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**EVALUATION OF
ASEAN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING CENTRE**

**Report of Evaluation of USAID
Project No. 498-0258 conducted by**

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Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith the Evaluation Report of the ASEAN ADPC which was undertaken during June 17 - July 5, 1985.

Sincerely yours,

Sopin Tongpan
for Evaluation Team

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GLOSSARY

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|---|
| ASEAN | : | Association of South East Asian Nations |
| ADC | : | Agricultural Development Council |
| ADMAP | : | ASEAN Development Model for Agricultural Planning |
| ADPC | : | ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Centre |
| AEM | : | ASEAN Economic Ministers |
| Agri-DATA Syst. | : | Agricultural Data Accumulation Technique and Analysis System |
| AMAF | : | ASEAN Ministers for Agriculture and Forestry |
| APPME | : | Agricultural Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation |
| BOP | : | Board of Planners |
| COFAP | : | Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry |
| DASI | : | Data Analysis and Simulation |
| GPA | : | Grade Point Average |
| INCREMAP | : | In-Country Planning Models in Agricultural Planning |
| IDRC | : | International Development Research Centre |
| IRRI | : | International Rice Research Institute |
| ISEAS | : | Institute for South East Asian Study |
| LG | : | Leader Group Training Programme |
| LP | : | Linear Programming |
| MG | : | Micro Group Training Programme |
| M S | : | Master of Science |
| OAE | : | Office of Agricultural Economics |
| PLANTI | : | Plant Quarantine Training Centre and Institute |
| RPB | : | Research and Planning Branch |
| RTG | : | Royal Thai Government |
| SG | : | Special Group Training Programme |

SEARCHA : **South East Asia Regional Centre for Research Graduates
Study in Agriculture**

TG : **Technician Group Training Programme (M S in
Agricultural Economics)**

TOEFL : **Test of English as Foreign Language**

USAID : **United States Agency for International Development**

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Problem and Overview

The countries in ASEAN are overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture for their economic livelihood. Approximately 70% of their populations work in agriculture and 55% of the region's GNP originates in agriculture. Development in the ASEAN countries and in agriculture, in particular, have suffered from the lack of sound policies in agriculture. This project was focused on strengthening the agricultural development planning capacity of ASEAN member countries and on providing the base for cooperation in agriculture among the countries in the ASEAN region.

The Project

The ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Center (ADPC) is one of 41 projects approved by the Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAP) of the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM). It is one of three COFAP projects funded by the US. The total amount of US grant funding is US\$ 3 million over five years (1980/81 through 1984/85) with an approved extension of one year. Thailand, which represents ASEAN as the project's host, has contributed approximately US\$.1 million for the Center's buildings and for expenditures for counterpart personnel. The project was predicated on three major assumptions:

- a. There are insufficient numbers of trained personnel in agricultural development planning;
- b. The few well trained planners are hampered by inadequate data; and
- c. That consequently, the poor performance in agriculture is in substantial degree the result of poor capabilities in agriculture sector planning and policy analysis.

The project's goals were to strengthen the agricultural development planning capacity of all ASEAN member nations and to ensure that the capacity was applied to meet regional (in-country), national, and international (ASEAN level) problems.

Purpose of Evaluation

The evaluation is being undertaken to assess the impact and effectiveness of the project and to provide information that would assist in identifying appropriate activities for a Phase II Project.

Project Output

Two-hundred nine individuals received short and long term training at the ADPC. Eleven were senior government officials who participated under the LG training program, 39 were senior government technocrats who attended one week workshops (SG) in technical areas, 111 were mid-level government personnel from planning and agricultural econo-

mics units in ministries of agriculture who attended 3-6 month training sessions, and 48 were mid-level professionals who worked toward an M.S. degree in agricultural economics in the Center's TG training program. To date 24 out of an eligible 30 TG participants have completed their degrees.

With respect to research and planning, the Research and Planning Branch of ADPC has completed 14 benchmark studies of agriculture in member countries; 4 special studies undertaken at the request of COFAP; 7 selective studies on specific crops; a workshop and research paper on an ASEAN level planning model (ADMMap); a series of workshops and papers on the regional (in-country) planning models (INCREMAP); and the publication of the first ASEAN Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

To carry out these activities, an office building was remodelled, a dormitory and canteen were constructed, and a library was established and maintained.

Conclusions

1. The training component was highly successful and cost effective. The research and planning component was moderately successful and suffered from the lack of a centralizing rationale. It is too early to tell whether the project has successfully enhanced the agricultural development planning capabilities in ASEAN and in ASEAN member countries.

2. Long run project success will be dependent on identifying a definite focus for the Center's research activities and increasing the ADPC's visibility/prestige in ASEAN.

3. Project implementation was marred by poor project design. The project proposal was not subjected to the normal USAID project review/approval process nor did it draw on the store of knowledge in the donor community on establishing an international research and training center.

4. The lack of clarity in the project proposal regarding the relationship between the BOP, the Director of ADPC, and USAID led to a recurring number of difficulties.

5. The ADPC's internal administrative policies, procedures and personnel manuals have not been reviewed for consistency with USAID and ASEAN (ASEAN Secretariat) rules and regulations.

6. Due to low salary and compensation levels and the relative anonymity of ADPC, the Center had difficulty keeping its senior staff and it has been unable to attract and keep a sufficient number of non-Thais in senior positions.

7. Neither the BOP, the ADPC, nor ASEAN have made sufficient efforts to attract outside funding to cover all or part of the Center's recurrent costs.

8. Planned output levels for training have far exceeded targets in all cases except for the LG program which was discontinued after two years. Two-hundred nine individuals were trained compared to a project goal of 105.

9. The success of the MG program was due to adjustments made to accommodate trainees and to the focus on project identification, formulation, monitoring, and evaluation techniques.

10. The success of the TG program was due to support provided by the ADPC and the high quality of instruction provided by the faculty of the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Kasetsart University.

11. The preparation of a master's thesis by TG participants was one of the major strengths of the TG program. M.S. theses reviewed were well conducted, and utilized sophisticated statistical techniques and formal models.

12. TG students had difficulty passing the comprehensive examination, maintaining KU's GPA requirement, and completing the thesis on time.

13. The TG participants stand to gain by the establishment of a permanent and expanded English language M.S. program in Agricultural and Resource Economics at Kasetsart.

14. Proficiency in the English language continues to be a problem for MG and TG participants.

15. The TG nomination/selection process needs to be opened to more individuals in each country and the standards for selection need to be strengthened.

16. Participants in both the MG and TG programs were very satisfied with the training received.

17. An added benefit of the training programs was the exchange of experiences and camaraderie which developed among the participants.

18. Country participation levels in the training programs varied markedly with high levels of participation from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, a moderate level of participation from Malaysia, and minimal participation from Singapore.

19. The research and planning component of this project met with moderate success. A small number of technically proficient studies were produced for the COFAP.

20. The ADPC's research rationale was not adequately defined in the project proposal and it is searching for an identity in a region well endowed with high quality research and training institutes.

21. The Research and Planning Branch's planning and data bank activities were well designed and executed, but they are of limited short run policy relevance and the financial and staff resources of maintaining them are beyond the Center's present capabilities.

22. The policy impact of the research and planning activities has been limited to date, but this is not the ADPC's fault since it is a policy advising not a policy making body.

Recommendations

1. The Center should be institutionalized as an ASEAN entity with legal status in Thailand.

2. This project should be continued with USAID, Thailand and/or other donor funding. Contributions from other ASEAN member nations whether in cash or in kind should be sought.

3. The project proposal for a Phase II Project should be designed with the recommendations of the evaluation team in mind.

Standard USAID design, review/approval procedures should be followed, in addition to project preparation guidelines and approval procedures of COFAP.

4. Administratively, it will be necessary for the ADPC to make its operating policies and procedures manuals consistent with USAID, host country and ASEAN Secretariat procedures, rules, and regulations. It should also develop guidelines for integrating outside funded projects into the ADPC management and financial systems.

5. ADPC and the BOP should establish regular procedures for consulting with USAID or other donors.

6. The relationship between the BOP and the Director of ADPC should be modified to reinforce the BOP's policy advisory role while leaving management of the Center to the director and his senior staff.

7. Since the project is an ASEAN project, it is important that the senior staff be international. A limited number of positions should be declared international and they should be competitively recruited and compensated.

8. If its ASEAN identity is established, continued Thai budgetary support for the ADPC should be provided directly to the Center.

9. Serious consideration should be given to the ADPC's research mandate and a clear rationale has to be developed.

10. To enhance the visibility of the Center and increase the quality of the Center's research, major research activities for the COFAP should be contracted out to highly respected researchers in ASEAN.

11. The focus of the Center's research should be on discrete and definable policy issues of concern to either the COFAP or a majority of the member nations in ASEAN.

12. Outside funding should be sought to maintain the modelling and data bank activities. If they are to be maintained these activities should have adequate staff and financial resources to reap the benefits from them.

13. The focus of the MG curriculum should put more emphasis on concentrate on Project indentification, formulation, monitoring, and evaluation techniques.

14. The nomination/selection process for TG participants should be opened to a wider clientele in member nations and the criteria of selection should be strengthened.

15. The ADPC should continue present arrangements with Kasetsart University for the TG course and should support the plan of KU to establish a permanent English language M.S. program in agricultural and resource economics.

16. Provision should be made for accepted TG candidates to remedy deficiencies in English prior to and during the training period.

17. The ADPC needs to establish and publish a set of rules and regulations for participants of its training courses.

18. Assuming approval for a follow on project, unexpended project funds as of May 1986 should be used to extend the project's life an additional year so that continuity in the training program can be maintained.

II. BASIC PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Project Coverage : ASEAN Member Countries
2. Project Title : ASEAN Agricultural Planning Development Centre
3. Project No. 498-0258
4. Project Implementation :
 - a. Signing of US Grant Agreement : 28 August 1980
 - b. Release of First Advance Payment : 16 Jan 1981
 - c. Original Project Assistance Completion Date : 31 May 1985
 - d. Extended Project Assistance Completion Date : 31 May 1986
5. Program Funding :
 - a. AID Funding : US\$ 3,000,000 Grant.
 - b. Thailand : US\$ 725,000
 - c. Other ASEAN Countries : In-Kind contribution
6. Mode of Implementation :
 - a. Approved Project Proposal on ASEAN ADPC by COFAP on
8 - 11 July 1979.
 - b. Project Authorization Letter dated 24 May 1980 from
Asst. Administrator John Sullivan.
 - c. Exchange of Notes by US Secretary of State and Thailand
Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of ASEAN, 28 June 1980
 - d. Project Grant Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and
the United States of America for the ASEAN ADPC, 28 August
1980
 - e. Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 to the Grant Agreement

7. Responsible AID Officials :

- a. Mr. Robert Ressequie AID/Thailand 28 August 1980
- b. Mr. John Foti AID/Thailand November 1982

8. Previous Evaluation/Review:

- a. Internal Mid-Term Report 1980-83, May 1984
- b. Special Consultancy on current and planned ADPC activities,
July 1981. (Dr. Herbert H. Fullerton).
- c. Special Consultancy on Administration and Management,
25 April to 5 May 1984. (Mr. Jesus C. Alix)

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The major findings and conclusions of the evaluation team are summarized in this section. Where appropriate, conclusions are followed by recommendations. The main body of the evaluation report follows this summary section and provides the details on which the conclusions and recommendations are based.

1. The Project

The training component has been highly successful and cost effective. Its success can be attributed to the applicability of the short-term training provided on project formulation, monitoring and evaluation and the high quality of instruction of the M.S. program provided by Kasetsart University. Planned training goals were met or exceeded in most instances. Although there are indications, that the project has enhanced the agricultural development planning capability in ASEAN, it is too early to provide a definitive assessment of the project's impact. Trainees are in junior positions and they exert little influence on policy now, moreover they are in many cases only recently returned.

The research and planning component was moderately successful. Some of the research output was of questionable quality and utility, although there were a small number of technically competent studies produced for the COFAP. The planning and data bank activities were well designed and executed but the manpower and financial resources of maintaining them outstrip the Center's present capabilities.

The policy impact of these activities has been limited to date, but this is not the Center's fault as it is a policy advising not a policy making institution.

In those instances where advice was sought and given, it was basically sound. The ADPC is still trying to establish its visibility/prestige in ASEAN and to attract the outside resources which will be necessary for its long run viability as an ASEAN agricultural development planning center. To overcome these problems, the ADPC needs to attract the best talent available in ASEAN to fill its senior staff positions and to establish a clear mandate and identity for the Center in a region endowed with a large number of high quality research and training institutes.

Recommendations

1. The Center should be institutionalized as an ASEAN entity with legal status in Thailand.
2. This project should be continued with USAID, Thailand and/or other donor funding. Contributions from other ASEAN member nations, whether in cash or in kind, should also be sought.
3. The visibility/prestige of the Center should be enhanced. Recruiting and adequately compensating a highly respected international senior staff would be an initial step in this direction.
4. Once its ASEAN identity is established, continued support for the ADPC from Thailand, USAID and/or other donors should be provided directly to the Center.
5. A clear mandate for the Center's research and training activities should be established.

2. Project Implementation

Project implementation was marred by a series of difficulties relating to poor project design. The project proposal did not draw on the store of knowledge in the donor community on the conditions necessary to establish and manage a successful international research and training institute. The project proposal does not appear to have gone through the normal USAID review/approval process. As a result, implementing personnel in the BOP, ADPC, and USAID were subject to unnecessary difficulties. Fortunately, through the patience and hard work of those involved in the project, most of the problems have been corrected.

Recommendations:

a. The director should be charged with making sure that existing administrative and policies manuals of ADPC are consistent with USAID, host country and ASEAN (ASEAN Secretariat) rules and regulations. The recommendations of a previous consultant on administration and management should be considered in the preparation of this manual.

b. ADPC and the BOP should establish procedures for regularly consulting with USAID on matters related to USAID guidelines on the use of project funds and on the status of project implementation. This should be formalized by continuing the practice of inviting the USAID project officer to the monthly ADPC senior staff meetings and also inviting him to participate in technical discussions at BOP meetings.

c. The relationship between the director of ADPC and the BOP as delineated in the project proposal needs to be modified. The BOP has been too deeply involved in the day to day management of the Center's activities. In most organizations with governing boards, the board discusses and sets broad policy and leaves implementation to the chief executive officer and his staff. By shifting to a more traditional relationship between the BOP and the Director, more effective use can be made of the BOP's limited time and provide the director a clear authority to manage the day to day activities of ADPC.

d. The chairmanship of the BOP should rotate among its members on a three year basis as is the common practice in ASEAN.

e. Since the project is an ASEAN project, the senior staff should be international in character.

f. While the Team recognizes the value of the Center's director being a Thai national, the director's position and those of the senior staff should be filled through an open and advertised screening process.

g. As the ADPC becomes successful in attracting outside funding, it should establish clear policies and procedures regarding the relationship between outside funded projects and the ADPC. If the ADPC is to be the implementing agency, procedures will have to be developed which grant the director of ADPC requisite control and authority. These steps will be necessary to avoid the establishment of project "empires" in ADPC. Procedures will have to be developed for allocating overhead costs to projects, for hiring of outside contractors, and for the purchase of equipment.

3. Research and Planning

Project objectives, as described in the project proposal were so broad they were of little guidance to the Research and Planning Branch. It was difficult to rely on stated objectives as benchmarks for assessing the ADPC's research and planning activities. Formally, the research and planning activities were well within the bounds of project objectives. In this sense, the project was able to meet all of its objectives save those relating to mobilizing the best talent in the region on agricultural development planning and providing consultancy services to member country. Problems to be overcome include:

- a. The Center's research rationale which still has to be clearly established.
- b. The focus on modelling and data collection activities which overtax the Center's staff and financial resource capabilities.

Recommendations:

a. The Center's research agenda should focus on serving the policy and analysis needs of the COPAF.

b. To establish its visibility/reputation as the policy analysis unit of the COPAF the Center should recruit a well respected senior research staff and contract out research projects to internationally respected researchers.

c. The focus of the Center's research should be on discrete and definable policy issues of concern to either the COFAF or a majority of the member nations in ASEAN.

d. Since the modelling and data collection activities are resource intensive and have limited short run policy pay-offs, additional outside funding should be found to maintain them.

4. Training

The training component of this project was highly successful. Planned training levels exceeded targets in all categories except the short term training session (LG) for senior government officials who were unable to get free to attend the training. The project trained 209 individuals as compared to a target of 105. This included 11 participants (15 planned) in the senior government official sessions, 111 (15 planned) in the micro group (MG) project analysis program for mid-level government personnel, 39 (none planned) in the short term special group sessions (SG) on highly technical subjects for senior government technicians, and 48 (45 planned) in the long term training program (TG) for an M.S. degree in agricultural economics. Country participation in training activities was largest in Indonesia and Thailand somewhat less in the Philippines with a lower level of participation by Malaysia, and minimal participation from Singapore.

The training programs were cost effective, well regarded by trainees, and, to a large degree, met project objectives. Most of the trainees returned to their positions in ministries of agriculture and they have reported that the training has enhanced their understanding of

development and increased their skills in applied research and project management. Some of the long term trainees reported that they are training others in their work units. The concentration on methodology of project formulation, evaluation, and monitoring techniques was largely responsible for the success of the 3 month micro group (MG) sessions.

The success of the M.S. training (TG) was due to the high quality of instruction provided by the Kasetsart faculty and by the requirement of an M.S. thesis. The long term training program has suffered from a weak nomination/selection process for trainees and from a limited curriculum.

Recommendations

a. The focus of the micro group (MG) curriculum should continue to de-emphasize general theoretical/mathematical issues and concentrate on project formulation, evaluation, and monitoring techniques.

b. The nomination/selection process for long term M.S. trainees should be strengthened by tightening entrance requirements, broadening the pool of potential candidates, and continuing to leave the ultimate admissions decision to Kasetsart University.

c. The ADPC should continue its present arrangements with KU for the TG course and support the on-going establishment of an expanded and more permanent M.S. in agricultural and resource economics at Kasetsart University.

Recommendations

a. A project design team should be commissioned to review the ADPC Phase II Project Proposal and revise it in accordance with the recommendations made by the evaluation team which will be adopted by the BOP.

b. The redesigned project proposal should be readied for presentation to USAID, the BOP, and the COFAP before the end of May 1986.

IV. REPORT OF THE EVALUATION

1. Project Context

The ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Center (ADPC) is one of 41 projects approved by the Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAP) of the ASEAN Economic Ministers (AEM). It is one of three COFAP projects being funded by the Government of the United States through USAID. The total amount of US grant funding is US\$ 3 million over a period of 5 years (1980/81 - 1984/85) with an approved extension through May 1986. Thailand, which represents ASEAN as the project's host country, has contributed about US\$ 1 million for the Center's building complex and for expenditures for counterpart personnel.

The project was first proposed by the Thai delegates during the second meeting of the ASEAN Economic Ministers' Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry in Jakarta, Indonesia in July 1977. This was followed by a presentation to the United States in the First Meeting of the ASEAN-US Dialogue in Manila in September 1977. Subsequent approval by COFAP and the ASEAN-US Dialogue led to a US funded workshop in Phuket, Thailand to prepare a project proposal for the creation of an ASEAN ADPC.

As stated in the project proposal, the overwhelming dependence of the ASEAN countries on agriculture reflects a need to develop,

'... more fundamentally sound long run food policies by way of improved agricultural development planning.'

The project was predicated on three major assumptions:

1. There are an insufficient number of technically trained personnel in agricultural development planning in ASEAN, especially at high levels.
2. The few trained planners are hampered in their decision making by inadequate data.
3. Consequently,

"... the lack of an articulated, through and internally consistent strategy for the development of the agricultural/rural sectors in ASEAN is in substantial degree the result of an incapability to (adequately) perform an (agricultural) sector analysis."

The project's goal was to enhance this capacity over a 5-10 year period by adopting the model of sector analysis utilized in Thailand. Thus the project proposal argued for the creation of an ASEAN ADPC in Thailand which would have the following objectives:

- a. the strengthening of the agricultural development planning capacity of all ASEAN member nations, and
- b. applying the acquired expertise in agricultural development planning to regional (in-country), national, and international problem solving.

More specifically, the ADPC was expected to :

- a. provide regional participants access to expertise in agricultural development planning;

- b. provide a mechanism for mobilizing the best talent in agricultural development planning;
- c. serve as a regional data bank for agricultural development planning information;
- d. provide consultancy services to the ASEAN governments;
- e. construct and verify regional (in-country) planning models for selected pilot areas in each member country; and
- f. undertake studies on ASEAN agricultural policies with the end view of assisting COPAF, ANAP and the AEM in harmonizing agricultural policies in ASEAN.

To accomplish these goals a center was constructed and staffed on the campus of Kasetsart University in Bangkok, Thailand for the purpose of:

- a. training personnel through short courses and seminars as well as a long term course (leading to an M.S. degree in agricultural economics)
- b. constructing planning models, and
- c. strengthening the statistical data base and analytical capacity of the AEM by making the ADPC the research/ /planning/policy unit of COPAF.

This evaluation will assess these activities by exploring the following questions :

1. Have the ADPC's training and research/planning activities enhanced the institutional capacity of ASEAN member countries and COPAF in agricultural development planning and policy analysis?
2. Is this increased capacity being made available to and used by decision-makers within the individual countries and COPAF?
3. How have the separate components of the project (LG, SG, NG, TG, research, modelling, and data base building) contributed to the overall success of the project?

The evaluation report proceeds by examining, in some detail, the finance and administration, training, and research and planning components of the project. For each component, project outputs will be compared against original projections. The quality of the implementation of each component will be assessed, and the impact of each component on project success will be described.

2. Finance and Administration

Project Organization

Organizationally the ASEAN ADPC is an institution under the auspices of a Board of Planners (BOP) which is a Committee consisting of representatives from member countries under the Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry (COFAF) of the ASEAN Economic Ministers

(Annex 1). ADPC's Board of Planners is mandated to:

1. plan and manage on a continuing basis the various activities undertaken by the Centre,
2. approve and oversee the disbursement of project funds; and
3. keep COFAF informed of project development and seek COFAF policy guidance in case of need.

With the signing of the project grant agreement in August of 1980, the Board of Planners appointed Dr. Somporn Hanpongpanth as director in September 1980 and project funds became available in January 1981. Provision of funding in early 1981 led to the hiring of a staff, construction of a permanent home on the campus of Kasetsart University in Bangkok, the establishment of a library, and the purchase of supplies and equipment including one mini computer. Actual expenditures through the first year of the project fell significantly short of planned levels (Annexes 2 and 3). This seems to have been due to delays in obtaining grant funds, delays in the hiring process, and the time consuming process of procurement of equipment. Hence, expenditures of funds did not begin to approach projected levels until the second year of the project.

As a result of these delays, the ADPC requested and USAID granted a one year extension of the project. As of May 1985, the total expenditure of US grant funds amounted to US \$ 2,215,451 leaving a balance of US\$ 784,549 for the extension through May 1986. Based on the Center's present work program it is estimated that US\$ 468,775 should be expended through May 1986 leaving a balance of US\$ 317,774. (Annex 3).

With respect to Thai funding, during FY 1981/82 and FY 1982/83, Thailand allocated US\$ 665,473.91 for construction of a dormitory and a canteen and the remodelling of an office and classroom building (Annex 4). These buildings were completed by July 1983. The dormitory is a handsome four story building with 50 separate rooms and common spaces on each floor. The rooms are large and airy and provide excellent living and study spaces for trainees. The Canteen is a small one story building close to the dorm, and it provides a nice space for eating and socializing. The ADPC is managing these buildings well and they are self supporting. The office/study building consists of two stories divided into classroom/training rooms, offices, library and computer room. This building is well designed and used. The mini computers appeared adequate to meet the needs of both the training, and research and planning branch and they were well used during the team's visit.

The library was established for the project in October 1981. Prior to completion of ADPC's permanent home, the library was located at OAE's Center for Agricultural Statistics. Through May of 1984 a total of 2,034 publications and 80 periodicals have been purchased. Additionally, the librarian has established cooperative relationships with other libraries and institutions covering the exchange of publications and inter-library loans. Through FY 1984/85 approximately US\$ 20,000 out of general commodity funds of US\$ 50,000 has been expended for the library (Annex 5). The present level of expenditures for the library seems adequate and there is no doubt that the library is an important resource for the training participants and ADPC staff. However, if the ADPC finds it difficult to support a library, it might be possible to make arrangements to transfer the collection to either the library of the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Kasetsart University or to the University's general library. Although this arrangement may not be as convenient for ADPC trainees and staff, it might be an efficient way to save funds, establish closer ties with the University on whose campus ADPC is located, and avoid duplication.

In addition to construction costs, the Thai Government has provided on-going budget support of B 500,000 to cover salaries for the Thai counterpart staff and the purchase of supplies. In recent years, actual expenditures have been at approximately 95% of budgeted levels (Annex 4).

Project Implementation

With completion of construction and a staff in place, the Center's activities began to shift into high gear in 1982/83. Staffing levels increased from the planned level of 20 to 46 in 1981/82 and reached 48 in 1983/84 (Annex 6). While the Team had some difficulty in determining why staffing levels were permitted to expand to almost 2.5 times planned levels, this seemed related to:

1. administrative pressures to properly account for project funds and to serve the needs of the large number of trainees and outside teaching staff;
2. the need to coordinate the TG program between ADPC and the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Kasetsart University; and
3. the research and planning branch's growing research agenda.

At USAID's suggestion, the director undertook a staff reduction plan which brought the number of personnel down to 35 in early 1984/85. Since then it has dropped to 31 and is projected to reach 25 in 1985/86. (For a description of the current staffing pattern see Annex 6).

In addition to the deviation from planned levels of actual expenditures and in the number of employees, the early years of the project also witnessed an administrative reorganization. To assist the BOP in meeting its obligations under the project agreement, the ADPC was to be staffed with a director and a deputy director. Additional positions

were allotted for administration, planning and research, and training and an organizational structure (Annex 7) was put in place. But as the project evolved, the organizational structure was modified (Annex 8) and positions were reallocated to more accurately reflect the pressures of administrative work and the splitting off of the training branch from the research and planning branch. This organizational change seems to have worked well and it more accurately reflects the division of labor in ADPC.

While some of these early project implementation difficulties are understandable, it would appear that poor project design contributed unnecessarily to these problems. At this point the evaluation team would like to point out that the project proposal prepared in Phuket does not appear to have gone through the standard USAID review and approval process. As a result, the project has been fraught with a variety of other procedural/implementation problems including:

1. Although the project proposal clearly delineated the relationship between the BOP and the director of ADPC, it did not address the relationship between the BOP and COFAP with USAID. This lack of clarity led to a number of procedural difficulties regarding expenditure of project funds. The BOP instructed the ADPC to address these issues and a short term consultant was hired for this purpose. The consultant made a number of recommendations, foremost of which was a suggestion to invite a representative of USAID to the monthly senior staff meetings of ADPC. This is now being done. In addition, the evaluation team

recommends that the BOP extend an invitation to USAID to participate in technical discussions BOP meetings. This is consistent with practice in other ASEAN projects (PLANTI, The Sub-Committee on Food Handling, the Steering Committee of the ASEAN Canada Fisheries Post-Harvest Project and the Board of the ASEAN Crops Post-Harvest Project) where donor representatives are invited to Board/Committee meetings and participate in technical discussions related to project implementation. Moreover, it would be useful to all parties involved for ADPC to review its administrative policies and procedures manual which cover personnel policy, recruitment practices, procedures for contracting out for goods and services, and the handling of expenses and make them consistent with USAID, host country and ASEAN Secretariat rules and regulations.

2. The relationship between the BOP and the director of the Center as delineated in the project proposal needs to be modified. Governing boards normally set and discuss board policy and leave implementation and day to day management of the institution to the chief executive officer and his staff. In this case, the governing board, by design, is expected to "plan and manage the....various activities.... (of) the Center", and "approve and oversee the disbursement of project funds". These functions seem better left to the

director and his staff. The Team recommends that, in the design of Phase II, the responsibilities of the BOP should focus on issues of policy. Finally the chairmanship of BOP should rotate on a three year basis as is common practice in ASEAN.

4. Because of low compensation levels and the relative anonymity of ADPC, there has been some difficulty in attracting and keeping non-Thais in senior staff positions. Previously the deputy director and the chief of the Research and Planning Branch were Indonesians, but currently there is only one non-Thai on the senior staff of 4. It is important, if the Center is to have visibility and prestige in ASEAN, for the senior staff to be international in character and highly qualified. To meet this requirement the evaluation team proposes that:

- a. after consultation with the BOP, USAID, and the director of ADPC, the project design team for Phase II establish a well defined staffing plan for a Phase II project;

- b. that a limited number of senior positions be considered "international" positions. Salary levels and compensation packages (including a housing allowance, home leave, and relocation allowances) for those positions should be established at competitive levels. Furthermore, positions should be filled through an open and advertised recruitment process in ASEAN and the U.S.A;
 - c. to implement these objectives it might be necessary to declare all positions at the Center vacant at the end of ADPC Phase I.
5. The Center experienced difficulty in keeping its senior research staff. Within the first two years of the project, one of the senior staff resigned and another returned to his agency. This not only delayed the research program, but has made it difficult to maintain quality control of the research output. In light of the staff reduction plan now in effect, it is unlikely that ADPC will be able to maintain a large in-house research capacity. The research

and planning branch should continue its current practice of contracting out its work. It should be possible for the Chief of the RPB to develop an international listing (data bank) of highly qualified researchers in ASEAN who would be eligible to bid for and carry out the Center's research activities.

6. If the Center is to be viable over the long run, it will be necessary for either the Center or ASEAN to cover some of ADPC's recurring costs. Despite the fact that both USAID and ASEAN have been clear about their unwillingness to cover recurrent costs, no provision was made in the project proposal for solving this problem. As a result, little effort has been made to anticipate the source of future funding for the Center. Given the US and ASEAN positions, it seems clear that continuation of the project will depend on the Center's ability to attract outside funding. Thus it is important that the director, and the chiefs of the Training and Research and Planning Branches should exert their best efforts to seek outside funding for Center projects.
7. As ADPC's success in attracting new projects grows, it will be necessary for the Center to develop clear policies and procedures regarding the relationship between outside funded projects and the ADPC. If the ADPC is to be the implementing agency, it cannot rely on the good will of the team leader, as in the case of APPNE, to ensure that the

director of the Center has requisite control and authority. Procedures will have to be developed for allocating Center overhead to projects, and all financial transactions, including hiring of outside consultants and purchasing of equipment, should follow established ADPC rules and regulations. These steps will be necessary to standardize and routinize arrangements and to avoid the establishment of separate project "empires" within ADPC.

In closing, the team wishes to commend Dr. Somporn Hanpongpanth, the first director of ADPC for charting ADPC through its initial formative years and establishing the basic foundations for its operations and Dr. Chumnarn Siriruga and his senior staff as well as the USAID project officer for their commitment and hard work which contributed to the project's success. Under Dr. Chumnarn's able hands, a staff reduction program has been carried out with minimal pain and suffering; the Center has provided much needed support to the APPME project; and the training and research and planning programs have continued to be nurtured.

With respect to the Center's research and planning agenda, Mr. Eutiquio Lumayag has reshaped the Center's research activities to make them consistent with project funding. He has done this well. Dr. Boonjit Titapiwattanakun, the chief of the training branch, is energetic, hardworking, and committed to the training program. He has, with a small and shrinking, but dedicated, staff managed to meet the needs of the trainees and the teaching staff. The high marks given the Center by past

trainees is a tribute to his unyielding efforts.

Finally, Mr. John Foti, USAID/Bangkok project liason officer for USAID/ASEAN has worked diligently with the ADPC staff to solve the problems relating to project implementation that resulted from poor project design and the lack of clarity in the project proposal regarding USAID's role in project implementation. His untiring efforts will make implementation of a follow on project much simpler.

3. Research and Planning

In the broadest terms the Research and Planning Branch (RPB) of ADPC was expected to strengthen the agricultural development planning capabilities within ASEAN and assist in the application of planning expertise to meet regional (in-country), national, and international (ASEAN) problems. The RPB was to contribute to these goals by:

- a. serving the agricultural policy needs of ASEAN member countries and COFAP;
- b. undertaking sector analyses;
- c. constructing agricultural development planning models;
- d. providing consultancy services;
- e. carrying out special studies;
- f. and developing a regional (ASEAN) data base for the region's agricultural development planners and researchers.

To meet these objectives, the RPB was provided with an annual budget of US\$107,400 or US\$537,000 over the five year life of the project. The RPB was to be staffed with four senior researchers (2 agricultural economists, 1 agricultural planner, and a statistician), two research assistants, a clerk/typist, and a data processor/systems analyst for a total staff of 8. The RPB was also budgeted for two mini computers and a library which it was to share with the training branch.

For a variety of reasons, neither stable staffing levels nor projected research expenditure levels were met. With initiation of the project, five junior staff were hired in 1980/81. The staff expanded to 12 in 1981/82 and reached 17 (more than twice projected levels) in 1982/83. As part of a general staff reduction suggested by USAID, the research and planning staff was reduced to 10 in 1983/84, is currently at 8 1/2, and is projected to fall to 6 in 1985/86. Not surprisingly, unstable staff levels resulted in high turnover in the senior research staff as one of the two agricultural economists left after one year and a second returned to his former institution in the following year. Nor should it be surprising that planned research expenditures levels were not met. Through 1984/85 expenditures for research were approximately 56% of budget. In addition to staff turnover, the low utilisation of research and planning funds were related to the delays in the hiring of research personnel (a senior research staff was not hired until the second year of the project) and the slow start-up of research activities. For example, work on the benchmark studies did not begin until 1982 and most of them were not published until 1984.

Research Output

A lag in the start-up of research studies in any new research institute would seem to be a normal part of the process of institutional growth and development. In this case the problem was exacerbated by ADPC's open ended research agenda.

To assist the ADPC in establishing its research agenda, a consultant was retained to identify an initial research program. The consultant proposed that unexpended research funds from 1980/81 be used to:

- a. assemble a panel of professionals to identify five or six current/anticipated issues of greatest concern in each ASEAN country indicating which could best be addressed at a regional (ASEAN) level;
- b. undertake an overview of the agricultural data systems in each country;
- c. develop an annotated bibliography of current research in agricultural economics in each country; and
- d. prepare a series of historical studies (1960-80) of agricultural policy in member countries.

Adoption of the recommendations led to the publication in 1984 of a series of (14) benchmark studies (see items #4 through #17 in Annex 9). In addition to the benchmark studies, the RPB has completed the following activities (Annex 10):

1. A series of reports (4) for COPAF on policy cooperation in food and agriculture, food security (rice reserve), fertilizer self sufficiency, and the role of agriculture in combating malnutrition.
2. A number of studies initiated by the research staff of ADPC or its governing board (BOP). This includes 3 studies on production and marketing of crops (rice, rubber, oil palm/coconut) and 4 studies on selected topics such as a cost of production study on selected agricultural products and a production performance study on selected agricultural products.
3. A workshop and study on an ASEAN level agricultural development planning model (ADMAP).
4. A workshop and a series of studies on regional (in-country) planning models (INCREMAP).
5. A series of workshops and the publication of the first ASEAN Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

Evaluation of this research output will focus on three interrelated issues:

1. How does the research relate to or meet project objectives?
2. What is the quality of the research? How good is it?
3. What is /has been/ or is likely to be the policy impact of the research?

Research Output and Project Objectives

From a review of the research publications, it would appear that the research agenda has been reasonably well designed and implemented, although it is difficult, if not impossible, to trace the relationship between project goals at the broadest level and research output. At a lower level of abstraction (project purpose), most of the project's objectives have been or are in the process of being met.

The objectives of strengthening the agricultural development planning capacity of member nations and constructing regional (in-country) planning models are being addressed by conducting special group (SG) training and by the INCREMAP exercise. The analytic framework of ADMAP and the four COFAP requested studies begin to address the Center's responsibilities to undertake studies on ASEAN agricultural policies with the end view of coordinated action within ASEAN. With the publication of the ASEAN statistical yearbook and the data work surrounding the ADMAP and INCREMAP exercises, ADPC has made a solid beginning in its attempt to develop and serve as a regional data bank for ASEAN. By providing special group (SG) training and workshops in data collection/problems and model building (ADMAP, INCREMAP), ADPC is developing a mechanism for regional participants to draw on ASEAN level expertise in agricultural development planning. By drawing some of the long term training participants (TGs) into such exercises as ADMAP and providing SG training the RPB is complementing the training branch's objective to train government personnel in agricultural development

planning strategies and methodologies by providing participants with first hand real world model building experience. Finally, the recently FAO/UNDP funded Agricultural Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation (APFME) project at ADPC should go a long way toward enhancing the Center's capability to assist COFAP in project identification, formulation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The RPB has faired less well in its efforts to provide a mechanism for mobilizing the best talent in agricultural development in ASEAN and in its obligation to provide consultancy services to individual ASEAN governments. Shortcomings in these areas probably reflect the Center's low visibility/prestige in ASEAN. As the Center's first consultant stated,

"(The success of ADPC may well depend on).... the need for instant visibility and prestige of the Center. ADPC is a totally new regional unit being launched in the wake of numerous failures.

It is important for ADPC to become known for its purposes and also for the quality of its program. ...ADPC cannot wait until the quality of its program is apparent... It must be able to recruit the best quality.....now (And it is important)... to be aware of the need which ADPC (has)... to be visible in a most positive way to the rest of ASEAN, to the agencies in these countries who are potential clients, to the larger community of academicians, researchers, and planners...."

In the evaluation team's view it is unlikely that ADPC will be able to reach its full potential unless this issue is addressed. It would appear that ADPC's inability to establish the necessary visibility/prestige is a consequence of recruitment/salary issues relating to ADPC's Personnel practices.

After a slow and difficult start, the RPB has begun, in the last two years to meet project objectives, but it has a long way to go and even modest success will not be easy. It is important to point out that the difficulties in meeting project goals are due less to the Center's research staff which is energetic and hardworking despite serious morale problems, than they are to flaws in initial project design. This project's research agenda is so broad that it limited the ability of the RPB to meet project objectives since:

1. The ADPC research effort proved to be a learning by doing exercise. One result of this was that ADPC got involved in a set of research activities, most particularly ADMAP, for which there were not and are not sufficient resources. To be sure, the construction of the ADMAP model was one logical way for ADPC to meet COFAP's needs for project identification and policy harmonization. But the construction of such models is labor and data intensive. As one of the consultants on ADMAP stated,

"...the ADMAP will require substantial monetary and administrative resources for its development. ... it will likely require 1-2 full time ADPC staff members ... plus 2-3 technical research assistants".

The consultant went on to say that the advantage to ADMAP is in fairly long term (ten years or more) policy analysis and that if there is a desire to use the model for short term (1 to 5 years) analysis, an effort would have to be made to estimate flexibility coefficients. Unfortunately,

"the estimation of the flexibility coefficients will greatly increase the amount of work necessary to set up the model".

Since the RPB research staff is projected to decline to 6, it would appear that the construction and maintenance of the ADMAP exercise alone could consume all or most of RPB's time. Thus, unless the staff is expanded to accommodate this effort, it will be difficult or impossible to either reap the benefit of the ADMAP exercise or meet other project objectives. As a result of the data problems associated with such models and the shift to input-output and/or macroeconomic models elsewhere, it is not clear that the development of a linear programming model best serves the interests of COFAF or ASEAN. RPB's research efforts are probably better spent on more narrowly defined studies which have more immediate policy impact within ASEAN.

2. Lack of clarity even for some of the rather specifically stated objectives. For example, one of the seven specific project objectives was for ADPC,

"To serve as a regional data bank for requisite agricultural development planning information".

To meet this objective ADPC undertook a large scale data gathering effort to make member country macro-agri data comparable. This work culminated in the ASEAN Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry...While the effort at macro-agri data comparability is a commendable one, and while it no doubt serves to enhance ADPC's and ASEAN's visibility as political and economic units, the data in it is much too aggregated to be of use to the region's agricultural development

planners. As a group, they are much more interested in micro (farm level) data. Furthermore, the statistical yearbook exercise has not been addressed to issues of cross country data reliability or collection methods, and ADPC's weight with member countries in ASEAN is not likely to be sufficient for it to have the requisite impact on national in-country data collection efforts,. If there is a desire in ASEAN to move in this direction it probably makes sense to shift this macro data comparability effort to the ASEAN Secretariat.

3. These problems are indicative of a larger problem facing ADPC. That is, in a region endowed with high quality research institutions such as IRRI, SEARCA, ISEAS, and AIT, what can ADPC hopefully offer? What is/can/should its comparative advantage be?

This issue was not successfully addressed in the project proposal, and, as a consequence, the RPB's planning and research activity has been spread too thin. While it may be beyond the scope of this evaluation to address this issue, the evaluation team would like to draw ADPC's and USAID's attention to a conception of the Center's role as outlined in the ADPC paper entitled Basic Policy Cooperation in Food and Agriculture. As outlined there, the Center would focus exclusively on meeting COPAP's needs by:

- a. training personnel in agricultural development planning methodologies;
- b. developing ADMAP for the purpose of formulating and proposing COPAP programs and projects;
- c. monitoring and evaluating COPAP projects; and
- d. undertaking special research studies for COPAP.

The team is attracted to a conception of the Center which focuses its attention on ASEAN level problems. If an ASEAN level research focus were adopted, researchable topics could be limited to either those requested by COPAF or those that meet ASEAN level criteria such as :

1. Is the identified problem common to all or most of ASEAN?
2. Does an ASEAN approach to the problem internalize significant spillover effects?
3. Is there a potential within ASEAN of cost or risk sharing?
4. Does an ASEAN treatment yield access to scale economics?
5. Would individual country treatment result in needless duplication?

By identifying itself as the research/public policy analysis unit of COPAF, the ADPC carves out a unique role for itself in the region.

Quality of Research Output

To assess the quality of the RPB's research effort, the evaluation team undertook a careful examination of the ADPC's published studies. Those studies fall into six separate categories:

- a. 14 benchmark studies on member countries
- b. 4 studies undertaken at COPAF's request
- c. selective studies identified by ADPC staff and/or the BOP
- d. Work on an ASEAN level regional planning model (ADMAR)

- e. Construction of regional (in-country) planning models (INCREMAP) in pilot areas in member countries
- f. development of a regional data base.

Review of these efforts revealed a high degree of variability in quality of the research output. For the most part, the benchmark studies were of poor to average quality. The series on "Agricultural Policy and Program History in" and that on "Issues and Problems" tended to duplicate existing research and they were, on the whole, less informative than recent work by the World Bank in these areas. The series entitled "An Overview of Agricultural Data Systems in" were good introductions to the agri-data systems in member countries for the uninitiated, but they provided little insight into such issues as data reliability which primary researchers are likely to be most concerned about. These studies are a good beginning, but if ADPC is to develop a regional data base more micro (crop by crop) analysis will be called for. Finally, the annotated research bibliographies attempted to identify and describe all of the research in agricultural economics currently being undertaken in member countries. The difficulties posed by such an undertaking are formidable given the large number of projects, institutions, and individuals involved. Despite these difficulties, these studies as a group mark a beginning for a Center with a charge as broad as that outlined in the project proposal. Here as elsewhere, a more focused set of project objectives would most likely have contributed to a more clearly delineated set of initial research efforts, and, hence, a stronger and more useful research output.

Similar problems affected the quality of ADPC's 7 studies on special topics. For the most part, those studies were limited to short descriptions of government measures or of production and marketing problems of special crops in each country. The studies lacked analytic structure and did not address any particular set of problems or audience. For the most part, there was no discussion of policy implications.

On the positive side, the RPB has produced several useful research reports. The study on the rice security reserve was exceedingly well done, employing sophisticated empirical techniques, and relying on a well articulated model. Similarly, the report on fertilizer self-sufficiency was a useful discussion of ASEAN's fertilizer needs through 1990. Both of the model building activities (ADMAP and INCREMAP) reflect well on the research staff at ADPC despite our sense that those efforts, particularly ADMAP, are not likely to serve either ADPC or COFAP well in either the long or short run. But in both instances, the models seem well constructed, the authors are aware of their limitations and the need to improve them, especially the data. Moreover, each of these studies draws policy conclusions appropriately tempered by existing inadequacies in both the data and the models as they now exist. Finally, ADPC is to be commended for its macro agri-data compendium, the ASEAN Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry. Although this data book does not, strictly speaking, meet the needs of the region's agricultural development planners, the work enhances the Center's visibility as well as ASEAN's while providing a base for going beyond macro data comparability to issues of cross country reliability and collection procedures.

Policy Impact of ADPC Research

To date the policy impact of ADPC's research efforts has been limited. To some extent this is a result of the kind of studies undertaken. For example, the benchmark studies were not intended to have immediate policy impact, but rather were aimed at assisting ADPC in establishing its research agenda. Moreover, due to the Center's low visibility in ASEAN it has not been called upon by member governments to advise them or undertake special studies. As argued earlier, this will not be an easy problem to overcome, yet if ADPC is to fill its currently defined policy role in ASEAN it will have to be addressed. But neither of these problems strike at the heart of ADPC's lack of impact on policy. From conception, ADPC was viewed as a research/public policy analysis unit for COFAP. By being placed in such a position, there is a strong possibility that ADPC can start to exert substantial influence on policy decisions affecting agriculture in ASEAN.

But, it is important to recognize that there are real limits to that influence that has little to do with ADPC. That is, ADPC is not a policy making body rather it is a policy advising body. ADPC can produce the best research and provide the best advice, but it alone cannot induce the correct policy response.

Since ASEAN is in a progressive state of political development, this outcome should be the expected norm and not be the basis for damning the ADPC. In this light, COFAF's reservation of ADPC's recommendation in the indepth study on the size of the emergency rice reserve should not be surprising, nor should we be surprised that it has been cautious for COFAF to endorse the recommendations in the ADPC study on Basic Policy on Cooperation in Food and Agriculture.

4. Training

Training Design

In order to strengthen the institutional capacity in ASEAN member countries in agricultural development planning, the Training Branch (TB) of the ADPC offers long term (an M.S. degree in agricultural economic) training and a series of short term training sessions. The various training sessions planned for the project were of three types:

1. Leader Group (LG)

The (LG) training program was to be a short term program offered to senior government officials with major responsibilities in national agricultural planning.

2. Micro Group (MG)

The (MG) training program was designed to train mid-level technical personnel in planning and project formulation/implementation techniques. This training component was initially for 6 months but was subsequently shortened to 3 months,

3. Technician Group (TG)

The (TG) program is a long term degree program leading to the M.S. degree in agricultural economics at Kasetsart University. This program is offered to mid-level technical personnel in planning units of ministries of agriculture who are responsible for planning, research, and/or policy analysis.

The planned output of training during the five year life of the project was 105 trainees of which 15 were to be LG, 45 were to be MG, and 45 were to be TG. The program was planned to begin slowly with 5 LG participants to be trained in the initial year of the project and peak at 35 trainees per year by mid-project (Annex 11). To meet these training levels, the training budget started off small (US\$46,100 in 1980) and was to grow to US\$200,000 in the peak training year, totalling approximately US\$605,000 over the life of the project (Annex 12). Average cost per

trainee was budgeted at US\$5,760. The average cost per LG trainee was budgeted at US\$5,140, the average cost per NG trainee was budgeted at US\$2,800, while the average cost per year for TG participants was budgeted at approximately US\$9,000.

All of the training activities were to be handled by the chief of the Training Branch. The chief of the branch is responsible for the planning and organization of training. Faculty for the various training programs were recruited by the chief from experts and professional staff in various government agencies and universities in Thailand. The instruction, including advising and supervision of the M.S. thesis was carried out and coordinated with the faculty of Kasetsart University.

Selection of candidates for the short term training programs was handled by a contact person (the country BOP member) in each country. Prior to the beginning of each training session, a letter of announcement describing the forthcoming training session was sent to each BOP member. The BOP member was responsible for devising in-country selection/nomination procedures and informing the ADPC of the selected participants from his country.

For long term training participants, the in-country selection process was the same as that for short term participants, but final admission to M.S. candidacy at the University rested with the University's graduate faculty. Since criteria for selection/nomination were not spelled out in the project proposal, each country devised its own nomination/selection process. In each case, heavy reliance was placed on the country's BOP member. To attempt to remedy deficiencies in training and background among the TG participants, three-month refresher

courses in economic theory, quantitative methods, and English were planned prior to the beginning of course work. This was to be followed by an examination, which, if failed, would require TG trainees to continue tutorial work during the training period. Admission and graduation requirements for TG participants were identical to those required of regular M.S. students at Kasetsart. For admission this included a B.S. degree in a related discipline and an undergraduate G.P.A of 2.5. For graduation, TG trainees had to maintain a 3.0 GPA, pass a comprehensive examination, and successfully complete a master's thesis.

Training Output

Through June of 1985 the Training Branch of ADPC has:

1. Conducted three LG sessions for 11 individuals (versus 15 planned) between 1981-83. Because of difficulties associated with attracting senior government officials, the LG program was discontinued in 1983 and replaced with a more specialized short training session. This special group (SG) program was aimed at providing refresher courses in highly technical subjects to senior government technicians. Thirty-nine individuals attended one-week sessions between April 1983 and early 1984. These sessions covered such topics as linear programming, model building (ADMAP), and simulation studies (DASI).

2. Completed eight micro group (MG) training programs for 111 trainees (45 planned). Initially the MG sessions were to last 6 months and were to consist of 3-4 member country teams. The teams were to spend 10 weeks in class, 2 weeks visiting projects in Thailand, 10 weeks gathering data in their home country, and a final 2 weeks were to be spent at the ADPC preparing and presenting an agricultural development project proposal. This format did not work well. The 6 month training period was too long for most trainees. Budget and time pressures made it difficult to undertake the return trip home to collect data for project formulation. Finally, the classroom emphasis on general theoretical/mathematical issues did not hold the attention of trainees. As a result, the training period was shortened to three months, the return trip home for data collection was cancelled, the classroom emphasis on general theoretical issues was de-emphasized, and the focus of the training sessions shifted to more practical concerns.
3. Conducted 3 TG sessions for 48 individuals (45 planned). This included 9 students in the first session, 15 in the second, and 15 in the third. In addition, 9 students were admitted to the TG program under fellowship funding from USAID, IDRC, and the

ADC. Out of 30 participants eligible for degree completion as of June 1985, 24 have completed the degree. Two trainees dropped out, and the remaining students are expected to complete their degrees within six months. Work on the master's thesis has covered a wide range of topics and a review of the completed theses revealed that they were well designed and carried out. They represent a body of original research and for the most part relied on sophisticated statistical techniques and formal models (Annex 13 for a list of the thesis topics).

The TG training program experienced some difficulties, in the initial years of the project. TG students had problems passing the comprehensive examination and in meeting the University's GPA requirement. There was also some difficulty in completing the M.S. thesis. These problems are undoubtedly related to the poor candidate selection procedures and problems in English language proficiency of participants.

The evaluation team recommends that the ADPC prepare a brochure on its training programs and that it advertises the program to those agencies in ASEAN governments which are potential clients. The Team also recommends increasing the GPA admissions requirement for the TG course and requiring that candidates pass an English language proficiency test (TOEFL). Furthermore, the team recommends that the recruitment for trainees be extended beyond planning units in ministries of agriculture

so that more and more highly qualified candidates can be trained.

The TG program is currently dependent on instructional support from the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at Kasetsart University. The arrangement between ADPC and the Department is an ad hoc one. To date this has been somewhat limiting. The curriculum is fixed permitting little student choice and a small number of the Kasetsart staff carry most of the instructional burden. Presently, the Department is considering establishing a permanent and larger English language M.S. degree program in agricultural and resource economics (Annex 14). The ADPC stands to gain by the opening of this program at KU. The evaluation team recommends that the ADPC support this program because this would permit an expansion of the curriculum for TG participants and increase their access to Kasetsart's well trained faculty.

Training Impact

By providing long and short term training to over 200 individuals in planning units in ministries of agriculture in ASEAN member countries, the various training programs have worked to enhance the agricultural development planning capacity in member countries. Since the training participants have only recently returned home and since they are, for the most part in junior positions, they currently exert little influence on policy. In this sense, it is too early to assess the project's impact. Nevertheless the trainees have indicated that the training programs have increased their understanding of development and some of the TG participants have indicated that they are

training others (including MGs) in their home country.

The project's impact has varied with the differences in the levels of country participation. Country participation was greatest in Indonesia (52 participants) and Thailand (52 participants) and somewhat less in the Philippines (49 participants). There was a lower level of participation in Malaysia (30 participants) and minimal participation from Singapore (2 participants). There was some variation in the spread of agencies from which participants came. In Thailand, the majority (94%) were drawn from OAE while in the Philippines participants were more equally spread through a number of departments. Finally, the program's impact was extended by its cost effectiveness. The average cost per MG participant was approximately US\$2,035, while that for TG trainees was between US\$15,515 and US\$19,970 depending on the length of the training program (Annex 15). This compares favorably with other training programs.

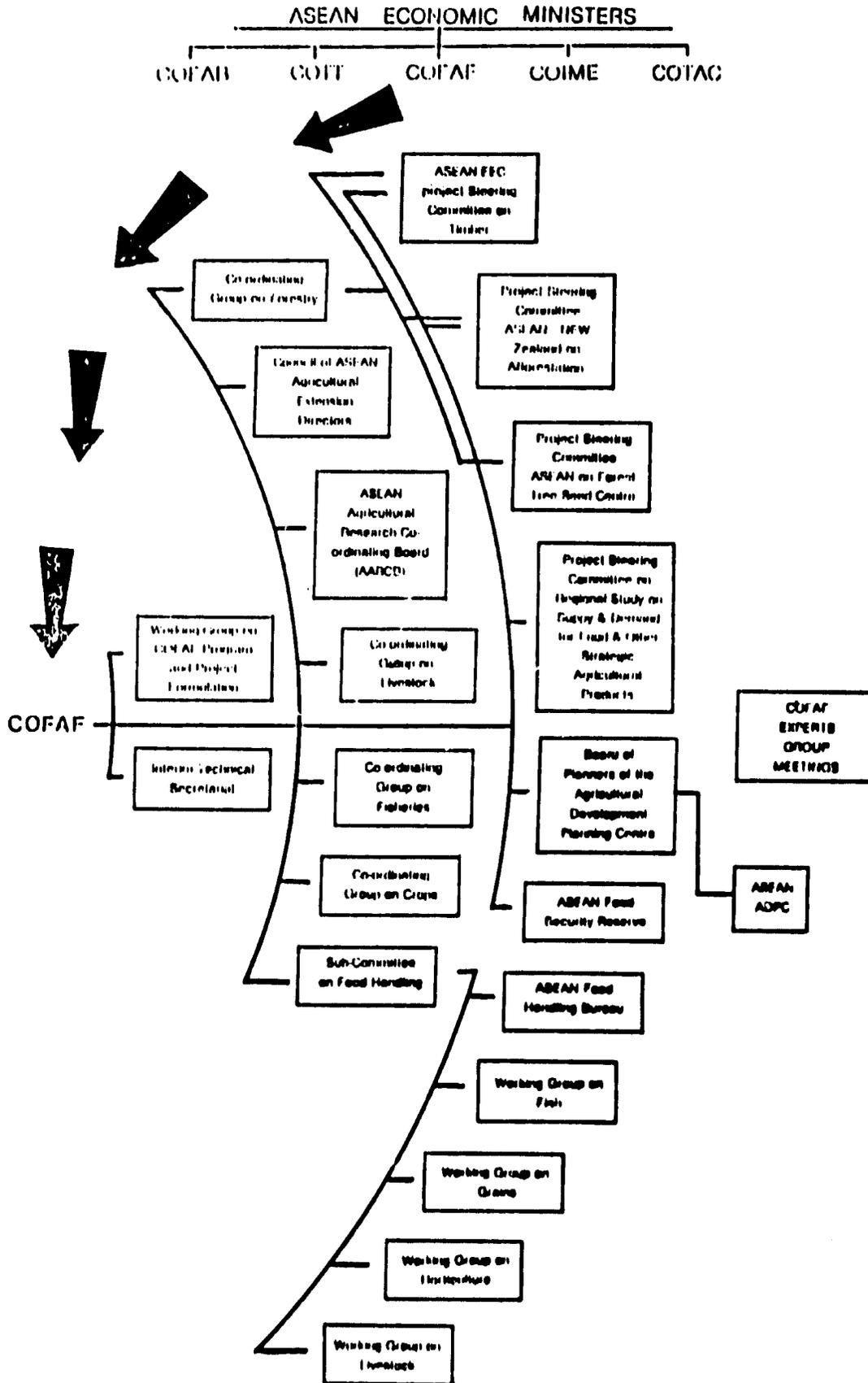
Participant Responses to Training

To assess participant attitudes to the various training programs, the evaluation team undertook interviews with returned trainees and administered a questionnaire which was prepared by ADPC (Annex 16). A total of 67 questionnaires were completed and collected. Of the completed questionnaires 17 were from Indonesia, 4 were from Malaysia, 24 were from the Philippines, and 32 were from Thailand. This represented 33% of the trainees from Indonesia, 13% of the trainees from Malaysia, 49% of the trainees from the Philippines, and 52% of the trainees from Thailand. Sixty-five per cent of the MGs and 50% of the TGs were interviewed.

Participants were very satisfied with the training they received. Virtually all of the TG participants interviewed found the study program extremely useful in helping them conduct applied research. A number commented on the usefulness of the work in economics, statistics and English. Since all or nearly all of the TG participants came from planning units or units of agricultural economics, the training seems to have been particularly useful to their day to day activities. When asked to identify areas that might be added to the curriculum, the TG participants suggested more work in econometrics, supply and demand analysis, as well as formal course work on managerial skills.

Of the 53 MGs interviewed, the majority indicated that the training related to project identification, preparation, monitoring and evaluation was particularly useful. There were some comments that some of the sessions were too theoretical and/or mathematical. When asked to suggest which topics could be expanded and which cut back, the MG participants responded that work in economic theory, mathematics and statistics should be de-emphasized, while that on project formulation, monitoring, and evaluation should be expanded.

Annex 1 Organizational Structure of COFAF



ANNEX 2 Financial Statement of Grant Funds as of May 1985
Project No. 490-0258
(US Dollar)

| ITEMS | OBLIGATION | EXPENDITURE | | | | | TOTAL | BALANCE |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | FY-81 | FY-82 | FY-83 | FY-84 | FY-85 (as of May 85) | | |
| CONSULTANT | 104,000.00 | 14,604.35 | - | 11,600.82 | 16,775.27 | 2,729.46 | 45,709.90 | 58,290.10 |
| TRAINING | 829,000.00 | 17,901.78 | 131,001.66 | 241,235.09 | 232,910.78 | 81,066.98 | 705,005.09 | 123,994.91 |
| COMMODITIES | 74,350.11 | 5,422.44 | 7,915.15 | 29,854.32 | 15,492.23 | 3,175.37 | 61,859.51 | 12,490.60 |
| EQUIPMENT | 233,000.00 | 13,264.05 | 140,799.25 | 6,945.41 | 67,596.17 | - | 228,604.88 | 4,395.12 |
| OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE | 330,107.34 | 27,597.16 | 51,254.41 | 106,486.66 | 47,647.37 | 20,244.97 | 253,230.57 | 76,876.77 |
| SALARY AND HONORARIA | 899,000.00 | 42,331.04 | 130,647.10 | 205,714.52 | 219,591.91 | 116,369.40 | 714,653.97 | 184,346.03 |
| PLANNING AND RESEARCH | 449,000.00 | - | 46,264.03 | 66,314.62 | 79,767.71 | 12,646.63 | 204,992.99 | 244,007.01 |
| CONTINGENCY/OTHER COSTS | 81,534.55 | - | - | - | - | 1,393.64 | 1,393.64 | 80,140.91 |
| TOTAL | 3,000,000.00 | 121,120.82 | 508,761.60 | 668,152.24 | 679,789.44 | 287,626.45 | 2,215,450.55 | 784,549.45 |

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Annex 3 Estimated Expenses of ADPC during June 1985 - May 1986

(in US Dollars)

| Items | JUNE 85-Sept 85 | OCT 85-DEC 85 | JAN 86-MAR 86 | APR 86-MAY 86 | TOTAL |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. CONSULTANT | 26,680.00 | 6,220.00 | 12,780.00 | 240.00 | 45,920.00 |
| 2. TRAINING | 58,590.00 | 41,575.00 | - | - | 100,165.00 |
| 3. COMMODITIES | 2,400.00 | 2,400.00 | 1,400.00 | 500.00 | 6,700.00 |
| 4. OPERATION & MAINTENANCE | 15,280.00 | 12,681.00 | 10,681.00 | 7,314.00 | 45,956.00 |
| 5. SALARY & HONORARIA <u>1/</u> (including severance pays) | 22,504.00 | 32,703.00 | 33,893.00 | 45,344.00 | 134,444.00 |
| 6. RESEARCH & PLANNING | 44,775.00 | 31,015.00 | 50,475.00 | 9,325.00 | 135,590.00 |
| | 170,229.00 | 126,594.00 | 109,229.00 | 62,723.00 | 468,775.00 |

1/ SALARY base on the recommendation of the Sixth BOP Meeting

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Annex 4 Financial Status of Royal Thai Government Counterpart Budget

| Fiscal Year | Planned (B) | Actual Expenditure (B) |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1980/1981 | 284,600.00 | 190,109.67 |
| 1981/1982 | 13,000,000.00 | 12,871,145.63 |
| 1982/1983 | 3,381,000.00 | 3,300,662.45 |
| 1983/1984 | 541,200.00 | 500,821.20 |
| 1984/1985 | 468,800.00 | |
| Oct 1985 - | | |
| Sept 1986 | 468,800.00 | - |
| Total | 18,144,400.00 | - |

Note: The above amounts represent Thai contribution for the construction of a dormitory, additional office building and canteen, renovation of an existing office building and some amount for operation. Funds provided from FY 1983/84 onwards represent some maintenance expenses and salary of OAE staff working full-time with the Centre.

Annex 5 Actual Expenditure of ADPC Library
(in US Dollars)

| | Supplies | Books | Newspapers | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| PY 80/81 (US\$ 1 = B 20.6) | 63.22 | 1,059.96 | 126.01 | 1,249.19 |
| FY 81/82 (US\$ 1 = B 23) | 224.04 | 4,042.30 | 274.61 | 4,540.95 |
| FY 82/83 (US\$ 1 = B 23) | 1,361.04 | 5,781.75 | 532.50 | 7,675.29 |
| FY 83/84 (US\$ 1 = B 23) | 500.28 | 3,628.36 | 428.03 | 4,556.67 |
| FY 84/85 (US\$ 1 = B 27) | 61.18 | 733.27 | 357.68 | 1,152.13 |
| Oct 84 - May 85 | | | | |
| Total | 2,209.76 | 15,245.64 | 1,718.83 | 19,174.23 |

Annex 6 Number of ADPC Personnel for Each Fiscal Year

| Fiscal Year | Level | BRANCH | | | Total |
|-------------------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------|
| | | Administrative | Training | Research & Planning | |
| 1980/1981 | Senior | 1 | - | - | |
| | Junior | 4 | 2 | 5 | |
| | General | 9 | - | - | |
| | Total | 14 | 2 | 5 ^{*/} | 21 |
| 1981/1982 | Senior | 2 | - | 5 ^{*/} | |
| | Junior | 8 | 4 | 7 | |
| | General | 20 | - | - | |
| | Total | 30 | 4 | 12 ^{*/} | 46 |
| 1982/1983 | Senior | 2 | - | 5 ^{*/} | |
| | Junior | 7 | 3 | 9 | |
| | General | 14 | 4 | 3 | |
| | Total | 23 | 7 | 17 ^{*/} | 47 |
| 1983/1984 | Senior | 2 | - | 6 ^{*/} | |
| | Junior | 11 | 4 | 7 | |
| | General | 12 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Total | 25 | 7 | 16 ^{*/} | 48 |
| 1984/1985 | Senior | 1 | - | 4 ^{*/} | |
| | Junior | 8 | 4 | 6 | |
| | General | 11 | 1 | - | |
| | Total | 20 | 5 | 10 ^{*/} | 35 |
| Sept 1985 - May 1986 | Senior | 1 | - | 2 ^{*/} | |
| | Junior | 6 | 2 | 4 | |
| | General | 10 | - | - | |
| | Total | 17 | 2 | 6 | 25 |

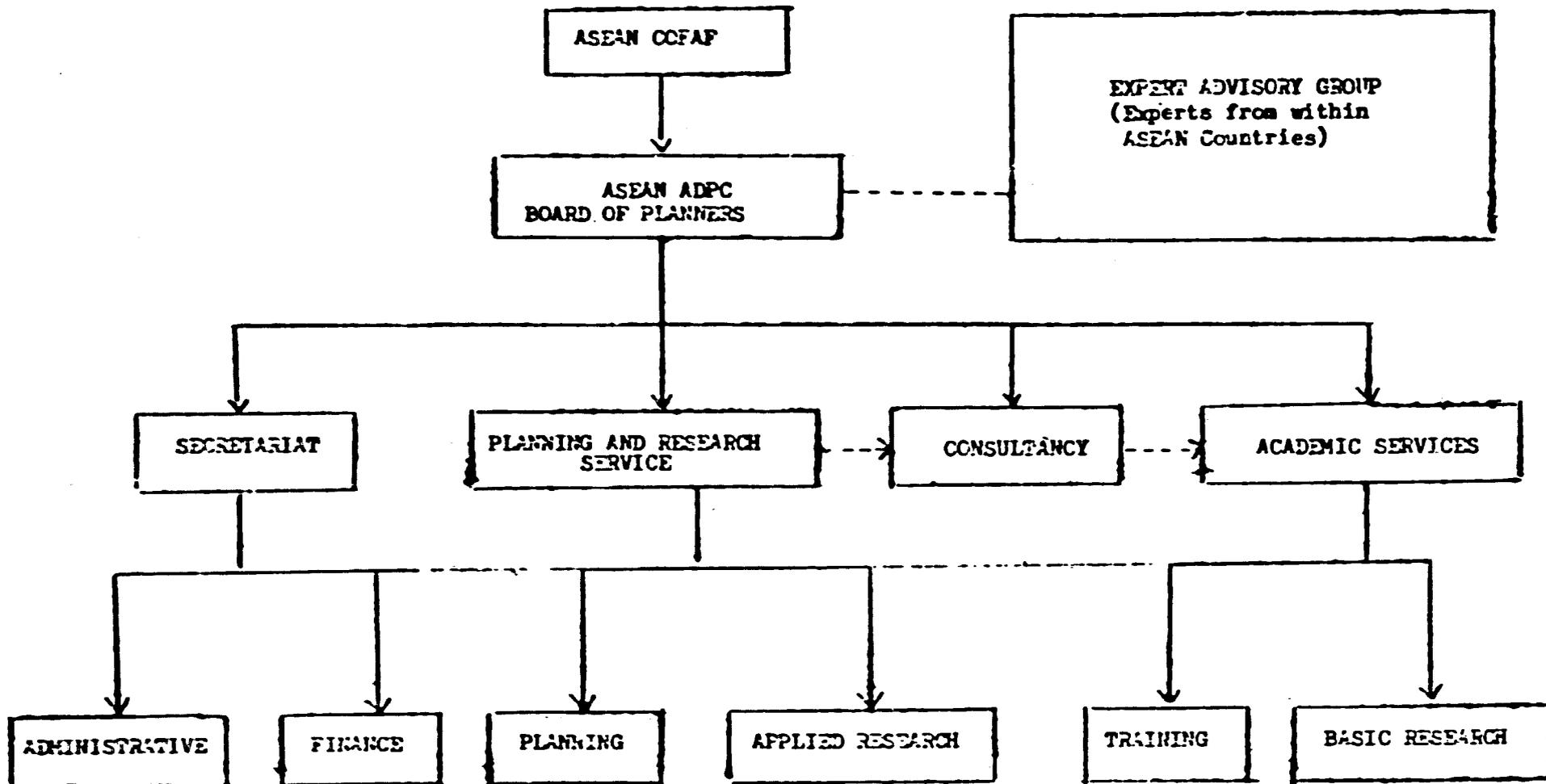
* / one senior staff acts currently as chief of the Training Branch

Annex 6(a) Staff complement of the ADPC as of June 1985

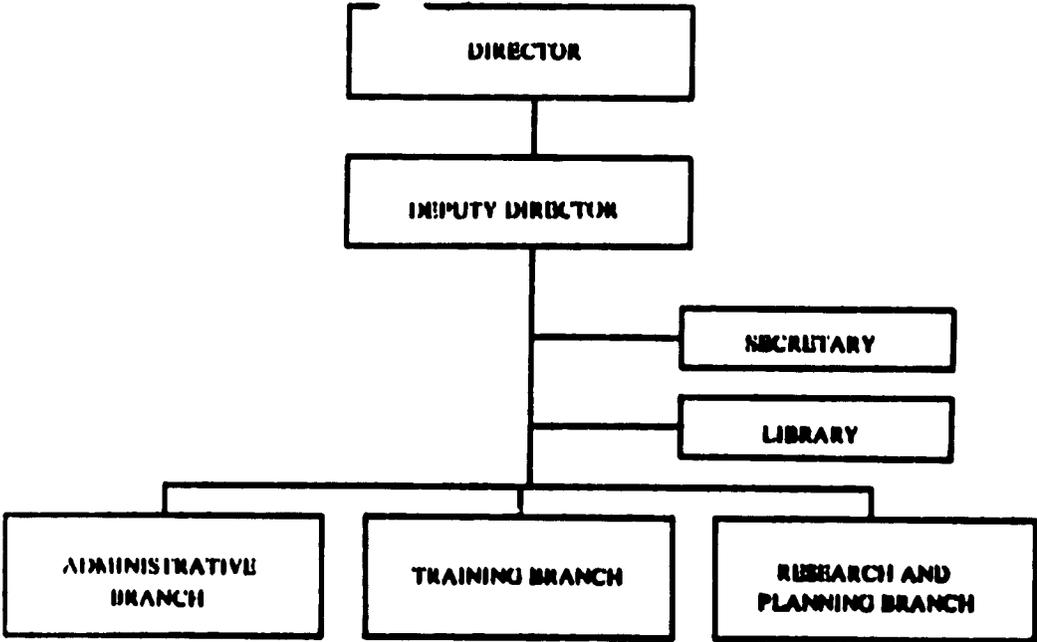
| | <u>Position</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Chumnarn B. | Director |
| 2. Mr. Piyapun P. | Secretary |
| 3. Ms. Worawan C. | Librarian |
| 4. Ms. Pimolpan B. | Cashier |
| 5. Ms. Supatra S. | Personnel Officer |
| 6. Ms. Panee R. | Accountant |
| 7. Ms. Arya W. * | Asst. Accountant |
| 8. Mr. Prasit C. * | Adm. Officer |
| 9. Ms. Marisa J. | Clerk/typist |
| 10. Mr. Adisak B. * | -do- |
| 11. Ms. Tipawan P. * | -do- |
| 12. Mr. Sombat T. | Driver |
| 13. Mr. Treerat V. | -do- |
| 14. Mr. Surin Y. | -do- |
| 15. Mr. Somboon R. * | Janitor |
| 16. Ms. Paisarn N. * | -do- |
| 17. Mr. Sanoh K. | Guard |
| 18. Mr. Suchet T. | -do- |
| 19. Ms. Uracha K. | Training Aide |
| 20. Mr. Thaworn C. | -do- |
| 21. Ms. Nuntana Y. | -do- |
| 22. Mr. Somsak C. | Technician (Equipmt Optr) |
| 23. Mr. Lumayag B. | Ag Economist |
| 24. Dr. Chatt C. | -do- |
| 25. Dr. Boonjit T. | -do- |
| 26. Ms. Kriessana P. | Statistician |
| 27. Ms. Nonglug P. | Research Aide |
| 28. Mr. Wichan P. | Computer Programmer |
| 29. Mr. Supoth T. | Computer Aide |
| 30. Ms. Wanthana B. * | Statistical Aide |
| 31. Mr. Kornean K. * | Research Aide |

* Counterpart staff with partial funding from OAS

ANNEX 7 THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING CENTRE



Annex 8 Revised Organizational Chart of ASEAN ADPC



Annex 2 LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS

1. A Collection of Agricultural Economics Research Studies and Projects at the Office of Agricultural Economics (Thailand) During 1974 to 1980.
2. Costs of Production of Selected Agricultural Products in ASEAN Countries.
3. Study on Measures to Increase Income of Target Groups in Agriculture.
4. Issues and Problems of Greater Importance to Agricultural Development in Indonesia.
5. Issues and Problems of Greater Importance to Agricultural Development in the Philippines.
6. Issues and Problems of Greater Importance to Agricultural Development in Thailand.
7. An Overview of Agricultural Data Systems in Indonesia.
8. An Overview of Agricultural Data Systems in Malaysia.
9. An Overview of Agricultural Data Systems in the Philippines.
10. An Overview of Agricultural Data Systems in Thailand.
11. Agricultural Economics and Related Research List in Indonesia.
12. Agricultural Economics and Related Research List in the Philippines.
13. Agricultural Economics and Related Research List in Thailand.
14. Agricultural Policy and Program History Between 1960-1980 in Indonesia.
15. Agricultural Policy and Program History Between 1960-1980 in Malaysia.
16. Agricultural Policy and Program History Between 1960-1980 in the Philippines.
17. Agricultural Policy and Program History Between 1960-1980 in Thailand.
18. Study on Production and Marketing of Rice in the ASEAN Region.

19. Study on Production and Marketing of Rubber in the ASEAN Region.
20. Study on Production and Marketing of Oil Palm/Coconut in the ASEAN Region.
21. ASEAN Statistical Yearbook on Food, Agriculture and Forestry 1970-1982.
22. ASEAN ADPC Newsletter (various issues)
23. ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Review and Abstract.

Annex 10 REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

1. **The ASEAN Basic Policy on Cooperation in Food and Agriculture.**
2. **The ASEAN Rice Security Reserve Model 4.**
3. **Progress Report of the ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Centre, 1980-1981.**
4. **Progress Report of the ASEAN Agricultural Development planning Centre, 1981-1982.**
5. **ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Centre (ADPC) Mid-Term Report (1983).**
6. **Proceeding of the Workshop on Synchronized Agricultural Development Policies and Planning for the ASEAN Region, January 10-14, 1983.**
7. **Report on the Special Group Training in Linear Programming, April 19-23, 1983.**
8. **Proceeding of the Workshop on ASEAN Agricultural Data Collection, March 28 - April 1, 1983.**
9. **Report of the Workshop on ASEAN ADPC Research Studies, July 20-24, 1983.**
10. **Report of the Workshop on ADMAP-LP 1, January 22-28, 1984.**
11. **Report of the Consultative Meeting of the National INCREMAP Team, April 23-27, 1984.**
12. **Report of the First Workshop on ASEAN Agri-DATA System, March 12-15, 1985.**
13. **Consultancy Reports (Prepared by previous consultants of ADPC)**
14. **The Monitoring and Evaluation of Fertiliser Self-sufficiency in the ASEAN Region.**
15. **The Role of Agriculture in Combating Malnutrition in the ASEAN Region.**
16. **A Collection of Information and Actions Made in Various Subsidiary & Implementing Bodies of COPAP and ASEAN-CCI.**

17. An Agricultural Crop Production Model in the ASEAN Region: The ADMAP LP-1 Case.
18. Production Performance of Selected Agricultural Crops in the ASEAN Region, 1970-1981.

Annex 11. Planned Training Programme

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>1982</u> | <u>1983</u> | <u>1984</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Leader Group (LG) | 5 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 15 |
| Technician Group (TG) | - | 15 | 15 | 15 | - | 45 |
| Micro Group (MG) | - | - | 15 | 15 | 15 | 45 |
| Total | 5 | 20 | 35 | 30 | 15 | 105 |

Annex 12 Planned Disbursement Schedule (Fiscal Year) of U.S. Funds**(in thousand US\$)**

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 1. Consultant | 10.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 100.00 |
| 2. Training | 46.10 | 146.99 | 201.00 | 154.50 | 54.09 | 604.44 |
| 3. Commodities | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 |
| 4. Equipment | 203.81 | - | - | - | - | 203.81 |
| 5. Operation & Maintenance | 30.00 | 35.00 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 170.00 |
| 6. Salaries & Honoraria | 166.95 | 166.95 | 166.95 | 166.95 | 166.95 | 834.75 |
| 7. Planning & Research | 107.40 | 107.40 | 107.40 | 107.40 | 107.40 | 537.00 |
| Sub-Total | 574.26 | 486.34 | 556.23 | 493.93 | 389.24 | 2,500.00 |
| Plus Contingency/ Inflation | | | | | | 500.00 |
| Total | | | | | | 3,000.00 |

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Annex 13 TG Training Programme and the List of Thesis

| <u>Name</u> | <u>GPA</u> | <u>Program</u> | <u>Thesis Title</u> | <u>Expected Graduation</u> <u>(Date of Graduation)</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|--|---|
| <u>Indonesia</u> | | | | |
| 1. Mr. Adi Musantoro | | TG-1 | Integrated Farm Planning For a Farm Household In Tegalombo Village, Central Java: A Linear Programming Approach. | (June 18, 1984) |
| 2. Ms. Atifah Thaha | | TG-1 | Economic Evaluation of Rice Price Stabilization In Indonesia. | (April 24, 1984) |
| 3. <u>Ms. Sri Pardina Pudiastuti</u> | | TG-1 | An Application of Linear Programming In Analyzing the Role of Nutrition In Rural Development Planning, for West Java, Indonesia. | June 1985 |
| <u>Philippines</u> | | | | |
| 4. Mr. Roberto M. Dalag | | TG-1 | Supply Analysis of Corn in the Philippines. | (March 27, 1984) |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---|
| 5. Ms. Teresita P. Matias | | TG-1 | Comparative Analysis of Irrigated Paddy Production Using Certified and Non-Certified Seeds in the Philippines. | (June 18, 1984) |
| 6. Mr. Vicente C. Amora | | TG-1 | An Agricultural Policy Impact Analysis of Farm Household Planning in Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines. | (June 18, 1984) |
| <u>Thailand</u> | | | | |
| 7. Ms. Gedganda Sangsuwan | | TG-1 | An Econometric Analysis of the Supply Response of Corn in Thailand | (November 12, 1984) |
| 8. Mr. Phonwate Thachhawong | | TG-1 | Evaluation and Cost Recovery Study of the Land Consolidation Lam Nam Con Integrated Rural Development Project Crop Year 1982-83, Sakon Nakorn Province, Thailand. | (November 12, 1984) |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| 9. Ms. Suchada Chayamporn | | TG-1 | Food Consumption Expenditure Analysis of Farm Households in Rural Thailand | (June 18, 1984) |
| <u>(AID)</u> | | | | |
| 10. Mr. Annaj Songmuang | | TG-1 | Tobacco Contract Farming System: A Case Study in the Northeast Region of Thailand. | (November 12, 1984) |
| 11. <u>Mr. Urat Virutavanij</u> | | TG-1 | An Analysis of Supply of Kenaf in Thailand. | October 1985 |
| 12. Ms. Chinta Rayawa | | TG-1 | Demand, Supply and Price Analysis of Cotton in Thailand. | (April 29, 1985) |
| 13. Ms. Vimolrat Viriyamettakul | | TG-1 | A Comparative Analysis of Plant and Ratoon Sugarcane Production in Central Plain, Thailand | (March 28, 1985) |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | (Date of Graduation) |
| <u>(IDRC)</u> | | | | |
| 14. <u>Mr. Supat Viratphong</u> | | TG-1 | The Feasibility Study on Farmers' Hog Raising Group: A Case Study in the North- eastern Region of Thailand, 1983 | June 1985 |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|--|---|
| <u>Indonesia</u> | | | | |
| 1. Mr. Idrus Alwi | | TG-2 | An Analysis of Factors Affecting Demand of Urea in Indonesia. | June 1985 |
| 2. Mr. Suprijadi | | TG-2 | An Economic Analysis of Productivity Difference by Cropping-Pattern in Gunung-Kidul, Indonesia. | (November 12, 1984) |
| 3. Mr. Irzal Kamaruddin | | TG-2 | A Linear Programming Approach to Maximize Profit in Rice Production and Trade among ASEAN Countries. | (November 12, 1984) |
| <u>Philippines</u> | | | | |
| 4. Mr. Ireneo B. Olivares | | TG-2 | Production, Marketing and Post-Harvest Handling Techniques of Mango by GCAP in Iloilo, Philippines. | (November 12, 1984) |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---|
| 5. Mr. Henry S. Soriano | | TG-2 | An Analysis of the Impact of Corn Export Prices on the Production of Corn in the ASEAN Region. | (November 12, 1984) |
| 6. Ms. Susan A. Mia | | TG-2 | A Case Study of Transfer Costs Minimization in Livestock "Okasyon" Mar- keting in Iloilo, Philippines. | (November 12, 1984) |
| 7. Mr. Donald P. Contreras | | TG-2 | An Analysis of the Supply Response of Coffee in the Philippines. | (December 25, 1984) |
| 8. Mr. Florante D. Bote | | TG-2 | Economic Analysis of the Multiple Cropping Program in the Province of Davao del Sur, Philippines. | (November 12, 1984) |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| <u>Thailand</u> | | | | |
| 9. <u>Mr. Triboon Chanuthep</u> | | TG-2 | An Allocation of Cassava Production and Trade in ASEAN Region. | October 1985 |
| 10. <u>Mr. Sanrit Hirankitranoses</u> | | TG-2 | Demand and Supply Analysis of Palm Oil in Thailand. | October 1985 |
| 11. <u>Mr. Sakda Angsubhakorn</u> | | TG-2 | Mae Klong Right Bank Project Monitoring and Cost Recovery Study, Kanchanaburi Province, Crop Year 1983-84. | October 1985 |
| 12. <u>Ms. Supatchree Meekrut</u> | | TG-2 | A Study of Optimum Resource Allocation in Sugarcane Production in the ASEAN Region. | (November 12, 1984) |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| 13. <u>Mr. Boontham Phonviam</u> | | TG-2 | A comparative Analysis of Farm Sizes of Paddy in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand. | October 1985 |
| <u>(AID)</u> | | | | |
| 14. Ms. Arporn Kongsawas | | TG-2 | An Analysis of the Effects of Mechanization on Produc- tivity and Income of Rice Farmers in the Central Plain of Thailand. | June 1985 |
| 15. <u>Ms. Arunee Gritvanwach</u> | | TG-2 | An Economic Analysis of Dairy Farmers in Area around Muak Lek Dairy Farming Promotion Center in 1983-84. | October 1985 |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|--------------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| 16. <u>Mr. Sukit Thongchut</u> | | TG-2 | Farm Planning in Cropping System with Emphasis on Under-Ground Water Utili- zation: A Case Study of Sukhothai Groundwater Project Zone II, Amphoe Sarwankhalok, Sukhothai Province, 1982/83 Crop Year. | October 1985 |

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| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---|
| <u>Indonesia</u> | | | | |
| 1. Mr. Ali Supardan | | TG-3 | An Analysis of Shrimp Demand in Indonesia | October 1985 |
| 2. Mr. Har Adi Basri | | TG-3 | Economic Analysis of Small Rubber Plantation on Nucleus Estate Small Holder System (NESS) in Jambi Province, Indonesia | October 1985 |
| 3. Mr. I Wayan Sidhya | | TG-3 | The Impact of Tractor Utili- zation on Crop Production and Employment in South Sulawesi, Indonesia | October 1985 |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| 4. Mr. Slamet Hartono | | TG-3 | The Impact of Pumpwell Irrigation Project on Productivity and Income Distribution in Gunung Kidul District, Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia | October 1985 |
| 5. Mr. Us Suwarna Saputra | | TG-3 | The Economics of Forest Management of Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>) Plantations in Java, Indonesia | August 1985 |
| <u>Philippines</u> | | | | |
| 6. Mr. Benjamin L. Suetre | | TG-3 | Economic Analysis of Hoc Production in Selected Southern Tagalog Provinces in 1984 | October 1985 |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------|---|---|
| 7. Mr. Concordio V. Orlanes | | TG-3 | The Impact of Andanan Irrigation Project on Rice Production and Income Distribution in Baynagan Agusan del Sur, Philippines | October 1985 |
| 8. Ms. Evangeline S. Aquino | | Tg-3 | The Economics of Fertilizer Use in Corn Farming in Selected Regions in the Philippines | October 1985 |
| 9. Ms. Madonna H. Penalba | | TG-3 | The Contribution of Water Impounding Project to Rice Production in Iloilo Province, Philippines | October 1985 |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------|--|---|
| 10. Mr. Julio T. Garlit | | TG-3 | Comparative Analysis of the Madagana 99 Supervised Credit Program Participants and Non- Program Participants in the Province of Capiz, Philippines | October 1985 |
| <u>Thailand</u> | | | | |
| 11. Ms. Achara Rasminat | | TG-3 | An Analysis of Seasonal Price and Marketing Policy of Garlic | October 1985 |
| 12. Mr. Sompong Nimshior | | TG-3 | An Econometric Analysis of the Supply Reponse of Soybean in Thailand | October 1985 |
| 13. Ms. Sunee Yibngamcharoensuk | | TG-3 | | |

| Name | GPA | Program | Thesis Title | Expected Graduation (Date of Graduation) |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------|---|---|
| 14. Ms. Wanna Dilokpatanamongkol | | TG-3 | | |
| 15. Ms. Ubonwan Charoendee | | TG-3 | An Economic Evaluation of Nam Pong Irrigation Improvement Project Khon Kaen Province, Thailand | October 1985 |
| <u>N/D/C/</u> | | | | |
| 16. Mr. Piansak Pakdee | | TG-3 | A Study on Price Relationships of Rice among 13 Provinces in the Northeastern Region of Thailand, 1979-1983 | October 1985 |

**Annex 14 Graduate Study in Agricultural and Resource Economics
(in English)
Department of Agricultural Economics
Kasetsart University**

1. **Curriculum** : Master of Science in Agricultural and Resource Economics (in English)
2. **Degree** : Master of Science (Agricultural Economics)
M.S. (ag. Econ)
3. **Responsible Unit** : Department of Agricultural Economics
Kasetsart University

4. **Program Justification** :

For many years, the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kasetsart University was the only institution of higher education in Thailand which offered formal degree training in agricultural economics. Since the 1960's there has been a rapid expansion in higher education and this has led to the establish of B.S. degree programs in agricultural economics in a number of regional universities. As a result, starting in 1961, the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kasetsart began putting less emphasis on undergraduate training as it became more of a national center for graduate training. More recently, in 1981, it became a regional center for short and long term training for midcareer professionals from the Asean member countries. Currently there are 75 students enrolled in the Thai language M.S. program and 35 students enrolled in the English language M.S. program specially offered for students from the Asean member countries under the support of the ASEAN Agricultural Development Planning Center.

As befits Thailand's emerging middle income country status, this expansion and specialization of the graduate program in agricultural economics has been made possible by a growing cadre of highly trained specialists. At present the Department has one of the largest and most highly qualified staffs in Southeast Asia. There are 17 faculty members who have Phds. from some of the best universities in the world, and 3 are finishing the Ph.D. A significant number of the staff are recognized in their field and have been actively engaged in research for the Thai government as well as international agencies.

Given the increasing role assigned to the agricultural sector in development by both national governments and international agencies it now seems appropriate for the Department of Agricultural Economics at Kasetsart, in conjunction with the economics Department, to establish a single English language M.S. program in the economics of agricultural and resource development which would serve both Thai nationals and those from South and Southeast Asia.

5. The Program Objective and Emphasis

The program is designed to provide policy oriented training in the area of agricultural and resources development. The primary objectives of the program would be

(1) to engender regional and international interchange of ideas on agricultural and resource development and policy issues through regional and international contracts and faculty exchanges, seminars, and conferences, short training courses, and a residential M.S. program.

(2) to facilitate policy related research in a regional context.

(3) to upgrade the analytical skills and policy formulation and evaluation capacity of mid-career professionals and promising young academics.

(4) to facilitate the dialogue between national governments and regional and international aid agencies related to projects, policies, and programs in agriculture and resource development.

To achieve these objectives students would receive training in economic theory, development economics, agricultural economics, resource economics, and quantitative methods.

6. Teaching Staff

Kamphol Adulavidhaya

B.S. (Hons) Agr., KU., M.S.

Ag. Econ; Oregon State; Ph.D.
Ag.Econ; Purdue.

Tongroj Onchan

B.S.(Hons) Econ. & Coop. KU., M.S.

Ag. Econ., Ph.D. Ag. Econ., U. of
Illinois.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Sopin Tongpan | B.S.(Hons.) Econ. & Coop., KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., Oregon State; Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Ohio State. |
| Chamnien Boonma | B.S. Econ. & Coop., KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., U. of Hawaii; Ph.D. Ag. Econ., U. of Illinois. |
| Kumpol Puapanichye | B. Ed. Srinakharinwirot U.; M.S. Ag. Econ., KU., Ph.D. Ag. Econ. U. of the Philippines. |
| Chaiwat Konjing | B.S.(Hons.) Econ. & Coop, KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., Michigan State; Ph.D. Ag. Econ., U. of Minnesota. |
| Somkit Yugsinavisuti | B.S. Econ. & Coop., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU. M.A.B. U. of the Philippines. |
| Chatt Chamchong | B.S. (Hons.) Ag. Econ., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU. Ph.D., Ag. Econ., U. of Queensland. |
| Jerachone Sriwasdilek | B.S. (Hons.) Ag. Econ., KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., U. of the Philippines, Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Oregon State. |
| Sarun Wattanutchariya | B.S. Econ. & Coop., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU., M. Econ., North Carolina State U. Ph.D., Ag. Econ., Texas A & M. |
| Somsak Priebrong | B.S. Ag. Econ., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU. Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Michigan State. |
| Apisith Issariyanukula | B.S. Ag. Econ., KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., National Taiwan, Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Washington State. |
| Yongyuth Chalamwong | B.S. Ag. Econ., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU., Ph.D., Ag. Econ., Pennsylvania State. |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Boonjit Titapiwatanakun | B.A. (Hons.), M. Econ., T.U., M.B.A., Ph.D., Ag. Econ., U. of Minnesota. |
| Ruangrai Tokrisana | B.A., M.Econ., T.U., Ph.D., Econ., U. of Hawaii. |
| Jeearakiat Apiboonyopas | B.S.(Hons.) Ag. Econ., M.A.B. U. of the Philippines, Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Purdue. |
| Narut Muangkae | B.S. Ag., KU., MEXT., Miss. State, M.S. Ag. Econ., Oregon State. Ph.D., Ag. Econ., Oregon State. |
| Makasiri Sangsiri | B.S., Math; M.A. NIDA, Ph.D. Ag. Econ., Mississippi State. |
| Vute Wangwacharakul | B.S., Ag., Econ., KU., M.S., Ph.D. Ag. Econ., U. of the Philippines. |
| Kiatchai Vedapan | B.S. Ag. Econ., KU., M.S., Ph.D. Ag. Econ., U. of the Philippines. |
| Somporn Isavilanond | B.S. Ag. Econ., KU., M.S. Ag. Econ., KU.* |
| Thanwa Jitsanguan | B.S. Ag. Econ., KU., M. Econ., T.U.*. |

* Studying abroad for Ph.D. degree.

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7. Number of Students in the Program :

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No. enroll</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Graduate</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1985 | 15 | 15 | - |
| 1986 | 15 | 30 | 15 |
| 1987 | 20 | 35 | 15 |
| 1988 | 20 | 40 | 20 |
| 1989 | 20 | 40 | 20 |
| 1990 | 20 | 40 | 20 |

8. Admissions Requirements:

Applicant's Qualification An average grade or grade equivalent of 3.00 or better for B.S. in agricultural economics or related fields.

Selection for Admission Application for admission will be screened by a departmental graduate admissions committee. Past academic performance and research experience will be evaluated. Applicants applying for scholarships are required to have an oral interview.

9. Academic Requirements

Students must follow the regulations and requirements outlined in Kasetsart University's Graduate School Academic Handbook, Additional requirements include:

Residence Requirement The minimum residential requirement is 2 academic years or 4 regular semesters while the maximum residential requirement is 5 academic years.

Number of Credits Required There is a total credit requirement of at least 36 units excluding the thesis of 9 credits. This includes at least 15 credits in major subjects and 9 credits in minor areas.

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Students, with the approval of their academic advisory committee, may take some major and minor courses from accredited universities within and outside the country.

Major Subjects: All courses with 500 level and above offered in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Minor Subjects: All courses with 500 level and above offered in other departments. Among minor courses, two courses in economic theory are required.

10. Recommended Program Courses

Policy Oriented Courses

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Ag. Econ. 513 | Economics of International Comparative Agriculture |
| Ag. Econ. 561 | Advanced Agricultural Policy |
| Ag. Econ. 562 | Advanced Agricultural Development Economics |
| Ag. Econ. 661 | International Agricultural Trade Policy |

Resource Economics

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Ag. Econ. 553 | Advanced Agricultural Resources Economics |
| Ag. Econ. 554 | Advanced Fisheries Resources Economics |
| Ag. Econ. 653 | Economics of Water Resource Development |

Quantitative Methods

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ag. Econ. 582 | Advanced Quantitative Analysis I |
| Ag. Econ. 583 | Advanced Quantitative Analysis II |
| Ag. Econ. 591 | Advanced Research Methodology |

General Agricultural Economics

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Ag. Econ. 531 | Agricultural Market and Price Analysis |
| Ag. Econ. 522 | Analysis of Agricultural Production Economics |

General Economic Theory Oriented Courses

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Econ. 511 | Microeconomic Theory |
| Econ. 512 | Macroeconomic Theory |
| Econ. 541 | Advanced Theory of Economic Development |
| Econ. 543 | Regional Development Planning |
| Econ. 552 | Advanced Theory of International Finance |
| Econ. 554 | Advanced Theory of International Trade |
| Econ. 556 | International Economic Policy |

11. Conditions for awarding the Degree

G.P.A. :

G.P.A. must be a least 3.00 for students to obtain the

M.S. degree

Foreign Language :

Students must pass an English language test of the Graduate School.

Comprehensive examination

A written comprehensive examination covering a broad area of knowledge in economic theory and major as well as minor fields of the study is required of all students. A student is allowed to take the comprehensive examination not more than two times. A student who fails to pass the comprehensive examination at the second time will be dismissed from the program. The comprehensive examination should be taken after the student has earned at least two-thirds of his total credit hours, and already passed the English language test.

12. Estimated Budget

The budget for the M.S. program is to be financed mainly by the government through the university's budget request.

The Department of Agricultural Economics is also seeking financial support from various sources.

13. Commencement of the Program

The program is planned to start in 1985/86 academic year.

A preliminary estimate of the budget* for the first six years of the program is as follows:

| Item | Academic Year | | | | | | 6 Year Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | |
| Administrative expenses <u>1/</u> | 300,000 | 320,000 | 330,000 | 340,000 | 350,000 | 360,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Student assistantships <u>2/</u> | 450,000 | 600,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 4,450,000 |
| Library <u>3/</u> | 75,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 825,000 | 1,270,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,340,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,360,000 | 7,450,000 |

1/ Includes special appointment of a program administrative assistant, a typist, a librarian, overtime payment of staff and personnel and staff travel for student interviews.

2/ This includes a \$2,500 monthly subsistence allowance and a \$3,000 book allowance per year and a \$10,000 thesis grant for 10 scholarships each year.

3/ Library collection cost is estimated at \$5,000 per student per year.

* The budget excludes funds for research, visiting professors, staff, and student exchange programs.

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**Courses Offered for Graduate Study in
Agricultural Economics**

**Ag. Econ. 513 Economics of International Comparative
Agriculture (3), 3-0**

Agricultural and food problems in the world and in some countries. Effects of agricultural structure and institutions on differences in farm production and income of some countries. Domestic and foreign agricultural policies of particular countries. Analysis of differences in agricultural development and the development planning of various countries. Special emphasis is given on developing countries of Asia.

Ag. Econ. 521 Advanced Farm Management (3), 3-0

Analysis of farming practices through case study method. Farm planning and budgeting under changing economic, social, and technological conditions. Linear programming, game theory, and simulation methods in farm management analysis. Field trips are included.

Ag. Econ. 522 Analysis of Agricultural Production Economics I (3), 3-0

Agricultural production economic theory under static and dynamic situations. Analysis of allocation of factors of production, production efficiency, demand for factors of production and supply of agricultural products, costs of production, and farm growth. Comparative studies of agricultural areas. Application of linear programming to production economics analysis.

Ag. Econ. 531 Agricultural Market and Price Analysis (3), 3-0

Construction of market models for analysis of various marketing conditions. Analysis of changes in marketing institutions resulting from problems and alternative policies in production, prices, and marketing system of agricultural products.

Ag. Econ. 532 Economics of Future Market in Agriculture (3), 3-0

Economics of cash and futures trading. Theory of futures trading. Risk bearing in marketing. Prediction in futures trading.

Ag. Econ. 541 Advanced Agricultural Finance (3), 3-0

Problems in agricultural financing. Short-run and long-run demand for credits. Credit institutions. The public agricultural credit policies. Financial analysis of farm operators and credit institutions. Principles of credit controls. Costs of credits and alternative means of cost reduction. Problems and policies on agricultural credits in Thailand.

Ag. Econ. 551 Advanced Land Economics (3), 3-0

Demand for and supply of land. Theory of land rent. Analysis of land development. Land use. Land conservation. Land problems and policies. Agricultural land tenure. Economics of tenancy, and land reform.

Ag. Econ. 553' Advanced Agricultural Resource Economics (3), 3-0

Economic theories relevant to resource use and management. Concept of joint production and joint costs. External effects of resource decisions. Application of public finance, welfare economics, and capital theory. Cost-benefit analysis of investment projects. Investment and management problems in water resources, outdoor recreation, forestry and fisheries. Economic problems of air and water pollution and quality control of environments.

Ag. Econ. 561 Advanced Agricultural Development Economics (3), 3-0

Analysis of agricultural policy and planning with emphasis on the role of agriculture in the economic and social development. Thailand's agricultural policy formulation. World and regional agricultural policies.

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Ag. Econ. 562 Advanced Agricultural Development Economics (3), 3-0

Role of agriculture in economic development. Agricultural economic problems in developing countries. Economic and social growth. Relationship between consumption and agricultural production and agricultural development. Planning and policy formulation in agricultural development.

Ag. Econ. 581 Advanced Quantitative Analysis in Agricultural Economics I (3), 3-0

Construction of mathematical economic models applied to theories and problems of agricultural economics. Economic growth models under certainty and uncertainty in agriculture.

Ag. Econ. 582 Advanced Quantitative Analysis in Agricultural Economics II (3), 3-0

Mathematical analysis of agricultural economic problems. Analysis of linear programming and non-linear programming applied to production firms and agricultural industry. Economics of transportation models. Analysis of spatial equilibriums of markets, production firms, and agricultural industry.

Ag. Econ. 583 Advanced Quantitative Analysis in Agricultural Economics III (3), 3-0

Application of advanced statistical principles and theories to agricultural economic problems. Statistical prediction and estimation construction and analysis of index. Application of regression analysis to agricultural economic models. Hypothesis testing. Statistical interpretation of outcome of analysis. Econometric and statistical aspects of regression equations. Estimation of regression coefficients and practical solution to the regression problems.

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Ag. Econ. 584 Advanced Quantitative Analysis in Agricultural
Economics IV (3), 3-0

The application of simulation models as a tool in decision making of production firms, Problems on construction and analysis of appropriate simulation models. Programming analysis of production under changing economic conditions.

Ag. Econ. 591 Advanced Research Methodology in Agricultural
Economics (3), 3-0

Analysis of research methodology. Formulation of problems. Formulation and testing of hypothesis. Forms of research proposal. Statistical techniques used in research. Problems and guides in agricultural economics research. Some examples of analytical techniques in research.

Ag. Econ. 597 Seminar (1-2)

Ag. Econ. 598 Special Problems (1-3)
Graduate research submitted as a report.

Ag. Econ. 599 Thesis (9)

Ag. Econ. 621 Analysis of Agricultural Production Economics II (3), 3-0

Analysis of aggregate production function. Agricultural spatial equilibrium. Dynamic situation of farm firm. Agricultural industry. Theory of utilities, model building and model development. Decision making under uncertainties in agricultural production.

Pre : Ag. Econ. 522

Ag. Econ. 631 Advanced Agricultural Marketing (3), 3-0

Applied agricultural marketing. Theoretical framework and methodology in agricultural marketing research aiming at solving agricultural marketing problems. Analysis of marketing system, the market structure, and the market efficiency of agricultural commodities.

Pre : Ag. Econ. 531

Ag. Econ. 632 Advanced Agricultural Price (3), 3-0

Analysis of factors affecting agricultural product prices. Agricultural price determination institutes. Agricultural price analysis and forecasting. Advanced analysis of demand for and supply of agricultural products.

Pre : Ag. Econ. 531

Ag. Econ. 652 Analysis of Agricultural Resource Conservation and Development (3), 3-0

Cost-benefit relationship in agricultural resource conservation. Improvement of efficiency in both public and private agricultural resource uses. Economic analysis relevant to policies and planning in agricultural resource conservation and development. Emphasis is given on forestry and fisheries resource and economic impact of the resource development on the quality of the environments.

Pre : Ag. Econ. 553

Ag. Econ. 653 Economics of Water Resource Development (3), 3-0

Significance of water resource in economic development. Objectives of water resource development for agricultural, industrial, and recreational purposes. Techniques for project and program formulation and evaluation. Economic implications of water resource institutes. Detailed consideration of cost-benefit analysis of water resource development project and the program budgeting.

Pre : Ag. Econ. 553

Ag. Econ. 661 International Agricultural Trade Policy (3), 3-0

Patterns of international trade in agricultural commodities. Competitive areas in trade. Changes in comparative advantages. Agricultural trade policies and practices of export and import countries.

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Relationship between domestic and international agricultural policies.
Trade policies of European Common Market and at the Association of southeast
Asian Nations. Trade and commodity agreements. Current plan of trade
negotiation and potential agricultural trade development.

Pre : Econ 511

Ag. Econ. 697 Seminar (3)

Ag. Econ. 698 Special Problems (3)
Graduate research submitted as a report.

Ag. Econ. 699 Thesis (9).

Selected Graduate Courses in Economics
Department of Economics

ECON 511 Microeconomic Theory 1 (3), 3-0

The analysis of advanced microeconomic theory concerning
utility function and utility maximization. Demand function. Preference
theory. Decision making under uncertainty. Production function and
optimality. Homogeneous production function. Cost function. Profit
function and profit maximization. Pricing in different market structures.

Pre : Econ 311, or content of Department

ECON 512 Macroeconomic Theory 1 (3), 3-0

The analysis of advanced theory of output and employment.
Monetary theory. Capital formation and interest rates. Keynesian analysis
of economic phenomenon. Consumption theory. Investment theory. Inflation
and economic growth.

Pre : Econ 312, or consent of Department

ECON 541 Advanced Theory of Economic Development (3), 3-0

Advanced theory of economic growth and its application.
Analysis of underdeveloped economics and a case study of Thailand.

Pre : 341, or Econ 441

ECON 543 Regional Development Planning (3), 3-0

The course deals with the problems in developing the underdeveloped regions. Regional planning techniques.

Pre Econ 443

ECON 552 Advanced Theory of International Finance (3), 3-0

Intermediate international finance analysis using macroeconomic approach. International trade. Balance of payments and international economic relationships. The movement of international monetary fund.

Pre : Econ 452, or consent of Department

ECON 554 Advanced Theory of International Trade (3), 3-0

Detailed theoretical analysis of international trade emphasising import duties and tariffs. Comparative advantage and economic welfare. International trade and economic development, employment, and distribution of income. Theory of economic unions and international payments.

Pre : Econ 351, or consent of Department

ECON 556 International Economic Policy (3), 3-0

Analysis of protection tariff. Local industrial protection and tax concession. Foreign aid and foreign investment. Internal and external stabilizing mechanism. Financial exchange and trade policy. Export concentration. The economic and political cooperations in South east Asia.

Pre : Econ 351, or consent of Department

Annex 15 Estimated Expenditure for Students Based on ADFC Previous Technician Group (TT) Programs (1991-1994)

| Items | 24 months 4 semesters 2 summers | 27 months 1 Refresher Course 4 semesters 2 summers | 32 months 1 Refresher Course 5 semesters 2 summers |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Monthly Allowance (\$ 300/month) | 7,200 | 8,100 | 9,600 |
| 2. Book Allowance | 800 | 900 | 1,050 |
| 3. Tuition and Fees | 2,960 | 3,680 | 3,765 |
| 4. Thesis Grant | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| 5. Health Insurance | 520 | 645 | 780 |
| 6. Study tour and other arrangement | 1,450 | 2,175 | 2,175 |
| Expenditures | | | |
| 7. Commencement Exercise | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 8. *International Ticket (2round-trip tickets) | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| 9. *Re-entry and Visa Extension | 45 | 60 | 60 |
| 10. *Homeward Shipment | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Sub-Total | 15,515 | 18,100 | 19,979 |
| 25% Overhead cost ** | 3,888 | 4,525 | 5,000 |
| Grand Total | 19,395 | 22,625 | 24,984 |

* Expenditures provided for non-Thai students

** Overhead cost apply for those participants under others source of funding

Annex 16 Evaluation Methodology

Dr. Quisumbing arrived in Bangkok on June 16, 1985 and Dr. Rock arrived on the 17th. They began their work by meeting with Dr. Sopin the third team member, and with the senior staffs of the ADPC and the USAID project staff. This introductory briefing was followed by a review of project documents prepared for the team by ADPC. Two members of the team also met with the USAID staff and reviewed USAID/Thailand project documents. Prior to the team's arrival in Bangkok the ASEAN team had conducted interviews with trainees who had returned home and they wrote up interview results. The questionnaire used was developed for the team by the ADPC staff. Mr. Anang, the fourth team member arrived in Bangkok June 23. A list of trainees from Malaysia was provided to him so he made a trip to Kuala Lumpur to interview them and Malaysian officials. During the first week of the team's work, intensive interviews were held with individual members of the ADPC staff as well as former staff members and the Thai representative of the BOP. Discussions were also held with the faculty and Dean of Economics and Business Administration at Kasetsart University. At the end of the first week, an evaluation work plan was presented to ADPC and USAID. Upon acceptance, the work schedule was divided among the team members. At the end of the second week, a draft report was prepared and reviewed by the team and a meeting was held with the senior staff of ADPC and USAID. This was followed by a second meeting and subsequent redrafting of the report. The only constraints on the collection of data were that the team was unable to devise the questionnaire used to interview trainees and it was difficult to interview so many people. The team feels that they were able to interview

a sufficient number of individuals and they express their appreciation for the assistance provided by ADPC and the large number of individuals interviewed. A list of those interviewed and those who participated in meeting with the team appears in the following Tables :

- (a). Officials interviewed
- (b). Participants who filled in the questionnaire and who were interviewed
- (c). Officials attending meeting on draft report

Annex 16(a) List of Officials in Thailand Interviewed
by the Evaluation Team

| No. | Name | Office |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Dr. Somnuk Sriplung | Chairman of ASEAN ADPC BOP Secretary-General Office of Agricultural Economics Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| 2. | Dr. Chumnarn Sirirugsa | Director of ASEAN ADPC |
| 3. | Dr. Somporn Hanpongpanh | Senior Economist Office of Agricultural Economics |
| 4. | Dr. Boonjit Titapiwatanakul | Agricultural Economist, ASEAN ADPC |
| 5. | Dr. Chatt Chamchong | Agricultural Economist, ASEAN ADPC |
| 6. | Mrs. Krissana Petchratana | Statistician, ASEAN ADPC |
| 7. | Mr. Eutiquio Lumayag | Agricultural Economist, ASEAN ADPC |
| 8. | Ms. Worawan Chaisirikul | Librarian, ASEAN ADPC |
| 9. | Mrs. Panee Chumkaew | Accountant, ASEAN ADPC |
| 10. | Dr. Chamnien Boonna | Dean, Faculty of Econ. and Business Administration Kasetsart University |
| 11. | Dr. Chaiwat Konjing | Head of Dept. of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Kasetsart Univ. |
| 12. | Mr. Jesus C. Alix | Consultant, Agricultural Project Formulation Monitoring and Evaluation |
| 13. | Mr. John A. Foti | USAID/Thailand |
| 14. | Mr. Bruce Blackman | USAID/Philippines |

Annex 16(b) List of Indonesian Participants

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond | | Remark |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| | | | Questionnaire | Interview | |
| 1. Mr. Adi Musantoro | Bureau of Planning, DOA | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 2. Ms. Atifah Thaha | - do - | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 3. Mrs. Sri Pardina Pudiastuti Kruechant | - do - | TG-1 | - | - | Live in Bangkok |
| 4. Mr. Irzal Kamaruddin | - do - | TG-2 | - | - | |
| 5. Mr. Idrus Alwi | Food Crops Dev. Prog., DOA | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 6. Mr. Suprijadi | - do - | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 7. Mr. Sultan Jasril Djais | Bureau of Planning, DOA | MG-0 | - | - | |
| 8. Mrs. Chris Reksasudharma | - do - | MG-1 | X | X | |
| 9. Ms. Sri Hartati | - do - | MG-1 | - | - | transferred to other Dept. |
| 10. Ms. Gayatri K. Rana | - do - | MG-2 | X | X | |
| 11. Ms. Matrawati | - do - | MG-2 | X | X | |
| 12. Ms. Ratna Kusuma Dewi | - do - | MG-3 | X | X | |
| 13. Mr. Amien Barsanto | - do - | MG-4 | - | - | |
| 14. Mr. Yunis Nazar | - do - | MG-5 | X | X | |
| 15. Ms. Murti Rasjid | - do - | MG-5 | X | X | |
| 16. Ms. Yisni Emilia | Bureau of Foreign Coop., DOA | MG-3 | X | X | |
| 17. Ms. Ferial Lubis | - do - | MG-4 | X | - | |
| 18. Ms. Ria Puspa Yusuf | - do - | MG-5 | - | - | sick |
| 19. Mrs. Lilly Gandawaty | Food Crops Dev. Prog., DOA | MG-1 | - | - | |
| 20. Mrs. Martha Sulakani | - do - | MG-1 | - | - | |

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Annex 10(b) List of Interview Participants

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond | | Remark |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | Questionnaire | Interview | |
| 21. Mr. Hadimuljo | Fishery Dev. Prog., DOA | MG-1 | X | X | |
| 22. Mr. Rajaguguk | Livestock Dev. Prog., DOA | MG-4 | X | - | |
| 23. Mr. Puwandariyanto | - do - | MG-2 | X | - | |
| 24. Mr. Idrus Muh. Dukomalamu | Irian Jaya Agric. Service | MG-2 | - | - | |
| 25. Mr. Mugi Rahardjo | Solo Agric. Service | MG-2 | - | - | |
| 26. Mr. Bahar Udin | Regional Agric. Rep. West Sum. | MG-5 | X | X | |
| 27. Ms. Thamrin Nurdin | West Sum. Agric. Service | MG-3 | X | X | |
| 27 | | | 16 | 14 | |

Annex 16(b) ADPC Training Programme Malaysia Participants

12/1

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond | | Remark |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Questionnaire | Interview | |
| 1. Mr. Zakaria bin Man | Plan & Dev., MOA | MG-1 | x | x | |
| 2. Mr. Abd Manaf bin Ngah Idris | - do - | MG-2 | - | - | On leave |
| 3. Mr. Md Ghazali Kasim | Asst. Secretary Administrative and Diplomatic Officer, MOA | MG-2 | - | - | On leave |
| 4. Mr. Muat b. Hasan | Asst Secretary Plan & Policy, MOA | MG-2 | x | x | |
| 5. Mr. Dzulfakar | Plan & Policy, MOA | MG-3 | - | - | transferred to other Ministry |
| 6. Mr. Kamal Azmi Kamaruddin | - do - | MG-3 | - | - | On leave |
| 7. Mr. Lim Pock Ai | Ped. Agri. Marketing Authority (PAMA) | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 8. Mr. Manzor Omar | PAMA | MG-4 | - | - | Resigned from MOA |
| 9. Ms. Prema Selvanayakam | Monitoring & Evaluation Division, MOA | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 10. Ms. Fauziah bt Hj Embong | Plan & Dev., Dept of Veterinary Services, MOA | MG-5 | - | - | Doing Master degree in UK |
| 11. Mr. Razak Husin | Agric Officer Negeri Trengganu | MG-5 | - | - | In Trengganu |
| 12. Mr. Huzaimi Sanusi | Agric Economist Plan & Policy Div, MOA | MG-5 | - | - | On leave |
| 13. Mr. Ikram Jamaludin | Under Secretary, Monitoring & Evaluation, MOA | SG | - | x | |

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Annex 16(b) List of Philipines Participants Interviewed

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond | | Remark |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| | | | Questionnaire | Interview | |
| 1. Mr. Florante D. Bote | MAF-Region XI | TG-2 | x | x | |
| 2. Mr. Donald P. Contreras | MAF-Region X | TG-2 | x | x | |
| 3. Mr. Roberto M. Dalag | BAEcon, Q.C. | TG-1 | x | x | |
| 4. Mrs. Teresita P. Matias | Planning Service, OMIN | TG-1 | x | x | |
| 5. Mrs. Susan A. Mia | BAEcon, Q.C. | TG-2 | x | x | |
| 6. Mr. Ireneo B. Olivares | BAEcon, Reg. VI | TG-2 | x | x | |
| 7. Mr. Henry s. Soriano | BAEcon, Reg. XI | TG-2 | x | x | |
| 8. Mr. Cenon S. Atendido | MAF, Reg. IV | MG-0 | x | x | |
| 9. Mr. Franklin M. Barreto | MAF, Reg. XI | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 10. Mr. Raul Ramon A. Bucoy | MAF, Reg. IX | MG-2 | x | x | |
| 11. Ms. Elizabeth J. Cortez | APPU, OMIN | MG-2 | x | x | |
| 12. Mr. Guinelina O. Ferranco | Planning Service, OMIN | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 13. Mr. Rogelio A. Fernandez | BAEcon, Reg. XI | MG-1 | x | x | |
| 14. Mr. Raynaldo A. Gayaham | BAEcon, Reg. X | MG-2 | x | x | |
| 15. Mr. Leonila G. de Guzman | BAEcon, Q. C. | MG-1 | x | x | |
| 16. Mrs. Jesusa M. Kintana | Planning Service, OMIN | MG-0 | x | x | |
| 17. Mr. Jose M. Manto | Planning Service, OMIN | MG-1 | x | x | |

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Annex 16(b) List of Philippines Participants Interviewed

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond Questionnaire Interview | | Remark |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----|--------|
| 18. Mrs. Florecita Dapdap-Notario | Plan.Serv.OMIN | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 19. Ms. Ma. Dulce Brenda P.Orante | - do - | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 20. Mr. Ernesto N. Parato | MAF, Reg. V | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 21. Mrs. Myrna Page-Putong | BAEcon, Q.C. | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 22. Mr. Constantino J. Salvaleon | BAEcon | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 23. Ms. Maristela A. Serrano | NFA, Q.C. | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 23 | | | 23 | 23 | |

Annex 15(b) List of Thailand Participants Interviewed

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| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond Questionnaire Interview | | Remark |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1. Mr. Amnaj Songmuang | Agric. Econ. Res., OAE | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 2. Ms. Chinta Rayawa | Plan Implementation, OAE | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 3. Mrs. Kedganda Sangsuwan | Policy Division, OAE | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 4. Mr. Phonwate Thaomahawong | Project Evaluation, OAE | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 5. Ms. Suchada Chayamporn | - do - | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 6. Mr. Supat Viratphong | Agri. Econs. Res., OAE | TG-1 | X | X | |
| 7. Ms. Arunee Girtyawach | Policy Division, OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 8. Mr. Boontham Pholyiam | Agri. Stat. Centre, OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 9. Mr. Samrit Hirankitnangsee | Agri. Econ. Res., OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 10. Mr. Sakda Angsuphakorn | Project Evaluation, OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 11. Mr. Sukit Thongchut | - do - | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 12. Ms. Supatchree Meekrut | Policy Division, OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 13. Mr. Triboon Thanuthep | Plan Implementation, OAE | TG-2 | X | X | |
| 14. Ms. Tuwanan Poohanpanit | Plan Spec. Proj. Div, DAE | MG-0 | X | X | |
| 15. Mr. Pinit Kulmongkon | Proj. Eval., OAE | MG-1 | X | X | |
| 16. Mr. Samkhet Chintalekha | - do - | MG-1 | X | X | |
| 17. Ms. Ampai Padungsatayawong | - do - | MG-2 | X | X | |
| 18. Mr. Haruai Phanchian | Agri. Econ. Res., OAE | MG-2 | X | X | |
| 19. Mr. Prakobkit Phusirimongkol | Agri. Stat. Centre, OAE | MG-2 | X | X | |
| 20. Mrs. Arom Teskeo | Agri. Econ. Res., OAE | MG-2 | X | X | |

Annex 16(b) List of Thailand Participants Interviewed

| Name of Participant | Office | Type of Training | Respond Questionnaire Interview | | Remark |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|----|--------|
| 21. Mr. Chareon Khaoborisuthi | Plan & Tech. Div., DOA | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 22. Ms. Chintana Tiradumrongkul | Plan Implementation, OAE | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 23. Mr. Montri Dulyaronta | Policy Div., OAE | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 24. Mr. Thitirong Pungrod | Plan & Spec. Proj., DAE | MG-3 | x | x | |
| 25. Mrs. Amara Krajangyao | Agro. Zone #7, OAE | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 26. Mr. Serm Phandhuwat | Agro. Zone #6, OAE | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 27. Mr. Suthat Supinachareon | Agro. Zone #2, OAE | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 28. Mr. Thamrong Mekhora | Project Evaluation, OAE | MG-4 | x | x | |
| 29. Mr. Chavengsak Iamthaisong | Agro. Zone #12, OAE | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 30. Mr. Pramote Puprasit | Agro. Zone #8, OAE | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 31. Mr. Sanarn Chantarapakdae | Agro. Zone # 18, OAE | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 32. Mr. Wiruch Poonsup | Plan Implementation, OAE | MG-5 | x | x | |
| 32 | | | 32 | 32 | |

Annex 16(c) List of Officials Attending Meeting
on Draft Report of the Evaluation Team

June 1 and 2, 1985

| No. | Name | Office |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Chumnarn Sirirugsa | Director ASEAN ADPC |
| 2. | Mr. Eutiquio J. Lumayag | ASEAN ADPC |
| 3. | Dr. Boonjit Titapiwatanakun | ASEAN ADPC |
| 4. | Dr. Chatt Chamchong | ASEAN ADPC |
| 5. | Mrs. Krissana Petcharatana | ASEAN ADPC |
| 6. | Mr. Douglas Clark | USAID/Philippines |
| 7. | Mr. John A. Foti | USAID/Thailand |
| 8. | Dr. Roger Montgomery | USAID/Thailand |
| 9. | Dr. Michael T. Rock | Evaluation Team |
| 10. | Dr. Edgardo Quisumbing | Evaluation Team |
| 11. | Mr. Husin Anang | Evaluation Team |
| 12. | Dr. Sopin Tongpan | Evaluation Team |

Annex 17 "SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE"

FOR USE IN THE INTERVIEW OF ADPC TRAINING PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

INSTRUCTIONS

* Please answer all questions. Most of the questions can be answered by simply choosing among alternatives, checking "yes" or "no", or filling in specific information in the space provided for your answer.

* A number of questions ask you to mark your opinion on a scale. Here is how Question 24 would be answered by a person who:

-- had no health problems

and thought the sponsor of his overseas study program had provided

-- adequate help on immigration and travel problems

-- somewhat less help on academic matters, and

-- not enough help on family problems:

24. Did the organization which funded your training program give you as much help as you expected in regard to:

| | Adequate help | Not enough help | Help not needed |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Immigration problems | : <u>X</u> : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | | : ___ : |
| Travel arrangements | : <u>X</u> : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | | : ___ : |
| Academic matters | : ___ : <u>X</u> : ___ : ___ : ___ : | | : ___ : |
| Family problems | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : <u>X</u> : | | : ___ : |
| Health problems | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | | : <u>X</u> : |

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1. Name _____

2. Male :__ : Female :__ :

3. Mailing
address _____

4. At what universities have you studied ?

| Name of universities | Years attended | Degree and major |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

5. What is the principal job you now hold ? (If not currently employed,
describe your most recent employment.)

Employer _____

City and country :

Where you work _____

Period of employment _____

Job title and duties _____

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6. What was your first full-time job on your return from donor-sponsored training ?

Employer _____

City and country
where you worked _____

Period of employment _____

Job title and duties _____

SELECTING INDIVIDUALS TO GO ON TRAINING

7. In selecting men and women to study abroad, how much emphasis do you think should be put on each of the following criteria:

| | Should be given great emphasis | | | Should be given little emphasis | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Academic merit, based on grades and examinations | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Potential as a staff member in the home institution, based on staffing plans | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Evidence of interest in issues of national development | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Probability of being influential through position, background, or connections | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Other (specify): | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

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8. If you were asked to advise a donor agency as to the selection procedures that would give the best results, which one of the following would you recommend ?

- ___ Administrators of the home institution should make the selections.
- ___ The donor agency should advertise the scholarships and receive the applications, but a committee of local professors and/or others from the home country would choose among the applicants.
- ___ The donor agency should advertise the scholarships and make its own selections from among the persons who apply.
- ___ The home institution should be invited to make nominations but the final selection should be made by the donor agency after interviews.
- ___ The donor agency should consult with local people who are knowledgeable about promising candidates but should then offer awards to persons of its own choosing.
- ___ Other: please specify _____

PREPARATION FOR THE TRAINING

9. At the start of your training, how much of a problem did you have with the language of instruction in your host country ?

| | Not a serious problem | A very serious problem |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| In reading assigned texts and references | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |
| In understanding lectures | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |
| In writing papers | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |
| In writing examinations within assigned time limits | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |
| In participating in class discussions | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |
| In communicating with friends, fellow students, and teachers | ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ | |

10. In matters other than language, how well prepared do you feel that you were at the start of your period of training?

| | Not adequately prepared | Could compete on an equal basis | Better prepared than most other students |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| In mathematical skills | : _____ : | : _____ : | : _____ : |
| In statistics | : _____ : | : _____ : | : _____ : |
| In research methodology | : _____ : | : _____ : | : _____ : |
| In theory courses in your discipline | : _____ : | : _____ : | : _____ : |

PLANNING THE TRAINING PROGRAM

11. How much were you yourself involved in the planning of your training program as grantee?

| | Very little involvement | Very active involvement |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Choosing your field of study or specialization | : _____ : | : _____ : |
| Selecting a research topic (if applicable) or a project proposal | : _____ : | : _____ : |

12. Who else played important roles in planning your training program ?
 (Check as many as apply in each column.)

| | Choosing field of study | Selecting a research topic/project proposal |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Academic administrator in home institution (dean, department head, etc.) | _____ | _____ |
| Professors or other colleagues in home institution | _____ | _____ |
| Foreign professors teaching in your home country | _____ | _____ |
| Representatives of the organization funding your training | _____ | _____ |
| Family members of close friends | _____ | _____ |

13. How satisfied are you now with the choices that were made in your training program ?

| | Very satisfied | Quite dissatisfied |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Choice of field of study | { _____ } | { _____ } |
| Choice of dissertation topic | { _____ } | { _____ } |

EVALUATION OF YOUR STUDY PROGRAM

14. Please check which of the tasks listed below are an important part of the job you now hold or, if not now employed, of the most recent job you held:

15. Now, indicate how useful you feel your training was in equipping you to do the tasks you have checked as "important"

| | Extremely useful | Of little or no value |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ___ Doing scholarly research that meets international standards | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| ___ Conducting applied research on problems of locality, country, or region | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| ___ Providing advice or leadership on economic or social problems and policies | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| ___ Teaching graduate level courses in theory or research methodology | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| ___ Teaching graduate or undergraduate courses in applied areas of social science | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| ___ Carrying out administrative or managerial responsibilities | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |

16. All in all, how valuable were the knowledge or skills learned from the training

| | Extremely valuable | Of little or no value |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| In preparing you for your first full-time job after your return | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |
| In helping you to do your current or most recent job | : ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ : | |

17. If you were to undergo training again, are there subjects or skills you feel were neglected which you would now include or study in more depth ?

Yes :__ : No. :__ :

If yes, please list:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. Monitoring and Evaluation technique

18. Are there any subjects or skills to which you would give less time and attention now than you did then ?

Yes :__ : No. :__ :

If yes, please list:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

19. Thinking back on your own experience as a trainee, indicate how satisfactory you feel your program was in each of the following respects:

| | Very satisfactory | Not at all satisfactory |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Variety and range of courses offered | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Quality of courses in field of specialization | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Access to faculty members for academic help and advice | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Guidance in planning your academic program | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Opportunities to attend scientific or professional meetings | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Medical and health care facilities | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Amount of contact with fellow participants | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Special services provided to foreign students by the institution | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| IF applicable in your case: | | |
| Help in planning your research | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Help in data collection | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Help in analysis and thesis proposal writing/project | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |
| Access to research support services (libraries, computing services, etc.) | : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : ___ : | |

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20. In the environment or institute where you attended your training what kind of involvement had there been with agricultural or rural problems of Third World countries ?

- A widespread involvement throughout the institute
- Involvement limited to only a few staff/faculty members
- Little or no involvement of any staff

21. Did your own adviser have first-hand experience with agricultural or rural issues in developing countries:

- In your own country ?
- In other developing countries ?
- No first-hand experience

22. As part of your training program did you complete a thesis or project paper ?

Yes :___: No :___:

If yes, what was your thesis title or subject ?

CONTINUING CONTACT WITH DONOR AGENCY AND HOME INSTITUTION

23. During your period as a trainee how often did you have contact with your home institution, either by letter or in person, on the following matters:

| | Frequent contact | Occasional contact | Little or no contact |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Your study program | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Your research progress and plans | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Your future role in your home institution | :____: | :____: | :____: |

24. Did the organization which funded your training program give you as much help as you expected in regard to:

| | Adequate help | Not enough help | Help not needed |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Immigration programs | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Travel arrangements | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Academic matters | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Family problems | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Health problems | :____: | :____: | :____: |
| Other (please specify): | :____: | :____: | :____: |

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PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED ON RETURN

25. Upon your return from your period of training, which of the following difficulties or problems, if any, did you encounter in adjusting to life and work in your own country ?

| PERSONAL AND FAMILY PROBLEMS | Serious problem | Minor problem | No problem |
|---|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Financial "settling in" (e.g., delay or irregularity in salary payments, need to take a second job, etc.) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Logistical arrangements (e.g., living accommodations, transportation, etc.) | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Adjustment to family obligations and familial roles | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Re-adjusting to cultural norms and attitudes | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Adjusting to the local or national political situation | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Other (please specify) _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

| EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS | Serious problem | Minor problem | No problem |
|--|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Difficulty in finding a job that made best use of your training experience | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Economic rewards for your professional work | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Employment policies and procedures in your institution | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Social status for your professional work | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Acceptance by colleagues and superiors who remained in home country | _____ | _____ | _____ |

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| INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PROFESSIONAL WORK | Serious problem | Minor problem | Not a problem |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Lack of institutional interest in research activities | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Heavy teaching/working load | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Too many other professional responsibilities | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Lack of equipment and supplies | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Lack of transportation for job-related travel | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Funds for research | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Facilities and funding for professional meetings and conferences in your home country | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Travel opportunities for professional meetings and conferences abroad | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Opportunities for additional training | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Availability of professional books, journals, etc. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Local opportunities to publish research results | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Other (explain) _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

26. Taking everything into account, would you say that in getting re-located and re-established after your return from training you encountered:

Major difficulties _____

Only minor difficulties _____

Few or no difficulties _____

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27. Would the problems faced by young professionals returning from training today be similar to or different from those that you encountered ? Please list in order below (1, 2, 3, etc.) the problems you think will be most difficult for them :

- Finding an appropriate job _____
- Acceptance by colleagues and superiors _____
- Level of economic rewards _____
- Social status or their professional work _____
- Heavy teaching/working loads and other professional responsibilities _____
- Lack of equipment and supplies _____
- Support for job-related travel _____
- Research funding _____
- Facilities and funds for in-country professional meetings _____
- Opportunities for professional travel abroad _____
- Opportunities for additional training _____
- Local outlets for publishing research results _____
- Other (explain) _____
- _____
- _____

28. During the time after your return from your period of training, from whom did you get help in maintaining your professional competence and advancing your professional career:

| | HELP RECEIVED FROM: | | | : HELP : NEEDED : BUT NOT : RECEIVED | NO HELP NEEDED |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Your em- ployer | The agency that funded your study abroad | Other (speci- fy): | | |
| Funds to help you get started in research | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Opportunities to attend scientific and professional conferences ? | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Opportunities to organize workshops or seminars ? | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Opportunities to be a consultant on scientific or professional matters ? | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Information on new developments in fields of professional interest to you ? | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Others : specify | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

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PROFESSIONAL ACTIYITIES

29. Since completing formal training, which of the following professional activities have you been engaged in, either by yourself or working with colleagues ?

| TEACHING | Often | Sometimes | Never |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|
| Developed or presented new courses | — | — | — |
| Designed changes in the curriculum | — | — | — |
| Supervised graduate student research | — | — | — |
| Published textbooks (including translations) or other materials for use in teaching | — | — | — |
| | | | |
| PROMOTION OF SCHOLARSHIP | Often | Sometimes | Never |
| Directed research for government agencies, the university, international agencies, or businesses | — | — | — |
| Took part in research projects that required collection of data in the field | — | — | — |
| Submitted proposals for research funding | — | — | — |
| Planned workshops of seminars for professional colleagues | — | — | — |
| Presented scholarly papers at professional or scientific seminars or meetings, at home or abroad | — | — | — |
| Published professional or scientific books or monographs | — | — | — |
| Published original articles in professional or scientific journals | — | — | — |
| Published notes or book reviews in professional or scientific journals | — | — | — |
| Referred articles for professional or scientific journals | — | — | — |
| Others: specify | | | |
| _____ | — | — | — |
| _____ | — | — | — |

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ADMINISTRATION

Often Sometimes Never

Participated in inter-agency
planning committees

— — —

Initiated new services or programs

— — —

Developed or revised policies or
procedures for a government agency,
university, or business

— — —

CONSULTATION

Often Sometimes Never

Served as a consultant
to government

— — —

Served as a consultant to a private
business

— — —

Given program or other advice to
the donor agency that supported
your study abroad

— — —

Served as a consultant to any other
international agency or foundation

— — —

30. In the past year, have your duties included
a significant teaching responsibility? Yes ___ No ___

If yes, please give the title of the courses involved and add a few words
of description if the title does not indicate the course content:

31. If you are currently engaged in research, what are the research pro-
blem (s) on which you are working?

NETWORKS MAINTAINED

32. Since returning from your period of training, how often have you been in touch, personally or by letter, with:

| | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|---|------------|--------------|-------|
| Representatives of the agency which funded your overseas study ? | — | — | — |
| Faculty members at the foreign university where you studied ? | — | — | — |
| Fellow participants where you studied ? | — | — | — |
| Host families or other friends in the community where you studied ? | — | — | — |

33. How frequently do you have professional contacts with :

| | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|---|------------|--------------|-------|
| Faculty members outside your own university : | | | |
| In your own country ? | — | — | — |
| In other universities in South East Asia ? | — | — | — |
| In other parts of the world ? | — | — | — |
| Governmental agency personnel in your country or region ? | — | — | — |
| Professionals in international agencies working in your field ? | — | — | — |

34. Are you now an active member of one or more scientific or professional associations in your field ? Yes ___ No. ___

If yes, please list: _____

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| | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Salary levels for your kind of work | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Social status of professional work in your field | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Reasonable work loads | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Post-doctoral training opportunities | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Other opportunities for additional training | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Availability of visiting professionals from other nations | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |
| : ____ : ____ : ____ : | Other (explain) | : ____ : ____ : ____ : |

35. Are there any of the needs you have checked above on which outside agencies (international organisations, foundations, technical assistance agencies, etc.) can be of help ?
What kinds of help would be most needed and most welcome ?

SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

36. In what year were you born ? _____

37. In what country were you born ? _____

38. What was the population of the community in which you spent most of your life before entering secondary school ?

- _____ 100,000 or more
- _____ 20,000 to 100,000
- _____ between 5,000 and 20,000
- _____ less than 5,000

39. When you were growing up, what was the major occupation of each of your parents ?

Father _____

Mother _____

40. Please check the highest level of education completed by your parents:

| | Your father | Your mother |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| No formal education | _____ | _____ |
| None beyond primary school | _____ | _____ |
| Some secondary schooling | _____ | _____ |
| Completed secondary school | _____ | _____ |
| Some post-secondary education but no diploma, certificate or degree | _____ | _____ |
| Completion of a degree, diploma, or certificate program beyond secondary school | _____ | _____ |

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