries by their own citizens? Is loan consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (now "CEPCIES," the Permanent Executive Committee of the OAS) in its annual review of national development activities?

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# USAID ORDER

UNITED STATES AGENCY  
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BANGKOK, THAILAND

ANNEX C.

DATE ISSUED: March 28, 1979	EFFECTIVE: Immediately	ORDER NO: AID:HB 13-2
<b>Subject:</b>  Policy and Procedure for Project Proposals under OPG and PVO Co-Financing Project	<b>SUPERSEDES:</b>  <b>REFERENCE:</b>	

I. PURPOSE

This Order establishes USAID/Thailand policy and procedure for approval of project proposals submitted by eligible U.S. and Thai private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) under the Asia Regional Operational Program Grant (OPG) program and PVO Co-Financing Project (#0293).

II. BACKGROUND

The purpose of PVO (also known as "Vol-Ag") Co-Financing and "OPGs" is to help increase and improve local-level development efforts in the RTG and AID priority areas of agriculture/rural development, population/health, and education/human resources development. Both of these programs make available AID financial assistance to Thailand's development which is in addition to the on-going Government-to-Government program. The AID financial assistance is matched with similar contributions from the PVOs and cooperating local groups to Co-Finance small scale socio-economic development projects which are planned, proposed and implemented by the PVOs.

To be eligible for participation in the programs a PVO must have an appropriate operating agreement with the RTG permitting the PVO to engage in socio-economic development activities.

Although the OPG program is administered by USAID/Thailand, each OPG is funded separately on a project-by-project basis by AID/Washington. PVO Co-Financing is conducted completely within the authority and funding of USAID/Thailand. These guidelines for making available AID financial assistance to PVOs are applicable to both Regional OPG and Thailand Co-Financing programs.

March 28, 1979

### III. APPROVAL OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

A. Joint RTG/USAID Review Committee: A joint RTG/USAID review committee is established to review and recommend approval or disapproval of PVO project proposals. The Joint Committee will consist of representatives of USAID, DTEC, NESDB and the concerned technical ministry or ministries.

B. The USAID sub-committee of the joint PVO project review committee is established to (1) review PVO proposals formally submitted by eligible PVOs and (2) to recommend approval or disapproval to the USAID Director who makes the final decision on project proposals.

C. The USAID Sub-Committee, which will review each formally submitted proposal, is composed of representatives of the Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT), Office of Program Planning and Evaluation (O/PPE), Office of Project Development and Support (O/PDS), Office of Finance (O/FIN), and the concerned technical office. The representative from O/HRT will chair all Committee meetings.

D. O/HRT is responsible for assuring that all appropriate USAID staff competence is brought to bear in considering proposals. It is not intended that USAID technical offices always make an indepth assessment of these project proposals. Proposals for relatively small-scale development project would not warrant the large expenditure of technical staff time for an indepth assessment of project feasibility. It is intended that a brief technical review of a project be conducted to identify any major impediments likely to effect the success of the project, and to recommend corrective action when appropriate.

E. The guidelines for "Processing of PVC OPG proposals" are attached to this order.

F. PVO project proposals are the responsibility of the PVOs and their counterpart organizations. Proposals submitted for USAID consideration will be reviewed in accordance with the guidance offered in Appendix 7A ("Major Steps in Planning and Implementing Development Projects") of AID Handbook 3 ("Project Assistance") and/or AIDTO CIRC. A-134. Project proposals should generally follow the form and substance of the above guidance.

### IV. PROJECT CRITERIA

In evaluating project proposals, the Committee will give preference to PVO development activities which:

A. Help bring about one or more of the following changes in communities and target groups; increased agricultural productivity through small farm labor intensive agriculture; reduced infant mortality; controlled population growth; greater equality of income distribution; and reduced rates of unemployment and underemployment;

B. Directly improve the lives of the target groups, especially the rural poor;

March 28, 1979

C. Have an education and training component and help increase the capacity of communities and target groups to plan and execute self-help local development;

D. Promise continued benefits following the end of the project and/or can be replicated elsewhere in Thailand;

E. Encourage and bring about local participation and financial support which along with the PVO's and other contributions would comprise a minimum of 25% of project in-kind and financial costs. Merits of proposals being comparable, preference will be given to proposals having larger non-AID and sponsoring PVO contributions;

F. Are in consonance with the established priorities of the Royal Thai Government and USAID.

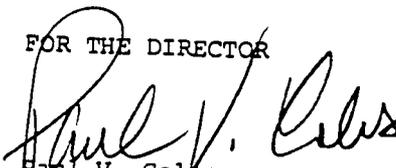
V. GRANT AGREEMENT

In those cases where the Committee's recommendation for approval of a PVO proposal has been accepted by the USAID Director, O/HRT will take one of two actions:

A. For an approved proposal which will be funded from the Regional PVO Project, O/HRT will draft a message which summarizes the proposal, states USAID approval, and requests AID/W funding.

B. For all approved proposals to be funded by the Thai PVO Co-Financing Project, O/HRT will draft a grant agreement fully describing the project, and incorporating the current AID Standard Provisions for such grants as contained in AID Handbook 13 (Grants). The Grant Agreement will prescribe payment provisions phased to the time frame of the project as well as evaluation and reporting requirements. Prior to submission of the Grant Agreement to the Director for his final approval and signature, the Agreement is to be submitted for clearance by each USAID office represented on the Project Review Committee which reviewed the project and the Regional Legal Advisor.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

  
Paul V. Coles  
Executive Officer

DIST: D

## ANNEX

Processing of Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO)  
Co-Financing and Operational Program Grant Proposals

<u>USAID ACTION STEPS AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM TIME FOR ACTION</u>
1. Initial informal discussion and screening of project idea with PVO; establishment basic feasibility and appropriateness for AID Financing. (O/HRT)	N/A
2. Initial submission proposal outline, review and feedback to PVO (RTG-USAID Committee)	2 weeks
3. Formal submission of PVO proposal, distribution of proposal to USAID project committee and RTG project review committee. (Includes duplication translation if required) (O/HRT)	1 week
4. Review of formal proposal and written or oral comments by project review committee. (USAID PVO Sub-Committee)	2 weeks
5. RTG-USAID PVO Committee meeting (RTG-USAID Committee)	2 weeks
6. If further development of the proposal is required it will be returned to the PVO for re-submission. In this case steps 2-5 will be repeated.	N/A
7. Upon RTG-USAID committee acceptance of the proposal, an Action Memorandum will be submitted to the Director with the Committee's recommendations. (O/HRT)	1 week
8. Approval by Director (O/DIR)	1 week
9. If applicable, a message will be prepared, to forward OPG proposal to AID/W for funding and preparation of Grant Agreement (O/HRT)	2 weeks
10. Prepare Grant Agreement (O/HRT)	2 weeks

<u>USAID ACTION STEPS AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICE</u>	<u>MAXIMUM TIME FOR ACTION</u>
a. Obtain clearance of Committee Members	
b. Obtain clearance of Legal Advisor	
c. Prepare "Memorandum of Negotiation" for Grant file	
d. Arrange for signing of Grant Agreement by Director and PVO Representative.	
11. Notify AID/W of the execution of Grant Agreement and distribute copies of agreement to AID/W and other concerned parties (O/HRT)	1 week
12. Process required documentation for payment waiver, etc., as provided for in Agreement (O/HRT)	1 week
13. Monitor PVO project progress, assure timely submission of reports as specified in Grant Agreement, and take corrective action as necessary. (O/HRT-Project Committee)	Life of Project

O/HRT:USAID/Thailand.

FY 1976

Revision #1

-1-

Date: February 23, 1979

NO.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	COMMENTS
1.	Rural Women's Development Program AID/ea-G-1103	TAF --sub-grant to Girl Guides Assn. of Thailand (TAF/GGAT)	77,845	55,000 (70.65%)	22,845 (29.34%)	9/30/75	9/30/79	
2.	Credit Union and Credit Union Training Development AID/ea-G-1104	TAF --sub-grant to Credit Union League of Thailand (TAF/CULT)	130,160	77,000 (59.15%)	53,160 (40.84%)	9/30/75	9/30/79	
3.	Food and Nutrition Development AID/ASIA-G-1152	TAF --sub-grant to Prince of Songkhla University (TAF/POSU)	167,565	133,765 (79.82%)	33,800 (20.17%)	6/25/76	2/09/79	Request extension to 9/30/79. Ref. MKK 01029 dtd. 1/11/79.
4.	Village Community Development/Training AID/ASIA-G-1167	YMCA (USA) and YMCA (CHIANG MAI)	513,128	142,678 (27.80%)	370,450 (72.19%)	6/25/76	5/31/79	Request extension to 12/31/79. (Ref. YMCA ltr. dtd. 2/16/79).
5.	Better Family Living AID 493-126-T	Thai Home Economics Association (THEA)	152,293	99,918 (65.60%)	52,375 (34.39%)	9/28/76	9/30/79	
		TOTALS	1,040,991	508,361	532,630			
		% of Column "TOTAL"	(100%)	(48.83%)	(51.16%)			
		Average	208,198	106,672	106,526			

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGIN	PROJECT ENDS	COMMENTS
6.	Integrated Non-Formal Ed. to Promote Development Among Hilltribes in Northern Thailand. AID 493-7002-T	World Education and the Adult Education Division, MCE. (WE/AED)	312,160	172,515 (55.26%)	139,645 (44.73%)	11/16/76	9/30/79	
7.	Artificial Fish Propagation AID 493-7015-T	Foundation for the Promotion of Scouting in Thailand (FPST/BST)	200,000	125,000 (62.50%)	75,000 (37.50%)	7/01/77	6/30/80	
8.	Development of Rural Youth Agriculture Club AID 493-7017-T	National 4-H Foundation and Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (4-H/MAC)	388,825	247,825 (63.73%)	141,000 (36.26%)	8/30/77	1/31/81	Ref. Amendment No. 2 dtd. 2/15/79. re extension to 1/31/81.
TOTALS			900,985	545,340	355,645			
% of Column "TOTAL"			(100%)	(60.52%)	(39.47%)			
Average			300,328	181,780	118,548			

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	COMMENTS
9.	Rural Infant and Child Care Center AID/ASIA-G-1305	TAF --sub-grant to MALAN Institute (TAF/MALAN)	504,804	300,000 (59.42%)	204,804 (40.57%)	3/29/78	11/30/80	
10.	Training for PVO's AID 493-8001-T	Development Assistance Services (DAS)	29,051	21,351 (73.49%)	7,700 (26.50%)	3/28/78	9/30/78	<u>COMPLETED</u>
11.	Development of Ban Nam Yao Hospital AID 493-8002-T	Tom Dooley Heritage, Inc. (TDH)	211,550	75,000 (35.45%)	136,550 (64.54%)	3/14/78	9/30/79	
12.	Development of AG. Cooperative in Thailand AID 493-8003-T	Cooperative League of USA and Coop. Resources Committee of Thailand (CLUSA)	239,350	165,000 (68.93%)	74,350 (31.06%)	5/11/78	3/30/79	
13.	Hilltribe Youth Leadership Training AID 493-8004-T	Thai Hill Crafts Foundation (THCF)	49,100	32,000 (65.17%)	17,100 (34.82%)	6/21/78	6/20/81	Project started 7 months late (see THCF ltr. dtd.1/79) Req.ext. until 1/2/82
14.	Skill Training for Rural Youth AID 493-8007-T	TAF --sub-grant to Girl Guides Assn. of Thailand (TAF/GGAT)	151,000	106,000 (70.19%)	45,000 (29.80%)	8/18/78	8/17/81	
							(contd.)	

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	COMMENTS
15.	Amerasian Outreach AID 493-8008-T	Pearl S. Buck Foundation (PSBF)	200,000	150,000 (75.00%)	50,000 (25.00%)	8/24/78	8/23/81	
16.	Promotion of Rural Develop- ment Through Women AID 493-8015-T	National Council of Women of Thailand (NCWT)	48,250	29,000 (60.10%)	19,250 (39.89%)	8/28/78	8/27/80	
17.	Tambol Development Project AID 493-8020-T	International Human Assist- ance Program (IHAP)	357,200	249,200 (69.76%)	108,000 (30.23%)	9/28/78	9/27/80	
18.	Women's Development Through Non-Formal Education AID 493-8021-T	Catholic Relief Services (C R S)	1,094,300	478,300 (43.70%)	616,000 (56.29%)	9/28/78	9/27/81	FY-78 \$100,000. FY-79 \$378,300.
		TOTALS	2,884,605	1,605,851	1,278,754			
		% of Column "TOTAL"	(100%)	55.62%	44.38%			
		Average	288,460	160,585	127,875			
		FY 1976 - 1978 GRAND TOTAL	4,826,581	2,659,552	2,167,029			
			100%	55.10%	44.89%			

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2/23/79

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title and Number: PVO Co-Financing, 493-0296

ANNEX E

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p><b>RIG:</b> (4th Five-Year Plan) Through public and private sector, to both raise the general standard of living and improve the distribution of income and social services.</p> <p><b>AID:</b> Support self-help development efforts which directly improve the lives of the poorest majority and increase their capacity to participate in their own development with maximum possible involvement of the private sector.</p>	<p><b>Measures of Goal Achievement:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased access to and attainment of, training and education opportunities for all.</li> <li>2. Reduced rates of unemployment and underemployment.</li> <li>3. Increased levels of national income accompanied by more equitable distribution of national income.</li> <li>4. Reduced infant mortality and controlled population growth.</li> <li>5. Greater economic and social integration of the various regions of the country.</li> <li>6. Increased programs available to support an increased involvement of the private sector in national development.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National, regional and local school/training enrollment data; &amp; distribution of national and local budgets for education &amp; training.</li> <li>2. National and regional employment rates from National Statistical Office/RIG.</li> <li>3. National, regional, &amp; local income level &amp; distribution estimates, studies, proxy income measures, agri. production data.</li> <li>4. National, regional, and local infant mortality &amp; population growth rates.</li> <li>5. Comparative regional &amp; local analyses of national economic regions.</li> <li>6. Funding data on RIG programs for local business ventures, rural industry, co-ops, credit unions, and PVO's.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for Achieving Goal Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That objectives &amp; priorities are reasonably reflected in the indicative national plan.</li> <li>2. That individuals and their communities perceive the future as changeable, and accept primary responsibility for creating that change.</li> <li>3. That national, regional, &amp; local governments help ensure that individuals &amp; their communities have reasonably equitable access to public resources available to assist that change.</li> <li>4. That the effectiveness of national, regional, &amp; local project &amp; financial management (public and private) will steadily improve.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>To multiply and improve local-level efforts in Thailand within the priority sectors of AID assistance (Food and Nutrition, Health and Population, and Education, and Human Resources Development) by promoting PVO development activities which are consistent with and in support of AID strategy.</p>	<p><b>End of Project Status:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased number of U.S. and Thai PVO's collaborating with local counterparts in local development efforts.</li> <li>2. Increased capacity of PVO's to design and implement local development projects.</li> <li>3. PVO's working in increasing number of RIG and AID policy areas.</li> <li>4. Increased direct development impact on targeted beneficiaries from PVO/USAID development assistance programs in Thailand.</li> <li>5. Increased PVO/USAID emphasis on impact analysis and evaluation of their projects.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. USAID/PVO/RIG review of project progress.</li> <li>2. Data collected from PVO's on their economic and social development projects financed from their own funds and/or with other non-AID donors, &amp; with the USAID co-financing program.</li> <li>3. Assessment of the quality &amp; content of PVO project proposals submitted for co-financing, &amp; PVO management &amp; financial reports on sub-project progress.</li> <li>4. Survey of PVO reports for development projects program mix &amp; budget allocations.</li> <li>5. Baseline data surveys before sub-project implementation, analysis of changes in the base over project life.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Assumptions for Achieving Purpose:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That USAID co-financing funds will be added to, not substituted for, the PVO's own development program budget.</li> <li>2. That both USAID and PVO's develop a policy and capability for increased and effective impact analysis.</li> <li>3. That AID policy areas continue to coincide with the policy areas of PVO's.</li> <li>4. That voluntarism remains both a U.S. and Thai tradition and receives corresponding manpower and financial support from the private sector.</li> </ol>

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project Title and Number: PVO Co-Financing, 493-0296

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS																																								
<p>Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of PVO's participating in USAID Co-Financing program.</li> <li>Number of sub-projects begun.</li> <li>Number of sub-projects completed.</li> <li>Number of direct beneficiaries of sub-projects.</li> </ol>	<p>Magnitude of Outputs (Cumulative Planning)</p> <p>Actual* Thru</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>FY 79</th> <th>80</th> <th>81</th> <th>82</th> <th>83</th> <th>84</th> <th>85</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Participating PVO's</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Projects Begun</td> <td>19</td> <td>21</td> <td>26</td> <td>31</td> <td>36</td> <td>41</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Projects Completed</td> <td>7</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>19</td> <td>25</td> <td>35</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Beneficiaries (000's)</td> <td>200</td> <td>210</td> <td>235</td> <td>275</td> <td>325</td> <td>375</td> <td>400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Regional Funded</p>		FY 79	80	81	82	83	84	85	1. Participating PVO's	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2. Projects Begun	19	21	26	31	36	41	43	3. Projects Completed	7	12	16	19	25	35	43	4. Beneficiaries (000's)	200	210	235	275	325	375	400	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports by USAID/O-HRT on overall project progress.</li> <li>ADB/RIG reports and evaluation on overall project progress.</li> <li>Periodic audit by USG and independent auditors on overall and sub-projects.</li> <li>On-site evaluation by PVO's and at least one site visit by USAID during project life.</li> <li>PVO financial and project progress report on individual sub-projects.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for Achieving Outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That increasing numbers of PVO's will be able to fulfill USG and RIG registration and guidance procedures.</li> <li>That PVO's assign some priority to increased participation in development projects, and that they develop and maintain adequate managerial and financial capacity to do so.</li> <li>That PVO's are willing to collaborate with USG/AID in development, and that the USG/AID maintains its policy of support to the development programs of PVO's.</li> <li>That realistic project targets and implementation schedules are identified by PVO's and approved by USAID.</li> </ol>
	FY 79	80	81	82	83	84	85																																				
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4. Beneficiaries (000's)	200	210	235	275	325	375	400																																				
<p>Inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipment, supplies, transportation of goods.</li> <li>Services, wages, salaries, honoraria.</li> <li>Construction, building materials.</li> <li>Training, workshops, seminars.</li> <li>Travel, transportation of persons, per diem, administration.</li> <li>Other local inputs, in-kind or financial.</li> </ol>	<p>Implementation Target (Type &amp; Quantity)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>In 000's FY 80-84</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. USAID PVO Co-Financing (50%)</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. PVO/Others Contribution (50%)</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><u>\$10,000</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		In 000's FY 80-84	1. USAID PVO Co-Financing (50%)	5,000	2. PVO/Others Contribution (50%)	5,000	<b>Total</b>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project proposals submitted by PVO's and subsequent grant agreements signed with USAID.</li> <li>PVO financial and narrative project progress reports on individual sub-projects.</li> <li>USAID reviews of overall and sub-projects.</li> </ol>	<p>Assumptions for Providing Inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That USAID receives, and is able to program annual congressional appropriations for PVO development programs.</li> <li>That PVO's and USAID maintain agreement to share project costs in a "co-financing" spirit.</li> <li>That time and effort is taken by PVO's to encourage local participation in project design and implementation.</li> <li>That the sanction and participation of local and central government bodies is successfully sought and obtained by PVO's and local residents for their projects.</li> </ol>																																
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