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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PROJECT PAPER

THAILAND
PVO CO-FINANCING II
493-0342

OCTOBER 1984

USAID/THAILAND

UNCLASSIFIED

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AID	Agency for International Development
APAC	Asia Project Approval Committee
CDSS	Country Development Strategy Statement
Co-Fi I	PVO Co-Financing Project Implemented between FY 80-FY 85
Co-Fi II	PVO Co-Financing Project proposed in this paper
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation
EOPS	End of Project Status
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FX	Foreign Exchange Cost
FY	Fiscal Year
IHAP	International Human Assistance Programs, Inc.
IPVO	Indigenous (Thai) Private Voluntary Agency
LC	Local Cost
MIC	Middle Income Country
NCWT	National Council of Women of Thailand
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
OEF	Overseas Education Fund
O/HRT	Office of Human Resources and Training, USAID/T
OPG	Operational Program Grants
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PACD	Project Assistance Completion Date
PM	Person-months
PSU	Prince of Songkhla University
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
PSBF	Pearl S. Buck Foundation
RTG	Royal Thai Government
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TDH	Tom Dooley Heritage, Inc.
THCF	Thai Hill-Crafts Foundation
TRRM	Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement
USAID or USAID/T	United States Agency for International Development/Thailand Office
WEI	World Education Inc.
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
 C = Change
 D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY

Thailand

3. PROJECT NUMBER

493-0342

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

Asia

04

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

PVO Co-Financing II

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
 09 30 92

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
 (Under 'B' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

A. Initial FY 85

B. Quarter 1

C. Final FY 89

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 = 23.00)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 85			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	250	750	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
(Grant)	(250)	(750)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(4,000)	(5,000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1.						
2.						
Host Country						
Other Donor(s) PVOs 25%		220	220		1,100	1,100
TOTALS	250	970	1,220	1,000	5,100	6,100

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) FN	200B								
(2) ST	700B								
(3) EH	600B								
(4) PH	600B								
TOTALS						5,000		5,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code BR PVON PVOU
 B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To promote PVO activities, including those of indigenous PVOs, that address the self-development needs of socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
 03 87 06 91

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a _____ page PP Amendment)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature Robert Halligan

Title Robert Halligan
 USAID Director

Date Signed MM DD YY
 10 01 84

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

MM DD YY

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Country : Thailand
Project Title : PVO Co-financing II
Project Number : 493-0342

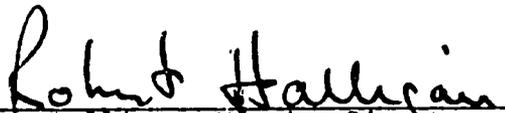
1. Pursuant to Sections 103, 104, 105 and 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize the PVO Co-financing II Project for Thailand involving planned obligations of not to exceed Dols. 5,000,000 in Grant funds over a five year period from date of authorization, subject to the availability of funds in accordance with the A.I.D. OYB/allotment process, to help in financing foreign exchange and local currency costs for the project. The planned life of project is eight (8) years from the date of initial obligation.

2. Out of total Grant funds, an amount of Dols. 4,400,000 will be used to provide direct support to PVO initiated activities consistent with and in support of the A.I.D. strategy by utilizing the management expertise of locally established indigenous and U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) in collaborative local development endeavors. The remaining Dols. 600,000 of grant funds have been set aside in the Project for strengthening institutional capacities of all but particularly indigenous PVOs in support of PVO activities under Co-financing II Project. This amount will be used, under an agreement with the Royal Thai Government, to finance technical assistance, training, workshops/conferences, PVO monitoring/data collection activities, financial reviews, and mid-term and final project evaluations.

3. The Project Agreements or Grant Agreements which may be negotiated and executed by the officer(s) to whom such authority is delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority shall be subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions, together with such other terms and conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate.

4. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Goods and services, except for ocean shipping, financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall have their source and origin in the United States or in the cooperating country except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing. Ocean shipping financed by A.I.D. under the Project shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, be financed only on flag vessels of the United States.



Robert Halligan, Mission Director
Authorizing Officer



Date



Thailand
PVO Co-Financing II Project
Project Paper

I. Summary and Recommendations

A. Costs

Total Project costs are as follows:

<u>AID</u> : Grants	\$5,000,000
<u>PVOs</u> : Budgetary and/or In-kind Support	\$1,100,000
<u>Total</u>	\$6,100,000

B. Purpose

This is a follow-on project to the previous successful PVO Co-Financing Project (Co-Fi I, 1980-85). The purpose is to promote PVO activities, including those of indigenous PVOs, that address the self-help needs of socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

C. Project Description

The project provides funds for co-financing subprojects administered by PVOs and for PVO institutional strengthening activities. Subprojects will be selected jointly by AID and DTEC as under Co-Fi I. Although yet undetermined, they will most likely cover similar target groups (i.e. women, the rural poor, minorities, unemployed youth) and program areas (i.e. community development, vocational education, income generation, nutrition and health). The average project length will be three years.

Although many of the subprojects under Co-Fi I are being implemented successfully, a mid-project evaluation noted several shortcomings of the Co-Fi I design. Among these are the following: PVOs continue to be weak in subproject design and evaluation; some methodologies used which merit replication are not replicated due to lack of dissemination of "lessons learned"; selection criteria have not been well defined; and IPVOs have not been well represented among grant administrators. This new Co-Fi II project has been designed to overcome these deficiencies.

To strengthen PVO capabilities and encourage IPVOs to participate, Co-Fi II will include technical assistance to individual PVOs in project design and evaluation, nine technical workshops, twenty person months of third country training, and special evaluation and monitoring assistance. To provide a forum to share experiences and facilitate replication, conferences will be held bi-annually. Subproject selection

criteria have been clarified and simplified. Additionally, the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) has been extended to eight years to allow for completion of all subprojects although the obligation cycle is only five years. Evaluation strategies will be outlined in subproject proposals so they can be judged for appropriateness.

Co-Fi II will have a mid-term and a final evaluation.

D. Analyses-Summary Findings

The analyses within the project paper conclude that the proposed project is technically, socio-culturally, economically, and financially feasible. The Implementation Plan is sufficiently developed to enable a smooth transition into the project from Co-Fi I. Given that the subprojects to be funded are not yet determined and will probably include many activities that do not produce direct revenues, a standard cost-benefit analysis is not appropriate. A cost-effectiveness analysis was conducted indicating project implementation alternatives and efforts made to minimize costs.

E. Statutory Requirements

All statutory requirements have been met. See Annex C "Project Checklist".

F. Recommendations

That this project paper be approved and that \$5 millions of AID grant assistance be authorized so that implementation can begin in FY 85.

G. Project Committee

Ms. Patricia Moser, International Development Intern

Ms. Pornsiri Chatiyononda, Office of Human Resources and Training

Dr. Basharat Ali, Office of Project and Engineering Support

Mrs. Lawan Ratanaruang, Office of Human Resources and Training

Mr. Thomas O'Connor, Office of Human Resources and Training

Mr. Thomas Johnson, Office of Projects and Engineering Support

In addition, assistance was received as needed from the following RTG and PVO personnel:

Mr. Kittipan Karjanapipatkul, USAID Sub-Division, DTEC

Dr. Malee Suwan-na-ath, SVITA Foundation

Mr. Owen Wrigley, International Human Assistance Programs. Inc.

Mr. John Klink, Catholic Relief Services

Mr. Somchart Ubolchart, World Education, Inc.

Mr. Atcharee Yuktananda, USAID Sub-Division, DTEC

Mr. Apinan Phatarathiyanon, PVO Sub-Division, DTEC

II. Project Rationale and Description

A. Rationale

1. Introduction

The PVO Co-Financing II Project (Co-Fi II) is to provide assistance to Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) for development activities in Thailand under the general AID guidelines for PVO co-financing for the period FY '85 - FY '92. PVOs will be required to contribute or find non-USAID sources for at least 25% of the cost of sub-projects. Co-Fi II is a follow-on to the current USAID/T PVO Co-Financing Project (Co-Fi I) being implemented in FY '80 - FY '85 and has a five year obligation cycle.

2. Background

The Problem

Under the past four Five Year National Economic and Social Development Plans (1961 - 1981), Thailand has expanded its gross domestic product 14 fold. However, despite this and successful sectoral development activities in health, agriculture, rural development, and other areas, the rapid economic growth of the past 20 years has created and/or accentuated economic and social equity problems. Although 60% of

national development outlays over this period went toward developing social services, much of the population remains unreached. The Fifth National Development Plan, therefore, addresses the situation of "equity" in national economic and social development efforts through the dispersion of income and economic activities to provincial areas and social groups on the periphery of Thai society.

Exemplary of the problems addressed in the plan are the vast differences in quality of life throughout Thailand. Income per capita in 1981 was \$252 in the rural Northeast compared to almost \$1,888 for Thais in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area. Additionally, the figure for rural Thailand masks a large range of incomes and cannot draw attention to the poorest of the poor, particularly the landless and/or unemployed. Only twenty-six percent of the population has access to government health services. Availability of family planning and other services varies from area to area. Students from remote areas have limited opportunities for post grade five schooling and university education due to the lack of nearby secondary schools. Vocational training programs are not widespread outside of urban areas. If persons are to learn new skills for income generating activities, they must be willing and able to spend long periods in a provincial capital or urban center. Fifty percent of children under five years of age suffer some degree of malnutrition. Of these, nearly two per cent (representing over 100,000), mainly children from low-income families, are severely malnourished. Employment opportunities for young persons in rural areas are lacking. Many migrate to Bangkok or Chiang Mai to join the ranks of the urban poor.

The government infrastructure has often not been effective in motivating self-help efforts. Villagers are often unwilling to contribute to or maintain government development projects.

RTG Commitment

The RTG is aware of these problems. Their effects include the following: Productive talent is lost through the marginal use of human resources. Urban migration leads to problems of congestion, disorganized growth, and social disorder. Inequity in social services leads to higher infant deaths and early mortality in certain regions. Lack of day care and family planning services perpetrates inequalities experienced by women. Minorities and remote groups are not sufficiently integrated with Thai society, particularly because of limited education opportunities; this in turn leads to political conflicts, banditry, opium production, etc.

One of the tasks of the Fifth Plan, therefore, was to outline a strategy for addressing these shortcomings. The following policies and guidelines for the development of social services are being applied during the plan (1982-1986):

1. Accelerate the reduction of population growth rate to an appropriate rate with emphasis on the population distribution pattern that will preserve rural and urban environmental balance.

2. Adjust social structure to create opportunities for increased incomes and improvement in the quality of life for the majority of people in backward areas so that they can participate more fully in the national development process.

3. Acquaint the people with their rights and duties in self-government under democratic constitutional monarchy.

4. Promote a well disciplined, cultured and religious society in accordance with changing economic and social conditions.

5. Develop those target groups of people who are shouldering most of the social costs, particularly women, children and youth, and hilltribes people.

6. Distribute social services to reduce inequality. The public welfare services will only be rendered to those who cannot help themselves in an effort to foster self-development.

While progress is being made during the Fifth Plan period, early discussions on the Sixth Plan are based on the assumption that the well-being of disadvantaged groups will remain a problem of importance to the RTG over the following five year plan period.

PVO Involvement

In order to maximize all the resources needed to implement these policies, it is recognized that the continued mobilization and cooperation of the private sector is needed.

The private sector, including private voluntary organizations (PVOs), has had an impressive record of complementing government efforts in national development in Thailand and historically addressing many of the above problems. This is partly due to the spirit of voluntarism which has a long history in Thailand. The Thai culture strongly advocates "making merit", a Thai Buddhist concept by which acts of kindness ("Metta") and mercy ("Karuna") are encouraged. Added to this is the example of participation in and concern for development activities set by the Royal Family. As a measure of popular commitment to non-government organizations, there are at present about 2,000 Foundations and 5,000 Associations in Thailand. Of this number, about 1,000 are registered with the RTG as PVOs and 100 are specifically concerned with development. In addition, U.S. and other country PVOs have been contributing to the development goals of the country for many years.

Another factor in the impressive record are the many advantages PVOs have for working in development activities, especially in the ways in which they have responded to unreached segments of the population or have provided models of service delivery for the government sector. They

have traditionally dealt directly with recipients at the grass roots level, making the use of participatory methodologies possible.

USAID Assistance to PVOs: OPGs and Co-Fi I

Realizing the potential of PVOs, AID took the lead in encouraging and providing opportunities for U.S. and indigenous PVOs (IPVOs) to participate more actively in the development of the country through funds from the Asia Regional Project "Private and Voluntary Organizations 498-0251" during the period FY 76 through FY 79. This project was followed by the current PVO Co-Financing I Project (FY 80 - FY 85) which allows project review, approval and funding to occur at the Mission level. Under the two projects, there have been 40 sub-projects funded to date. Eleven U.S. PVOs and six Thai PVOs have been responsible for the implementation of these OPG and Co-Fi I subprojects (See Annex E).

All of the subprojects under Co-Fi I have addressed concerns of the Fifth Plan. Ten of twenty-five projects have focused on community development activities in an effort to build up self-sustaining development capabilities at the village or tambol level. Approaches have concentrated on self-help methodologies and have included leadership training; home interventions in malnutrition; training in technical topics such as poultry raising, swine breeding, and vegetable farming for farmers and school children; motivation for development activities for school teachers; establishment of work groups and clubs for community action; and vocational training.

An example of a community development project comprising many of these elements and achieving outstanding results is the Koo Tau project being implemented by the Prince of Songkhla University (PSU) (1982-1985):

PSU in cooperation with the Asia Foundation (TAF), is implementing a pilot project utilizing the concept of the social laboratory. The project brings several rural communities under a comprehensive development program using self-help methodologies. In addition, it provides the venue for a close relationship among faculties of the university, students, and various governmental and private organizations which maximizes the expertise and resources available to the project villages.

During the first year (1983) many activities were initiated. These included chemical improvement of the soil to increase crop yields; improving biological methods for plant pest control; livestock and fisheries improvement (swine, chicken, shrimp); research and experimentation in nutrition; leadership training; mushroom growing; cottage industry promotion; and cooperatives promotion. Activities and training methods are being evaluated for effectiveness and replicability. Training during the second year will concentrate on further intensive instruction to small groups of motivated villagers who will carry on the activities of the project beyond its three-year duration.

The project has also been successful in getting faculty members and students out of the classrooms and into the rural communities.

Project members have logged more hours off campus in one year than many of them have in their entire careers. These persons will be a valuable resource for further development programs.

Seven Co-Fi I projects emphasized vocational education and income generation. Some of these included small loans programs or revolving funds to help newly trained craftspersons establish businesses. Others concentrated on jobs placement in local development projects and establishing markets for goods produced. Projects have targetted low-income women, Amerasians, Hilltribe and Southern youths, and the unemployed. Training programs are usually provided locally at low cost. Project funds are often used to improve training facilities or purchase equipment that become a base for self-sustaining activity.

The International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP) Youth Development Project (1981-83) is an example of a successfully completed training project in which participants had a measurable increase in income. Training was given in sewing, weaving, hair dressing, masonry, electrical repair, and gardening. A revolving loan fund was established to help enterprising trainees set up small businesses. Job placement for the youths was 100% and the loan repayment rate was 94%. This project, originally implemented in the Northeast is currently being replicated by IHAP in the South.

The Rural Vocational Training and Nutrition Project (1980-82) administered by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) had students

of masonry construct the vocational/agricultural center. In addition, it has undertaken the first self-sustaining school-lunch program in Thailand.

Other projects have emphasized the distribution of social services to reduce inequality through education, health, and nutrition programs. Food and Nutrition II (1982-85) is a follow-on to an earlier project also sponsored by TAF/PSU. Village women in several Southern provinces receive training in family nutrition at a center central to their tambons. Women are selected for the program based on their ability to train their neighbors. Locally available, inexpensive produce is used in menus. Foods are tastefully and attractively prepared. Many recipes are local recipes with ingredients added or nutrition-degrading processing deleted, or recipes from other areas of Thailand.

Another social service project is the IHAP Thailand Deaf Community Project (1981-85). This project demonstrates the success that self-help activities can have among the handicapped. The Center for Deaf Alumni presently has a membership service and job counseling section, a workshop production section, and the Thai Sign Language Research section. The Research section has compiled a dictionary based on Thai Sign language in use. Favorable response has been received from the Ministry of Education in its consideration of adopting the dictionary as an official text in the existing schools for deaf persons. In their participation in the Third International Symposium on Sign Language Research in June 1983 in Rome, Italy, the research team from Thailand emerged as one of the forerunners in research and dictionary construction.

3. Issues in Project Design

Although Co-Fi I achieved success within many sectors, the experience gained can lead to strengthening the overall project design. As outlined in the project identification document (PID) cable, the Asia Project Approval Committee (APAC) response (Annex A), and the mid-project evaluation of Co-Fi I, areas of importance in redesigning the Co-Fi project are covered in the following:

1) institutional development of IPVOs. The APAC agreed that IPVOs are an important potential source for self-sustaining development activities. However, as noted by the above evaluation, the technical and institutional base of IPVOs must be strengthened if they are to fulfill this role. The APAC directed that the project include sufficient resources to help strengthen the capacity of IPVOs. A suggested measure for accomplishing this is directed technical assistance in subproject design, implementation, and self-sustained financing. The project includes a long-term advisor to perform this function, as well as workshops, and other training.

2) sub-project selection criteria. The evaluation found that the concept paper and proposal review process under Co-Fi I is not clear and selection criteria are unnecessarily complicated and ill-defined. Reformulated criteria are contained in Annex F. The review process for Co-Fi II is outlined in Section IV. B. Subproject Implementation, below.

3) sub-project design, including evaluation and monitoring.

The APAC stressed concern with evaluation findings that although good at identifying target groups and needs, many PVOs have difficulty in designing projects with reasonable outcomes. Many proposals reviewed lacked appropriate evaluation strategies and data collection, making it difficult to assess project impact. Often, too much USAID staff time was required during implementation phases. A suggested solution was to require evaluation and on-going assessment methodologies to be detailed and well-thought out in the proposal before sub-project approval in Co-Fi II. Also, the APAC recommended a budget line item for sub-project evaluation and monitoring to assist with data collection, special surveys, and impact assessments.

For Co-Fi II, one criterion of project selection will be the appropriateness of the evaluation strategy. A long-term consultant will provide assistance in project design; workshops and short-term consultants will assist in developing PVO capabilities in management and evaluation. Under the budget line-item, special surveys and analysis will be conducted by PVOs as training exercises while providing useful data.

4) PVO financial contributions. In light of the past experience of obtaining an average of 49 per cent contribution from PVOs and the evaluators' determination that a 25 per cent minimum would not cause undue hardship for IPVOs, the APAC suggested that USAID reconsider its proposed 20 percent minimum contribution for Co-Fi II sub-projects.

As a result, the minimum has been established at a 25 percent cash or in-kind contribution.

5) time-frame. The limits of the six year PACD for Co-Fi I are being realized in the latter half of the project as subprojects can no longer be funded for a full three years. Anticipating this problem, the Co-Fi II PID requested an eight year PACD. The APAC agreed, although only a five year obligation cycle was approved.

6) project replicability. The evaluation determined that little replication has taken place. Many aspects would justify replication; the problem lies in a failure to disseminate "lessons learned". To facilitate sharing of results, three bi-annual conferences will be held. Invitees will include PVOs participating in Co-Fi II and others active in development fields.

7) women in development. Although the evaluation clearly stated that women play at least an equal role in all Co-Fi I functions (project implementators as well as beneficiaries), the APAC stressed concern that WID criteria be included in the sub-project selection process. Annex A includes a discussion of the Project Committee's decision not to include a specific WID criterion.

B. Project Description

1. Goal

As reflected in the Logframe (Annex B), this project addresses the stated goals of the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to improve the lives of socio-economically disadvantaged persons and to increase their capacity to participate in their own development. Disadvantaged groups are defined here as those groups of individuals who lead economic lives ranked within the poorest thirty percent by income of Thai society or who have unequal access to resources needed to improve their lives due to identification with that group.

Improvements are to be measured through increased access to training, employment opportunities, and other income generating activities; decreased illness and early mortality; and greater social and economic integration into the mainstream of Thai life.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the project is to promote PVO activities, including those of indigenous PVOs, that address the self-development needs of socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

Project emphasis on indigenous PVOs is an extension of the "self-development" concept to the national level. It serves to

strengthen local resources and encourage local participation in the development process occurring in Thailand.

To achieve this purpose, the project will have two components. First, grants will be available to assist in financing sub-projects. Concept papers and then proposals will be assessed by USAID and sent to DTEC for no objection or returned to the PVO with comments based on the selection criteria in Annex F. Although all proposals must meet the established criteria, preference for funding will be given to those submitted by Thai PVOs, having greater percentage of funds coming from non-USAID sources, or that strengthen institutional capacities of local entities or groups. The second component is funding for activities which promote the institutional strengthening of PVOs in order that they might be a source of self-sustained development activity after Co-Fi II funds have been exhausted. These activities will include staff capability-building exercises such as visits to successful third country PVOs, workshops on financial management and technical issues, individualized technical assistance, and evaluation and monitoring assistance.

3. End of Project Status (EOPS)

As the magnitude of the Co-Fi II Project does not differ from that of the current project, differences in the EOPS will be reflected in portfolio make-up and increased PVO capacity to develop and manage participatory development projects. The following are expected EOP indicators:

a. At least 40% of project funds administered directly by Thai PVO's collaborating with local counterparts in local development efforts. (Under Co-Fi I, less than ten per cent of funds have been granted directly to IPVOs).

b. Increased capacity of PVOs, particularly IPVOs, to design and implement local development projects so that submitted proposals compete for international as well as local grant funds.

c. All participating PVOs capable of monitoring and evaluating their projects.

d. PVOs working in increasing number of RTG priority development sectors.

e. Increased direct development impact on targeted beneficiaries from PVO/USAID development assistance programs in Thailand.

4. Outputs/Inputs

a. A number of subprojects designed and implemented.

As the subprojects are dependent on the interests of the PVOs and the quality of proposals submitted, it is difficult to project the number and/or size of subprojects to be granted. Using the current Co-Fi I Project as a guideline it is estimated that about twenty-five new

sub-projects will receive funding (five new projects each of the first five years). A minimum of 25% of subproject funds will come from PVO co-financing.

Subprojects will usually be implemented over a period of three years. Additional time may be granted on an individual basis to continue exceptional activities. The project has an eight year PACD to allow for three years of activities for sub-projects funded in the last obligation year (fifth year of project).

Projects will be selected as outlined in Subproject Implementation, below, and must conform to the Guidelines in Annex G and the Criteria (reformulated and simplified from those used in Co-Fi I) in Annex F. Technical assistance in subproject design and management will be provided to individual PVOs as needed. Direct beneficiaries from these subprojects are estimated at 400,000 persons. In addition, the PVO sector will gain from sub-project experience.

b. Strengthened institutional capacity of IPVOs.

A major emphasis of the project is to increase the capabilities of PVOs, particularly IPVOs, to develop, finance, monitor, and evaluate subprojects. To achieve this objective, the following inputs are designed in the project:

1) A series of nine technical workshops to be conducted in Thailand for PVOs on topics of self-financing, sub-project design, PVO management, evaluation and monitoring, etc. as needed. These will utilize USAID, PVO, and consultant personnel in a participatory format.

2) Three bi-annual conferences involving all participating PVOs as a forum for disseminating "lessons learned" and discussing problems/solutions encountered. This will lead to greater replication of successful projects.

3) Twenty person-months of third-country training for highly motivated PVO staff wishing to attend training seminars or to visit successful PVO activities in other countries.

4) Technical services provided through a full-time consultant in the Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT). This assistance will be made available on an individual basis to PVOs as needed during the initial five years of the project. Expected needs mainly encompass subproject design issues. All IPVOs will be particularly encouraged to use these services.

5) Special monitoring and evaluation assistance. This will be provided to assist with extensive data collection as deemed necessary for subproject evaluation or in areas where data needs exceed PVO resources or collection of additional implementation data may be beneficial to several subprojects. Conduct of these special surveys and analyses by PVOs will also serve a training function.

6) Additional inputs will be provided for USAID project monitoring and evaluation needs. Mid-term and final evaluations and financial monitoring needs are discussed under "Evaluation Arrangements" below. In some cases, USAID will be able to provide assistance to PVOs for data collection, special evaluations, surveys and impact assessments not needed as a part of routine subproject monitoring.

Although institution strengthening resources and activities will be available to all PVOs, the major emphasis will be on the needs of IPVOs. AID has provided and continues to provide funds for US PVO strengthening activities which can complement the USAID IPVO strategy.

C. Relationship to Thailand CDSS

The new USAID/T development strategy emphasizes the interactions of three program components. These three are:

- 1) identifying and responding to the emerging problems of development;
- 2) encouraging private sector involvement and government policy changes for rural employment generation and industrial development; and
- 3) providing support and institutional strengthening activities to the non-governmental sector (i.e. PVOs).

Thus, the PVO program is a major element of the strategy. As specified in the CDSS, the role of the proposed Co-Fi II project is to fund subprojects which would

- a) contribute to the development of the PVO's capacity to deal with emerging problems on a significant scale;
- b) develop a strengthened role for private initiative within the broader framework of Thai development policy; and
- c) lead to self-sustaining, self-financing development action.

PVO subproject selection criteria and sectoral involvement will be reviewed each year to determine if the Co-Fi project is responding as an integral part of the strategy. Subproject preferences may be changed to reflect programmatic changes or to encourage alternative subprojects.

III. Summaries of Analyses

A. Relationship to AID Policy

Co-Fi II addresses the Agency emphases on institution building and private sector involvement. As recognized in the Institutional Development Policy Paper, AID has realized for many years the necessity of strengthening local institutions as a key to building development resources. Recently, emphasis has also been placed on the importance of

including the private sector within this "development infrastructure". PVO's have a key role as private sector institutions with public sector goals. A strong PVO sector provides an additional development resource through its ability to channel private contributions into social service projects. The proposed project is designed to assist Thailand in maximizing these advantages. Through developing and implementing subprojects with USAID technical and financial assistance, PVOs will strengthen their capabilities and gain new skills as a resource for future programs.

AID PVO Policy stresses that at the country level, PVOs should be integrated into the Mission program. Co-Fi II is an important element in the new country development strategy for USAID/T. The PVO Policy Paper also stresses the need for co-financing-type arrangements and program independence of PVOs as accounted for in the design of Co-Fi II.

The current draft Agency middle-income country strategy emphasizes the importance of ensuring that "the benefits of development accrue to the low-income groups" and recognizes the role of PVOs as an equalizing force. Additionally, as AID's direct involvement in a country wanes, PVO's can become a very important instrument for U.S. assistance. Strengthening PVOs at this point will provide a strong sector for future assistance through centrally-funded programs.

As women in Thailand continue to be socio-economically disadvantaged as a group, Co-Fi II is likely to be an effective and accessible means

for USAID/T to directly address women in development issues in the future. The OPG and Co-Fi I projects not only included women-specific subprojects, but also involved women and men equally in almost all subproject management and supervision. PVOs will be encouraged to maintain their concern and each subproject proposal will continue to be reviewed for women's issues' content by individual members of USAID proposal review committees.

B. Technical Analysis

As reiterated throughout this paper, PVO's have long been recognized as an effective means of reaching many of the targeted disadvantaged groups. Overall project design has been thoroughly tested through the Co-Fi I project. Subproject design can be evaluated only by testing individual models; however Co-Fi I evaluators found that in most cases, subprojects have been technically sound. As suggested by the evaluators, additional technical assistance in design is to be provided by Co-Fi II.

The RTG agencies have reacted favorably to USAID-funded or partially-funded subprojects in the past. As PVOs continue to provide innovative services in the social sector it is believed this good technical relationship will continue.

C. Financial Analysis

The total project cost is estimated to be \$6,100,000. The USAID contribution is to be \$5,000,000, the required PVO contribution is twenty-five percent of this amount, i.e. \$1,100,000. USAID funds will support the following activities (see Annex D.II):

- PVO activities (\$4,400,000)
- Technical assistance (\$165,000)
- Workshops/conferences (\$160,000)
- Training (\$50,000)
- Monitoring and evaluation (\$75,000)
- Project evaluation and financial review (\$150,000)

D. Economic and Social Soundness Analysis

The Social Soundness and Economic Analyses (Appendix D-IV, V) show PVOs have a strong role in working with groups on the fringe of the economic and social mainstream in Thailand. Although financial resources may not be great, the motivation of the individuals working with PVO's is often high and the smaller organizations lack many of the bureaucratic constraints of the government sector. Thus, they can be a cost-effective means of reaching minority and disadvantaged groups. Additionally, they often have the advantage of being able to work intimately with small groups to effect change. This close relationship enables PVOs to realistically encourage the participatory process in development.

As described in the Co-Fi I Project Paper, private voluntary organizations have a long and fruitful history in Thailand. Charitable works ("merit making") are emphasized by Thai Buddhism. Greater visibility of development-oriented PVOs due to expanded project activity will likely increase their share of contributions from voluntarism and donations, reinforcing strengthening measures encouraged by Co-Fi II. Thus the socio-cultural milieu will have a positive effect on the project. There are no barriers to project implementation.

E. Administrative Analysis

As Co-Fi II is essentially a follow-on to the current successful Co-Fi I project, a full administrative analysis is not necessary. Section IV.A Project Organization outlines the current responsibilities of DTEC and USAID in administering the overall project. Problems in the current arrangements have been addressed in designing Co-Fi II as follows:

Under the Co-Fi I Project, the various responsibilities delegated to DTEC have sometimes caused delays in sub-project approvals. Although the process will remain somewhat lengthy due to the necessity of obtaining both the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC) and RTG Ministry non-objections, USAID and DTEC are proposing various methods of limiting the time for each response to the minimum time required for circulation and review. Additionally, Ministry non-objections will be sought for concept papers, only. This is a substantial departure from the current practice of seeking non-objections for both concept papers

and proposals. This will avoid approval processes of over 7-8 months as reported by mid-project evaluators of the Co-Fi I Project.

The evaluation of the current project also pointed to problems of ill-defined O/HRT staff responsibilities and varying needs for USAID administrative time, including several subprojects needing intensive USAID assistance. To accomplish monitoring and technical assistance activities for PVO Co-Fi II, O/HRT will use the services of one and one-half full-time staff persons and will hire an additional person as a technical resource during the initial five years using project funds. Concurrently, increased emphasis on technical assistance and PVO development and self-reliance will lessen the burden of projects requiring close O/HRT oversight.

However, the major administrative responsibilities will be those of the PVOs implementing subprojects. USAID under current and previous projects has stressed skills needed for good project administration. By this time, many of the PVOs working in Thailand have had experience managing locally- as well as internationally-funded projects and their staff have attended numerous workshops and skills-training sessions.

The Co-Fi I evaluation found that administrative costs of subprojects under that project ranged from 0-26.8% of AID money for each grant. The higher costs were for US PVOs. The evaluators suggested an informal ceiling of 20% of subproject grant funds for administrative needs. Under Co-Fi II, PVOs with higher costs will be required to justify these in the

subproject proposal. However, where IPVO skills are lacking, collaborative arrangements between US and indigenous PVOs may be encouraged.

In addition, Co-Fi II will have an eight year PACD so that all subproject activities will have the time needed for completion. Thus, the proposed implementation plan (Section IV) is feasible.

IV. Implementation Plan

A. Project Organization

DTEC is the major cooperating agency of the RTG for bilateral projects and will be involved in Co-Fi II on both overall and subproject levels. Funds for technical assistance and institution building activities for PVOs to be implemented by USAID will be administered under a bilateral agreement with DTEC as representative of the RTG. Under the agreement, USAID will submit a detailed implementation plan, including financial information, to DTEC for approval each year of the project. Although Grants for subprojects are obligated through USAID/PVO agreements, DTEC will have a role in the process. Within the USAID sub-division of DTEC is a unit responsible for USAID involvement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This group will obtain project concurrence from relevant Ministries and provide RTG non-objection/objection for each subproject as outlined in Subproject Implementation below.

The PVOs currently operating in Thailand have differing relationships with RTG agencies. Many work in the same sector as and with the approval of an RTG Ministry; some work by request and under the auspices of a Ministry. Under this project, PVOs will not be encouraged to establish sub-projects of the latter type, but will be encouraged to maintain collaborative relationships while preserving the independence and flexibility that are major advantages of the NGO sector.

The USAID coordinating office for the project is the Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT). O/HRT will select committees for subproject concept paper and proposal reviews; monitor reporting, implementation, and financial activities; field evaluation teams and do site visits; provide technical assistance; and conduct workshops and conferences.

B. Subproject Implementation

Grant Application

Each year an announcement of funds available for project grants will be made to the PVO community in August by O/HRT. The announcement will contain an outline of the selection process, guidelines for writing concept papers, preferences and criteria for project selection, and the yearly deadline, December 31, for receipt of concept papers for that fiscal year. Each year, approximately \$900,000 will be available for new projects.

To apply for financial assistance from USAID, PVOs must be registered with AID/W or USAID/T (U.S. and indigenous PVOs, respectively). Once registered, the procedures are as follows:

- If so desired, the PVO may ask for informal discussion with O/HRT, USAID, as to whether or not the program to be implemented is in agreement with the PVO Policy and is eligible for assistance.
- If the program meets with the criteria to be supported (See Annex F) or upon request, USAID will give the PVO a copy of the Guidelines for Preparation of Proposals for PVO Field Support Grants (See Annex G) which the PVO will use in preparing the concept paper for submission to USAID.
- The concept paper is reviewed against the PVO project approval criteria by O/HRT and submitted to a committee selected from technical officers for approval.
- If the concept paper is approved by USAID, it will be forwarded to DTEC for comments/non-objection. At this stage, DTEC also seeks comments/non-objection from RTG Ministries concerned with the proposed program areas.
- Upon receipt of favourable replies from DTEC, USAID will inform the PVO to revise and/or develop the concept paper into the detailed project proposal.

- The PVO submits the project proposal to USAID for review and technical committee approval.
- Upon approval, the proposal is submitted to the Office of Engineering Support (O/ENG), USAID, for environmental consideration as outlined in Annex VIII.D.5. After this, it is forwarded to DTEC for final concurrence.
- Upon receiving DTEC's non-objection to the project approval, the Grant Agreement is prepared by USAID and signed by the parties concerned. The Agreement will be between USAID and the PVOs.

Selection Criteria

Prerequisites, Criteria, and Preferences for subproject selection are contained in Annex F. Criteria and preferences will be reviewed annually and changes made as deemed necessary by USAID. The Co-Fi II project is an important element in the new Mission strategy and, as such, must retain flexibility to respond to defined areas of need.

Disbursements

The grant funds for carrying out project activities are released through three methods; (a) the use of Federal Reserve Letter of Credit (FRLC) and (b) periodic advances; and (c) reimbursement. Requests for advance funds and receipts for reimbursement will be submitted directly to USAID/T. U.S. PVOs will receive most disbursements through an FRLC.

C. Implementation of Institution-strengthening Activities

After receiving approval for an annual implementation plan from DTEC, USAID will implement the activities below as specified for each year of the project. Total funds in the agreement between DTEC and USAID for these activities will be \$600,000.

- Technical assistance. O/HRT is currently filling this position through FY 86 under Co-Fi I funds. A consultant will be hired or the contract extended in the third year of the project under Co-Fi II funds (\$165,000).

- Workshops and conferences. Nine one- or two- day workshops and three three-day conferences will be held throughout the project. Consultants and/or contractors may be hired by O/HRT to conduct the meetings. The topic of the initial workshop will be evaluation and monitoring. This workshop will be held in December, 1984. Two more FY 85 workshops will be held in April and in July on topics determined by O/HRT. Other workshops are scheduled as follows: 2, FY 86; 2, FY 87; 1, FY 88; 1, FY 89. Conferences are scheduled for FY 86, 88 and 90. Use of one major contractor and a single location for most meetings is suggested due to constraints on O/HRT administrative time (\$160,000).

- Evaluations and financial review. As the financial management practices of the local offices of all PVOs participating in Co-Fi II must be reviewed, a CPA firm will be selected in the first month of the project to conduct these assessments. In addition, the firm (or another, as appropriate) will conduct random reviews of vouchers submitted to USAID. O/FIN, O/HRT, and the ACO will participate in contracting the firm (\$70,000).

The mid-project evaluation will be similar to previous evaluations conducted for Co-Fi I. Evaluation of sub projects and the results of institution-strengthening activities in year 3 will provide guidelines for project completion. Topics for the last two workshops will be determined. External consultants will be used by O/HRT (\$30,000).

O/HRT will also conduct the final evaluation in year 7 with the assistance of external consultants (\$50,000).

- Training and observational tours. Visits to other countries (20 person months) to participate in conferences, short-term training, or observational tours will be funded. O/HRT will select invitees. The first four invitees will be issued travel orders by O/HRT in the second or third quarter of FY 85 (\$50,000).

- Special monitoring and evaluation assistance. A total of \$58,000 will be made available to fund special baseline data collection and analyses. In the first year, special projects will be designed in the first workshop conducted in December 1984 as described above. These activities are to be used as training exercises that also provide data for subproject planning and implementation. In addition, an evaluation consultant will be hired by O/HRT to provide technical assistance on an individual basis to PVOs in baseline data and formative and summative evaluation needs for a total of six weeks in FY 85 and FY 86 (\$17,000).

D. Monitoring

The project activities and progress will be monitored through periodic progress reports to be submitted by PVOs. The following three kinds of reports will be required:

- Progress reports- the PVO will be required to submit progress reports on either a quarterly basis or semi-annual basis depending on the nature and length of the activities (See Annex H for report format).
- Financial reports- the financial report is required each quarter for U.S. PVOs using FRLCs and each month for PVOs submitting requests for advances and reimbursements directly to USAID.

Non-AID contribution reports- the PVOs are required to submit financial reports of their 25% (minimum) contribution to the total cost of the project semi-annually.

In addition to these periodic reports, USAID may request the PVO to provide other reports or information as needed. Furthermore, the project may be monitored through project site visits by USAID and/or RTG personnel. If a project is determined not to be progressing as planned, appropriate interventions will be made.

E. Evaluation Arrangements

Both the overall project and sub-projects will be evaluated. Additionally, PVO financial management capabilities will be assessed and occasional voucher audits conducted by a local Certified Public Accounting (CPA) firm.

USAID will monitor and evaluate the project to assure that these end status objectives are being met. Data collected from PVOs on the management of USAID and other donor funded subprojects and assessment of proposals submitted to USAID for funding will be used in evaluating project status. Two overall project evaluations are scheduled, one in the third year and the other in the seventh year. These will be conducted by a team of extra-agency evaluators. The purpose of these will be to assess the accomplishments, strengths, and/or weaknesses of the project in meeting stated goals and objectives. The results of the

mid-project evaluation will provide valuable information on "lessons learned" for the remainder of the project. The final evaluation will assess the technical accomplishments of the project and provide information for future PVO and co-financing projects.

Sub-projects Evaluation

The individual Grant Agreements will stipulate how often each PVO is expected to conduct and submit the evaluation reports to USAID/T based on O/HRT's assessment of PVO capability and sub-project monitoring needs. In most cases, annual and final evaluations will be required. These evaluations will be conducted by the PVOs unless USAID/RTG participation is deemed necessary by USAID. Evaluations will follow the methodologies described in the individual project proposals as approved by USAID/T and the RTG. However, base-line data will be required from all subprojects in order to analyze changes in the base as a measure of sub-project quality.

CPA Assessments

Each PVO entering into a grant agreement with USAID will be subject to a review of their financial procedures by a CPA firm under contract to USAID. Under Co-Fi I, financial reviews and voucher audits have been conducted by the Office of Finance, USAID. However, due to increased reporting requirements in general and time needed to provide assistance to improve PVO internal financial controls, O/FIN has requested

assistance in fulfilling these obligations in Co-Fi II. A CPA firm will be contracted to provide review, audit, and technical assistance services over the project's eight years.

F. Project Implementation

Chart IV.1 summarizes the proposed implementation schedule by component. As the number and timing of approval of grants and the need for external assistance cannot be pre-determined, the subproject activities and technical services on the chart are projected estimates only. These projections have been used in determining project financial needs. Further description of each component is contained in detail below.

V. Financial Plan

Tables V.1 and V.2 provide a summarized financial plan for the project. A total of \$6,100,000 will be used to finance subprojects, long and short term technical assistance, training, personnel costs, workshops/conferences, project evaluations and certain operating expenses. The cost estimates below are inclusive of contingencies and inflation.

CHART IV.I
Implementation Schedule
(Fiscal Years)

ACTIVITY	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1. <u>Bilateral Agreement</u>								
a. PP Approval _____ X								
b. Agreement Signed (Nov. 84) _____ X								
c. PACD _____								X
2. <u>Subproject Grants</u>								
a. Announcement of Funds _____ X		X		X		X		
b. Review of Concept Papers _____	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
c. Approval of Proposals (total c.25) _____	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
d. Completion of projects _____								X
3. <u>PVO Instit. Strengthening</u>								
a. Technical Asst./Workshops								
1. Contractor hired O/HRT _____								
2. Technical Services (60 pm) _____	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Bi-Annual Conferences (3) _____			X					
4. Technical Workshops (9) _____	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
b. Monitoring and Eval. Special Assistance _____	X	X	X	X	X			
c. Training (20 pm) _____		X	X	X	X	X		
4. <u>Project Evaluations</u>								
a. Mid-project _____								
b. Final _____							X	

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Table V.1
Summary Cost Estimates and Financial Plans
 (\$000)

Inputs	A.I.D.		PVO & Others	Total
	FX	LC	LC	
1. Direct PVO activities	800	3,600	1,100	5,500
2. Technical Assistance	-	165	-	165
3. Workshops/Conferences	-	160	-	160
4. Training	50	-	-	50
5. PVO Monitoring/Data Collection and Evaluation Activities	50	25	-	75
6. Project Evaluation and Fiancial Review	100	50	-	150
Total	\$1,000	4,000	1,100	6,100
		(\$5,000)		

Table: V.2

Summary of Total Projected Expenditures
(\$ 000)

Input	Year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
A. <u>AID Grant</u>									
1. Direct PVO Activities	600	700	700	700	700	500	400	100	4,400
2. Technical Assistance	-	-	50	55	60	-	-	-	165
3. Workshops/Conferences	28	34	27	31	20	20	-	-	160
4. Training	10	15	10	5	5	5	-	-	50
5. PVO Monitoring/Data Collection and Evaluation Activities	24	20	16	8	7				75
6. Project Evaluation and Financial Review	8	10	42	14	16	5	53	2	150
Total AID Grant	670	779	845	813	808	530	453	102	5,000
B. <u>PVO/Other Sources</u> (Total)									
	145	189	195	182	181	100	78	30	1,100
Total Project Cost	815	968	1,040	995	989	630	531	132	6,100

Annex A

PID APPROVAL CABLE
AND APAC
ISSUES

Annex A

APAC Issues:

The following issues are raised in the PID approval cable of 23 November 1983 and incorporated into the design as described.

A. Institutional development - Co-Fi II intends to strengthen IPVO project implementation capacity through technical assistance, third-country training, and nine technical workshops.

B. Time-frame - USAID/T agrees with an eight year PACD and five year obligation cycle.

C. PVO/IPVO financial contribution - USAID has changed the minimum contribution of 20% proposed in the PID to 25% in light of APAC and Co-Fi I evaluation comments.

D. Relationship to CDSS - the Co-Fi II project is one of the three components comprising the new mission strategy.

E. Project design - O/HRT will hire a consultant to provide assistance full-time for project design during the five year obligation cycle. In addition subproject selection criteria include assessment of a detailed evaluation and monitoring plan.

F. Monitoring and evaluation - as suggested by the APAC, a 75,000 dollar line item has been included in the budget for evaluation assistance. This will fund training and data collection activities for PVOs/IPVOs in formative and summative evaluation methodologies, Individuals and PVOs will be selected on the basis of need.

G. Project replicability - Co-Fi I evaluators stated that lack of success in replication of projects was due to lack of dissemination of results. Three conferences will be held (in the second, fourth, and sixth years of the project) as a forum for exchange of "lessons learned", etc. Conferences will include small-group participation sessions and workshops to induce sharing of ideas, problems, and solutions.

H. Women in development - Co-Fi I has served well in promoting the improved status of women - with women equally implementing subprojects as well as benefitting from them. The Co-Fi I evaluators determined that women's issues had been fairly addressed within the project. USAID feels no need to add specific criteria relating to women. There is a high awareness of the importance of women in development among PVOs/IPVOs collaborating with USAID thus far. This awareness compounded with that of the USAID staff will continue to positively effect subproject selection and assessments. We also feel that it is preferable to integrate women's issues into our total program strategy, and not encourage special "women's projects" which have little long-term impact.

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 (09) ACTION AID4 INFO AME DEM2 ECON CHRON PROJ: 493-0342

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 CHRG: AID
 DIST: AID

C&R RECEIVED

23 NOV 1983

AIDAC

E.O. 12356: N/A
 TAGS: ARLD

SUBJECT: PVO CO-FINANCING II (493-0342)

REF: A) STATE 307216 B) BANGKOK 51334

1. SUMMARY: ASIA PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (APAC) MET 11/4 AND APPROVED PID FOR 5-YEAR DOLS 5 MILLION OBLIGATION CYCLE AND 8-YEAR PACT. DAA DIRECTED THAT T.A. TO ASSIST IPVO INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT-BE ADDED TO PROJECT. FOLLOWING ARE ITEMS APAC WOULD LIKE TO SEE ADDRESSED IN PP. END SUMMARY.

A. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IPVO'S: DAA DIRECTED THAT MISSION ADDRESS IPVO INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN P.P. SOME IPVO'S COULD BEAN IMPORTANT SOURCE FOR SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROVIDED THEIR INSTITUTIONAL BASE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES ARE IMPROVED. DAA DIRECTED THAT APPROPRIATE IPVO'S BE IDENTIFIED, AND THE PROJECT USED TO STRENGTHEN IPVO INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITIES THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF T.A. APAC DISCUSSION FOCUSED ON POSSIBILITIES OF STIMULATING IPVO FINANCIAL SUPPORT BASE TO DEVELOP INCOME GENERATING PROGRAMS INDEPENDENT-OF CHARITY OR OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS. INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES WOULD, HOPEFULLY, ALLOW FUTURE IPVO PROJECTS TO CONTINUE WITH LOWER A.I.D. FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

B. TIME-FRAME: APAC DISCUSSED MISSION PROPOSED DOLS 8 MILLION 8-YEAR LOP. DECIDED EST TOKEEP 8-YEAR PACT BUT CONCLUDE NEW OBLIGATIONS AFTER FIVE YEARS. APAC FELT LONGER OBLIGATION CYCLE RAISED POSSIBILITY OF A DECADE LONG PROJECT (E.G., 8TR 1XAR PROJECT-OBLIGATION OF 2-3 YEAR PROJECT BRINGS PAID TO 10-11 YEARS). THEREFORE, PP AND GRANT AGREEMENT SHOULD BE DRAFTED FOR 5-YEAR OBLIGATION CYCLE AT DOLS 1 MILLION PER YEAR.

PVO/IPVO FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION: APAC NOTED THAT PVO I PROJECT WAS SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING AN AVERAGE OF 49 PERCENT CONTRIBUTION FROM T.E PVO'S. EVALUATION REPORT CONCLUDED THAT 25 PERCENT CONTRIBUTION FROM PVO'S WOULD NOT DENY THEM ACCESS TO PROJECT. HOWEVER, PID CANBE SETS FORTI MINIMUM OF 20 PERCENT CONTRIBUTION FROM PRIVATE SOURCES. APAC BELIEVLS DECISION ON MINIMUM RISK

DISTRIBUTION

ACT	INFO
U	✓
DO	
IAO	
OPIN	✓
OPRO	✓
OPES	✓
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OPARD	
OPMCH	✓
OPMCM	
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OPIC	
EMB	✓
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LEFT TO MISSION BUT, OF COURSE, HOPES THAT MISSION CAN MAINTAIN OUTSTANDING RECORD AC'IEVED IN PVO I PROJECT.

D. RELATIONSHIP TO CPSS: PP SHOULD CLEARLY STATE PROJECT RELATIONSHIP TO CPSS, OUTLINING IN PACTIC LAR PROJECT OBJECTIVES. MISSION SHO LD SF CRITICALLY ADDRESS HOW SUPPORT OF IPVO'S STRENGTHENS THAI INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITY IN RELATIONSHIP TO CPSS.

E. PROJECT DESIGN: APAC ENDORSED PID PROPOSAL TO RETAIN CONSULTANT TO WORK WITH PVO/IPVO'S TO IMPROVE SUBPROJECT DESIGN. ALSO RECOMMEND THAT MEASURABLE CRITERIA FOR PROJECT PROGRESS AND ASSESSMENT BE DETAILED UP FRONT IN INITIAL PROJECT DESIGN FOR EACH PVO/IPVO SUBPROJECT.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION: APAC ENCOURAGES MISSION TO ENTER A LINE ITEM IN PROJECT BUDGET FOR EVALUATION ASSISTANCE. SUGGEST DOLS 75,000 TA MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE. THESE FUNDS COULD PROVIDE SUPPORT AND TRAINING FOR PVO/IPVO'S IN EVALUATION/DATA COLLECTION.

G. PROJECT REPLICABILITY: EVALUATION STATED THAT PROJECT REPLICABILITY INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED IN FIRST PROJECT. -PID CANBE STATES THIS ISSUE WILL BE PROPERLY DEALT WITH IN PP. APAC ALSO CONCERNED THAT "LESSONS LEARNED" BE DISSEMINATED.

B. WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT (WID): MISSION SHOULD INCORPORATE APPROPRIATE WID CRITERIA FOR SUB-PROJECT SELECTION IF NOT ALREADY INCLUDED.

1. APAC DISCUSSED MISSION GOAL OF SUPPORTING ONLY IPVO'S BY PACT. WHILE APAC CONCURRED WITH IDEA OF INCREASED SUPPORT TO IPVO'S, BELIEVE IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO EXCLUDE U.S. PVO PARTICIPATION. APAC RECOMMENDS MISSION CONTINUE TO SUPPORT PVO PARTICIPATION.

2. IN ADDITION, PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRC) MET AND REVIEWED PVO I EVALUATION REPORT ON 10/20. IN GENERAL, PRC CONSIDERED EVALUATION REPORT QUITE WELL DONE AND WAS PLEASED MISSION IS ADOPTING MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OUTLINED IN REPORT. SHULTZ

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ANNEX B

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p><u>Goal</u></p> <p>To improve the lives of socio-economically disadvantaged persons and increase their capacity to participate in their own development.</p>	<p><u>Measures</u></p> <p>For target groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased access to training opportunities. 2. Reduced rates of unemployment and underemployment. 3. Increased levels of income. 4. Reduced infant mortality and increased motivation to use and/or availability of family planning methods. 5. Greater economic and social integration of disadvantaged and minority groups. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training enrollment data and budgetary information on training from selected agencies. 2. National and regional employment rates from National Statistical Office/RTG. 3. National, regional, & local income level & distribution 4. National, regional, and local infant mortality & population growth rates. 5. Government reports on minorities and disadvantaged groups. 	<p>Assumptions for Achieving Goal Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That objectives & priorities are reasonably reflected in the indicative national plan. 2. That individuals and their communities accept primary responsibility for creating that change. 3. That national, regional, & local governments help ensure that individuals & their communities have reasonably equitable access to public resources available to assist that change. 4. That the effectiveness of national, regional, & local project & financial management (public and private) will steadily improve.
<p><u>Purpose</u></p> <p>1. To promote PVO activities, particularly those of indigenous PVO's, that address the self-development needs of socio-economically disadvantaged groups.</p>	<p>End of Project Status:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased percentage of Co-Fi funds administered by Thai PVO's collaborating with local/counterparts in local development efforts. 2. Increased capacity of PVO's, particularly IPOVS, to design and implement local development projects. 3. Increased capacity of PVO's to monitor & evaluate their projects. 4. PVO's working in increasing number of RTG priority development sectors. 5. Increased direct development impact on targeted beneficiaries from PVO/USAID development assistance programs in Thailand. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USAID/PVO/RTG review of project progress. 2. Data collected from PVO's on their economic and social development projects financed from their own funds and/or with other non-AID donors, & with the USAID co-financing program. 3. Assessment of the quality & content of PVO project proposals submitted for co-financing, & PVO management & financial reports on sub-project progress. 4. Survey of PVO reports for development projects program mix & budget allocations. 5. Baseline data surveys before sub-project implementation, analysis of changes in the base over project life. 	<p>Assumptions for Achieving Purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That voluntarism remains both a U.S. and Thai tradition and receives corresponding manpower and financial support from the private and other sectors. 2. With increasing skills and capabilities, PVO's will continue to focus on development goals. 3. That increasing number of IPVO's will be able to fulfill USG and RTG registration and guidance procedures. 4. That PVO's assign some priority to increased participation in development projects, and they develop and maintain adequate material managerial and financial capacity to do so.

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Outputs: 1. Number of subprojects designed and implemented. 2. Institutional capacity of IPVO's strengthened.	Magnitude of Outputs 1. Although it is difficult to project the number and/or size of subprojects to be granted, using PVO-CoFi I as a guideline it is estimated that about 25 subprojects will receive funding under CoFi II. 2. 8 workshops conferences. 3. All indigenous PVO's receiving technical assistance from O/HRT. 4. Percentage of grant funds administered by IPVO's increased to 40% from BOP to EOP.	1. Reports by USAID/O/HRT on overall project progress. 2. AID/RTG reports and evaluation on overall project progress. 3. Periodic audit by USG and independent auditors on overall and sub-projects. 4. Reports from on-site evaluation by PVO's and at least one site visit by USAID during project life. 5. PVO financial and project progress report on individual sub-projects. 6. Training data	Assumptions for Achieving Outputs: 1. That realistic project targets and implementation schedules are identified by PVO's and approved by USAID.
Inputs: 1. Grant funds 2. PVO project monitoring, data collection, evaluation assistance 3. Training 4. Technical Assistance 5. Workshops/Conferences 6. CoFin II Project Evaluation 7. PVO/Other Contributions	Implementation Target In 000's FY 85-89 1. 4,400 (G) 2. 75 3. 50 4. 200 5. 175 6. 100 5,000 7. 1,100 Total 6,100	1. Project proposals submitted by PVO's and subsequent grant agreements signed with USAID. 2. PVO financial and narrative project progress reports on individual sub-projects. 3. USAID reviews of overall and sub-projects. 4. Invoices and other financial documents.	Assumptions for Providing Inputs: 1. That USAID receives, and is able to program annual congressional appropriations for PVO development programs. 2. That PVO's and USAID maintain agreement to share project costs in a "co-financing" spirit. 3. That time and effort is taken by PVO's to encourage local participation in project design and implementation. 4. That the sanction and participation of local and central government bodies is obtained by PVO's and local residents for their projects.

5C(1) - COUNTRY CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory criteria applicable generally to FAA funds, and criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. FAA Sec. 481; FY 1984 Continuing Resolution. Has it been determined or certified to the Congress by the President that the government of the recipient country has failed to take adequate measures or steps to prevent narcotic and psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances (as listed in the schedules in section 202 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Prevention Control Act of 1971) which are cultivated, produced or processed illicitly, in whole or in part, in such country or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel, or their dependents or from entering the United States unlawfully?
2. FAA Sec. 620(c). If assistance is to a government, is the government liable as debtor or unconditional guarantor on any debt to a U.S. citizen for goods or services furnished or ordered where (a) such citizen has exhausted available legal remedies and (b) the debt is not denied or contested by such government?

3. FAA Sec. 620(e)(1). If assistance is to a government, has it (including government agencies or subdivisions) taken any action which has the effect of nationalizing, expropriating, or otherwise seizing ownership or control of property of U.S. citizens or entities beneficially owned by them without taking steps to discharge its obligations toward such citizens or entities?

No.

4. PAA Sec. 532(c), 620(a), 620(f), 620D; FY 1982 Appropriation Act Secs. 512 and 513. Is recipient country a Communist country? Will assistance be provided to Angola, Cambodia, Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, Syria, Libya, Iraq, or South Yemen? Will assistance be provided to Afghanistan or Mozambique without a waiver?

No.

5. ISDCA of 1981 Secs. 724, 727 and 730. For specific restrictions on assistance to Nicaragua, see Sec. 724 of the ISDCA of 1981. For specific restrictions on assistance to El Salvador, see Secs. 727 and 730 of the ISDCA of 1981.

Not applicable.

6. FAA Sec. 620(j). Has the country permitted, or failed to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of U.S. property?

No.

7. FAA Sec. 620(1). Has the country failed to enter into an agreement with OPIC?
Yes.
8. FAA Sec. 620(o); Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended, Sec. 5. (a) Has the country seized, or imposed any penalty or sanction against, any U.S. fishing activities in international waters?
No.
- (b) If so, has any deduction required by the Fishermen's Protective Act been made?
Not applicable.
9. FAA Sec. 620(g); FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 517. (a) Has the government of the recipient country been in default for more than six months on interest or principal of any AID loan to the country? (b) Has the country been in default for more than one year on interest or principal on any U.S. loan under a program for which the appropriation bill appropriates funds?
(a) No.
(b) No.
10. FAA Sec. 620(s). If contemplated assistance is development loan or from Economic Support Fund, has the Administrator taken into account the amount of foreign exchange or other resources which the country has spent on military equipment?
(Reference may be made to the annual "Taking into

Consideration" memo:
"Yes, taken into account
by the Administrator at
time of approval of
Agency OYB." This
approval by the
Administrator of the
Operational Year Budget
can be the basis for an
affirmative answer during
the fiscal year unless
significant changes in
circumstances occur.)

Yes.

11. FAA Sec. 620(t). Has the
country severed
diplomatic relations with
the United States? If
so, have they been
resumed and have new
bilateral assistance
agreements been
negotiated and entered
into since such
resumption?

No, Thailand has not severed
diplomatic relations with the U.S.

12. FAA Sec. 620(u). What is
the payment status of the
country's U.N.
obligations? If the
country is in arrears,
were such arrearages
taken into account by the
AID Administrator in
determining the current
AID Operational Year
Budget? (Reference may
be made to the Taking
into Consideration memo.)

The country's payment of
UN obligations is current.

13. FAA Sec. 620A; FY 1982
Appropriation Act Sec.
520. Has the country
aided or abetted, by
granting sanctuary from
prosecution to, any
individual or group which
has committed an act of
international terrorism?
Has the country aided or

abetted, by granting sanctuary from prosecution to, any individual or group which has committed a war crime?

No.

14. FAA Sec. 666. Does the country object, on the basis of race, religion, national origin or sex, to the presence of any officer or employee of the U.S. who is present in such country to carry out economic development programs under the FAA?

No.

15. FAA Sec. 669, 670. Has the country, after August 3, 1977, delivered or received nuclear enrichment or reprocessing equipment, materials, or technology, without specified arrangements or safeguards? Has it transferred a nuclear explosive device to a non-nuclear weapon state, or if such a state, either received or detonated a nuclear explosive device, after August 3, 1977? (FAA Sec. 620E permits a special waiver of Sec. 669 for Pakistan.)

No.

16. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 720. Was the country represented at the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the 36th General Session of the General Assembly of the U.N. of Sept. 25 and 28, 1981, and failed

to disassociate itself from the communique issued? If so, has the President taken it into account? (Reference may be made to the Taking into Consideration memo.)

No.

- 17. ISDCA of 1981 Sec. 721.
See special requirements for assistance to Haiti.

Not applicable.

B. FUNDING SOURCE CRITERIA FOR COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY

1. Development Assistance Country Criteria.

a. FAA Sec. 116. Has the Department of State determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, can it be demonstrated that contemplated assistance will directly benefit the needy?

No, the Department of State has not determined that this government has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

2. Economic Support Fund Country Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 502B. Has it been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights? If so, has the country made such significant improvements in its human rights record that furnishing such assistance is in the national interest?

No, it has not been determined that the country has engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

b. ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 725(b). If ESF is to be furnished to Argentina, has the President certified that (1) the Govt. of Argentina has made significant progress in human rights; and (2) that the provision of such assistance is in the national interests of the U.S.?

Not applicable.

c. ISDCA of 1981, Sec. 725(b). If ESF assistance is to be furnished to Chile, has the President certified that (1) the Govt. of Chile has made significant progress in human rights; (2) it is in the national interest of the U.S.; and (3) the Govt. of Chile is not aiding international terrorism and has taken steps to bring to justice those indicted in connection with the murder of Orlando Letelier?

Not applicable.

Checklist of Statutory Criteria

PROJECT CHECKLIST

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Fy 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 523; FAA Sec. 634A; Sec. 653 (b)
 - (a) Describe how authorizing and appropriations committees of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that amount)?

Congressional Notification will be made before authorization. Assistance is within OYB.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100.00, will there be:
 - (a) engineering, financial or other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

Yes. See Project Paper for Financial and Technical Analyses.
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

No further legislative action required.
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); FY1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 501. If for water or water-related land resource construction has project met the standards and criteria as set forth in the principles and Standards for planning Water and Related Land Resources, dated October 25, 1973? (See AID Handbook 3 for new guidelines.)

N/A

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all this assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified and regional Assistant Administrator taken into consideration the country's capability receive to maintain and utilize the project? N/A
6. FAA Sec. 209. Is project susceptible to execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so, why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. No
7. FAA Sec. 601(a). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; and (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, and credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions. This project directly encourages private initiative in development of the country. There is nothing in the project which directly or indirectly impedes the country efforts in the areas listed here.
8. FAA Sec. 601 (b). Information and conclusions on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs including use of private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise) The project provides for substantial U.S. PVOs and Consultants.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b), 636(h); FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 507.
Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized in lieu of dollars.
- The PVOs' and the host country contributions are required to be at least twenty-five percent of the cost of this project. The U.S. does not own Thai baht.
10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency of the country and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?
- There are no U.S. owned Thai currency available for this project.
11. FAA Sec. 601(e). Will the project utilize competitive selection procedures for the awarding of contracts, except where applicable procurement rules allow otherwise?
- Yes.
12. FY1982 Appropriation Act Sec.521. If assistance is for the production of any commodity for export, is the commodity likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity becomes operative, and is such assistance likely to cause substantial injury to U.S. producers of the same, similar or competing commodity?
- N/A
13. FAA 118(c) and (d). Does the project comply with the environmental procedures set forth in AID Regulation 16? Does the project or program take into consideration the problem of the destruction of tropical forests?
- See Environmental Analysis, Annex D. V.
14. FAA 121 (d). If a Sahel project, has a determination been made that the host government has an adequate system for accounting for and controlling receipt and expenditure of project funds (dollars or local currency generated therefrom)?
- N/A

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

i. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(b), 111, 113, 281(a). Extent to which activities will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production and the use of appropriate technology, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas, and insuring wide participation of the poor in the benefits of development on a sustained basis, using the appropriate U.S. institutions; (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions; (c) support the self-help efforts of developing countries; (d) promote the participation of women in the national economies of developing countries and the improvement of women's status; and (e) utilize and encourage regional cooperation by developing countries?

Project is designed to promote those PVO activities that support the self-development needs of the socio-economically disadvantaged groups.

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106. Does the project fit the criteria for the type of funds (functional account) being used?

Yes

c. FAA Sec. 107. Is emphasis on use of appropriate technology (relatively smaller, cost-saving, labor-using technologies that are generally most appropriate for the small farms, small businesses, and small incomes of the poor)?

Yes

d. FAA Sec. 110(a). Will the recipient country provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or is the latter cost-sharing requirement being waived for a "relatively least developed" country)?

Yes, PVO and others contributions will exceed the 25% requirements.

e. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing, or is the recipient country "relatively least developed"? (M.O. 1232.1 defined a capital project as "the construction, expansion, equipping or alteration of a physical facility or facilities financed by AID dollar assistance of not less than \$100,000, including related advisory, managerial and training services, and not undertaken as part of a project of a predominantly technical assistance character.

N/A

f. FAA Sec. 122(b). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth?

Yes.

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

The project directly supports the RTG's own development plan to affect improvements in the lives of disadvantaged groups through non-governmental organizations.

C. STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

1. Procurement

a. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of commodities and services financed? N/A

b. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all procurement be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? N/A

c. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against marine insurance companies authorized to do business in the U.S., will commodities be insured in the United States against marine risk with such a company? N/A

d. FAA Sec. 604(e); ISDCA of 1980 Sec. 705(a). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? (Exception where commodity finance could not reasonably be procured in U.S.). N/A

e. FAA Sec. 604(g). Will construction or engineering services be procured from firms of countries otherwise eligible under Code 941, but which have attained a competitive capability in international markets in one or these areas? N/A

f. FAA Sec. 603. Is the shipping excluded from compliance with requirement in Section 901(b) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S. flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates? N/A

g. FAA Sec. 621. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished by private enterprise on a contract basis to the fullest extent practicable? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs? Yes

h. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974. If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will U.S. carriers be used to the extent such service is available? Yes

i. FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 504. If the U.S. Government is a party to a contract for procurement, does the contract contain a provision authorizing termination of such contract for the convenience of the United States? Yes

B. Construction

a. FAA Sec. 601(d). If capital (e.g., construction) projection, will U.S. engineering and professional services to be used? N/A

b. FAA Sec. 611(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable? N/A

c. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million (except for productive enterprises in Egypt that were described in the CP)? N/A

C. Other Restrictions

a. FAA Sec. 122(b). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter? N/A

PROJECT CHECKLIST

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- b. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights? N/A
- c. FAA Sec. 620(h). Do arrangements exist to insure that United States foreign aid is not used in a manner which, contrary to the best interests of the United States, promotes or assists the foreign aid projects or activities of the Communist-bloc countries? Yes
- d. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:
- 1) FAA Sec. 104(f); FY 1982 Appropriation Act Sec. 525: (1) to pay for performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions; (2) to pay for performance of involuntary sterilization as method of family planning, or to coerce or provide financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilization; (3) to pay for any biomedical research which relates, in whole or part, to methods or the performance of abortions or involuntary sterilizations as a means of family planning; (4) to lobby for abortion? Yes
 - 2) FAA Sec. 620(g). To compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? Yes
 - 3) FAA Sec. 660. To provide training or advice or provide any financial support for police, prisons, or other law enforcement forces, except for narcotics programs? Yes
 - 4) FAA Sec. 662. For CIA activities? Yes

- 5) FAA Sec. 636(i). For purchase, sale, long-term lease, exchange or guaranty of the sale of motor vehicles manufactured outside U.S., unless a waiver is obtained? Yes

- 6) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 503. To pay pensions, annuities, retirement pay, or adjusted service compensation for military personnel? Yes

- 7) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 505. To pay U.N. assessments, arrearages or dues? Yes

- 8) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 506. To carry out provisions of FAA Section 209(d) (Transfer of FAA funds to multi-lateral organizations for lending)? Yes

- 9) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 510. To finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology or to train foreign nationals in nuclear fields? Yes

- 10) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 511. Will assistance be provided for the purpose of aiding the efforts of the government of such country to repress the legitimate rights of the population of such country contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Yes

- 11) FY 1982 Appropriation Act, Sec. 515. To be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress Yes

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Technical Analysis

The list of Thailand's social conditions and problems as identified in the Fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan is extensive. As such, extensive and varied measures are needed to make changes. These measures must be "people oriented" while "adjusting the social structure to create opportunities in the increase of income and an improvement in the quality of life for the majority of people in backward areas so that they can participate more fully in the national development process". The PVO Co-Financing II Project is designed to encourage development of needed methodologies in the following ways: 1) It allows funding to support the widest range of development projects at the grass-roots level, 2) the relatively short time involved in the sub-project approval process makes it possible to respond to identified needs in a timely fashion, 3) the heterogeneity of PVOs in their expertise and modes of operation ensures the capability of implementing various projects requiring different skills and methodologies, 4) as an implementing agency, PVOs can be more flexible in program approaches than governmental agencies. This is conducive to initiation of systems-oriented, innovative and non-conventional types of programs.

To further develop the capabilities of PVOs, Co-Fi II will make available technical assistance in project design. This service provided during the project design stage will lessen the time needed by USAID staff in

problem-solving efforts during project implementation and ensure that the proposed subproject are well conceived and well planned..

Additionally, in the past USAID-funded PVO subprojects have received good technical support from the RTG. PVOs with subprojects under Co-Fi I generally comment positively on RTG cooperation. It is assumed that this relationship will continue.

Financial Analysis

The total project cost is estimated to be \$6,100,000. The USAID contribution is to be \$5,000,000, the PVO contribution is expected to be twenty-five percent of this amount, i.e., \$1,100,000. These cost estimates are inclusive of inflation and contingencies. These estimates are based on the following assumptions and rates:

1. Direct PVO Activities

An estimated \$4,400,000 of grant funds have been set aside for PVO initiated activities. The cost of each PVO activity is likely to vary from a few thousand to several hundred thousand U.S. dollars. It is also anticipated that the contributions from non-AID sources (PVOs, the Royal Thai Government and local groups/institutions) in support of PVO activities will be approximately \$1,100,000.

2. Technical Assistance

An estimated \$165,000 of project funds have been allocated in the financial plan for the services of a resident long term Personal Services Contractor for 3 years in support of PVO institutional building activities. The initial 2 years of the project, a consultant will be provided under Co-Fi I funds. The person-year costs inclusive of salary, in-country travel, per diem and inflation are given in Table 1.

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ANNEX D.II

TABLE 1
Projected Technical Assistance Expenditure by Year
(US '000s)

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
-	-
03	50
04	55
05	60

3. Workshops/Conferences

A total of twelve PVO workshops/conferences will be conducted during the entire project life. These meetings will be used to strengthen PVO project design and implementation capabilities. The first year costs of conducting a workshop includes participation of 40 persons for two days at \$50.00 a day plus \$100.00 for travel to and from in addition to \$2,000 for consultant fee and other incidental expenses pertaining to such meetings. A ten percent inflation factor has been built into the succeeding year costs. Each project year costs are estimated in Table 2:

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TABLE 2
Projected Expenditures for Meetings by Project Year

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Number of Meetings Each Year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost of Each Meeting</u>	<u>Total Yearly Cost</u>
01	3	\$ 9,000	\$27,000
02	3 (2 workshops) (1 conference)	10,200 12,000	32,000
03	2	11,500	23,000
04	2	14,000	28,000
05	1	16,000	16,000
06	1	18,000	18,000

4. Training

A total of \$50,000 is provided for specialized short term third country training and observational tours for PVO personnel. Yearly projected expenditure in this category are as follows:

TABLE 3
Projected Expenditures for Training by Project Year
(US' 000s)

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
01	10
02	15
03	10
04	5
05	5
06	5

5. PVO Monitoring and Evaluation

A total of \$75,000 is set aside for strengthening PVO monitoring data collection and PVO initiated evaluation activities. In the initial two years, consultants will be provided to assist with evaluation designs. Remaining funds will be programmed for "learning-by-doing" data collection and activities. The estimated expenditure, in each project year are contained in Table 4.

TABLE 4
Special PVO Monitoring and Evaluation Expenditures
By Project Year (US '000s)

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
01	24
02	20
03	16
04	8
05	7

6. Project Evaluation and Financial Review

A total of two evaluations have been planned for this project. The first evaluation will be conducted in the third year and the final comprehensive evaluation will be held in the seventh year of the project. The estimated costs for the two evaluations are shown below:

1. Mid-term Evaluation	\$30,000
2. Final Evaluation	\$50,000

In addition, \$70,000 will be available for financial review of all PVOs receiving grant funds and occasional review of their vouchering procedures. Estimated expenditure over eight project years is shown on Table 5.

TABLE 5

<u>Project Year</u>	<u>Financial Review and Audit Expenditures</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
01		\$ 8,000
02		10,000
03		12,000
04		14,000
05		16,000
06		5,000
07		3,000
08		2,000

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Economic Analysis

The Co-Fi II project does not conform easily to standard cost-benefit analysis. The project essentially has dual goals - the first being service delivery, the second is motivating private sector resources for development activities. In addition, undetermined activities will selectively be chosen among those activities least amenable to hard economic analysis. The majority of projects are going to be those which emphasize human resource development rather than capital inputs. Internal rates of return vary from sector to sector and all forms of data are imprecise. To address data problems, Co-Fi II includes activities aimed at strengthening quantitative data collection and analysis, and evaluation design. To ensure service delivery is a major objective for use of private funds, projects will be limited to twenty per cent of total costs for administrative purposes. Projects with a higher proportion will be required to submit a written justification at the time of proposal submission.

Despite this lack of information, however, the following factors should bear out that the project is an effective means of motivating private sector resources to reach the stated goal:

1. Because projects are small and directed, participatory methodologies can often be successfully used. If villagers are involved

in selecting and designing development projects, they are more likely to be able to cover recurrent costs and provide maintenance. Government programs applied to villages often carry costs perceived to be too high by local residents. Additionally, if the government takes the initiative and provides the majority of resources, project up-keep is often perceived to be the government's responsibility.

2. The PVO sector is a means of motivating private resources for development goals. In Thailand, a standard of "making merit" already exists. Co-Fi II should lead to more effective use of these resources. Increased capacity and visibility of PVOs in accomplishing development tasks could conceivably lead to a shift in donated funds from less-productive charitable organizations to developmental organizations. This, in turn, will exert pressure on all PVOs working with the disadvantaged to consider long-range developmental goals. The IHAP Deaf Project under Co-Fi I is an excellent example of the manner in which a subproject can change perceptions in the PVO sector. IHAP was able to establish self-sustaining, self-help activities among the hearing impaired by taking a developmental approach to social services. The rate of return will be greater than that of previous charitable projects that did not encourage use of participant resources and thus could not be sustained after contributed resources were exhausted.

3. The same funding provided through the government sector would probably not have been available for an intense, special project for a

minority group. Additionally, the success of motivating self-development activities and changing people's attitudes toward themselves and their surroundings would be doubtful. Many of these groups have remained unreached as the government has been unsuccessful in providing (or unable to provide) services in the past.

4. As few of the sectors covered under Co-Fi I and likely to be under Co-Fi II provide monetary returns beyond increased incomes for individual participants, the role of other private sector organizations is limited. Projects do provide non-monetary returns (in Co-Fi I these have included greater confidence for women leaders, increased motivation for development activities among villagers, improved literacy, improved nutrition, etc.); however, profit incentives are lacking to motivate private businesses. Financial institutions have been encouraged to provide low-interest loans for revolving funds or small businesses, nutrition supplement producers find economic gain in providing programs; however, because of costs to the institutions these programs are on a small-scale and are not easily replicated. Profits on medical funds, agricultural production projects, community development activities, etc. are very small and could not support the overhead costs of profit-making firms. Many firms do charitable works; however, these are best accomplished through donations of resources to organizations specializing in development or charitable projects or to successful self-help projects.

5. In addition to providing cost-effective services, Co-Fi II will strengthen the capacities of PVOs, especially IPVOs to design and implement subprojects. At the end of Co-Fi II, PVOs will be a viable, self-sustaining resource for development and capable of maximizing the above advantages.

Social Soundness Analysis

Most of the following analysis was completed by the PVO Co FI I mid-project evaluation team. As it is not possible to determine the scale nor types of projects to be funded under PVO Co Fi II, the data is given as representational of the kinds of activities to be conducted.

Prevailing Conditions

Bordering middle income country (MIC) status, Thailand's development statistics compare favorably with those of many Asian and other AID-assisted countries. Table I reflects success in family planning, literacy, rural health, and income generation campaigns. For example, the infant mortality rate (53/1000 children born), compared with that of neighboring countries, Indonesia (93/1000) and Burma (101/1000), or with that of the U.S. (12/1000) is an indicator of mid-range status.

TABLE 1
Thailand National Statistics 1/

Contraceptive Prevalence <u>2</u>	58%
Pop. Growth Rate <u>3/</u>	2.1%
Malnutrition - Children under 5 <u>3/</u>	50%
Infant Mortality	53/1000
Literacy	86%
Access to Safe Drinking Water <u>3/</u>	25%
Unemployment/Underemployment	22-27% of labor force <u>4/</u>
Rural/Urban Population	83/17%
Average Annual Income (US\$)	\$770/person

However, within Thailand there are great variations between regions and population groups. Income of farmers of the Northeast for the year 1978 averaged only \$170. Contraceptive Prevalence in the South lags behind at 40.2%. Women earn less and continue to have lower status than their male colleagues. Despite government efforts to provide services to the total population, certain areas and groups remain under-served, either because perceived needs differ from those addressed by government agencies or because of physical and cultural constraints to service delivery programs. As discussed below, PVOs have been providing a means of bridging the perception of needs gaps and overcoming these constraints.

Beneficiaries - Reaching the Poor

From past experience with OPGs and Co-Fi I, it is seen that PVOs have been able to work with groups on the margins of Thai society. The mid-term evaluation of Co-Fi I found that of 15 sub-projects reviewed, all beneficiaries were in the lowest 30% as ranked by income and wealth. Of these, nine sub-projects involved work with the landless rural population (designated as "poorest of the poor"), and five reached groups classified as otherwise disadvantaged or unreached. As examples, beneficiaries have included the deaf, hill-tribes and other minorities, Bangkok slum families, unemployed rural youth, women, and National Poverty Area villagers. Co Fi II will likely include many of these as well as other such groups.

7/6

Sustainability/Replicability

It is realized that not all subprojects desirably lead to replication or to being sustained. However, methodologies used or technologies developed may have applications elsewhere, as may solutions to problems encountered or ideas for improving development designs. Co Fi II wants to ensure that these factors are analyzed and brought to bear on current development activity in Thailand. To accomplish this, PVOs will be held responsible for addressing these issues in all sub-project proposals. A criteria for selection will be that the impact on development methodology must be demonstrated. This can be accomplished through projection of sub-project continuance or replication, policy impacts, institutional changes, etc. In addition, bi-annual conferences will provide an opportunity for PVOs to share "lessons learned" and tested models.

The previously cited evaluation of Co-Fi I found an impressive record of project sustainability but an unsatisfactory record of replication among subprojects. The above measures should counter this record and provide a stronger and more resourceful PVO sector capable of having an impact on development outside the scope of individual subprojects.

Participation in Decision Making

Though not a part of AID policy mandate, participation of individuals in their own development has become, in recent years, a key issue in project design. Many development theorists have come to emphasize the importance of individuals taking control of their own lives.

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In reviewing Co-Fi I, the mid-project evaluation team found all but one PVO subproject design using participation to some degree. The extent of local involvement varied widely between projects, although none was thought to be totally participatory, i.e., entirely conceived of, designed and implemented by the participants. With current RTG strategies and many PVOs committed to participatory methodologies, Co-Fi II should be able to continue and strengthen the current project's success in this area.

Women in Development

Part of the following is quoted directly from the result of a grant to the National Council of Women of Thailand: Survey Report on the Status of Thai Women in Two Rural Areas, published in September, 1977.

Thailand's labor force is 45% women and 55% men. This is the highest percentage of women in the labor force in the Asian region. The large majority of the women labor force are "unskilled" laborers, including such occupations as farming, raising animals, and doing various part-time jobs and/or factory work.

Until 1920, very few women in Thailand had any formal education. Now the numbers of men and women receiving graduate degrees in Thailand are almost equal, although in the primary and secondary schools there are still significantly fewer girls attending school than boys.

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

One tradition, still true in the majority of rural Thai families is that women keep the family's money. If the family has money left over after meeting the family's needs, the wife acquires some power. More often, however, there is not enough money and this gives her the responsibility of making the money stretch to cover family expenses. Women are involved in family decision-making and have important responsibilities within the family, but outside the family Thai women have not been well-represented in the community, district, provincial, or national decision-making areas.

The incidence of poverty in Thailand is today estimated as some 30% of the population. For these people the main concern is to find the means to financially support their families. Therefore, a woman's problems and needs are directly related to the problems and needs of her family. They cannot be separated. A major priority is therefore to increase income earning opportunities for women. 5/

Poor urban women also have difficult lives. As "unskilled" laborers, they provide much of the work on construction sites. White collar jobs for women carry unequal status and pay ---- as women normally provide secretarial and clerical services, seldom management and supervisory functions. Outside the extended family, day-care services are poor or unavailable. Social stigma still makes divorce difficult for Thai women, while men support auxiliary "wives" without social disapproval. Although changing, access to skills training for women has been limited to home economics; "vocational schooling" has meant sewing and typing. Often young women are sent to urban areas to earn income for rural families. Without education and skills, prostitution is a ready venue for earning money. In this profession, women are abused and exploited without recourse to legal or other social services.

With recognition of the above, however, changes are being made. PVOs, in particular, have begun to address many of these problems. In Bangkok alone, a women's legal aid society, banking service, rape-crisis center, and day care centers for children of construction workers have been established; women's leadership training is being conducted; a group to protect the rights of prostitutes has been formed; and numerous other activities relating to women's social and economic development are being implemented through NGOs.

Notes

- 1/ Thailand CDSS FY 86; USAID/Thailand, March 1983, unless otherwise noted

- 2/ A New Decade of Fertility and Family Planning in Thailand: 1981 CPS; Westinghouse Health Systems.

- 3/ Health Sector Agreement Report, USAID/T, 1983

- 4/ Open unemployment is estimated at 2% of the labor force. Underemployment (i.e. seasonal or part-time) is between 20 and 25%.

- 5/ Survey Report on the Status of Thai women in Two Rural Areas; National Council of Women of Thailand and the Faculty of Social Administration, Thammasat University, Bangkok, 1977. Pp 3-5

ANNEX D-V.

Environmental Considerations

Effects of the project on the physical environment cannot yet be determined and it is recommended that these be more thoroughly assessed as subprojects are approved. In the past, subprojects have contained largely training and skills building components for which environmental analyses is not appropriate. However, as the possibility exists for subprojects to include fertilizer and pesticide use; changes in land use and management; and construction of new facilities and/or other infrastructure a categorical exclusion could not be granted.

After a subproject proposal has received approval from USAID, the Office of Engineering Support (O/ENG) will review the proposed subproject for environmental impact. If an assessment is warranted, O/ENG will conduct an environmental analysis. If a positive environmental determination is made by the Mission Director , the proposal will be sent to DTEC for RTG concurrence.

15/1

I. Complete List of OPG-CO-FI Sponsored PVO Activities through FY 1983.

The following list is from data gathered by the PVO Co-Fi I mid-project evaluation team.

Appendix C: Complete List of OPG-CO-FI Supported PVO Projects

USAID/THAILAND
O/HRT

PVO/OPG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1976

Revision 9

PROJ. NO. 498-0251: Private & Voluntary Organization

Date: 2/01/83

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
1.	Rural Women's Development Program. AID/EA-G-1103	TAF subgrant to Girl Guides Assn. of Thailand (TAF/GGAT)	77,845	55,000 (70.65%)	22,845 (29.34%)	9/30/75	9/30/79	COMPLETED
2.	Credit Union and Credit Union Training Development AID/EA-G-1104	TAF subgrant to Credit Union League of Thailand (TAF/CULT)	130,160	77,000 (59.16%)	53,160 (40.84%)	9/30/75	9/30/79	COMPLETED
3.	Food & Nutrition Devel. AID/ASIA-G-1152	TAF subgrant to Prince of Songkhla Univ. (TAF/POSU)	167,565	133,765 (79.82%)	33,800 (20.17%)	6/25/76	2/09/79	COMPLETED
4.	Village Community Devel. AID/ASIA-G-1167	'Y' USA subgrant to 'Y' Chiang Mai	513,128	142,678 (27.80%)	370,450 (72.20%)	6/25/76	12/31/79	COMPLETED
5.	Better Family Living AID 493-176-T	Thai Home Economics Assn.	152,293	99,918 (65.60%)	52,375 (34.40%)	9/20/76	9/30/79	COMPLETED
TOTAL			1,040,991	508,361	532,630			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE			100%	(48.83%)	(51.17%)			

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O/NRT:
USAID/THAILAND

PVO/OPG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1977

PROJ. NO. 498-0251

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
6.	Integrated NFE to Promote Development Among Hilltribes in Northern Thailand AID 493-7002-T	World Education, Inc./ Adult ED. Division, MOE (WEI/MOE)	312,160	172,515 (55.26%)	139,645 (44.73%)	11/16/76	9/30/79	COMPLETED
7.	Artificial Fish Propagation Project AID 493-7015-T	Foundation for the Promotion of Scouting in Thailand (FPST/BST)	200,000	125,000 (62.50%)	75,000 (37.50%)	7/01/77	3/31/82	COMPLETED
8.	Development of Rural Youth Agricultural Club AID 493-7017-T	National 4-H Council/Hin. of Agriculture and Cooperatives (HOAC)	438,825	247,825-OPG _50,000-COFI 297,825 (67.87%)	141,000 (32.13%)	8/30/77	7/31/81	COMPLETED
TOTAL			950,985	595,340	355,645			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE			100%	(62.60%)	(37.40%)			

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O/HRT:
USAID/THAILAND

PVO/OPG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, -- FY=1978

PROJ. NO. 498-0251

No.	PROJECT/GRAANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
9.	Rural Infant & Child Care Centers AID/ASIA-G-1305	TAF - subgrant to HALAN Institute (TAF/HALAN)	527,213	322,409 (61.15%)	204,804 (38.85%)	2/01/78	11/30/82	COMPLETED
10.	Training for PVOs AID 493-8001-T	Development Assistance Services (DAS)	29,051	21,351 (73.49%)	7,700 (26.50%)	3/28/78	9/30/78	COMPLETED
11.	Development of Ban Nam Yao Hospital AID 493-8002-T	Tom Dooley Heritage, Inc. (TDH-1)	211,550	75,000 (35.45%)	136,550 (64.54%)	3/14/78	9/30/79	COMPLETED
12.	Development of AG Cooperative in Thailand AID 493-8003-T	Cooperative Leagues of USA/Coop. Resources Committee of Thailand (CLUSA)	239,350	165,000 (68.93%)	74,350 (31.06%)	5/11/78	3/30/79	COMPLETED
13.	Hilltribe Youth Leadership Training AID 493-8004-T	Thai Hill Crafts Foundation (THCF)	49,585	3,485 COFI 32,000 OPG 35,485 (67.48%)	17,100 (32.52%)	6/21/78	10/20/82	COMPLETED
14.	Skills Training for Rural Youth AID 493-8007-T	TAF - subgrant to Girl Guides Assn. of Thailand	226,701	166,701 (73.53%)	60,000 (26.47%)	8/18/78	3/31/82	COMPLETED

FY-78 cont. on p. 4

O/HR1:
 USAID/THAILAND

FY-1978 ON-GOING ACTIVITIES -- (continued)

PROJ. NO. 498-0251

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
15.	Amerasian Outreach AID 493-8008-T	Pearl S. Buck Foundation (PSBF)	266,700	(74.99%) 150,000-ORG 50,000-COPI 200,000	(25.01%) 50,000 16,700 66,700	8/24/78	8/23/82	COMPLETED
16.	Promotion of Rural Develop- ment Through Women AID 493-8015-T	National Council of Women of Thailand (NCWT)	53,250	29,000 (54.46%)	24,250 (45.54%)	8/28/78	8/27/80	COMPLETED
17.	Tambol Development Project AID 493-8020-T	International Human Assis- tance Program (IHAP)	357,200	249,200 (69.76%)	108,000 (30.24%)	9/28/78	11/30/80	COMPLETED
18.	Women's Development Through Non-Formal Education AID 493-8021-T	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	1,094,300	478,300 (43.70%)	616,000 (56.30%)	9/28/78	3/31/82	COMPLETED
TOTAL			3,057,900	1,742,446	1,315,454			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE				(56.98%)	(43.02%)			

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O/URT:
USAID/THAILAND

PVO/OPG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1979

PROJ. NO. 498-0251

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
19.	Implementation of Agricultural Coop. Plan AID 493-9018-T	Cooperatives League of the USA (CLUSA II)	300,150	225,000 (74.96%)	75,150 (25.04%)	7/01/79	6/30/80	COMPLETED
20.	Educational & Medical Services for Children in Klong Toey Slum AID 493-9020-T	Catholic Relief Services (C.R.S. II)	129,000	58,000 ORIG 10,000 CO-FI 25,000 CO-FI 93,000 (72.10%)	36,000 (27.90%)	8/31/79	8/31/83	FY-82 (\$25,000) FY-80 (\$10,000)
21.	Assistance to Amerasians AID 493-9021-T	The Pearl S. Buck Fdn. (PSBF II)	213,400	135,000-ORIG 25,000-COFI 160,000 (74.98%)	53,400 (25.02%)	8/31/79	8/31/82	COMPLETED
22.	Devel. of Ban Nam Yao Hosp. (Tom Dooley Memorial Hosp.) AID 493-9026-T	Tom Dooley Heritage Inc. (TDH II)	814,520	380,000 137,000-COFI 517,000 (63.50%)	200,150 97,370 297,520 (36.50%)	9/28/79	9/30/83	\$140,000-FY-79 \$240,000-FY-80 \$137,000-FY-82
TOTAL			1,457,070	995,000	462,070			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE				(68.30%)	(31.70%)			

Q/HRT:
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PVO/COFI PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1980
PROJ. NO. 498-0296 -- PVO CO-FINANCING

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
23.	Rural Vocational Training & Nutrition Project AID 493-0007-T	YMCA (USA) sub-grant to 'Y' BANGKOK	327,555	231,340 (70.63%)	96,215 (29.37%)	3/01/80	6/30/82	COMPLETED
24.	NFE for Low Income Women in Northeast Thailand AID 493-0022-T	Overseas Education Fund (O.E.F.)	54,420	38,695 (71.10%)	15,725 (28.90%)	7/23/80	10/31/81	COMPLETED
25.	Community Services Center for Disadvantaged Children AID 493-0026-T	International Human Assistance Programs, Inc. (I.H.A.P. II)	111,297	73,945 (66.44%)	37,352 (33.56%)	8/31/80	9/30/82	COMPLETED
26.	A Village Management System for Integrated Rural Development AID 493-0034-T	Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement (T.R.R.H.)	221,862	138,000 (62.20%)	83,862 (37.80%)	8/31/80	8/31/83	Start-up date delayed until 1/01/81
TOTAL.			715,134	481,980	233,154			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE				(67.40%)	(32.60%)			

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PVO/COFI PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1981
PROJ. NO. 493-0296 -- PVO CO-FINANCING

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	PVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
27.	Expansion of Yuwa-Kaset-korn (4-H) Program 493-0296-G-SS-1005-00	4-H/HOAC (2)	1,340,466	492,466 (36.52%)	856,000 (63.48%)	1/27/81	7/31/83	FY-81 (\$425,260) FY-82 (\$67,206) provided under A-1 for HQ direct costs.
28.	Youth Development Project 493-0296-G-SS-1008-00	I H A P (3)	440,886	311,886 (70.74%)	129,000 (29.26%)	2/02/81	1/31/84	
29.	Thailand's Deaf Community Project 493-0296-G-SS-1035-00	I H A P (4)	177,425	59,315 59,500 118,815 (67.00%)	38,610 20,000 58,610 (33.00%)	6/30/81	12/31/83	FY-83 (A-1 pro- vided \$59,500 w/one year ext.: until 12/11/83)
30.	Y-K Foundation Initiating Project 493-0296-G-SS-1048-00	4-H/YKF (3)	197,935	147,935 (74.74%)	50,000 (25.26%)	9/01/81	8/31/84	FY-81 (\$74,740) FY-82 (\$73,195)
31.	Training for Social Development 493-0296-G-SS-1050-00	TAF/CSWT	151,599	75,349 (49.70%)	76,250 (50.30%)	9/01/81	2/28/83	FY-81 (\$75,349)
TOTAL			2,316,311	1,146,451	1,169,860			
PERCENTAGE AVERAGE				(49.50%)	(50.50%)			

O/IRT:
USAID/THAILAND

FVO/OPG PROGRAM ACTIVITIES -- FY-1983
PROJ. NO. 493-0296 -- FVO CO-FINANCING

No.	PROJECT/GRANT No.	AGENCY	TOTAL \$	USAID \$	FVO/OTHERS \$	PROJECT BEGAN	PROJECT ENDS	STATUS
38.	Southern Youth Enterprise Development 493-0296-G-SS-3009-00	International Human Assistance Programs Inc. (I.H.A.P.)	666,275	478,074 (71.80%)	188,201 (28.20%)	3/01/83 (33 months)	12/31/85	FY-83 (\$376,000)
39.	Community Based Integrated Tambol Development 493-0296-G-SS-3011-00	Save the Children Federation, Inc. (S.C.F.)	528,153	385,000 (72.90%)	143,153 (27.10%)	2/15/83	2/14/86	FY-83 (\$136,000)
40.	Hillside Youth Training Village Development	Thai Hillcrafts Foundation	120,000 91,000	120,000	91,000	3/83	12/85	

PREREQUISITES, CRITERIA, AND PREFERENCES
FOR SUBPROJECT SELECTION

I. Prerequisites

PVOs submitting projects for USAID funding must be registered with AID/Washington (U.S. PVOs) or with USAID/Thailand (Thai or other non-U.S. PVOs).

II. Criteria

Proposed projects must meet all of the following criteria:

1. The needs of the target population of the project's activities must be well-defined. This population must also be socio-economically disadvantaged. (In the past, project target populations have included such special groups as: women, rural youth, handicapped persons, and the urban poor).

2. The proposed methodology must be appropriate for achieving the stated goal.

3. The project must be development rather than relief oriented; and the proposal must be able to demonstrate that the project will have discernable

long-term effects on development methodologies used in Thailand. This could be demonstrated through replicability, sustainability, policy impacts, institutional changes, etc.

4. The proposed activity must be consistent with RTG development strategies.

5. Administration of the project must be within the capabilities of the PVO. This can be demonstrated through records of previous experience, particularly previous projects in Thailand; staffing information; financial data; etc.

6. The proposed project must meet the co-financing requirement that a minimum of 25% of project funds come from non-AID sources. These funds must be clearly identified and their source deemed appropriate for a USAID co-financing venture. In addition, the proposal must (a) demonstrate that the proposed methodology is a cost-effective means of reaching the stated goal and (b) include a sound financial plan for project implementation.

7. The project proposal must contain specific information on the methodologies to be used in evaluating the project as well as a comprehensive plan for collection of baseline data.

III. Preferences

Throughout the PVO Co-Financing II Project, preference will be given to those proposals which, in addition to meeting the above requirements, meet any/all of the following:

- are submitted by a Thai PVO
- have greater percentages of project funds coming from non-USAID sources;
- strengthen institutional capacities of local entities/groups;
- do not require USAID contributions in excess of \$500,000.

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GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF PROPOSALS
FOR PVO FIELD SUPPORT GRANTS
PROPOSAL OUTLINE

NOTE: Read Attachment B during preparation of a proposal. This Attachment, "Illustrative PVO Proposal for PVO field Support Grants" will provide examples which make the meaning of these guidelines much clearer.

Country:
Activity Title:
Total AID Request:
Total Value of Other Resources:
Activity Location:
PVO Name and Location:
Central Headquarters:
Contact Person:
Date of Submission to AID:

A. Activity Purpose:

1. Summarize the purpose of the activity.
2. What problem or problems will be addressed during the activity's life? Describe the geographical area involved in this proposal and why it was selected.
3. Does this proposal address problems or improvement sought by some or all of the residents of the involved area? Does the activity fall within the social and cultural context of the target group or is it an attempt to make desirable changes in attitudes or behavior? Are there persons or groups who may be adversely affected or have opposition to the activity?

B. What has been done to date?

1. Explain how your organization became involved in this activity.
2. State what has been done by your organization or others to address the problem(s) described in paragraph A. If nothing has been done, simply state so.

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3. Comment on your organization's capacity to undertake this activity. If you have implemented similar activities in this or other countries, please identify them briefly stating dates, sources of funding, magnitude of funding and location.
4. Is this activity compatible with some part of the host country's development priorities or goals? Please identify.

C. Who will benefit?

1. If the specific direct and indirect beneficiaries have been identified, describe their numbers, kinds, economic and/or other status.

If the exact intended direct and indirect beneficiaries will not be selected until after the activity begins, describe the status of the target group and state the criteria you will use in choosing beneficiaries.

2. What will this activity cost per direct beneficiary and how will they and others benefit?

D. What will this activity accomplish?

1. Describe the changes you expect to have taken place at the end of the activity to improve the status of beneficiaries. For example state what changes in income, employment, production, education or health status would be expected at the end of the activity.
2. Do you anticipate that any activities will continue after the end of the grant? If so, would these require additional outside funding or would the grant have generated a source of funds and a sense of commitment for continuation?
3. List the specific types of information you will gather at the outset of and during the project which will serve as indicators to measure progress, or lack thereof, during and at the end of the activity. How will this information be gathered and by whom? An illustrative list of indicators is shown in Section D of Attachment B.

E. How will this activity be implemented?

1. Describe the tasks you will undertake to accomplish the purpose in Section A.
2. Will your organization be working with other groups or organizations in conducting the activity? If so describe who they are, how many people will be involved full-time and part-time and what their functions will be.

F. What are the time frames for this activity?

Which of the tasks outlined in Section E. will have been finished at the end of each program year or period? (This information may be presented in chart form. See Section E under Attachment B for an example.)

G. Assumptions

Is the successful completion of this activity dependent on other activities or other support?

Does it depend on support and participation of intended beneficiaries, continued market demand for a given product or support from some part of the host government? Please describe what must take place or continue in order to accomplish the purpose of the project.

H. Describe your evaluation plans. (Read Attachment D, Evaluation Guidelines, prior to completing this section.)

1. How often will the evaluations take place?
2. Who will evaluate the activity?
3. Have funds been identified to cover costs of evaluations?

I. Financial narrative:

1. If you plan to make sub-grants or contracts with other organizations, please identify them by organization and amounts in this section. How will you fund the subgrants/contracts? If you plan to advance funds, how many days advance will you need to give?
2. If you plan to buy any goods or services which would require a waiver, identify these requirements in this section. Study the Standard Provisions and if necessary consult with the appropriate AID officer for clarification.

3. How much of the AID funds will be used to buy goods and services. How much will be spent in-country (local costs) and how much outside the country (foreign exchange costs)? If you plan to spend local currency in one or more countries, how will you transfer funds to the country/countries? How will you obtain the local currency in each country? How much lead time will you require to obtain the local currency?
- J. Budget: List in detail by year or other convenient time period the expenditures of AID resources. The non-AID resources should be identified in separate columns both as to the source of the resources as well as whether or not these resources are in cash or in-kind.

An estimated dollar value should be shown for in-kind resources, such as donated materials and services from individuals, organizations and governments. The budget should identify unit cost where applicable, such as per diem rates, salary levels, cost per square foot for construction, and should have an accompanying list, where appropriate, detailing such items as equipment, supplies, materials and services to be acquired under the activity.

Study the illustrated budget in Attachment B, which indicates the degree of detail and format expected. The budget should contain no more than six major budget line items (a through f) to correspond to the six columns on AID's Financial Status Report SF 269, which will be used for project financial reporting during the life of the grant. You may have as many sub-items in the budget as you wish.

Suggested Format
for
PVO Progress Reports

Preface: PVO progress reports should be structured in a way that will be helpful to both AID and the PVO, as well as others who may have an interest in the activity. They should be simple, yet meaningful, with the least amount of additional effort required on the part of the PVO. If the format already in use by the PVO satisfactorily meets AID's needs in terms of assessing progress of the activity and the use of AID funds for the given reporting period, then that format should be used. Otherwise, the concerned AID office and the PVO should agree upon an appropriate format prior to the initiation of the activity. Such an agreement will help to minimize conflict between AID and the PVO, reduce the amount of time required to prepare and review the reports and make them a more effective project/activity management tool.

The following is a sample format which, with appropriate adaptations to the specific activity and situation, could be considered for use by AID and the PVO. It contains most of the major items of interest to AID. The length of the progress report (Items I-VIII) should be no more than ten pages for projects/activities that are complex and/or have a number of sub-activities and no more than five pages for those which are more simple in design and have only a few sub-activities.

ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT NO.

I. General Reference Section (The information in this section provides for a quick identification of the activity.)

- A. Name of PVO: _____
- B. Title of Activity: _____
- C. Country/Area of Activity: _____
- D. Activity No. (PVO and/or AID): _____
- E. AID Grant Agreement No: _____
- F. Total Value of Activity: _____
- G. Date of Last Report: _____
- H. Date of This Report: _____

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II. Expenditures/Financial Section (The inclusion of a financial summary will preclude the need to refer to regular financial reports that are submitted quarterly.)

A. Amount of AID Grant: _____

1. Funds Received to Date: _____

2. Expenditures to Date: _____

3. Balance Due Under Grant: _____

B. Amount of Other Resources Programmed: _____

1. Total Cash Input to Date: _____

2. Total Value of Commodities/Services to Date: _____

3. Balance Remaining: _____

III. Brief Summary Statement of Progress During Reporting Period

IV. Brief Statement of Overall Status of Project/Activity from Beginning Date

V. Progress Relating to the Accomplishment of the Specific Purpose(s) as Contained in the Implementation Plan of the Proposal

A. Task No. 1 (State the task and describe or list specific accomplishments during the reporting period which relate to it. Do the same for other tasks.)

B. Task No. 2

C. Task No. 3

VI. Beneficiaries

A. Direct Beneficiaries: (Indicate the number and type involved during the reporting period and the way in which they benefitted.)

B. Indirect Beneficiaries: (Give the best estimate of the number and type and how they benefitted.)

C. Cumulative Totals Since Start of Activity:

1. Direct:

2. Indirect:

VII. Problems Encountered

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VIII. Required Actions (List any lessons learned and any unexpected positive and negative results experienced during the reporting period.)

IX. Attachments (Attach any detailed financial reports, charts, graphs, maps, newspaper articles, photos or other documentation which support or expand upon items I-VII above.)