

UNCLASSIFIED

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**Annual Budget
Submission**

FY 1991

THAILAND

BEST AVAILABLE

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**Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523**

UNCLASSIFIED

FY 1991 THAILAND ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
(\$000)

493 THAILAND

	FY 1988 ACTUAL	FY 1989 ESTIMATE	--FY 1990-- CP ESTIMATE	FY 1991 AAPL	-----PLANNING PERIOD-----				
					1992	1993	1994	1995	
OPERATING EXPENSES (U.S.\$)	3,017.4	2,970	3,300.0	3,140.0	3,500	3,500	3,450	3,450	3,450
TRUST FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKFORCE OE/TF									
U.S.		22.0	21.5	20.5	20.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
F.N.		85.2	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0
PROGRAM									
U.S.		12.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
F.N.		3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

Footnote:

- (1) While the Post understands that budget projections must assess future changes that would affect the rationale for a program, we believe it prudent in the case of ESF support for the Affected Thai program to project a continuation of support at the current annual level through the out years.
- (2) Table I total for FY 89 reflects only new obligational authority. Projected FY 89 account and project totals including deob-reob estimates are shown on the detailed Table IV.

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Table IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

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PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE -----	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)---									
	OBLIG DATE		TOTAL COST		OBLIG THRU FY 88	FY 1989		FY 1990		FY1991 AAPL/GPREF
	INIT	FIN	AUTH	PLAN		OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEND- ITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEND- ITURES	
493-0294 Mae Chaem Watershed Development FNG	80	87	9,200	9,200	9,200	(900)	571	0	0	0
493-0308 Northeast Rainfed Agri. Devel. FNG	81	83	3,170	3,170	3,170	(140)	152	0	0	0
PWL	81	81	4,300	4,300	4,300	(449)	315	0	0	0
493-0312 Northeast Small-scale Irri. Devel. FNG	80	81	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	167	0	0	0
PWL	80	81	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	781	0	0	0
493-0315 Decentralized Devel. Management FNG	81	83	3,100	3,000	3,000	(113)	60	0	0	0
PWL	81	83	7,500	7,500	7,500	(250)	0	0	0	0
493-0324 Micro-mini Hydroelectric FNG	82	82	100	100	100	0	33	0	0	0
PWL	82	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	3,063	0	0	0
493-0325 Population Planning II FNG	82	86	8,517	7,915	7,915	(49)	1,641	0	0	0
PWL	82	84	9,868	9,868	9,868	(98)	1,971	0	0	0
493-0326 Seed Development II FNG	82	82	100	40	40	0	4	0	0	0
PWL	82	82	6,100	5,600	5,600	(45)	35	0	0	0
493-0332 Khon Kaen University Devel. FNG	83	86	2,170	2,170	2,170	0	510	0	0	0
493-0337 Agricultural Tech. Transfer FNG	84	89	2,925	7,000	2,925	1_/ 4,075	936	0	1,500	0
PWL	84	88	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	3,000	0	2,500	0
493-0339 Rural Devel. Monitoring & Eval. PWL	84	84	5,000	4,000	4,000	(246)	227	0	0	0
493-0340 S & T for Development FNG	85	90	900	4,141	900	1,521	582	1,720	621	0
PWL	85	87	14,500	8,500	8,500	0	1,944	0	2,500	0
HBG	85	85	500	500	500	0	200	0	79	0
HBL	86	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	292	0	500	0
PSG	85	90	7,500	8,400	7,500	620	1,425	280	1,500	0
PSL	86	86	10,500	9,600	9,600	0	3,007	0	4,256	0
DPG	91	91	0	2,759	0	0	0	0	0	2,759

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE -----	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)---									
	OBLIG DATE		TOTAL COST		OBLIG THRU FY 88	FY 1989		FY 1990		FY1991 AAPL/GPERF
	INIT	FIN	AUTH	PLAN		OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEND- ITURES	OBLIG- ATIONS	EXPEND- ITURES	
FDSOURCE										
493-0341 Emerging Problems for Devel.II										
FNG	87	88	2,650	2,650	2,650	0	493	0	723	0
HEG	87	87	500	500	500	0	163	0	159	0
PSG	85	89	18,000	18,850	10,470	4,380	3,354	4,000	2,057	0
493-0342 PVO Co-Financing II						2_/				
FNG	85	90	3,000	4,000	2,523	927	601	550	550	0
HEG	85	89	1,000	1,000	800	200	408	0	232	0
PSG	85	89	1,000	1,000	799	200	181	0	183	0
493-0343 Rural Industries/Employment										
FNG	86	88	14,100	14,100	14,100	0	2,164	0	1,265	0
493-0345 Management of Nat.Resources & Envi.										
FNG	88	90	44,000	20,303	9,600	2,703	1,309	8,450	4,715	0
DPG	91	95	0	23,697	0	0	0	0	0	8,741
493-0347 Trade and Investment										
FNG	90	90	0	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	0	0
PSG	90	90	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	500	0
DPG	91	92	0	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	2,500
493-0348 Narcotics Concerns										
ESG	91	91	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
498-0350 Thailand Advanced Devel.Country Fund										
DPG	91	95	0	Cont	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
493-0327 Affected Thai Program I										
ESG	80	86	32,000	32,000	32,000	0	0	0	0	0
493-0346 Affected Thai Program II										
ESG	87	92	10,000	30,000	10,000	5,000	6,780	5,000	5,000	5,000
COUNTRY TOTAL			248,400	290,063	196,430	17,336	36,369	23,500	28,840	34,000
FN TOTAL			147,515	125,974	104,978	7,083	16,947	12,220	14,374	0
PN TOTAL			18,385	17,783	17,783	(147)	3,612	0	0	0
HE TOTAL			3,500	3,500	3,300	200	1,063	0	970	0
PS TOTAL			37,000	39,850	28,369	5,200	7,967	6,280	8,496	0
DP TOTAL			0	30,956	0	0	0	0	0	19,000
BS TOTAL			42,000	72,000	42,000	5,000	6,780	5,000	5,000	15,000

1_/Includes \$ 578,723 planned re-ob of funds deobbed from 0294 and 0315.

2_/Includes \$ 450,000 planned re-ob of funds deobbed from 0294.

3_/Additional funds requested from A/AID Private Provision of Social Services Fund, assumed PSG.

4_/Includes \$ 4.0 million requested from A/AID fund for Private Provision of Social Services.

ANNEX D

NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

- a. Project Number and Title: 493-0348 Narcotics Concerns
- b. Project Funding: Proposed FY 1991 start with an estimated \$10.0 million in ESF fully funding the seven year life-of-project.
- c. Appropriation Account: Economic Support Fund (Grant)
- d. Objectives: The objective of the Narcotics Concern Project is to increase Thai public awareness of problems associated with continued production, use and trafficking of narcotics while developing a policy-oriented approach to sustainable development of the highland areas which continue to produce narcotics.
- e. Problems and Means: Over the last two decades Thailand has made significant progress in reducing the cultivation and production of opium and in providing alternative income sources for former opium producing areas. These positive gains in opium crop control are offset by (i) a continuation of trafficking of opium and heroin from neighboring countries; and (ii) wide spread abuse of drugs (opiates and distillates primarily) in both urban and rural areas. In fact, Thailand, like the United States, is a net importer of opiates.

USAID and other donors have long supported crop control and area development efforts in the opium producing areas of Northern Thailand. Other donors continue to provide substantial support for these rural development and crop substitution activities. The Narcotics Concerns Project will support two specific areas as important complements of the overall USG narcotics program in Thailand. These areas are: narcotics awareness (and the growing linkage with the spread of AIDS) and structural changes to support sustained development to continue reductions in opium production in Northern Thailand. The project's awareness component will build upon work begun in FY 1988 with the Ministry of Education and will also build upon the ANE Bureau's Regional Narcotics Education project (398-0355). The proposed project will seek to expand these projects to work on a national level and target additional awareness programs for the hilltribe population of Thailand, especially the youth. The second component will focus on selected structural constraints to sustainable development of the highland areas of Thailand. This will further reduce the economic attractiveness of opium production, and contribute to the overall USG objective of total elimination of the production of opium in Thailand.

The Mission plans to focus on one or two of the major structural constraints (lack of citizenship, land tenure, physical access) and design a performance-based disbursement system for the structural change component of the project. For the narcotics awareness component, a few core grants would be provided to both selected Thai NGOs and RTG agencies responsible for narcotics education and awareness. The Mission plans to design a project that requires limited USAID involvement in its implementation.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The narcotics program in Thailand is one of potential mutual benefit to both our countries. The CDSS will articulate a focus on the development of a "mature and collaborative" relationship in key areas of mutual U.S. - Thai interest. Moreover like other countries undergoing rapid economic and social change, Thai social problems are exacerbated and pockets of structural poverty remain. This is particularly true with narcotics and the narcotics growing region of the country. The slow rate of adoption of new technology and the paucity of social services in the highlands limits the hilltribe's ability to participate in the mainstream economic activities of the rest of the Kingdom. Furthermore, drug addiction among urban and rural youth is accelerating and a large number of urban drug users are at risk and/or spreading AIDS.

- e. Target Group: Direct beneficiaries of this project include urban and rural youth who will benefit from improved anti-narcotics educational and awareness efforts and the estimated 600,000 hilltribe residents of Northern Thailand.
- f. Request for Delegation of PID Approval Authority: Given the significant amount of on-going interagency coordination in the field on the scope and context of the proposed narcotics project, the Mission believes it would facilitate project development significantly if PID approval authority were delegated to the Mission. There do not appear to be any policy issues which might arise that would require AID/W resolution.
- g. Workforce Implications: The Mission expects to design the project so as to minimize its workforce implications. Given the on-going phase-out of the older portfolio of agriculture projects, the USDH agriculture position is scheduled for elimination over the planning period. If the proposed narcotics project is developed, its workforce implications would need to be considered further within the context of broader Mission staff reduction plans and any new regional staff needs.

New Project Description

Project Number: 493-0350

Project Title: Thailand Advanced Developing Country Fund

Project Funding: Proposed for FY 1991 start; Life-of-Project \$35,000,000

Appropriation Account: Development Program Grant

Objectives: USAID/Thailand is currently in the process of developing a new CDSS for FY 1990-1994 including, at the request of the AID Administrator, forward thinking on the role of AID in Thailand to the year 2000. The draft CDSS now in preparation envisions two long-term programmatic objectives running concurrently over the 1990s: support for Thailand's achievement of fully sustainable broad-based growth, and the promotion of U.S. interests in Thailand, particularly within the context of a U.S.-Thai mutual interests agenda. In the early 1990s, the period equivalent to this ABS planning period, a preponderance of program funds will support Thailand's passage from a lower middle-income country whose success has been based upon exploitation of abundant natural resources and cheap labor, to a more technologically sophisticated economy, capable of sustaining broad-based economic growth. Concurrently, during the early 1990s, the Mission will be laying the basis for a continuing program keyed to the pursuit of U.S. interests within a U.S.-Thai mutual interests agenda.

Problems and Means: The Mission believes that AID's continued efforts in ADCs will be marked by the diminished relevance of conventional AID projects to meeting ADC needs, or to promoting U.S. interests within the context of a mutual interests agenda. Conventional AID projects are appropriate when a specific institution needs extensive development, as in the case of the Mission's on-going Science and Technology for Development project, or when a broad sector program is required to address a specific development problem, as MANRES addresses environmental degradation and natural resource management concerns. Beyond these clear focal areas, however, AID's efforts to promote sustainable ADC growth will most appropriately involve policy analysis and change, strengthening the capabilities of existing institutions to meet the new challenges of modernization, and development of human resources capable of addressing continuously emerging problem areas. Most of these types of activities, however, are relatively short-term and involve relatively small amounts of funds. Moreover, Advanced Developing Countries, like industrialized nations, change rapidly, particularly in terms of economic issues and concerns. Yet AID's conventional project design system is incapable of delivering resources quickly enough to have a fast impact in such a rapidly evolving development context. The Mission thus concludes that AID ADC programs require a much more flexible programming instrument. Such an instrument must, however, be administered within the parameters of clearly stated objectives. The CDSS currently under development will outline the specific objectives against which Fund resources would be deployed, both in support of sustainable Thai growth objectives and

mutual U.S.-Thai interest objectives. Following is the Mission's preliminary thinking on the objectives of the Fund.

- A. Promoting sustainable, broad-based Thai growth:
 - 1. Increase Thai capability to identify, develop, modify and produce scientific knowledge and technology needed for growth sectors.
 - 2. Encourage Thailand to use natural resources and manage its environment in ways which promote sustainable broad-based growth.
 - 3. Broaden and deepen Thai capacity to develop the quantity and quality of human resources required for sustainable growth.
 - 4. Assist Thailand to improve infrastructure services that are critical to maintaining economic growth.
 - 5. Promote popular participation and institutional diversity in support of broad-based economic and political opportunity.

- B. Promoting U.S. interests within the context of a U.S.-Thai mutual interests agenda:
 - 1. Capitalize on increasingly mature Thai scientific, technological, and environmental management capacity to address problems relevant to U.S., Thai and third country growth.
 - 2. Identify and foster common U.S.-Thai economic and commercial interests, and seek to reduce frictions where interests diverge.
 - 3. Encourage the continued development of Thai democratic values supportive of, and sustained by, free market mechanisms which provide quality of life choices for the Thai population.

Objectives A.1. and A.2 would continue to be addressed largely through the Mission's on-going projects in these areas, whereas objective B.2 will be addressed, at least initially, through the new Trade and Investment project scheduled for initiation in FY 90. Beyond the requirements of these continuing projects, however, all new Mission activities would be programmed under the Fund, following specific program management guidelines agreed upon in advance.

Target Group: No specific target group will be identified in advance. Beneficiaries of Fund activities deployed against Thai growth objectives could range from the urban and rural population benefitting from changes in Thai educational policies to urban inhabitants and businesses benefitting from improved urban infrastructure management. Similarly, beneficiaries of mutual interest activities could range from individual scientists to U.S. business.

Request for delegation of PID approval authority: Ideally, approval of the Mission's new CDSS, which outlines the Fund in more detail, should constitute Agency/Bureau approval for the substance of the Fund activities. Thus, the Mission would not expect to prepare a PID, per se, but rather a document which supplements the CDSS by outlining Mission proposals for the management of the Fund. This document would need to be reviewed by AID/W preparatory to Washington approval and authorization of the Fund.

Research Activities: The Fund will most likely involve a significant amount of economic and social science research in support of the policy agenda, but is unlikely in its early years to involve scientific research, which will be funded from other sources.

Participant Training: The Mission anticipates a significant amount of participant training under the Fund, but specific numbers of trainees cannot yet be provided. As much as 20% of the Fund could be devoted to very specific, targetted participant training programs.

Workforce Requirements: The Mission believes that the Fund needs to be designed and managed so as to minimize workforce requirements. In particular, Fund management can probably be administered in a less hands-on fashion through greater use of block grants to implementing institutions. Some performance-based disbursement elements might also be identified as appropriate for specific activities. In light of the types of activities emphasized under the Fund, i.e., policy analysis and dialogue, institutional strengthening in specific skills, and targetted human resource development, the establishment of the Fund would probably imply a need for direct-hire staff adept at policy analysis and dialogue, with broad management skills. Short-term needs for technical specialities would probably be met through contractual arrangements.

Thailand "Good Performer" Narrative

Economic Performance

Over the last 30 years, Thailand's economic performance has been outstanding, particularly in comparison with most other developing countries. The Thai have made major progress in promoting economic growth and reducing the incidence of poverty. From 1965 to 1980, Thailand's GDP grew at an average rate of 7.4% per annum in comparison with an average rate of 6.6% for the 33 countries identified by the IBRD in 1988 as lower middle-income economies. Moreover, Thai average annual GNP per capita growth of 4% over the same period placed it fourth in performance (behind only Botswana, Jordan and Indonesia) among the same list of lower middle income countries. Throughout this period, Thailand experienced only a brief downturn in the early 1970s, and sporadic ups and downs from 1980 to 1986 in the aftermath of the second oil shock and declining agricultural commodity prices. During this latter period, despite exogenous shocks and Thai structural adjustment efforts, Thai GDP still grew at an average rate of 4.8% per annum in comparison with an average of 2.3% per annum for other lower middle income countries. The Thai economy began to surge forward in mid-1986. Growth was initially fueled by a boom in manufactured exports, but was supported shortly thereafter by agricultural recovery in response to good weather and higher world prices, and the rapidly expanding tourism sector. 1987 GDP growth was 8.4%; 1988's extraordinary jump to 11.0% is unlikely to be repeated, but a 1989 rate of 8 to 9% is generally anticipated. The recent growth surge is feeding speculation that Thailand may shortly become Asia's "Fifth Tiger."

Thailand's impressive economic growth has also translated into major progress in reducing the incidence of poverty. When the incidence of poverty was first measured in 1962, statistics showed the majority of Thai (57%) living in poverty as measured by a calorie based minimum income level. By 1980, after two decades of high economic growth, the incidence of poverty had dropped to 24%. Depressed agricultural commodity prices and drought over the period from 1980 to 1986 undoubtedly caused a rise in the incidence of poverty for the period, but the resumption of rapid growth since 1986 has at least reversed the negative trend and perhaps even reduced the incidence of poverty below the 1980 level. Despite the optimistic picture presented by these statistics, however, income distribution remains problematic. Per capita incomes in Bangkok are estimated to be three times the per capita income of the rural population. Based upon 1988 GDP per capita data, 1988 per capita Bangkok incomes would have been \$2130, in comparison with average rural incomes of \$710 per capita.

A major contributor to Thailand's impressive economic and social performance over the last twenty years has been the extremely successful voluntary family planning program which has reduced the population growth rate from 3% in 1970 to 1.6% in 1988. Projections are for the rate to drop further, to around 1.3%, over the next decade. This dramatic reduction has implied a faster growth in per capita income,

releasing resources for expansion of social services and investment in the quality of human resources, and reducing pressure on the dwindling natural resource base faster than would have occurred if Thailand had relied on economic growth alone to accomplish these ends.

Commitment to Policy Reform and Economic Adjustment

Some believe that Thailand's remarkable record of success over the past three decades is largely due to the good fortune to be in the right place at the right time with an abundance of natural resources, a highly productive, moderately skilled labor force, and a well-developed trading and entrepreneurial class, a factor endowment that allowed Thailand to succeed at development with less effort and economic management skills than other countries. Yet other countries in the region, e.g., Indonesia and the Philippines, were similarly endowed, but have yet to match Thailand's performance. The difference is attributable to Thailand's decisions during the 1950s to: allow the Thai private sector a lead role in the economy; concentrate government attention on a sound macro-policy framework and investment in basic infrastructure, education and public health services; and integrate the Chinese and other ethnic trading and entrepreneurial groups fully into the economy. As a result of these decisions, Thailand has emerged as a dynamic market-oriented economy which has demonstrated considerable success in international markets. Despite this highly favorable economic environment, however, the Thai economy retains certain distortions and inefficiencies, which have varying degrees of impact on long-term growth potential. Some light industries established in the 1960s to promote import substitution remain protected behind tariff barriers which, while not prohibitive at an average level of 30-40%, no longer serve a useful purpose. Thailand retains a sizeable number of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), including many of the organizations responsible for the provision of urban infrastructure and social services. (SOEs involved in manufacturing have, for the most part, been divested.) Earlier preferences for public over private management carry over into important areas such as education, where an inefficient public education system is protected from full competition with private sector alternatives. Despite these continuing quirks, however, the Thai economy is much less distorted, and includes a smaller, more efficient, public sector than most developing countries. Growing recognition of the need for massive infrastructure investment, coupled with Thailand's conservative stance in maintaining a \$1 - \$1.2 billion cap on external public borrowing, is driving Thai economic policymakers toward full or partial privatization of a number of state-owned enterprises. Additionally, heightened awareness of the country's serious scarcity of scientists and engineers to meet the demands of a burgeoning economy is forcing the RTG into a re-examination of its educational policies, and providing a favorable environment for a greater private sector role in education.

Over the past three decades Thai economic policy-making capabilities have evolved rapidly. Problem driven and pragmatic, the system incorporates opportunities for issues to be developed, information gathered and recommendations formulated through issue-oriented committees involving principally the Ministry of Finance, the National Economic and Social

Development Board (NESDB), the Bureau of the Budget, and the Bank of Thailand. A relatively small group of individuals sits on most committees, and guides economic policy formulation at the working level. The system is open to advice from both domestic and foreign sources (USAID at present funds an economic advisor to NESDB through the Emerging Problems of Development II Project), but the ultimate decisions are made at the cabinet level with the Prime Minister and his personal advisers playing the key role. The system also provides a relatively unique forum, the Joint Public-Private Sector Consultative Committee (JPPSCC), that has encouraged the Thai private sector to actively participate in the policy process. The Mission has provided catalytic support to this institutional innovation, first to the secretariat of the national JPPSCC, and currently to facilitate creation of provincial JPPSCCs.

RTG policy analysis is prepared primarily by line ministries, the Bank of Thailand and NESDB. In the past, donors provided substantial independent analysis and advice on policy decisions. In the early 1980s, the World Bank strongly supported Thai policy change, including major devaluations, with structural adjustment loans to ease the impact of exogenous shocks until economic policy changes could have the desired effect. The Bank no longer plays a major role in providing policy analysis. The Asian Development Bank, however, continues to provide advice and guidance on policy areas relevant to their planned investments in Thailand, and generally finds the RTG receptive. Beyond USAID, few other donors are active in policy analysis. The Japanese, despite their position as the largest bilateral donor, have traditionally eschewed a policy role.

The Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) was founded in late 1984 to provide an independent source of policy analysis outside the RTG. USAID has helped to establish TDRI with funding for specific research projects and technical assistance focused on developing economic research skills. TDRI also receives substantial assistance from Canada, through CIDA. Although TDRI is not yet fully self-sustaining as a research organization, the Institute appears to be building credibility within influential Thai economic circles which should enable it to play a much larger role in the Thai policy process in future years.

Development Policy Reform Program

USAID/Thailand is now developing a new strategy for the period FY 1990 - FY 1999. The strategy will conclude that, despite Thailand's heralded growth over the last two years, sustained economic growth is not yet a certainty for Thailand over the longer term. This conclusion is based on the premise that, during the 1990s, Thailand will face a challenge to her economic competitiveness more serious than any previous challenge. With serious natural resource depletion, environmental degradation, and probably rising wages resulting from rapid economic growth, a more slowly growing workforce and acute skills shortages, Thailand will no longer be able to rely on her earlier comparative advantages -- abundant natural resources and cheap labor -- for sustainable growth. Rather, Thailand must use the next decade wisely to build a new, more technologically sophisticated foundation for sustainable economic competitiveness across

all sectors of the economy. Simultaneously, Thailand must address major environmental issues which could stem or diminish the contributions of agriculture, agro-industry and tourism to future growth prospects.

The Mission has identified five major, interrelated vulnerabilities of the Thai economy which require serious RTG attention during the 1990s: the lack of sufficient numbers of appropriately trained human resources, weak scientific and technological capacity, poor environmental and natural resource management, an underdeveloped and poorly managed urban infrastructure base, and inadequate popular participation in the decisions which affect economic and political opportunity. Effectively addressing these vulnerabilities will require specific policy changes, primarily at the sectoral and sub-sectoral level. Effective human resource development will require a significantly more flexible public education system at all levels and active encouragement of a major role for the private sector in education. Strengthening Thai S&T capacity will require greater public sector support, strong public-private sector linkages, and the establishment of incentives for private sector research and development and technical training. Reversing the tide of environmental degradation will require identification of and changes in current policies which promote poor environmental practices, and application of "real cost" analyses and policies to curtail these practices. Urban infrastructure deficiencies can best be addressed through increased privatization of services, improved cost recovery mechanisms, and concurrent reduction of subsidies which effectively tax the rural areas to pay for urban services. Popular participation can only be effectively encouraged through greater institutional diversity which will require changes in existing policies that limit the expansion and scope of non-governmental organizations.

While USAID can provide solid policy analysis and support for policy changes in the short-term, over the longer term the Thai policy development process will need to stand on its own, without donor support. Thus, a primary element of USAID's policy effort in Thailand during the 1990s will be support for development of a sustainable Thai policy analysis, dialogue and implementation capability. Development of Thai capabilities are vital because, as an advanced developing country, Thailand must be able to respond effectively and rapidly to a greater array of policy issues than has been faced in earlier years.

The new USAID/Thailand CDSS will also outline a plan for an Advanced Developing Country strategy increasingly to address U.S. interests in Thailand in the context of a U.S.-Thai mutual interests agenda. In the early 1990s, the preponderance of AID funds will be devoted to assisting the Thai to address continuing constraints to sustainable growth. But during this period, the Mission is also proposing to establish a solid basis for pursuit of a longer-term mutual interests agenda. Preliminary thinking on the content of this agenda revolves around three areas: mutual problem solving, particularly scientific, technical, health, and environmental problems, e.g. AIDs, mutual economic and commercial interests, and shared commitment to democratic principles and free market values. Within all of these categories, but particularly within the

mutual economic and commercial interests theme, policy issues will form an important part of the mutual interests equation. However, unlike the policy foci of the Thai growth-oriented program, the policy content of the mutual interests program will be much more directly oriented toward policies which constrain U.S. interests in Thailand, or limit the two countries' ability to resolve mutual problems.

For FY 91, the Mission expects that most of the additional funds made available would be deployed in support of Thai-growth-oriented policy objectives, particularly those which are not currently being addressed under existing projects such as Emerging Problems of Development, Science and Technology for Development, MANRES or Rural Industries and Employment. Some portion of any additional funds provided above the AAPL level would, however, be used to begin laying a basis for addressing policy concerns within the context of a U.S.-Thai mutual interests agenda.

Because the Mission's policy plans will involve a significant number of small, targeted interventions rather than a conventional project with segregable goals and purposes, the Mission is proposing to use "Good Performer" funds as the first tranche of a Thailand Advanced Developing Country Fund, which would provide a more flexible mechanism for the Mission to respond rapidly to emerging problem areas. More specific information about the proposed Fund can be found in the New Project Description included within this ABS submission.

A.I.D. PROGRAM IN FY 1991
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: 493 - THAILAND

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ ONGOING	DPRP	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (OE/TF)		(PROGRAM)	
					APPROP	INCR	US	FN	US	FN
		MISSION MANAGEMENT					10.5	67.2	-0-	3.0
		MCC LEVEL								
0340		SCIENCE & TECH FOR DEV	0		DP	2,759				
0345		MANRES	0		DP	7,066				
0347		TRADE AND INVESTMENT	0		DP	2,500				
K602		AFFECTED THAI II	0		ES	4,250				
		WORKFORCE					5.5	16.8	5.0	-0-
		SUBTOTAL MCC				16,575	16.0	84.0	5.0	3.0
		AAPL LEVEL								
K502		AFFECTED THAI II			ES	750				
0345		MANRES	0		DP	1,675				
		WORKFORCE					-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
		AAPL SUBTOTAL				19,000	16.0	84.0	5.0	3.0
		GOOD PERFORMER LEVEL								
0350		THAILAND ADC FUND	N		DP	5,000				
0348		NARCOTICS CONCERNS	N		ES	10,000				
		WORKFORCE					-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
		GOOD PERFORMER SUBTOTAL				34,000	16.0	84.0	5.0	3.0

A.I.D. PROGRAM IN FY 1991
ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT: 493 - THAILAND

RANK	PROJECT	TITLE	NEW/ ONGOING	DPRP	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)		WORKFORCE (OE/TF)		(PROGRAM)	
					APPROP	INCR	US	FN	US	FN
REGIONAL OPERATIONS WORKFORCE:										
		ASEAN REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE			*		2.0	2.0	-0-	-0-
		OFFICE OF KHMER AFFAIRS			*		2.0	1.0	9.0	3.0
		GRAND TOTAL				34,000	20.0	87.0	14.0	6.0

*Project data for ASEAN Rep. and Office of Khmer Affairs submitted separately.

ANNEX F

FY 1990 Annual Budget Submission
 Table VI: Expenditures of Local Currency Generations
 (all in the U.S. dollar equivalents, and in \$ Millions)

Source/Purposes	1988 Actual	1989 Est.	1990 Planned	1991 Proposed
I. <u>ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND</u>				
A. Public Dev. Activities				
1. Water Resources Development	3.200	4.170	2.700	2.200
2. Village Community Development	.480	1.560	1.800	1.500
3. Agriculture and Cooperatives	.230	.990	1.200	1.400
4. Public Health and Sanitation	0.0	.410	.600	.900
5. Village Education & Skills Training	.040	.240	.300	.600
6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Administration	.250	.930	.900	.900
B. Private Sector Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Public Sector Recurrent Budget	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. A.I.D. Operating Expenses (Trust Fund)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL OF ESF LC EXPENDITURES	4.200	8.300	7.500	7.500
	=====	=====	=====	=====
(UNEXPENDED ESF LC BALANCE AT END OF EACH YEAR, I.E. THE PIPELINE)	8.300	5.000	2.500	2.500
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Local Currency Use Plan

The only use of local currency is for support of the Affected Thai Program. The purpose of the ESF grant-funded Affected Thai Village (ATV) Program is to demonstrate tangible U.S. support for RTG efforts to stabilize conditions along Thailand's borders with Cambodia and Laos, by assisting in the socio-economic relief and development of Thai nationals adversely affected by the influx of displaced persons and strife along these borders. U.S. support is provided in the form of program rather than project assistance. A total of \$42.0 million has been obligated through FY 1988 under ATV I and ATV II, \$5.0 million has been authorized for FY 1989, and there is a need for additional annual increments of \$5.0 million.

Since the beginning of the program, cash transfers were provided in local currency (Baht) in support of one year development plans. Program activities eligible for funding fall under the following general categories:

- (1) Agriculture and cooperative development (includes land preparation as well as agriculture production and marketing);
- (2) Water resources development (includes construction of small scale reservoirs, fish ponds, wells and potable water);
- (3) Village Community Development (includes rural roads, communications equipment, construction of public meeting places, etc.);
- (4) Public Health and Sanitation (includes construction and equipping of village health clinics, sanitation, malaria and other communicable disease control, etc.);
- (5) Village Education and Skills Training (includes primary and basic literacy education, vocational education, village school construction, and school nutrition programs); and
- (6) Monitoring, evaluation and administration.

The program currently assists over 300,000 Thais in 412 border villages.

Func. Code	Expense Category	FY 1988 ACTUAL				FY 1989 ESTIMATE			
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Oblig. For LC	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Oblig. For LC
		Units							
U100	U.S. Direct Hire	522.1		522.1	327.4	329.2	329.2	214.4	
105	Other mission Funded Code 11								
106	Education Allowances	210.0		210.0	179.4	98.8	98.8	96.4	16.0
108	Cost of Living Allowances								
110	Other Mission Funded Code 12	21.6		21.6	7.8	13.2	13.2	7.5	7.0
111	Post Assignment Travel	43.5		43.5	12.3	26.6	26.6	8.8	7.0
112	Post Assignment Freight	93.0		93.0	10.0	80.2	80.2	8.5	7.0
113	Home Leave Travel	94.8		94.8	74.3	31.0	31.0	24.2	13.0
114	Home Leave Freight	28.3		28.3	16.2	5.5	5.5	3.1	10.0
115	Education Travel					19.3	19.3	17.4	5.5
116	R & R Travel	30.9		30.9	27.4	50.6	50.6	44.9	44.0
117	Other Code 215 Travel					4.0	4.0	3.6	1.0
U200	Foreign National Direct Hire	767.4		767.4	767.4	918.6	918.6	918.6	
201	F.N. Basic Pay	525.5		525.5	525.5	644.5	644.5	644.5	44.7
202	Overtime/Holiday Pay	22.3		22.3	22.3	23.2	23.2	23.2	3.0
203	All Other Code 11 - F.N.	56.9		56.9	56.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	
204	All Other Code 12 - F.N.	74.5		74.5	74.5	69.9	69.9	69.9	
205	Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	88.2		88.2	88.2	106.0	106.0	106.0	
U300	Contract Personnel	65.8		65.8	59.9	409.4	409.4	409.4	
302	U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	5.9		5.9					2.0
303	All Other U.S. PSC Costs								
304	F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	59.9		59.9	59.9	409.4	409.4	409.4	40.5
305	All other F.N. PSC Costs								
306	Manpower Contracts								
U400	Housing	419.1		419.1	419.1	531.8	531.8	531.8	
401	Residential Rent	300.5		300.5	300.5	395.0	395.0	395.0	22.0
402	Residential Utilities	84.5		84.5	84.5	111.8	111.8	111.8	
403	Maintenance Renovation	6.7		6.7	6.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	
404	Quarters Allowances								
407	Security Guard Services	23.9		23.9	23.9	17.5	17.5	17.5	7.0
408	Official Residence Allowance					0.5	0.5	0.5	
409	Representation Allowance	3.5		3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	
U500	Office Operations	761.4		761.4	624.2	763.2	763.2	631.4	
501	Office Rent	215.5		215.5	215.5	242.6	242.6	242.6	
502	Office Utilities	103.7		103.7	103.7	103.2	103.2	103.2	
503	Building Maint./Renovation	15.5		15.5	15.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	
508	Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	17.3		17.3	17.3	16.0	16.0	16.0	

Expense Category	Func. Code	FY 1988 ACTUAL				FY 1989 ESTIMATE				
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Units
* Communications	509	59.1		59.1	59.1	65.3	65.3	65.3		
* Security Guard Services	510	16.9		16.9	16.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	6	
* Printing	511	1.2		1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5		
* Site Visits - Mission	513	99.3		99.3	77.3	103.1	103.1	76.3	330.0	
* Site Visits - AID/W	514	25.8		25.8		40.0	40.0	40.0	12.0	
* Information Meetings	515	12.3		12.3	11.1	14.0	14.0	12.6	43.0	
* Training Attendance	516	8.6		8.6	5.0	25.0	25.0	14.5	5.0	
* Conference Attendance	517	15.6		15.6	11.1	13.6	13.6	9.7	22.0	
* Other Operational Travel	518									
* Supplies and Materials	519	71.1		71.1	39.3	60.9	60.9	35.4		
* FAAS	520									
* Contract Consulting Svcs.	521	24.7		24.7					0.2	
* Contract Mgt/Prof. Services	522									
* Special Studies/Analyses	523									
* ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.	525									
* ADP Software Leases/Maint.	526									
* Trans/Freight - All U500	598	3.5		3.5	0.2	4.0	4.0	0.2		
* All Other Code 25	599	71.3		71.3	51.0	52.5	52.5	32.6		
NXP Procurement	U600	481.6		481.6	252.4	17.8	17.8	8.3		
Vehicles	601	43.5		43.5	43.5					
Residential Furniture	602	75.1		75.1	75.1	1.3	1.3	1.3		
Residential Equipment	603	46.5		46.5	20.5	1.1	1.1	1.1		
Office Furniture	604	84.3		84.3	79.1	2.8	2.8	2.8		
Office Equipment	605	65.9		65.9	32.8	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Other Equipment	606					.5	.5	.5		
ADP Hardware Purchases	607	138.3		138.3		7.1	7.1	7.1		
ADP Software Purchases	608	0.9		0.9		1.8	1.8	1.8		
Trans/Freight - All U600	698	27.1		27.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.4		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET		3,017.4		3,017.4	2,450.4	2,970.0	2,970.0	2,970.0	2716.3	
RECONCILIATION (FAAS)		()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS										
636(C) REQUIREMENTS	U999									
TOTAL ALLOWANCE REQUIREMENTS	U000									
Exchange Rate Used In Calculations										
Estimated Inflation Rate										

* Unit Data must be provided

Func. Code	Expense Category	FY 1990 ENHANCED				ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL			
		Trust Funds		\$ Oblig.		Trust Funds		\$ Oblig.	
		Dollars	Units	Total	For LC	Dollars	Units	Total	For LC
U100	U.S. Direct Hire	440.6		440.6	302.6	118.4		118.4	14.0
105	Other Mission Funded Code 11								
106	Education Allowances	160.7	18.0	160.7	160.7	118.4	118.4	118.4	14.0
108	Cost of Living Allowances	17.5		17.5	9.9	11.1		11.1	5.2
110	Other Mission Funded Code 12	20.2		20.2	5.2	60.0		60.0	20.0
111	Post Assignment Travel	100.0		100.0	20.0				
112	Post Assignment Freight	78.0		78.0	55.2				
113	Home Leave Travel	15.4		15.4	7.9				
114	Home Leave Freight	19.2		19.2	17.4				
115	Education Travel	24.6		24.6	21.8				
116	R & R Travel	5.0		5.0	4.5				
117	Other Code 215 Travel								
U200	Foreign National Direct Hire	1,017.2		1,017.2	1,017.2				
201	F.N. Basic Pay	723.0	47.0	723.0	723.0				
202	Overtime/Holiday Pay	25.8	3.0	25.8	25.8				
203	All Other Code 11 - F.N.	81.2		81.2	81.2				
204	All Other Code 12 - F.N.	75.9		75.9	75.9				
205	Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	111.3		111.3	111.3				
U300	Contract Personnel	488.4		488.4	488.4				
302	U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits								
303	All Other U.S. PSC Costs	488.4	40.0	488.4	488.4				
304	F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits								
305	All other F.N. PSC Costs								
306	Manpower Contracts								
U400	Housing	574.7		574.7	574.7	378.4		378.4	19
401	Residential Rent	436.0		436.0	436.0	101.4		101.4	
402	Residential Utilities	112.1		112.1	112.1				
403	Maintenance Renovation	4.2		4.2	4.2				
404	Quarters Allowances								
407	Security Guard Services	18.4	7.0	18.4	18.4				
408	Official Residence Allowance	0.5		0.5	0.5				
409	Representation Allowance	3.5		3.5	3.5				
U500	Office Operations	888.8		888.8	888.8				
501	Office Rent	260.0		260.0	260.0				
502	Office Utilities	108.4		108.4	108.4				
503	Building Maint./Renovation	8.4		8.4	8.4				
508	Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	16.8		16.8	16.8				

Func. Code	Expense Category	FY 1990 ENHANCED			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL		
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Total	Dollars	Trust Funds	Total
			\$ Oblig.			\$ Oblig.	
		For LC	Units		For LC	Units	
509	Communications	65.0	65.0	65.0			
510	Security Guard Services	14.2	14.2	14.2			
511	Printing	1.6	1.6	1.6			6.0
513	Site Visits - Mission	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.7	95.7	95.7
514	Site Visits - AID/W	14.4	14.4	14.4			74.4
515	Information Meetings	11.7	11.7	11.7			289.0
516	Training Attendance	18.0	18.0	18.0			
517	Conference Attendance	12.0	12.0	12.0			
518	Other Operational Travel						
519	Supplies and Materials	62.6	62.6	62.6			
520	FAAS	144.7	144.7	144.7			
521	Contract Consulting Svcs.						
522	Contract Mgt/Prof. Services						
523	Special Studies/Analyses						
525	ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.						
526	ADP Software Leases/Maint.						
598	Trans/Freight - All U500						
599	All Other Code 25	55.0	55.0	55.0	34.2	34.2	
U600	IXP Procurement	35.0	35.0	35.0			
601	Vehicles	19.0	19.0	19.0			1.0
602	Residential Furniture	1.2	1.2	1.2			
603	Residential Equipment	.6	.6	.6			
604	Office Furniture	1.0	1.0	1.0			
605	Office Equipment	1.0	1.0	1.0			
606	Other Equipment	.5	.5	.5			
607	ADP Hardware Purchases	7.4	7.4	7.4			
608	ADP Software Purchases	1.8	1.8	1.8			
698	Trans/Freight - All U600	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.2	
	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	3,444.7	3,444.7	3,444.7	3,284.7	3,284.7	3,284.7
	RECONCILIATION (FAAS)	(144.7)	(144.7)	(144.7)	(144.7)	(144.7)	(144.7)
	MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,140.0	3,140.0	3,140.0
U999	636(C) REQUIREMENTS						
	Exchange Rate Used In Calculations						25.0
	Estimated Inflation Rate						7%

* Unit Data must be provided

Expense Category	Func. Code	FY 1991 ENHANCED		ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL	
		Dollars	Trust Funds	Dollars	Trust Funds
		Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC
<u>U.S. Direct Hire</u>	U100	359.6	359.6	359.6	359.6
Other Mission Funded Code 11	105				
Education Allowances	106	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7
Cost of Living Allowances	108				
Other Mission Funded Code 12	110	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
Post Assignment Travel	111	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Post Assignment Freight	112	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Home Leave Travel	113	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6
Home Leave Freight	114	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6
Education Travel	115	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6
R & R Travel	116	45.4	45.4	45.4	45.4
Other Code 215 Travel	117	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
<u>Foreign National Direct Hire</u>	U200	1,088.4	1,088.4	1,088.4	1,088.4
F.N. Basic Pay	201	764.1	764.1	764.1	764.1
Overtime/Holiday Pay	202	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6
All Other Code 11 - F.N.	203	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.4
All Other Code 12 - F.N.	204	82.7	82.7	82.7	82.7
Benefits - Former F.N. Pers.	205	125.6	125.6	125.6	125.6
<u>Contract Personnel</u>	U300	522.6	522.6	522.6	522.6
U.S. PSC Salaries/Benefits	302				
All Other U.S. PSC Costs	303				
F.N. PSC Salaries/Benefits	304	522.6	522.6	522.6	522.6
All other F.N. PSC Costs	305				
Manpower Contracts	306				
<u>Housing</u>	U400	540.8	540.8	540.8	540.8
Residential Rent	401	418.7	418.7	418.7	418.7
Residential Utilities	402	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5
Maintenance Renovation	403	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Quarters Allowances	404				
Security Guard Services	407	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Official Residence Allowance	408	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Representation Allowance	409	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<u>Office Operations</u>	U500	982.5	982.5	982.5	982.5
Office Rent	501	278.2	278.2	278.2	278.2
Office Utilities	502	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8
Building Maint/Renovation	503	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Furn/Equip/Veh Repair/Maint	508	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
				102.6	102.6
				36.5	36.5
				19.1	19.1
				84.0	84.0
				2.0	2.0
				4.2	4.2
				22.0	22.0
				4.0	4.0
				31.0	31.0
				2.0	2.0

Expense Category	Func. Code	FY 1991 ENHANCED			ADJUSTED AMOUNTS FOR MINIMUM LEVEL		
		Dollars	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC	Dollars	Total	\$ Oblig. For LC
Communications	509	70.0	70.0	70.0			
Security Guard Services	510	14.9	14.9	14.9			
Printing	511	1.7	1.7	1.7			
Site Visits - Mission	513	114.0	114.0	88.7	83.0	83.0	64.6
Site Visits - AID/W	514	15.2	15.2	4.0	4.6	4.6	1.0
Information Meetings	515	14.7	14.7	13.2	10.5	10.5	30.0
Training Attendance	516	42.0	42.0	24.4	14.0	14.0	2.0
Conference Attendance	517	15.0	15.0	10.6	10.0	10.0	7.1
Other Operational Travel	518						
Supplies and Materials	519	66.9	66.9	36.1			
FAAS	520	151.9	151.9				
Contract Consulting Svcs.	521						
Contract Mgt./Prof. Services	522						
Special Studies/Analyses	523						
ADP Hardware Leases/Maint.	525						
ADP Software Leases/Maint.	526						
Trans/Freight - All U500	598						
All Other Code 25	599	57.8	57.8	35.8			
XP Procurement	U600	158.0	158.0	108.5	35.0	35.0	24.0
Vehicles	601	79.0	79.0	79.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Residential Furniture	602	4.5	4.5	4.5			
Residential Equipment	603	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Office Furniture	604	10.0	10.0	10.0			
Office Equipment	605	11.0	11.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
Other Equipment	606	1.7	1.7	1.7	.5	.5	.5
ADP Hardware Purchases	607	28.5	28.5		7.5	7.5	
ADP Software Purchases	608	9.5	9.5		2.0	2.0	
Trans/Freight - All U600	698	8.8	8.8	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.0
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET		3,651.9	3,651.9	3,232.3	3,503.3	3,451.9	
RECONCILIATION (FAAS)		(151.9)	(151.9)		(151.9)	(151.9)	
MISSION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS		3,500.0	3,500.0		3,351.4	3,300.0	
Exchange Rate Used In Calculations				25.0			25.0
Estimated Inflation Rate				7%			7%

* Unit Data must be provided

Table VIII (a)

Narrative

USAID/Thailand is currently experiencing significant increases in the cost of doing business. On average FSN salaries were increased over 17% in the FY-88 wage survey and an increase of 7 to 10% is anticipated from the survey currently under consideration in Washington. Residential rents are increasing dramatically. Several leases will expire in 1990 and 1991 and the Mission expects to pay 40 to 50% more for each new lease. The average annual cost of leases expiring in FY-90 is \$15,946. A recently signed lease for a smaller apartment in a building of comparable age cost \$23,250. Another lease signed recently for a larger, newer apartment cost \$28,800. Fees at the International School Bangkok increased over ten percent this year, and an even more dramatic increase is expected for the 1990-91 school year. In the 88/89 school year the cost for a returning seventh grade student was \$5,542. For the 89/90 school year the cost will be \$6,373 and for the 90/91 school year we anticipate a cost of \$8,275. In addition, an initial registration fee of approximately \$3,000 is paid the first year a student is enrolled.

Another major impact on the Mission's OE budget has been the addition of three regional USDH staff members since FY-87 resulting from the creation of the Office of Khmer Affairs and the relocation of the ASEAN AID Representative's Office to Bangkok. In FY-89 direct costs for these three positions (travel, housing and education allowances only) is expected to be in excess of \$160,000. Despite dramatic cost increases and the additional USDH staff, our approved OE budget for FY-89 is less than our FY-87 expenditures. No provision for two years of inflation and, worse yet, no provision for very expensive USDH personnel has been made. The Mission is unable to continue to operate effectively at such restricted budget levels. Even the enhanced budget level provided the Mission for FY-90 falls \$240,000 short of the funding necessary to support our current staff and program.

The following illustrative table demonstrates the cuts required to bring our FY-90 operations down to the enhanced budget level.

Needed Funding	\$3,540.0
Extend Tour 1 USDH	(43.0)
NXP Procurement Cuts	(63.0)
AID/W Site Travel	(29.6)
Mission Site Travel	(12.0)
Training Travel	(7.0)
Other Travel	(4.3)
Delay O/KA Staff	(78.0)
Other Misc Savings	(3.1)
	<hr/>
FY-90 Enhanced Budget	\$3,300.0
	=====

Table VIII (a)

To meet the enhanced levels, the Mission will extend the tour of one employee. The extension will save approximately \$43,000 and will not have a major impact on our program. Non-expendable procurement, cut to virtually nothing in FY-89, will have to remain at a very low level which will not keep up with normal wear and tear; particularly the reliability of our vehicle fleet will suffer. At the end of FY-90 we will have one new car and the rest will be two to seven years old. To buy that one new vehicle we will have forgone purchase of needed residential and office furniture and equipment. Travel will also be cut, particularly expensive international travel for AID/W site visits, training and conferences. Cuts in site visits for Mission personnel will make monitoring and implementation of projects, our raison d'etre, very difficult. This will be particularly true for the ASEAN program given its regional nature. Not bringing in a new staff member for O/KA in FY-90 will save \$78,000. Clearly this delay will have a significant impact on the implementation of that important new initiative. This is a step the Mission would prefer not to take. However, if we do not we would have to eliminate ALL NXP procurement and cut nearly 30% of the remaining travel budget. A reduction of six FSN PSCs would be required to effect a similar savings. The Mission feels either of these alternate options would do significant damage to the overall program.

To further reduce costs to the Minimum level, the Mission would have to delay the arrival of two additional USDH staff, effectively reducing USDH staffing levels a year ahead of schedule. This is a drastic measure which will have a significant impact on our program, but as demonstrated above we have nothing left to cut.

If OE funding for FY-91 is increased five percent over the FY-90 enhanced level, planned staff reductions which reflect USAID/Thailand's changing program planned for FY-91 will reduce costs and enable us to resume a more normal level of operation. This is reflected in decreases in US Direct Hire and Housing cost categories and significant increases in travel and nonexpendable procurement. However, damage done by past shortages will be very difficult to make up. If minimum levels are allowed in FY-90 and funding continues at a low level, the Mission will again have to eliminate virtually all NXP procurement, and travel will be kept at a level that will continue to impair our ability to effectively monitor and implement our bilateral and regional programs.

The implementation of an AID program in an Advanced Developing Country (ADC) is expensive, and Thailand is no longer the bargain it once was. As iterated above, the Mission is moving to reduce staff in line with the Agency's guidance. We cannot, however, implement an ADC program without the staff and resources necessary. Nor can we expand regional programs important to U.S. foreign policy objectives (e.g., O/KA) without additional O.E. that would permit responsible expansion. The long-term value of both the bilateral ADC and the regional initiatives to the Agency as a whole must be carefully weighed when making resource allocations if USAID/Thailand is to receive a proper allocation.

Table VIII (a)

This submission reflects a gradual reduction in USDH staff over the ABS period. This reduction is in accordance with Mission ADC strategy and includes inputs from the MAP (Mission Analysis and Planning) team which conducted its review earlier this year. In preparing this budget the Mission has made no allowance for increased regional activities. Recent developments in Southeast Asia indicate a strong possibility of renewed AID involvement in Laos and Cambodia during the ABS period. Should that occur Bangkok would likely be the hub for these activities and additional USDH and possibly FN staffing would be required. Any AID move into Cambodia and/or Laos would initially require, at a minimum, the restitution of USDH staffing levels to the FY 89 levels (22) and increased O.E. allocations of about \$80,000 per workyear. The projected staffing and O.E. levels for FY 90 and '91 simply do not allow for increased regional activities.

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on FN PSC Costs

O.E. Dollars

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
Maintenance Assistant	749 07/17/88-09/30/88	3,256 10/01/88-09/30/89	4,500	4,815
Secretary	3,261 04/24/88-09/30/88	8,952 10/01/88-09/30/89	10,678	11,426
Secretary	1,984 07/17/88-09/30/88	10,450 10/01/88-09/30/89	12,198	13,052
Mail Clerk		5,049 10/01/88-09/30/89	5,894	6,306
Maintenance Supervisor	3,450 06/19/88-09/30/88	12,992 10/01/88-09/30/89	14,811	14,903
Computer Programmer		11,434 10/01/88-09/30/89	13,348	14,283
Supply Supervisor	1,533 07/31/88-09/30/88	10,414 10/01/88-09/30/89	12,156	13,007
Supply Supervisor	2,340 06/13/88-09/30/88	8,836 10/01/88-09/30/89	10,315	11,037
Supply Supervisor		9,625 10/01/88-09/30/89	11,236	12,022
Shipment/Travel Assistant		15,502 10/01/88-09/30/89	18,096	19,363
Computer Operator		5,232 10/11/88-09/30/89	6,107	6,535
Mechanic (Air Con.& Ref.)		4,561 10/01/88-09/30/89	5,324	5,697
Clerk (Printing & Comm)		7,792 10/01/88-09/30/89	9,096	9,732

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on FN PSC Costs

O.E. Dollars

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
Accounting Technician		9,198 11/20/88-09/30/89	10,737	11,489
Accounting Technician	2,368 03/27/88-09/30/88	6,128 10/01/88-09/30/89	7,153	7,654
Voucher Examiner		8,047 11/20/88-09/30/89	9,468	10,130
Voucher Examiner	2,333 06/19/88-09/30/88	5,231 12/06/88-09/30/89	6,382	6,829
Voucher Examiner		3,628 10/01/88-03/25/89		
Voucher Examiner	1,083 07/17/88-09/30/88	5,231 10/01/88-09/30/89	6,382	6,829
Voucher Examiner	1,225 08/14/88-09/30/88	302 10/01/88-10/15/89		
Data Input Clerk		3,551 11/20/88-09/30/89	5,502	5,887
Accountant		4,434 10/01/88-01/15/89		
Accountant	3,169 06/19/88-09/30/88	5,823 10/01/88-03/26/89		
Accountant			9,606	10,733
Secretary		5,943 12/06/88-09/30/89	8,686	9,294
Dispatcher/ Schedule Coord.		4,802 10/01/88-03/25/89		

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on FN PSC Costs

O.E. Dollars

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
Chauffeur		6,823 10/01/88-09/30/89	7,965	8,523
Chauffeur		5,676 10/01/88-09/30/89	6,992	7,481
Chauffeur		6,537 10/01/88-09/30/89	7,631	8,165
Mechanic Automative		2,029 04/09/89-09/30/89	4,500	4,815
Program Assistant		19,923 10/01/88-09/30/89	23,258	24,886
Program Clerk		9,824 10/01/88-09/30/89	11,468	12,271
Secretary		4,755 10/01/88-06/02/89	7,110	7,608
Program Specialist		21,857 10/01/88-06/02/89	25,515	27,301
Secretary		9,198 10/01/88-09/30/89	10,737	11,489
Secretary	2,623 04/24/88-09/30/88	7,007 10/01/88-09/30/89	8,178	8,753
Program Assistant	3,497 06/05/88-09/30/88	11,203 10/01/88-09/30/89	13,079	13,994
Scientific Affairs		25,051 10/01/88-09/30/89	29,243	31,290
Program Specialist	9,892 03/13/88-09/30/88	20,789 10/01/88-09/30/89	24,268	25,967
Secretary		10,449 10/01/88-09/30/89	12,257	13,115

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on FN PSC Costs

O.E. Dollars

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
Program Clerk	1,795 06/03/88-09/30/88	9,198 10/01/88-09/30/89	10,737	11,489
Program Sepcialist	8,249 03/27/88-09/30/88	25,903 10/01/88-09/30/89	30,238	32,355
Program Specialist		28,460 10/01/88-09/30/89	33,223	35,549
Secretary		4,755 03/26/89-09/30/89	10,952	11,719
Program Specialist		3,500 06/04/89-09/30/89	13,339	14,761
Contracts for Training Cashier, Chief Acct.	10,375 01/03/88-06/18/88			
TOTAL	59,926	409,350	488,365	522,554

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(b)
Information on US PSC Costs

O.E. Dollars

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
Secretary	4,177 10/26/87-01/15/88			
Secretary	1,716 11/30/87-02/27/88			
TOTAL	5,893			

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(c)
Manpower Contract Detail

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	FY-90	FY-91
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USAID/Thailand does not have manpower contracts

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(d)
All Other Code 25 Detail

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90</u> <u>10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91</u> <u>10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
RAMC Services (US)	20,306 10/01/87-09/30/88	20,000 10/01/88-09/30/89	20,000	20,000
Thai Language Instruction (FN)	6,112 04/01/88-09/30/88	6,360 10/01/88-09/30/89	6,500	6,700
Mission Retreat Facilities (FN)	14,529 10/01/87-09/30/88			
All Other (FN)	30,357 10/01/87-09/30/88	26,140 10/01/88-09/30/89	28,500	31,100
TOTAL	71,304	52,500	55,000	57,800

Organization: USAID/THAILAND

TABLE VIII(e)
ADP Hardware Purchases

<u>Job Title/ Description</u>	<u>FY-88</u>	<u>FY-89</u>	<u>FY-90 10/01/89-09/30/90</u>	<u>FY-91 10/01/90-09/30/91</u>
CPUs	37,119 (3 units)			10,000 (2 units)
Peripheral Devices	87,066 (15 units)		5,400 (2 units)	5,500 (2 units)
Input/Output Devices		3,600 (1 unit)		8,000 (3 units)
Modems & Multiplexers	11,800 (3 units)			
Accessories	2,039 (8 units)	3,450 (5 units)	2,000 (3 units)	5,000 (4 units)
Storage	352 (1 unit)			
TOTAL	138,376	7,050	7,400	28,500

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES
FY 89
OE LEVEL \$2,970,000

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE				TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT									
EXEC DIRECTION	2.0						2.0		2.0
PROG PLANNING	2.7	1.1					3.8		3.8
FINANCIAL MGT	2.0	8.0			7.0 *		17.0		17.0
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	2.0	10.0			8.0	2.0	20.0	2.0	22.0
CONTRACT MGT	1.0	2.0					3.0		3.0
CLERICAL SUPPORT	1.0	9.0			10.0	1.0	20.0	1.0	21.0
OFF OPS SUPPORT		5.0			3.0		8.0		8.0
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT					2.0		2.0		2.0
ALL OTHER		0.5			0.3		0.8		0.8
SUB-TOTAL	10.7	35.6	-0-	-0-	30.3	3.0	76.6	3.0	79.6
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT									
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG									
ESF-PROJECTS									
ESF-NON-PROJECT	0.4	1.0					1.4		1.4
AG/RD NUTRITION	1.9	2.2			4.0		8.1		8.1
POPULATION	0.2	0.7					0.9		0.9
AIDS	0.1	0.3					0.4		0.4
HEALTH		0.2					0.2		0.2
CHILD SURVIVAL									
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	2.1	1.6		0.2			3.7	0.2	3.9
PRVSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	2.6	1.8		4.4			8.4	4.4	12.8
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST									
SO AF DEV ASST									
SAHEL DEV PROG									
PVT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS									
ASHA	0.1	0.2					0.3		0.3
HOUSING GUARANTEE									
HOUSING-NON GUARANTEE									
PL-480 TITLE II									
PL-480 ALL OTHER									
DISASTER ASSISTANCE									
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.6	0.7		0.4	1.0		2.3	0.4	2.7
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.3	0.2					0.5		0.5
ASEAN	2.0				1.2		3.2		3.2
OTHER Khmer Affairs	1.0			7.0			1.0	7.0	8.0
SUB-TOTAL	11.3	9.1	-0-	12.0	10.2	-0-	30.6	12.0	42.6
TOTAL	22.0	44.7	-0-	12.0	40.5	3.0	107.2	15.0	122.2

* Excludes the following: 2 RIG/S-funded, PSC's; 1 RHUDO-funded, PSC; 1 AID/Burma-funded, PSC.

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES
FY 90 OE LEVEL \$3,300,000

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT	2.0				2.0		2.0
EXEC DIRECTION	2.5	1.1			3.6		3.6
PROG PLANNING	2.0	8.0		7.0 *	17.0		17.0
FINANCIAL MGT	2.0	10.0		8.0	20.0	2.0	22.0
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	1.0	2.0			3.0		3.0
CONTRACT MGT	1.0	10.0		10.0	21.0	1.0	22.0
CLERICAL SUPPORT		5.0		3.0	8.0		8.0
OFF OPS SUPPORT				2.0	2.0		2.0
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT		0.8		0.3	1.1		1.1
ALL OTHER							
SUB-TOTAL	10.5	36.9	-0-	30.3	77.7	3.0	80.7

PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE		TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	OE/TF	PROG	
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG							
ESF-PROJECTS	0.4	1.0			1.4		1.4
ESF-NON-PROJECT	1.6	3.2		2.5	7.3		7.3
AG/RD NUTRITION	0.2	0.7			0.9		0.9
POPULATION	0.1	0.3			0.4		0.4
AIDS		0.2			0.2		0.2
HEALTH							
CHILD SURVIVAL	2.1	1.6		0.2	3.7	0.2	3.9
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	2.6	1.8		4.4	7.6	4.4	12.0
PRV SCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT							
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST				3.2			
SO AF DEV ASST							
SAHEL DEV PROG							
PYT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS							
ASIA	0.1	0.2			0.3		0.3
HOUSING GUARANTEE							
HOUSING-NON GUARANTEE							
PL-480 TITLE II							
PL-480 ALL OTHER							
DISASTER ASSISTANCE	0.2				0.2		0.2
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.6	0.7		1.0	2.3	0.4	2.7
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.3	0.2			0.5		0.5
OTHER	2.0			2.0	4.0		4.0
ASEAN							
Khmer Affairs	1.0			3.0	2.0	12.0	14.0
SUB-TOTAL	11.0	10.1	-0-	9.0	30.8	17.0	47.8
TOTAL	21.5	47.0	-0-	40.0	108.5	20.0	128.5

* Excludes the following: 2 RIG/5-funded PSC's and 1 RHUDD-funded PSC.

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES
FY 90 OE LEVEL \$3,140,000

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE				TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT									
EXEC DIRECTION	2.0						2.0		2.0
PROG PLANNING	2.5	1.1					3.6		3.6
FINANCIAL MGT	2.0	8.0			7.0 *		17.0		17.0
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	2.0	10.0			8.0	2.0	20.0	2.0	22.0
CONTRACT MGT	1.0	2.0					3.0		3.0
CLERICAL SUPPORT	0.7	10.0			10.0	1.0	20.7	1.0	21.7
OFF OPS SUPPORT		5.0			3.0		8.0		8.0
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT					2.0		2.0		2.0
ALL OTHER		0.8			0.3		1.1		1.1
SUB-TOTAL	10.2	36.9	-0-	-0-	30.3	3.0	77.4	3.0	80.4

PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE				TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG									
ESF-PROJECTS									
ESF-NON-PROJECT	0.4	1.0					1.4		1.4
AG/RD NUTRITION	1.6	3.2			2.5		7.3		7.3
POPULATION	0.2	0.7					0.9		0.9
AIDS	0.1	0.3					0.4		0.4
HEALTH		0.2					0.2		0.2
CHILD SURVIVAL									
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	2.0	1.6			0.2		3.6	0.2	3.8
PRYSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT	2.0	1.8			4.4		7.0	4.4	11.4
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST									
SO AF DEV ASST									
SAHEL DEV PROG									
PVT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS									
ASHA	0.1	0.2					0.3		0.3
HOUSING GUARANTEE									
HOUSING-NON GUARANTEE									
PL-480 TITLE II									
PL-480 ALL OTHER									
DISASTER ASSISTANCE		0.2					0.2		0.2
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.6	0.7			1.0		2.3	0.4	2.7
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.3	0.2					0.5		0.5
OTHER	2.0				2.0		4.0		4.0
ASEAN									
Khmer	1.0				9.0		2.0	12.0	14.0
SUB-TOTAL	10.3	10.1	-0-	14.0	9.7	3.0	30.1	17.0	47.1
TOTAL	20.5	47.0	-0-	14.0	40.0	6.0	107.5	20.0	127.5

* Excludes the following: 2 RIG/S-funded, PSC's and 1 RHUDO-funded, PSC.

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES
FY 91
OE LEVEL \$3,300,000

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE				TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT	2.0						2.0		2.0
EXEC DIRECTION	2.1	1.1					3.2		3.2
PROG PLANNING	2.0	8.0			7.0 *		17.0		17.0
FINANCIAL MGT	1.0	10.0			8.0	2.0	19.0	2.0	21.0
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	1.0	2.0					3.0	1.0	3.0
CONTRACT MGT	10.0	10.0			10.0	1.0	20.0	1.0	21.0
CLERICAL SUPPORT	5.0				3.0		8.0		8.0
OFF OPS SUPPORT					2.0		2.0		2.0
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT		0.8			0.3		1.1		1.1
ALL OTHER									
SUB-TOTAL	8.1	36.9	-0-	-0-	30.3	3.0	75.3	3.0	78.3
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT									
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG									
ESF-PROJECTS	0.4	1.0					1.4		1.4
ESF-NON-PROJECT	1.2	3.2			2.5		6.9		6.9
AG/RD NUTRITION	0.2	0.7					0.9		0.9
POPULATION	0.1	0.3					0.4		0.4
AIDS		0.2					0.2		0.2
HEALTH									
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.7	1.6				0.2	3.3	0.2	3.5
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	2.3	1.8			3.2		7.3	4.4	11.7
PHYSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMT									
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST									
SO AF DEV ASST									
SAHEL DEV PROG									
PYT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS									
ASHA	0.1	0.2					0.3		0.3
HOUSING GUARANTEE									
HOUSING-NON GUARANTEE									
PL-480 TITLE II									
PL-480 ALL OTHER									
DISASTER ASSISTANCE	0.2				1.0		0.2	0.4	0.2
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.6	0.7					2.3		2.7
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.3	0.2					0.5		0.5
OTHER	2.0				2.0		4.0		4.0
ASEAN	2.0				1.0		3.0	12.0	15.0
Khmer Affairs					9.0				
SUB-TOTAL	10.9	10.1	-0-	14.0	9.7	3.0	30.7	17.0	47.7
TOTAL	19.0	47.0	-0-	14.0	40.0	6.0	106.0	20.0	126.0

* Excludes the following: 2 RIG/S - funded, PSC's and 1 RHUDO - funded, PSC.

HUMAN RESOURCE TABLE
RELATION OF WORKYEARS TO ACTIVITIES
FY 91 OE LEVEL \$3,500,000

ACTIVITIES	DIRECT HIRE		NON-DIRECT HIRE				TOTALS		GRAND TOTAL
	U.S. OE	F.N. OE/TF	U.S. NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	FOREIGN NATIONAL OE/TF	PROG	OE/TF	PROG	
MISSION MANAGEMENT	2.0						2.0		2.0
EXEC DIRECTION	2.1	1.1					3.2		3.2
PROG PLANNING	2.0	8.0			7.0*		17.0		17.0
FINANCIAL MGT	1.0	10.0			8.0	2.0	19.0	2.0	21.0
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT	1.0	2.0					3.0		3.0
CONTRACT MGT	1.0	10.0			10.0	1.0	21.0	1.0	22.0
CLERICAL SUPPORT		5.0			3.0		8.0		8.0
OFF OPS SUPPORT					2.0		2.0		2.0
RESIDENTIAL OPS SUPPORT		0.8			0.3		1.1		1.1
ALL OTHER									
SUB-TOTAL	9.1	36.9	-0-	-0-	30.3	3.0	76.3	3.0	79.3
PROG/PROJECT MANAGEMENT									
ESF COMMODITY IMPORT PROG									
ESF-PROJECTS	0.4	1.0					1.4		1.4
ESF-NON-PROJECT	1.2	3.2			2.5		6.9		6.9
AG/RD NUTRITION	0.2	0.7					0.9		0.9
POPULATION	0.1	0.3					0.4		0.4
AIDS		0.2					0.2		0.2
HEALTH									
CHILD SURVIVAL	1.7	1.6		0.2			3.3	0.2	3.5
EDUC HUMAN RESOURCES	2.3	1.8		4.4	3.2		7.3	4.4	11.7
PRVSCTR/ENERGY/ENVRMNT									
SUB-SAHARAN AF DEV ASST									
SO AF DEV ASST									
SAHEL DEV PROG									
PYT SCTR DEV LOAN FUNDS									
ASHA	0.1	0.2					0.3		0.3
HOUSING GUARANTEE									
HOUSING-NON GUARANTEE									
PL-480 TITLE II									
PL-480 ALL OTHER									
DISASTER ASSISTANCE	0.2						0.2		0.2
CENTRALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.6	0.7		0.4	1.0		2.3	0.4	2.7
REGIONALLY FUNDED PROJECTS	0.3	0.2					0.5		0.5
OTHER	2.0				2.0		4.0		4.0
ASEAN									
Khmer Affairs	2.0	10.1		9.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	12.0	15.0
SUB-TOTAL	10.9	47.0	-0-	14.0	9.7	3.0	30.7	17.0	47.7
TOTAL	20.0	47.0	-0-	14.0	40.0	6.0	107.0	20.0	127.0

* Excludes the following: 2 RIG/S - funded PSC's and 1 RHUDO - funded PSC.

ANNEX J

USAID/Thailand

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Privatization Plan

A. Background:

This FY 1991 ABS Privatization Plan is an extension of the plan outlined in the FY 1990 ABS and provides an update of privatization activities carried out by USAID over the past year. A detailed background statement on the Mission's earlier privatization activities may be found in the FY 1990 ABS.

Regarding the Mission's proposed strategy for addressing privatization, USAID assistance remains directed at improving the capabilities of the National State Enterprise Committee (NSEC) and the Comptroller General's Department (CGD) in identifying opportunities for privatization and undertaking privatization actions. The Mission's initial support of a privatization policy conference arranged by Chulalongkorn University; later overtures of assistance to the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), NSEC and CGD; subsequent planning meetings with the NSEC Secretariat; a Center for Privatization (CFP) scoping mission and expert report; continued encouragement and support of research and seminars offered by the Public Enterprise Institute; support for CGD and NESDB counterpart officials and academics interested in attending seminars on privatization strategies and techniques for development offered by the CFP in Washington, D.C.; and recent USAID approval of a proposed program of technical assistance offered by the CFP to the CGD, have been the key elements of the Mission's privatization strategy to date. In addition, this past year USAID has provided critical inputs into RTG efforts to privatize a portion of the electricity sector. By virtue of our close relationships and sustained policy dialogue with the CGD, NSEC, and NESDB on privatization issues, and earlier sponsorship of several seminars and workshops on privatization, USAID remains the most active and influential donor on privatization in Thailand.

B. Current Activities:

The Mission has achieved significant albeit limited progress in implementing privatization activities now underway. USAID assumed the lead in arranging a consultancy from the Center for Privatization with the NSEC during June 1987. The CFP team reviewed the privatization

climate in Thailand through a series of high level meetings organized by the CGD with public and private sector representatives. The scope of work and action plan prepared by the CFP team served as the basis for a \$996,000 proposal prepared by the CGD for USAID funding consideration and submitted in August 1988. Among other things, the proposal called for twenty-one visits by CFP consultants to assist CGD staff in their review of the operations of state-owned enterprises, preparation of a privatization plan, and identification of privatization initiatives for approval by the NSEC. However, due to the extreme political sensitivity of privatization (the previous coalition government nearly collapsed last summer due to organized labor opposition to RTG pronouncements on privatization), several months lapsed until it was opportune for the RTG to reconsider this proposal for approval and implementation.

During March 1989, the general proposal was approved for implementation under USAID's Emerging Problems of Development II (EPD II) Project. Specifically, the request for \$250,000 in short-term consultancies was agreed upon; the requirement for training and commodities needs further justification; and the provision of two long-term American advisors was dropped. In any case, this approval was a milestone; it was the first concrete action taken by the Thai government involving donor assistance on privatization since the Sixth National Development Plan was issued two years ago, and the primary mechanism through which USAID will be able to influence privatization policy in Thailand into the future. It is anticipated that these consultancies will identify additional targets of opportunity for USAID on privatization during FY 1991/FY 1992.

During FY 1989, the Mission invited another four representatives from CGD and NESDB to attend a seminar sponsored by PRE and CFP on strategies and techniques for developing a country privatization program (a total of eight Thai policymakers have now participated in this seminar).

A proposal received from the Public Enterprise Institute (PEI) of Chulalongkorn University requesting USAID support for a study on prospects for privatization within selected public enterprises in Thailand and to arrange a series of seminars to discuss various strategies for privatization with representatives from state enterprises, government, academe, and the private sector was approved for support under EPD II during July 1987. Unfortunately, delays in issuance of ministerial approvals required for PEI to undertake these activities combined with a number of staff turnovers at PEI have resulted in a virtual shutdown of work at PEI on this project. USAID's offer of assistance remains intact, nonetheless, as PEI staff have given the Mission repeated assurances that they plan to resume work on this project as soon as their current research program is completed.

USAID has been in regular contact with the country representative of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) to exchange views on privatization plans and prospects in Thailand. An AAFLI proposal mentioned in the FY 1990 ABS for USAID to co-sponsor a roundtable seminar with AAFLI to explain the goals, objectives, and implications of the government's privatization policy to leaders and members of state enterprise labor unions was dropped due to lack of support from the groups AAFLI planned to work with on this seminar. PEI, one of the groups involved in coordinating the seminar, felt the large public demonstrations organized by labor unions opposed to the previous government's privatization plans rendered such a seminar untenable.

Remarkably, new government leaders did not back down from the government's policy on privatization as expressed in the Sixth Plan. At the time of this writing the Ministry of Finance was pushing hard for Cabinet approval of a plan to list five of the largest (combined assets total \$16 billion) and most profitable units in the SOE portfolio (i.e., Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Thai Airways International, Telephone Organization of Thailand, Petroleum Authority of Thailand, and Krung Thai Bank) to mobilize capital from public shareholders and so finance their expansion without requiring government revenues. SOE unions undoubtedly understand the seriousness of these intentions and the strong political support behind them. AAFLI has shifted gears accordingly and is undertaking efforts to convince public employee unions of the inevitability of further privatization of SOEs and the need for public unions to begin planning alternative strategies for this eventuality. To wit, AAFLI has approached the Mission to co-sponsor a seminar in Bangkok during July 1989 to explain the mechanics of public listing of SOEs and the advantages of ESOPs to labor union representatives. The Mission is favorably disposed towards this proposal and will soon solicit assistance from the CFP in identifying an appropriate resource person to facilitate the meeting.

Finally, USAID has financed the costs of two consultancies to assist the Office of the Prime Minister's National Energy Policy Office (NEPO) and other RTG agencies in their analysis and determination of policies related to private power and cogeneration in Thailand. The EPD II Project supported a technical assistance team which worked with NEPO for two weeks in February 1989. During their visit, NEPO approved a plan to allow private power generation in Thailand. The technical assistance we provided was of critical importance to the policy review and formulation process which resulted in this decision.

In March 1989, NESDB made a request for follow-on assistance in the following areas: (1) visits to Thailand by two technical experts for two weeks to help NESDB prepare for a conference on cogeneration and small power, and to further develop a computer model being prepared for cogeneration evaluation; (2) arrange a technical conference on

cogeneration and small power for sixty representatives of both the public and private sectors for one day in Bangkok; and (3) undertake a policy study tour to the U.S. for one week for eight persons to review U.S. policies and practices regarding the introduction of larger-scale independent power producer projects. This request was also approved by USAID. A technical conference for private sector representatives with members of NEPO, including a Deputy Prime Minister and a USAID-funded technical expert, was held in March 1989 to discuss proposed regulations on the purchase of electricity from private cogeneration facilities and small power producers. In cooperation with AID/ST/EY, a delegation of seven Thai officials visited power industry representatives and national and state energy regulatory authorities in May 1989. The total cost of USAID assistance to date in support of private power and cogeneration development activities described herein is approximately \$100,000.

USAID's support for these activities has contributed greatly to furthering this major policy initiative as they have collectively brought together various RTG decisionmakers and their counterparts among potential power producers in the private sector to review and coordinate preparation of regulations and other steps that are necessary to realize the goal of a private power policy. It is now clear that the RTG is committed to some form of privatization of electricity generation. This policy change will have major consequences on the structure of the electricity industry, the economics of power generation, the cost and reliability of electricity to industrial/household users, and on overall economic growth and productivity.

C. Short-Term Plans:

The CGD proposal needs to be revised to justify a request for approximately \$250,000 in training and commodities to improve the CGD's capability to monitor state enterprises. A CFP consultant may review the CGD's proposal and make the necessary revisions. A host country contract with CFP to provide twenty-one assignments by CFP consultants should be finalized shortly. USAID will also continue to liaise with NESDB, the Center for State Enterprise Studies at Thammasat University, and the Thailand Development Research Institute to avoid duplication of effort with CGD and PEI activities and to ensure a more coordinated overall effort.

Finally, as described in Section B, the Mission plans to continue to respond to technical assistance requirements of the RTG in revising national energy policy to permit private sector participation in power production and thus get the benefits of competition in the electricity sector as well as relieve the public sector of additional debt required to finance the expansion program.

D. Long-Term Plans:

The results of USAID's upcoming technical assistance to the CGD will provide the Mission with information necessary to better define realistic targets of opportunity with the RTG on privatization and the appropriate strategy for best addressing them.

The Mission also plans to request FY 1990 funds from the Administrator's Special Fund to undertake a number of activities related to private provision of public services. Concept papers and/or proposals have been prepared by the Mission for all the activities listed below:

- (1) The Mission is interested in supporting a 3-5 year effort to develop an agenda and alternative positions for the Thai Private Universities Association regarding the deregulation of private provision of higher education in Thailand, and to enhance private university capabilities to offer education in high-demand fields. The goal of such an effort is to increase the use of market mechanisms in the pricing and supply of private higher education to replace the system of heavily subsidized state universities and arcane regulations that have made it unprofitable for the private sector to provide higher education services.
- (2) Bangkok is one of the largest cities in the world that has no domestic sewerage system at all. The RTG would like the private sector to take responsibility for constructing a sewerage system, rather than setting up yet another subsidized state enterprise for the capital city. The activity would bring U.S. experts to Thailand to advise the RTG on how to approach this issue. The U.S. remains the world leader in wastewater treatment technology and is the only country in the world with sewerage works owned and operated by the private sector. American firms would thus have a strong comparative advantage in bidding for any follow-on contracts (worth an estimated \$1.5 billion).
- (3) The RTG is experimenting with allowing private operators to compete with the state-owned bus company. Lack of regulatory expertise, however, has resulted in poorly-conceived concession agreements which satisfy no one and which effectively put the privatization movement at risk. The Mission proposes to provide expert assistance to the RTG to help in preparing workable plans for wider use of private concessions.
- (4) The RTG's slum upgrading efforts have yielded few positive results, primarily because the gap between the way the RTG operates and the way slum dwellers approach problems is too wide for direct cooperation. The Mission proposes to help develop the best of existing slum-based PVO's into a contractor for implementing future RTG slum upgrading projects.

- (5) The RTG is interested in transferring a wide range of municipal services in Thai secondary cities to the private sector. The first step - establishing a system for performance evaluation and monitoring - is the subject of an ongoing AID project to be completed early next year. The Mission aims to respond to an RTG request for assistance to complete the privatization process by providing advice and training to municipalities on how to draw up tender documents based on agreed performance standards, and to guide and assist six sample municipalities through actual privatizations.
- (6) With regard to health care and financing, the Mission would like to fund a feasibility study and follow-on pilot project on contracting health screening services for school children (now provided by the Ministry of Public Health and the Bangkok Health Department) out to a private, community-based firm. The same firm in is an excellent candidate for feasibility studies leading to additional privatization of public health services now provided by the government.

E. Financial Resources:

CGD was awarded \$210,000 for short-term technical assistance under USAID's Emerging Problems of Development II Project. Assuming the CFP will develop a strong case for USAID support for training of CGD staff and for purchases of computers to assist them in their work, an additional \$250,000 in project funds will be required to carry out this activity. Invitational travel for another four officials from NESDB and the CGD to attend CFP privatization seminars in Washington, D.C. is estimated to cost \$32,000. USAID support for a roundtable seminar with AAFLI as a co-sponsor would cost approximately \$10,000. Finally, as discussed elsewhere in this ABS, \$4 million will be requested during FY 1990 for support of activities related to private provision of social services (now shown against the EPD II Project). Total financial resources required for Mission FY 1990 privatization activities are thus estimated at \$4,502,000.

For FY 1991, assuming additional opportunities are identified, the Mission will continue to request support from the Administrator's Special Fund (for the private provision of social services), central funds, and possibly some PD&S resources.

FY 1991 Annual Budget Submission

Table to Annex K

Micro, Small, and Small Farm Enterprises

ESF and DA
Dollar Commitments for Micro
And Small Enterprise Programs
(U.S. Dollars Thousands)

	<u>FY 88</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 89</u> <u>Est.</u>	<u>FY 90</u> <u>Req.</u>	<u>FY 91</u> <u>AAPL</u>
I. ESF Dollar Commitments				
A. For Micro Enterprise				
1. For Credit	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
II. DA Dollar Commitments				
A. For Micro Enterprise				
1. For Credit	8	2400	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	287	760	-0-	-0-
B. For Small Enterprise				
1. For Credit	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
C. For Small Farmer				
1. For Credit	-0-	100	-0-	-0-
2. For TA/Training	-0-	270	-0-	-0-

FY 1991 Annual Budget Submission

Annex L

NARCOTICS

Narcotics-related activities undertaken by the Mission to date have been funded from a combination of bilateral, central and regional projects. The major bilateral project, the Mae Chaem Watershed Development Project, terminates on June 30, 1989. No bilateral narcotics funding is projected until FY 1991, when a new Narcotics Concerns project is planned with ESF funding. For additional details on this planned project, see the new project description included within this ABS submission.

FY 1991 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

Country Thailand

Area Development Projects:

<u>Proj. #</u>	<u>Proj. Name</u>	<u>FY 1988 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1989 Estimate (Obligations - \$000)</u>	<u>FY 1990 Request</u>	<u>FY 1991 AAPL</u>
493-0348	Narcotics Concerns	-	-	-	6,000

Subtotals 6,000

Narcotics Awareness Projects:

<u>Proj. #</u>	<u>Proj. Name</u>	<u>FY 1988 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1989 Estimate (Obligations - \$000)</u>	<u>FY 1990 Request</u>	<u>FY 1991 AAPL</u>
493-0348	Narcotics Concerns	-	-	-	4,000

Subtotals 4,000

Totals - - - 10,000

Project Number 493-0327 Date 5/18/89 Fiscal Year 91 OYB _____ Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGIR	37	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI DOM	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
HESD	6	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
INRD	30	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDPE	2	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGLS	10	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI DOM	50	
SI		
SI		
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGAB	8	
SI RUR	100	
SI INC	100	
SI COP	10	
SI		
SI		
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
INCO	7	
SI RUR	100	
SI PUB	100	
SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.

Project Number 493-0337 Date 5/22/89 Fiscal Year 1989 OYB _____
Africa Only

ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**	ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**
AGRE	90				
SI PUB	20		SI		
SI INS	5		SI		
SI AGB	15		SI		
SI RBM	25		SI		
SI RHT	60		SI		
SI RPS	25		SI		

ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**	ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**
AGEX	10				
SI PUB	5		SI		
SI AGB	15		SI		
SI TTE	10		SI		
SI TIC	10		SI		
SI FSD	25		SI		
SI LSK	25		SI		

ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**	ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**	ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**	ACTIVITY CODE	PERCENT	AMOUNT**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 493-0340 Date 05/04/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____ Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	30				
INS	100				
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PETI	10				
SPR	100				
PVT	30				
PNP	50				
INS	20				
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDEI	30				
INS	70				
RBM	50				
RPS	10				
RDV	90				
TAC	15				
PVT	30				
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEBD	30				
INS	50				
AGB	75				
PSD	90				
TTE	10				
PVT	20				
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.

Project Number 493-0341 Date 5/26/89 Fiscal Year 89 OYB Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEPZ	25		PEDR	6	
SI PUB	100		SI REC	100	
SI PNP	100		SI TPU	50	
SI REC	50		SI SPR	100	
SI RDC	25		SI		
SI ROR	25		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDIO	25		EYRN	2	
SI TAC	50		SI TUS	50	
SI TTE	50		SI ROR	50	
SI TUS	80		SI		
SI TTH	5		SI		
SI TIC	15		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRMP	20		INCO	2	
SI RDV	100		SI ROR	100	
SI RBS	100		SI		
SI ROR	100		SI		
SI PVI	50		SI		
SI PNP	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMF	9		PFFM	3	
SI RAT	50		SI TTE	100	
SI REC	50		SI		
SI RDC	100		SI		
SI PNP	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PSMG	8				
SI ROR	50		SI		
SI RSS	50		SI		
SI PNP	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 493-0342 Date 5/22/89 Fiscal Year 1990 OYB _____
 Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
AGEX	30				
SI RUR	100		SI		
SI PVU	60		SI		
SI PVL	40		SI		
SI AGB	20		SI		
SI WID	50		SI		
SI INC	30		SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRFR	30				
SI RUR	80		SI		
SI TWN	20		SI		
SI PVO	60		SI		
SI PVL	40		SI		
SI INC	30		SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
HEHA	20				
SI URB	100		SI		
SI PVO	50		SI		
SI PVL	50		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEMT	20				
SI RUR →	70		SI		
SI URB	30		SI		
SI PNP	100		SI		
SI INS	100		SI		
SI TPV	100		SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Mission would urge the development of activity codes to reflect projects directed at the development of PVOs and of the private non-commercial sector.

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 493-0343

Date 5/22/89

Fiscal Year 88

OYB

Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEFM	60				
SI PVT	100		SI		
SI PSD	100		SI		
SI TWN	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEBD	25				
SI TWN	90		SI		
SI PNP	40		SI		
SI PUB	60		SI		
SI PSD	100		SI		
SI INS	10		SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEMT	15				
SI TTE	100		SI		
SI TIC	100		SI		
SI TPV	100		SI		
SI TWN	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 493-0345 Date 5/24/89 Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____ Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRMP	80				
SI INS	60		SI		
SI SPR	40		SI		
SI TAC	20		SI		
SI TRO	100		SI		
SI CLZ	10		SI		
SI BDV	10		SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRLD	10				
SI RUR	100		SI		
SI INS	50		SI		
SI RAT	20		SI		
SI TIC	30		SI		
SI TRO	100		SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRHW	10				
SI URB	100		SI		
SI PNP	90		SI		
SI PSD	90		SI		
SI TTE	30		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side.

Project Number 493-0347 Date 5/23/89 Fiscal Year 90 OYB _____ Africa Only

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PETI	40				
SI PVL	80		SI		
SI PVT	20		SI		
SI PUB	50		SI		
SI PSD	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEDR	30				
SI PVL	50		SI		
SI PUB	50		SI		
SI PSD	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
PEBD	30				
SI PVL	80		SI		
SI PVT	20		SI		
SI TPV	20		SI		
SI RSD	100		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Missions should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side

Project Number 493-0350 Date _____ Fiscal Year 1991 OYB _____

Africa Only

THAILAND ADVANCED DEVELOPING COUNTRY FUND

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDEC	10		HRDI	15	
SI PVT	50		SI PVU	50	
SI SPR	100		SI PVL	50	
SI RBE	50		SI INS	100	
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDEI	10		PEPZ	10	
SI PVT	50		SI PVT	20	
SI SPR	100		SI PUB	80	
SI RBE	50		SI SPR	100	
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
EDID	10		PSDE	10	
SI TAC	100		SI TWN	100	
SI TUS	100		SI PUB	80	
SI TMA	50		SI PSD	20	
SI TFE	50		SI		
SI TPU	50		SI		
SI TPV	50		SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
NRWQ	10		INPO	10	
SI URB	100		SI URB	100	
SI SPR	75		SI PUB	80	
SI PSD	80		SI PSD	50	
SI INS	50		SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

Activity Code	Percent	Amount**	Activity Code	Percent	Amount**
HE HA	5		INCO	10	
SI URB	100		SI URB	100	
SI RSS	50		SI PUB	80	
SI ROS	50		SI PSD	50	
SI			SI		
SI			SI		
SI			SI		

** Only Africa Bureau Managers should fill out this Column. See Reverse Side