

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
FY 1979**

USAID THAILAND

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE 1977



FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission
for USOM/Thailand with an Annex for RED

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THAILAND ABS

Summary Narrative Statement

Forty million of Thailand's 44 million people have incomes of less than \$300 per year. Rural-urban and interregional disparities are great. For example, the average per capita income of the rural Northeast's 15 million people is \$75 compared to \$600 in Bangkok.

Eighty-five percent of Thailand's people are rural and engaged in the agriculture sector. Agricultural productivity is extremely low. Average paddy yield is about 1,750 kg/ha, well below Asian and world averages and even below the average for the developing nations of Asia. The average annual growth rate in agricultural production over the past five years has been only 3.2% and per capita only 0.2%, as compared to 4.5% and 1.6% for the Philippines.

One million people in the labor force are estimated to be unemployed and population is growing at a rate of more than one million per year.

Adequate health care is not readily accessible to 75% of Thailand's people and less than half of the age group eligible to do so remains in the education system beyond the fourth grade.

Clearly, Thailand's rural population represents a target group toward which U. S. development assistance is to be directed in terms of the Congressional Mandate.

Increasingly in Thailand the potential for significant development progress is great. The government has under way a family planning program that so far is a notable success, reducing the population growth rate from 3.2% in 1972 to 2.5% in 1976. Major strides have been made in export crop diversification. Thailand has a favorable tropical climate and has not been subject to widespread, devastating floods or droughts. While rainfall patterns and geology limit most of the arable land to one crop per year, the present low yields allow for considerable improvement with existing technology through modernized farming practice.

Although economic growth in most of the past 10 years has fallen short of potential and despite negative trade balances in 1975 and 1976, the government's past conservative fiscal policies give Thailand a respectable foreign exchange reserve position and a good credit rating. Recognizing the urgent need to improve the quality of life of its people, the government is currently planning increased borrowing to

promote accelerated economic development. It will make official external borrowing commitments of \$4 billion during the period 1977 through 1981 and will devote \$10 billion, or approximately 46% of the total government budget, to development.

The most important element in Thailand's development potential is the government's will and commitment to improve the living conditions of its rural people. The Fourth Five Year Plan (FFYP - 1977 through 1981), developed under prior governments and approved by the present government in December 1976, evidences an honest recognition of problems and a strong emphasis on rural development and social equity. The Plan sets forth sound policy packages to deal with most of the problems identified. There is a cadre of well-educated managers and technicians in country, who principally lack experience in designing and implementing projects and the confidence that successful experience brings.

Other donors recognize Thailand's need and potential. At least 16 countries besides the U. S., as well as the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, IPPF and other private foundations and voluntary organizations, maintain grant programs. Japan and Germany are major concessional lenders as well as grantors, and Canada plans to join this group with a \$10-15 million annual lending level. The Kuwait Fund is also expected to make its first loan soon. On the multilateral side, the UNDP conducts a \$5 million grant program and the biggest official lenders are the IBRD and ADB--but their terms are non-concessional. Their loan projects cover a wide range of activities; predominately physical infrastructure, including power generation and distribution, rural electrification, water supply, education, roads, small industry promotion, fisheries, irrigation and other agricultural development. Anticipated annual levels of financing are \$200 million from the IBRD and \$100 million from the ADB.

The Thai Government is seeking a substantial expansion of bilateral assistance to reach its overall goal of \$800 million new borrowing commitments per year under the Fourth Five Year Plan. The U. S. has an opportunity, if it wishes to do so, to participate and contribute meaningfully in those Thai projects which can most directly affect the quality of life of Thailand's rural people. The specific long-range goal, which we believe can be accomplished within 20 years, would be to raise their median levels in the several AID social and income criteria to, or above, poverty benchmarks. While such a target is ambitious, it can be attained in Thailand, given a continued desire on the part of the RTG and reasonable levels of outside assistance.

The foregoing, generally positive view must be seen against a background of considerable political uncertainty which reflects both the outcome of the Indo-China War and political change within Thailand. The Communist victory in Indo-China has left Thailand with Communist neighbors on its eastern borders (Laos and Cambodia) and with a reunified Vietnam behind them. However, two years have passed since the end of the Indo-China War, and a feared Vietnamese attack on Thailand has not occurred. Thai concern--and the concern of potential investors--over a possible future attack from its Communist neighbors remains high, but confidence in the future is slowly returning. Thailand is under its fourth government since October 1973, reflecting some differences of view regarding appropriate governmental institutions. Nonetheless, Thailand is an homogenous society, with broad national acceptance of the traditional institutions of Nation, King, and Buddhism, and any conceivable government over the next few years will probably have a conservative orientation. The domestic, Communist-led insurgency constitutes a significant but so far still manageable problem.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Thai farmers and agriculture have traditionally been the predominant factor in the Thai economy. The agricultural sector employs 70% or more of Thai labor force, provides almost 70% of total national earnings from the export of goods, as well as feeding a rapidly expanding population. It has provided a market for a small but growing domestic manufacture of consumer goods and a net capital flow to non-agricultural sectors. The strategic dominance of the agricultural industry and rural sector makes it a major determinant of growth and change in the Thai economy.

Total agricultural production has grown slowly but consistently over the past 15 years. The major source of this growth has been expansion of area farmed into forest reserves and other less productive land. There has been little or no increase in production per unit of cultivated area or labor input. Given a growing population and very little marginally productive new land available, the urgent need for increased productivity is apparent.

The average rice yield per rai in Thailand is 1,750 kilograms per hectare, the lowest in the region and well below the world average of 2,500 kilograms per hectare. Other agricultural crops are also consistently low-yielding. The potential for irrigated multiple cropping is limited to about 20% of the arable land.

Farmers have been slow to adopt new technology as a means of increasing production and income. For example, fertilizer use is growing so slowly that if current trends continue less than 30% of area seeded to paddy will be fertilized in 1981. Improved rice varieties are being used on only 10% of seeded areas.

An underlying cause of the problem is a government pricing policy designated to keep food prices low, but which also keeps the cost of modern technology such as fertilizer use high in comparison to crop prices, thus reducing farmers' incentives to adopt new technology.

Unemployment and under employment are high and rural income is low. Great disparities exist among farmers themselves, between farmers and non-farmers and between regions. Basic differences in resource endowments exist from region to region with the poorest traditionally having the least absorptive capacity and receiving the least investment in infrastructure land improvement and government services.

Fragmented, overlapping, compartmentalized governmental services, lack of management and administrative capability and experience at various levels of the government hamper the effective organization and use of resources.

Considerable research is being done, but it needs an overall central direction and clear priorities. Farmer-oriented and problem-centered agricultural research, a vital link in applying modern high production technology, is scarce.

Local institutions and farmer organizations lack the capability for delivery of information, services and inputs including credit in a timely manner and with genuine opportunities for feedback to the administrative structures on what is acceptable to the farmer. Centralized but uncoordinated direction of farmers' organizations inhibits the strengthening of these potentially vital farmers' service and marketing organizations. This is reflected by the low rates of participation in agricultural institutions by the majority of farmers. For some, regulations and restriction rules effect eligibility for membership.

The RTG in its Fourth Five Year Plan indicates the new directions it plans to take in support of agricultural development. The strategies advanced should move toward the redress of the problems touched on above. Some of the more important programs include: decentralization of services, continued diversification of agricultural production, emphasis on rainfed agriculture, development programs designed to increase yields per hectare, particularly of cash export crops, increased labor-intensive development programs to reduce rural unemployment, improvement of farmer organizations, correction of regional differences and integrated development projects.

These efforts signal an encouraging move to emphasize greater rural equity and agricultural development issues. They are consistent with USOM's evaluation of Thai agriculture needs, the Congressional Mandate and the new AID agricultural development policy. The most difficult step will be the implementation of the strategies set forth in the Plan and it is here that AID is provided with exciting opportunities to assist the RTG to reach the rural people with programs which will make a difference in the quality of their lives.

The present USOM program aims to remove key constraints in the present agricultural system. It emphasizes problem-centered programs that build capability to deliver to individual farmers the tools, information, opportunities and skills for increased productivity and increased income.

Viable high-quality, high-yielding seed as provided for in the Seed Development Loan is one of those tools. The delivery of credit for the small farmer and to the rural small agribusinessman as provided for through USOM's current loan to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives is another. These loans given through cooperatives and for the development of processing, marketing and storage facilities develop and strengthen local farmer organizations, as well as provide sources of additional rural employment, both important goals for development in rural Thailand.

The strengthening of agricultural information and coordinating capability at the Tambon level is provided for through the National Extension Project. USOM is providing a loan for the key training and management element while the World Bank is providing a loan for infrastructural elements. The project also makes an important contribution to linking rural localities with the RTG research effort.

Assistance in developing better information and analytical capability for policy decision is represented by the Agricultural Sector Analysis Project. This project will have long-ranging impact on the RTG capability to develop sound agricultural policy.

USOM has also been promoting the concept of concentrating resources of a number of RTG organizations in a coordinated attack on problems of a given geographic area. This is represented by two current projects. The Sericulture Settlements Project and the Lam Nam Oon Integrated Area Development Project. Both are located in the Northeast and will demonstrate the increased impact achievable by close coordination of RTG departments and the combination of various inputs to increase incomes and better the lives of the people in the target area.

Activities presently under way provide a sound basis for continuing activities in Thai agricultural development. The needs are great and a changing emphasis in Thai and AID development orientation provide for a number of opportunities to have significant additional impact on agricultural development in Thailand, particularly in the Northeast and Northern regions with programs which will more directly benefit the poor farmer and the unemployed or landless rural dweller. There are many opportunities to reinforce and extend our present programs or initiate complementary activities having a strong synergistic effect.

a. The RTG Fourth Five Year Plan calls for increased and diversified agrobusiness enterprises and agro-industrial production. The objectives are to increase rural employment opportunities, import substitution and to increase the value of agricultural exports. Forty-five investment possibilities are now on the shelf at the Board of Investment waiting feasibility verifications and investors. A USOM project targeted on investment in and development of the agro-business sector, primarily focused on the poorer areas of the Northeast and North, would have a major impact upon employment and non-farm incomes and accelerate economic decentralization.

b. Promising possibilities exist for USOM participation in integrated market town development in the rainfed agricultural area of the Northeast. The project would develop a combination of rural

economic and marketing structures necessary to accelerate the development of a given market area combining efforts of the public and private sectors, with emphasis on the development of local commercial enterprises. USOM could support a single or a combination of the many aspects of a coordinated effort toward regional growth. A similar effort in the North might include an integrated approach to introducing and marketing new crops and other income opportunities as alternatives to growing opium poppies. Such an activity would involve both narcotics and development funding.

c. Farmers adapt change faster when exposed to multiple sources of information about new practices. Radio can be an important source of agricultural information in verbally-oriented cultures such as Thailand. The radio farm forum has shown promise on a pilot basis in Northeast Thailand in achieving farmer involvement. DOAE has requested USOM to support an expansion of this program. Carefully packaged and targeted extension of this or similar radio activities could significantly reinforce extension outreach activities.

d. Development of an improved field trial capability for selected areas--one could start in the first extension area of Changwats Ubon, Yasothorn, Roi Et, Si Sa Ket. This could be part of a badly needed refocusing of Thai research toward small farm problems. The Thai agricultural universities have shown interest in better extension of their research results.

e. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives has requested USOM support for a land settlement program to provide farm land to poor landless farmers. Owner cooperatives would clear and improve land, build wells and other facilities, and operate farm equipment. Labor-intensive employment, technical assistance for cooperatives, and training would be part of the package.

f. Community level organization in which the farmer participates to solve his own problems can effectively encourage agricultural development. The RTG recognizes this in their promotion and support of organizations such as farmers' associations, single and multipurpose cooperatives and the Marketing Organization for Farmers. These organizations in Thailand are assuming a more and

more important role in resource input to the farmer (credit, fertilizer, seed) and marketing. Membership in BAAC, DOAE and other agricultural cooperatives increased by 71% between 1971 and 1976 to 1.3 million farmers' groups. However, at the local level, these cooperative organizations suffer from weak business management, an area in which the U. S. excels. Assistance could include training local officers in management and organization, marketing and financial planning and control.

g. Development of agricultural planning and management capability. The decentralization of development programs targeted by the Fourth Five Year Plan will require improved planning and implementation management at Changwat and regional level. The capability of regional and local level officials to coordinate multifaceted and more complicated linkages or integrated development programs will in many cases determine success or failure. Training and technical assistance would improve officials' ability to assess economic and administrative problems and would also help develop stronger private-public sector cooperation in the solution of marketing and other agro-business needs.

h. Recent developments in the fishing industry suggest the existence of opportunities for significant national nutritional benefits and income improvement for the rural population living along the coast. Increased production of brackish water fish and improved marketing are involved.

i. Water resource management. The Royal Irrigation Department continues to get a large allocation of development funds for irrigation. It has done reasonably well in construction of major projects. "Irrigable Area" and ditch and dike construction surpassed its Third Five Year Plan goal, but much of this was in Central Thailand with the other regions lagging far behind. Principal opportunities exist in the improvement of small-scale tank construction and the expansion and improved maintenance of distribution systems under tanks already developed bringing more of the water now available to the farmers' fields. It is essential for the RTG to develop an integrated approach of providing water to the farm plus training the farmer in its most

efficient use. Focus should be in the needs of the Northeast and North, but with elements of TA and training at the Central level to increase project design and implementation capability.

Family Planning

AID's highest priority program in Thailand at present is Family Planning. With the very young average age of the Thai population, greatly increasing numbers of women are now reaching the fertile age. Thus, the next few years will be a critical period. The Thai Government recognizes this and attaches great importance to the family planning effort. It allocates large sums to it. However, outside assistance remains essential.

All indications are that the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) attained the 2.5% growth rate target established for the Third Five Year Plan which ended in December 1976. This success continues in 1977 and USOM will continue supporting the NFPP in its efforts to meet or surpass its established goal of 2.1% by end CY 81. USOM's grant assistance will continue in FY 79 and through FY 81 at essentially the levels described in the project paper for the current Family Planning Project. Assistance will be in the form of contraceptives, training, medical equipment and research. Additional funding will be needed to support the NFPP Accelerated Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive Program.

Health

The Government of Thailand faces a major problem in providing adequate health services for a large rural population. The number of health facilities are limited and existing facilities are manned by inadequately trained staff who are unable to provide basic curative and preventative services. Only a small percentage of the population uses these limited facilities. Public health statistics indicate that 55% of health care is provided by traditional healers.

The solution lies in improving the rural health distribution system and specifically the manpower capability at second-class health centers, midwife stations and in remote villages. The number of

physicians will not be sufficient in the foreseeable future to staff the hospitals and health centers in the country.

The unfavorable national people-per-doctor ratio of 8,520 to 1 is far worse in the rural areas where doctors are simply not available. Therefore, specially trained paramedics must assume this responsibility and be sufficiently trained to give the rural dweller confidence in the use of their services. Improved training for district health officers is vital to insure better management and supervisory support to personnel in remote health centers.

Since such a large proportion of medical care is provided by traditional healers, midwives and pharmacists, the skills of these people must be upgraded through training. Such measures will significantly expand and improve the health care available to rural people.

The RTG is presently discussing a project with the World Bank to improve existing health facilities and to construct new facilities. The project will not attempt to extend the rural health network proportionately throughout the country. Instead, efforts will be concentrated in 20 selected provinces with a relatively large population and poor health coverage. The project will be known as "The Accelerated Health and Family Planning Project." In reality, it is a health project with family planning as a related component. AID has been invited to participate in this project. We believe an opportunity exists to strengthen the project appreciably, building on experience from the DEIDS Project in Lampang, particularly the training of paramedical workers and wetchakorns (or nurse-practitioners) who operate at the second-class health center level. Wetchakorns administer clinics, diagnose and treat illnesses, make referrals of seriously ill patients and supervise village health volunteers. AID could assume an active role in the training and administration elements of the project and thereby substantially increase the delivery of health services to the rural people of Thailand.

Education and Human Resources Development

In 1974 Thailand began developing an Educational Reform document which, among other things, called for a decentralization of educational planning, a reform of the structure of education to a 6-3-3 pattern, expanded activities and responsibilities for the Adult Education Section, and a redirection of secondary education to provide more comprehensive opportunities to those unable to consider higher education. The Fourth Five Year Plan encompasses most of the recommendations in the Reform document. An education sector assessment completed by UNESCO in 1976 acknowledges these goals and makes recommendations for possible foreign assistance in anticipation of the Fifth IBRD Loan for Education. The IBRD has concluded an appraisal study which recommends that an expanded educational radio system be developed (\$30,000,000) and the completion of a primary school mapping exercise which will facilitate educational planning.

AID opportunities in the education sector relate to activities which impact more directly on the lives of specific target groups, especially women. Specifically, AID education strategy should be designed to support Thai activities which:

- establish, strengthen and expand non-formal educational opportunities in the rural sector;
- increase participation of higher education in addressing development problems;
- foster long-term associations and collaborative research between U. S. and Thai institutions;
- reduce educational costs;
- include family planning education in curricula.

Much of this support can be carried out within existing programs such as the PVO program and centrally-funded activities. However, targets of opportunity do exist for new and exciting bilateral projects, such as:

Education for Women. Given the fact that 50% of the first-grade enrollment will not enter the fifth grade four years later, it follows that both boys and girls, particularly in the rural areas, are deprived of opportunities to learn useful skills in school prior to their initial entry into the labor force. The RTG has taken a number of steps historically to address this problem, including Mobile Trade Training Units, Vocational Centers, etc. These have largely offered traditionally "masculine" trades, with only a few offerings conceived as being suitable for Thai girls. With the number of males enrolled in schools at all levels already 10% greater than females, what is clearly needed are both more jobs for females and better educational opportunities to enable them to compete for any job.

The RTG has approved and funded Job Corps Training programs for girls on a pilot basis. USOM sees this non-formal activity as a target of opportunity to assist in the development and expansion beyond the one approved and funded center, perhaps tying the focus of our efforts to the expansion of health services to rural communities. Thus, employment opportunities will improve along with educational opportunities for women.

Hilltribe Education. Long the forgotten people, Thailand's hilltribes have recently started to receive attention in respect to crop substitution, expansion of health services, and to a degree the provision of education. However, most educational opportunities are sporadic, widely separated efforts of Christian missionary groups. A coordinative role on the part of the government is needed, as is a wider governmental participation in hilltribe education, including the construction of facilities and the training of teachers who speak the hilltribe languages, if equity is to be served. USOM believes that projects to enhance and expand the educational opportunities for hilltribe people, begun under PVO/OPGs in FY 1977 and FY 1978, would be most beneficial in helping to bring these people into the mainstream of Thai life.

Conclusion

The foregoing description of priorities, problems and opportunities in the achievement of Thailand's development objectives must be read in the context of the present DAP concerning U. S. assistance objectives. Under current DAP strategy, no useful purpose would be served in projecting near and long term resource requirements as requested in AID/W ABS guidance. This description of development opportunities is, therefore, intended only for general AID/W reference at this time.

Country/Program: THAILAND

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
(\$ Millions)

	1978	1979 Request	Planning Period			
			1980	1981	1982	1983
Food/Nutrition	500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	500	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	2,610	2,410	2,280	1,600	-	-
Grants	2,610	2,410	2,280	1,600	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health						
Grants						
Loans						
Education						
Grants						
Loans						
Selected Development Activities						
Grants						
Loans						
Total Functional Accounts	3,110	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,110	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts (Specify)						
Grants						
Loans						
PL 480 (Non-Add)						
Title I						
Title II						
Housing Investment Guaranties (Non-Add)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)			

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE^{*/}

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
**/ FY 1979	Original DAP DAP Revision Analytical Description of Poor Majority Summary Strategy Statement Sector Assessment (Specify): _____ Other (Specify): _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
FY 1980	Original DAP DAP Revision Analytical Description of Poor Majority Summary Strategy Statement Sector Assessment (Specify): _____ Other (Specify): _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
FY 1981	Original DAP DAP Revision Analytical Description of Poor Majority Summary Strategy Statement Sector Assessment (Specify): _____ Other (Specify): _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

*/ Required for FY 1979; optional for FY 1980 and FY 1981.

**/ USOM is currently operating under the DAP approved in 1974 and updated in 1976.

Country/Program: THAILAND

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
(in \$000)

	<u>FY-1977</u>	<u>FY-1978</u>	<u>FY-1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	7,736	500	-
Grants	1,236	500	-
Loans	6,500	-	-
Population/Health	3,903	2,610	2,410
Grants	3,903	2,610	2,410
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)	(3,230)	(2,610)	(2,410)
(Grants)	(3,230)	(2,610)	(2,410)
(Loans)	-	-	-
(Health)	(673)	-	-
(Grants)	(673)	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-
Education	797	-	-
Grants	797	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	12,436	3,110	2,410
Grants	5,936	3,110	2,410
Loans	6,500	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	12,436	3,110	2,410
PL 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties	10,000	15,000	15,000

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY THAILAND		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL EA D. CODE [02]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE [493]			
8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 2 = ADS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEC. USE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. EST. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. PRIO. ORIA- TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
	<u>FOOD & NUTRITION</u>									
0173	Special Training for National Development		77	FN	190	GC	444	-	-	752
0180	Agricultural Development		77	FN	180	GC	325	-	-	21,593
0274	Transfers of Technology and Management Skills	3	78	FN	299	GC	221	500	-	1,937
0275	Program Development & Support		77	FN	190	GC	246	-	-	596
	Sub-Total-Grant						<u>1,236</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,878</u>
	<u>LOANS</u>									
0272	Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Development		77	FN	120	L	3,500	-	-	3,500
0280	Agricultural Extension Outreach		77	FN	220	L	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
	Sub-Total-Loan						<u>6,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,500</u>
	Total Food & Nutrition						<u>7,736</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,378</u>
	<u>POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH</u>									
0283	Population Planning	3	81	PH	400	GC	3,230	2,610	2,410	16,879
0274	Transfers of Technology and Management Skills		77	PH	400	GC	647	-	-	1,008
0173	Special Training for National Development		77	PH	590	GC	26	-	-	65
	Total Population Planning and Health						<u>3,903</u>	<u>2,610</u>	<u>2,410</u>	<u>17,952</u>
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY THAILAND		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE SYMBOL CODE EA 02		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 493			
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ASS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. STR. FOR. OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
	<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>									
	<u>GRANT</u>									
0274	Transfers of Technology and Management Skills		77	EH	600	GC	797	-	-	1,055
0173	Special Training for National Development		77	EH	690	GC	-	-	-	2,326
	Total Education & Human Resources Development						797	-	-	3,381
	<u>HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY</u>									
0284	Urban Low Cost Housing	-	80	-		-	10,000	15,000	15,000	50,000
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE			2. ABS/CP			
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				A			DOCUMENT CODE 6			
COUNTRY/ENTITY		3. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR/FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE		
THAILAND				7/8		SEA		02		
8. TYPE DATA					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE					
1					1					
1 = ABS 3 = CP					1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEC. OFFICE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. OR. OBLIG.	13. EST. AUTHORITY	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
0251	<u>OPERATIONAL PROGRAM GRANTS</u> <u>FY 1977</u>									
	National 4-H Foundation (Assist 4-H Activities)			FN		GN	(248)			
	Development of Village Boys (Asia Foundation & Girl Guides Assoc. of Thailand)			FN		GN	(42)			
	Boy Scouts of Thailand (Pilot Artificial Fish Propagation)			FN		GN	(125)			
	Asia Foundation/Malan Institute (Child Care Centers)			FN		GN	(301)			
	Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand (Mothers' Clubs)			PH		GN	(132)			
	World Education Inc. (Hill Tribes Education)			EHR		GN	173			
							173			
	<u>FY 1978</u>									
	Coop Resources Committee 3 (Improvement of Coops in Thailand)			FN					200	
YMCA (Rural Vocational Development) 3			EH			GN		150		
Southeast Asia Christian Services (Hostel for Meo Students) 1			EH			GN		52		
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">A</div>			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6						
COUNTRY/ENTITY THAILAND		3. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/8	5. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL EA D. CODE 02		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 493 <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM							
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. PRG. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
	World Education (Akha Hill Tribe Program)	1		EH	GN			95			
	Unidentified Projects							503			
	<u>FY 1979</u>							1,000			
	Boy Scouts of Thailand (Home Fisheries Development)			FN	GN				95		
	National 4-H Foundation (Entrepreneurial Training/Development)			FN	GN				153		
	Thai Management Ass'n (Agri Business)			FN	GN				42		
	Amer Kor-Asia Foundation (Rural Water Supply)			FN	GN				248		
	(Agri Business Development)			FN	GN				200		
	(Youth Managed Small Business)			FN	GN				200		
	(Women in Development)			EH	GN				80		
	NCWT (Employment/Literacy Trng for Women)			EH	GN				20		
	Girl Guides Ass'n (Employment Development)			EH	GN				58		
	The Asia Foundation (East Asia Regional Project)				GN				500		
									1,596		
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				

Footnote to Table III

We have included a complete list of OPG/PVO's for FY 1977, 1978 and 1979. However, for FY 1977, in order to comply with the request for only data which conforms to the most recently approved Operational Year Budget level, we have presented those projects not yet approved for funding in the OPG Section of Table III as non-adds.

(Page 22 deleted)

C.2. TABLE III

PVO/OPG Program FY-79

In FY-76 and FY-77, PVO/OPG programs concentrated on improved nutrition, literacy education and youth leadership training. In FY-78 the focus will be largely on the development of women and youth as change agents and hill-tribe education programs. In FY-79 these themes will be continued through on-going activities, with new projects and activities focussing on reduction of rural unemployment, increased cooperative participation, improved productivity of the agriculture sector, and improved management of resources at local levels.

More and more young people are reaching the labor force age group but remain unemployed. This is particularly evident among those in rural areas who have received a modicum of schooling but who do not have access to land or credit to permit their becoming involved in farming or other occupations, and who consequently drift to the cities for a marginal or direct life of delinquency or crime. The problem is as acute for girls as it is for boys. The above agencies have instituted surveys, pilot projects and training programs in FY-76 and FY-77 which have given the agencies insights into the above problems.

It must be noted that the forcing of OPG's into the regular programming cycle of AID tends to ignore one of the valuable attributes of this program: responsiveness to needs identified by Private and Voluntary Organizations. The tentative projects identified below while covering the above areas of need will be allocated among the various PVOs according to their initiative in expanding their programs and their relationship to USOM's priorities.

Representative Voluntary Agencies:

American Kor-Asia Foundation
Boy Scouts of Thailand
Girl Guides Association of Thailand
The 4-H Foundation
National Council of Women of Thailand
Y.M.C.A.

The following PID's focus on the areas identified and as the elements of participation become more apparent will be further developed.

1) Boy Scouts of Thailand: Home Fisheries Development.

Provision of credit/technical assistance to outstanding scouts who have graduated from the Boy Scout Training Program for the purpose of establishing their own fish farms. Participants will provide land and labor. Boy Scouts of Thailand will provide through an OPG the credit necessary for minimally equipping the farm (nets, buckets, etc.). Capital equipment will be available on a loan basis from the Boy Scout/DOF facility nearby. Supervisory technical assistance will be made available through the Scouts and the DOF. This will be a two year program with one U.S. contract technician working with the BST/DOF.

Personnel:

1 U.S. contract technician 30,000 x 2 yrs.	60,000
Travel: International R/T U.S.	2,000
Transportation of things	2,000
Commodities: 1 vehicle	3,500
Pumps, nets, supplies, etc.	3,000
Credit: \$500 per "farmer" x 50 (to be repaid over a 5 year period with interest at 10%). BST will provide costs of supervision, fund monitoring, etc.	25,000
	<hr/>
	95,500.
	=====

2) National Council of Women of Thailand:
Employment/Literacy Training for Women.

Focussing on home/cottage industries, selected women in the Khon Kaen area will be trained in arts and crafts and will be provided supplies, marketing services, etc. Literacy courses will be provided which will focus on the product/skill being developed.

Personnel: 1 full-time project director	\$ 5,000
Travel costs	5,000
Training materials	1,000
Materials of Production	4,000
Transaction costs (i.e. paying piece workers until final market costs regained).	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 20,000
	=====

(A One-Year Project)

3) National 4-H Foundation:

Establishing an initial source of funding for 4-H (Y-K) projects for members which subsequently will be picked up and funded the Y-K Foundation, being developed under a PVO/OPG in FY-77. Initial small amounts of credit will be made available to Y-K members for 4-H type projects, under direct supervision of Foundation staff members. Proceeds will be used to extend the activities in subsequent years.

Personnel: 1 U.S. PSC	\$ 40,000
International transportation	2,000
One vehicle	3,500
Local transportation/maintenance	3,500
Commodities (training demonstration materials)	4,000
Credit	<u>100,000</u>
	\$ 153,000
	=====

4) Girl Guides Association of Thailand: Employment Development.

Provision of commodities and credit to the Association to provide graduates of the leadership training programs with productive labor opportunities including credit for procurement of work kits (i.e. carpenter tools, mechanics tools, garden tools), training in entrepreneurial management of small industries such as maintenance and repair, construction, weaving, basket making, market gardening, etc.

Personnel: Short term U.S. PSC in small business management training.	\$ 25,000
3 Trips at \$2,000	6,000
Commodities: Training aids/supplies	5,000
Credit: 250 x 50	12,500
Per diem for trainees	10,000
50 x \$100. x 14 x 3 = \$200,000	
	<u>58,500</u>
	=====

Association will provide facilities and supervisory costs.

5) The Thai Management Association: Entrepreneurial Training.

This PVO composed of returned Thai participants has offered courses in management throughout the past twelve years. Conscious of the need to offer management training to the rural areas of Thailand, Thai Management Association (TMA) has requested through the Asia Foundation technical assistance in small business management focussing on agri-business. In FY-78, USOM will assist in providing the TMA with such U.S. based consultative service to assist in organizing small entrepreneurial training programs and training the TMA staff. In FY-79, a series of courses will be supported through an OPG as follows:

Personnel: Two instructors x 8 sessions x 20 days x \$20	\$ 6,400
Per diem - Sessions 2 x \$15 x 160	4,800
30 students x 8 sessions x 20 days x 5.00	24,000
Travel: R/T Bangkok to 8 training locations x2	1,000
Follow-up visitations	1,000
Materials: 240 students @ \$10 each	2,400
Miscellaneous: (equipment rental, hall rental, etc.)	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 41,600
	=====

6) The Amer Kor-Asia Foundation:

By 1979 the AKF will have established several project activities in Thailand. For FY-79, the Mission anticipates assisting AKF with grants to a number of small projects, represented by the following examples:

Rural and Agricultural Development:

Rural Water Supply and Service Program.

To enhance the well being of the people in rural villages (800-1,000 people per village) through training programs and the provision of adequate supplies of potable water, and to facilitate health and sanitation campaigns conducted by Public Health authorities \$248,000

Agri Business Development.

Will work with the Thai Management Association to provide support for model agribusiness projects promising economic uplift at the village level. \$200,000

Youth Managed Small
Business Projects.

Will work with Boy Scouts, Girl
Guides and Y-K Foundation to
coordinate the establishment of
small, youth managed, income
generating projects. \$200,000

Women in Development:
Rehabilitation through
training.

Started in FY-77, this project
provides training for former bar
girls and prostitutes in useful
pursuits. In FY-79 will require
\$80,000 PVO/OPG to assist in
training costs and product
marketing.

7) The Asia Foundation:

The Asia Foundation has identified a number of project activities for FY-78 and FY-79 related to the theme of improved nutrition and health. These tend to be larger infrastructural development projects which are not as appealing to USOM as others in the attached sheets. However, as discussions on the FY-79 program continue, we expect that more suitable projects in rural development will emerge. We are therefore requesting a "line of credit" from the East Asia Regional Project which will address targets of opportunity identified by the Mission and the Asia Foundation during FY-78.

FY-79 \$ 500,000

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Thailand	PROJECT TITLE			
	TTMS			
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - / / TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER	APPROPRIATION	AS APPROVED	REVISION
	493-0274	FN/PH/EH	FY 1976	FY -
			AS APPROVED	REVISION
			FY 1977	FY 1978
			AS APPROVED	REVISION
			4,000,000	-
			DATE LAST PAR	DATE PH/REVISION
			12-76	-
			DATE NEXT PAR	DATE PH/REVISION
			10-77	-

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	1,665	164	3,240	3,240	500	1,360	2,380	2,380	-	1,500	880	
Advisory Services	832	40	1,710	1,710	250	440	1,520	1,520	-	900	620	11/75-
Training	833	124	1,530	1,530	250	920	860	860	-	600	260	6/79
PROJECT COUNTRY INPUT	600				600				300			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYD LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 30 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	10	64	-
LONG-TERM CONTRACTS	82	251	47
CONTRACTS	3	24	15

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF 3/30/77 1/29/78 1/29/79

COUNTRY/PROGRAM THAILAND	PROJECT TITLE Population Planning	AS APPROVED FY 1976	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION 8/75
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 493-0283	AS APPROVED FY 1981	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION PH	AS APPROVED 16,879	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
	U. S. DOLLAR COST (↓ 000)			

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1979				ESTIMATED FY 1979 PIPE-LINE FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)					
PROJECT TOTAL	3,230	2,476	2,104	2,610	3,064	1,650		2,410	2,370	1,690	4/	
U.S. Personnel		6	-									
Participants	60	82	57	10	67	-	9/75- 12/77					
Training	300	150	313	150	313	150	6/76- 6/78	150	150	150	6/76-6/79	
Orals	1,165	1,165	-	900	900	-	0/76- 9/78	720	720	-	10/76-9/79	
Commodities	165	330	165	50	215	-	6/76- 9/78					
Research	40	-	40		40	-	7/77- 9/78	40	-	40	7/77-6/79	
V.S.C.	1,500	700	1,529	1,500	1,529	1,500	6/76- 6/78	1,500	1,500	1,500	6/76-6/79	
Other		43	-				6/76- 9/77					
PROJECT TOTAL	2,537			3,315				3,640				

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL		
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
DH	8	2	-			
NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	-	-	-			
SHORT-TERM CONTRACT;	-	-	-			
LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	-	-	-			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

COUNTRY: Thailand.

PROJECT NARRATIVE

TRANSFERS OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS

This Four Million Dollar Grant funded activity provides technical assistance and participant training to address the project purposes of improving RTG problem identification and analysis, project planning, implementation and evaluation. Of \$1,835,000 obligated in FY-76 and \$1,665,000 in FY-77, the following sub-obligations or commitments have been programmed by the RTG. The balance of \$500,000 is required for obligation in FY-78.

	<u>Food & Nutrition</u>	<u>Health & Population</u>	<u>Education & Human Resources</u>	<u>Total</u>
TECHNICIANS				
<u>No/MM</u>	<u>21/219</u>	<u>4/48</u>	<u>2/24</u>	<u>27/291</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>729,927</u>	<u>160,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>969,927</u>
PARTICIPANT TRAINING				
Prior Year & FY-77				
-Academic				
<u>US:No/MM</u>	<u>8/192</u>	<u>1/24</u>	<u>1/24</u>	<u>10/240</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>126,084</u>	<u>20,412</u>	<u>18,012</u>	<u>164,508</u>
<u>TC:No/MM</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Cost</u>				
-Non Academic				
<u>US:No/MM</u>	<u>10/31</u>	<u>3/12</u>	<u>9/31</u>	<u>22/74</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>55,815</u>	<u>8,906</u>	<u>41,377</u>	<u>106,098</u>
<u>TC:No/MM</u>	<u>56/51</u>	-	<u>4/3</u>	<u>60/54</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>53,030</u>		<u>4,300</u>	<u>57,330</u>
For FY-78 Departure:				
-Academic				
<u>US:No/MM</u>	<u>9/216</u>	<u>15/204</u>	<u>10/240</u>	<u>34/660</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>183,600</u>	<u>173,400</u>	<u>204,000</u>	<u>561,000</u>
<u>TC:No/MM</u>	<u>30/720</u>	-	-	<u>30/720</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>142,800</u>			<u>142,800</u>
-Non Academic				
<u>US:No/MM</u>	<u>10/45</u>	<u>13/47</u>	<u>14/36</u>	<u>37/128</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>78,000</u>	<u>82,250</u>	<u>63,000</u>	<u>223,250</u>
<u>TC:No/MM</u>	<u>42/84</u>	<u>106/106</u>	<u>66/66</u>	<u>214/256</u>
<u>Cost</u>	<u>84,000</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>66,000</u>	<u>256,000</u>
	<u>1,453,256</u>	<u>550,968</u>	<u>476,689</u>	<u>2,480,913</u>

Commitments/Sub-Obligations for the remaining \$1.6 million (Technicians =\$1.1 million and Participant Training = \$.5 million) will be made during FY-78 and FY-79 dividing the total amount into half for each year.

Deviations from FY-78 CP.

As the change of Government in October, 1976, delayed the issuance of the fourth Five Year Development Plan, to which responsible sub-obligation of funds is tied, it was felt that to prevent too large a pipeline in FY-77, a deferral of \$500,000 was justifiable. These funds will be obligated in FY-78 for short term training and advisory services.

Country: Thailand

Project Narrative
Population Planning
(Project 493-0283)

Progress to Date

The RTG's National Family Planning Program is now in its 2nd year of the project. The accelerated training of paramedical personnel, the expansion of family planning service points, the introduction of new contraceptive technology (mainly male and female voluntary surgical contraception and injectables), and the strengthening of administrative and managerial policies will undoubtedly assure the achievement of the 2.1 growth rate targeted for 1981.

During 1976 a total of 664,895 new acceptors entered the program. At present the estimated number of continued users in the NFPP exceeds 1.5 million. In addition, approximately 500,000 other continued users obtain contraceptives through pharmacies and private physicians. Since the inception of the project in September 1975 through March 1977, the following training has been completed:

<u>Course</u>	<u>No. Trained</u>
IUD insertion for nurse midwives	210
BPP paramedic	100
IUD insertion of auxiliary midwives	40
MOI/PWD-Public Welfare Offices	150
Superintendants of Resettlement areas	43
Nurse assistants	43
Health workers	100
P.H. Nurse Supervisors	140
Senior sanitarians	77
(Trainers to train aux. midwives)	
Physicians training in VSC procedure	<u>60</u>
TOTAL	963

Project Deviations from the FY 78 CP

The population planning project, as shown in the current PP, scheduled AID grant assistance to the RTG National Family Planning Program (NFPP) through the RTG Fourth Five Year Plan period, (1977-1981). During the approval process a condition of project approval was incorporated, providing

for no grant assistance beyond FY 78. However, authorization to grant fund the project in the full amount projected in the PP was approved and all funds were to be obligated before FY 1979. This restriction resulted in "front loading" the project in FY 76 and FY 78. Specifically, the funding projected for FY 79, 80 and 81 (a total of \$2.3 million) was consolidated and \$1.0 million included in the FY 76 program, while the remaining \$1.3 million was reprogrammed into FY 78. Subsequently, AID/W accelerated the VSC program adding \$2 million per year to this project for both FY 77 and FY 78. Thus, the available funding grew by \$6.3 million, more than doubling the PP estimated requirement during FY 76 thru FY 78, but eliminating any funding from FY 79 thru FY 81.

This unwieldy programing has made it very difficult to implement and monitor the program, assure efficient use of funds, adequately plan for maximizing program benefits and ensuring the full participation and cooperation of the RTG.

One problem ensuing from this type of programing was highlighted during the recent IGA inspection. Based on information available in February 1977, the team concluded that the project was "overstocked" with oral contraceptives. The team's immediate reaction, therefore, was to recommend cancellation of our FY 77 order of orals. Within two months we conducted a re-analysis of project oral contraceptive requirements. This was based on more recent reports (which show a dramatic increase in the rate of usage of orals) and the additional requirement for the NFPP to supply orals for the Community Based Family Planning Services Household Distribution Project, (over 10.0 million cycles in 4 years). This re-analysis now projects a shortage of pills for the program by FY 80. Another specific example is that the "front loading" is forcing the NFPP to double its outputs of trained personnel (we increased the training budget from \$150,000 to \$300,000 for 1977-1978) with no increase in training facilities or trainers. The NFPP will meet its commitment, however, the quality of training will be greatly reduced.

The crux of the problem created by "front Loading" is that funds are obligated on the basis of long range projections without any flexibility to adjust as the project progresses. Actual performance is subject to criticism for not conforming to these projections, irrespective of whether these projections are unrealistically high or ridiculously low. Additionally, the RTG cannot fathom the rationale for cancelling our FY 77 order for orals if we are "front loading" the program, and does not quite understand the philosophy of training so many people now instead of doing it more gradually. To them it appears as a repudiation of our commitment.

Our solution to the problem, which is created not because of lack of grant funding for the population program or because of Agency policy, but simply because of an administrative restriction which proscribes grant funding for the population program beyond FY 78, is to provide grant funding to the project in the normally programmed manner, i.e. on an annual basis instead of "front loading".

Therefore our table III reduces project funding for FY 78 from the CP level of \$4.4 million to \$2.6 million, but includes FY 79 grant funding of \$2.4 million, and projects FY 80 and FY 81 grant funding of \$2.3 and \$1.6 million respectively for an LOP funding total of \$15.6 million.

For FY 78 thru FY 81, these amounts include \$2.6 million for AID/W centrally-funded contraceptives and \$5.5 million for the VSC program.

FY 79 Planning and Budget Guidance airgram (AIDTO Circ. A-86) states that FY 77 funding level should be based on the latest approved OYB level. We have complied with this instruction. However, provided the above programing is accepted, the anticipated FY 77 obligation level will be reduced to \$2.1 million.

TABLE V - PROJECT PRIORITY SEQUENCE - FY 1979 PROGRAM

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE - Indicate Ongoing or New and Loan or Grant with (O) or (N) and (L) or (G) following title	AT FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM LEVEL		AT 80% OF 1978 PROPOSED LEVEL IN FY 1979 ABS	
	PRIORITY SEQUENCE	FUNDING (\$000)	PRIORITY NUMBER	FUNDING (\$000)
	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)
0283 Population Planning (GO)	1	2,610	1	2,488
0274 TTMS (GO)	2	500	2	-
FUNDING TOTAL		3,110		2,488

Country/Program: Thailand

Technical Assistance to Cooperatives

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>Grants</u> ^{1/}			
Assistance to Cooperatives in Thailand (Cooperative Resource Committee)	2 yrs. \$200,000 (OPG)		None
<u>Loans</u> ^{1/}			
Agr. Development Project #493-25-140-268 (thru BAAC)	\$1,852,260	\$206,563	None
Sericulture Project #493-0271 (thru BAAC)	<u>\$ 102,360</u>	<u>\$ 67,260</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>	\$1,954,620	\$273,823	-

1/ Includes direct technical assistance to cooperatives and technical assistance to government or private agencies who work with, promote, or support cooperatives. Includes under grants, technical advisors, funding for participants, commodities and other costs, and under loans, only the cost of technical advisors and training.

Table 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	(IN THOUSANDS)					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
A. "Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	6,374	6,514	6,657	6,804	6,953	7,106
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	4,143	4,234	4,327	4,423	4,519	4,619
3. 45% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	2,868	2,931	2,995	3,062	3,129	3,198
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability" ⁹⁰						
a. Orals - of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	33,556	34,293	35,042	35,825	36,609	37,417
b. Condoms - 10 of line A3 x 100 units	28,680	29,310	29,950	30,620	31,290	31,980
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	3,900	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400
b. Condoms (20% increase beginning 1977)	24,800	25,000	30,000	36,000	43,200	51,800
2. Other Donors	-	1,700	-	-	-	-
a. Orals	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	2,200	4,900	6,000	7,500	8,900	10,500
b. Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total In-Country Stock (B1+B2+B3)						
a. Orals	6,100	9,100	10,500	12,300	14,000	15,900
b. Condoms	24,800	25,000	30,000	36,000	43,200	51,800
C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	27,456	25,193	24,542	23,525	22,609	21,517
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	3,880	4,310	(-50)	(-5,380)	(-11,910)	(-19,820)
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals	8,815	6,143	5,077	3,621	2,270	728
2. Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1) (18% of A1)	14,915	15,243	15,577	15,921	16,270	16,628
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	24,800	25,000	30,000	36,000	43,200	51,800
F. Remaining Supply Gap						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	18,641	19,050	19,485	19,904	20,339	20,789
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	3,880	4,310	(-50)	(-5,380)	(-11,910)	(-19,820)
G. People Gap						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	1,434	1,465	1,499	1,531	1,565	1,599
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	39	43	-	(-54)	(-119)	(-198)
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	1,473	1,508	1,499	1,477	1,446	1,401

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals

(IN THOUSANDS)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	15,600	18,700	12,600	11,300	2,270
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)/AID RTG & Other	6,300 ^{1/} 6,600	- 6,000	7,000 7,500	2,170 8,900	8,202 10,500
3. Less: Expected Use CBFPS	7,800 2,000	9,900 2,200	12,900 2,900	16,700 3,600	21,700 - 728
4. End of Year Stock	18,700	12,600	11,300	2,270	

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

*Assuming that end of year stock for 1980, 1981 is supply objective from Table 1.

1/ Includes further shipment of 625,000 cycles temporarily withheld by AID/W per STATE 061655.

Notes for Thailand Commodity Tables:

Table 1

Line A3: 45% was used as a better estimate of the number of women who must use pills or condoms because sterilization was felt to be an important program component.

Line A4: Orals constitute 90% of the program, condoms 10%. This proportion is expected to hold in the future.

Line B3: Host Government's contribution is based upon a formula specified in the ProAg. Each year RTG will increase purchases by 1 million cycles plus 50% of the increased usage.

Line D/E: USOM pill supply objective is to insure that the total new supply in any year is equal to 18% of MWRA (20% total coverage of which 90% are orals). Therefore, USOM contribution is equal to the difference between total new supply (18% x MWRA) and the total in country.

USOM has no condom supply objective since there is no bilateral condom program.

Table 2

Line 2: Pills are supplied by USOM, RTG and the UNFPA, these are shown separately. RTG's contribution is based upon the ProAg formula mentioned above.

Scheduled deliveries are based upon ProAg and AID/W cancellation of 1978 shipment.

Line 3: The community based family planning services project's usage is added since USOM is now expected to provide supplies.

Table 3

There is no USOM bilateral condom program.

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
A. <u>Food and Nutrition</u>					
1. <u>Grant Funded</u>					
a. Agricultural Economics 493-11-190-190.4	6/77	-	6/78	3/77 - 5/78	1/
2. <u>Loan Funded</u>					
a. Project Development Loan 493-25-995-267	-	-	3/78	2/74 - 2/78	
b. Agricultural Development Loan 493-25-140-0268	1/77	-	11/78	1/77 - 10/78	1/
c. Seed Development Loan 493-21-130-270	-	-	6/77 7/78 7/79	11/75-5/77 6/77 - 6/78 7/78 - 6/79	1/
d. Sericulture Settlements 493-0271	-	-	12/77 12/78	9/76 - 11/77 12/77 - 11/78	1/

COUNTRY:

Thailand

PERIOD COVERED: October 1977 - September 1979

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
e. Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Dev, 493-0272	-	-	1/79	12/76-12/78	2/
f. Agricultural Extension Outreach, 493-0280	-	-	6/78 7/79	11/76-5/78 6/78 -6/79	2/
B. Human Resources (Grant Funded) 1. Transfers of Technology and Management Skills 493-0274	10/76	-	9/77 9/78 9/79	7/76 - 8/77 9/77 - 8/78 9/78 - 8/79	1/
C. Population (Grant Funded) 1. Population Planning 493-0283	7/75	-	6/77 6/79	2/75 - 5/77 6/77 - 5/79	1/

COUNTRY: Thailand

PERIOD COVERED: October 1977 - September 1979

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
<u>D. Narcotics</u> 1. Narcotics Enforcement 493-0238 2. Customs Improvement 493-0239 <u>Remarks:</u> 1/ Evaluation plan contained in approved revision CPI. 2/ Project Paper submitted to AID/W for approval. 3/ For evaluations noted in column 3, annual evaluation reports were done rather than PARs.	- 5/77	- -	8/77 3/78	3/74 - 2/77 2/77 - 2/78	- -

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY
OF
EVALUATION SCHEDULE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>PROJECTS</u>	
1977	6	A.2.c (Seed Dev.) C.1 (Population Planning)	
	7		
	8	D.1 (Narcotics Enforcement)	
	9	B.1 (TTMS)	
	10		
1978	11		
	12	A.2.d (Sericulture)	
	1		
	2		
1979	3	A.2.a (Project Dev.) D.2 (Customs Improvement)	
	4		
	5		
	6	A.1.a (Ag Econ) A.2.f (Ag Ex Outreach)	
	7	A.2.c (Seed Dev.)	
	8		
	9	B.1 (TTMS)	
	10		
	11	A.2.b (Ag Dev.)	
	12	A.2.d (Sericulture)	
	1979	1	A.2.e (Lam Nam Con)
		2	
3			
4			
5			
6		C.1 (Population Planning)	
7		A.2.c (Seed Dev.) A.2.f (Ag Ex Outreach)	
8			
9		B.1 (TTMS)	

Country: Thailand

Mission Evaluation Narrative

Mission evaluations during 1976 and early 1977 have been performed well and have posed no significant problems. AID/W support has been ample and due to excellent working relationships between USOM officers and Royal Thai Government (RTG) officials, RTG support has also been very good.

Success in transferring a strong interest in the purposes and techniques of evaluation from AID to the RTG has been mixed.

For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture's Division of Agricultural Economics, which participated in evaluating the Agricultural Economics Project, and the Bank for Agriculture & Agricultural Cooperatives, which participated in evaluating the Agricultural Development Loan, initially regarded the evaluations as distasteful audits but as the evaluations proceeded, both RTG agencies became more enthusiastic and came to appreciate, to a certain extent, the value of such an exercise. However, neither agency has yet become sufficiently motivated to do such intensive evaluating on its own and for the bulk of its program. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated a strong interest in further developing evaluation and other management skills by sending six persons to AID's Training of Trainers in Management seminar held in March-April 1977 in Thailand; other Ministries were represented as well.

As can be seen from the attached "Chronological Summary of Evaluation Schedule", future evaluations are spaced out enough to avoid strains on USOM, AID/W and the RTG.

USOM ORDER

UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION
BANGKOK, THAILAND

DATE ISSUED: January 7, 1977	EFFECTIVE: Immediately	USOM ORDER NO: 1620.1
Subject: Project Evaluation		SUPERSEDES: REFERENCE: USOM staff notice number 76-022 dated September 5, 1975

I. Purpose

- A. To set forth responsibilities regarding project evaluations.
- B. To establish criteria to determine whether or not terminating and completed projects are to be evaluated.

II. Mission Evaluation PlanA. Description

The Mission's Annual Evaluation Plan lists those projects to be evaluated in the forthcoming operating year. The plan contains information on the following:

1. Timing of each proposed evaluation;
2. Prior evaluations for each active project;
3. Proposed budget year evaluations.

B. Mission Evaluation Officer

The individual designated by the Program Officer to serve as the Mission Evaluation Officer will coordinate and facilitate the planning and carrying out of evaluation activities in order to assure a unified and orderly annual evaluation program.

The Mission Evaluation Officer will participate in each evaluation to the extent required for specific project evaluations.

C. Preparation of Mission Evaluation Plan

In coordination with each Project Officer and staff offices as appropriate, the Mission Evaluation Officer will prepare the Mission's annual evaluation plan. The mission's annual evaluation plan will be based on the evaluation plan for each project. (see section III.A.) After it is approved by the Mission Director it will be sent to AID/Washington as part of the Annual Budget Submission.

1. Evaluation Status Report

The Mission Evaluation Officer will prepare a quarterly evaluation status report to the Director with copies to Mission staff and to the Thai desk Officer in AID/W. The report will contain summary information on the status of evaluations (actual and planned), and if necessary, will recommend changes in the evaluation plan and schedule.

2. Follow-up

Project Officers are responsible for taking appropriate action on the recommendations made in project evaluations for their respective projects.

The Evaluation Officer will maintain a record of the action taken on the recommendations made for each project evaluation during the current fiscal year and the preceding two fiscal years. The Evaluation Officer will apprise the Mission Director on a quarterly (FY) basis of the status of actions taken on evaluation recommendations.

III. Project Evaluation Plan

A. Description

The evaluation plan for each project lists in general terms, the timing and proposed scope of evaluations during the life of a project.

Each project whether Mission or AID/W funded is to have an approved evaluation plan. In most cases, the evaluation plan is contained in the Project Paper. An evaluation plan is not required for projects such as Program Development and Support or research grants and feasibility studies.

The Evaluation Officer has the responsibility to insure that there is an approved evaluation plan for each project. The Evaluation Officer, with assistance from the Project Officer is to prepare an evaluation plan for projects which do not have, and require an evaluation plan.

The Project Officer and the Mission Evaluation Officer are responsible for reviewing evaluation requirements and when applicable, revising the original plan for the respective project.

The evaluation plan is to be prepared in consultation with the implementing RTG ministry/agency, and DTEC for grant funded projects; the Ministry of Finance for loans. The plan is to be sent to AID/Washington after it has been concurred in by the RTG and approved by the Mission Director.

B. Timing of Project Evaluations

Evaluations are to be conducted in accordance with the Mission's Annual Evaluation Plan. Deviations from the plan are to be reflected in the Evaluation Status Report and approved by the Director.

C. Terminating and Completed Projects

1. Definitions:

a. Terminating Project

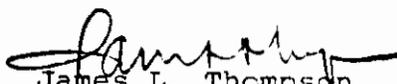
A project which is in its final year of funding or for which funding has been completed but all of the goods and services have not been furnished.

b. Completed Project

A project for which all goods have been provided, all services rendered and disbursements completed.

2. A.I.D. recognizes that evaluating each terminating and completed project is not always possible nor practical. However, there are valuable lessons to be learned by evaluating projects which are either close to completion, or completed. In deciding whether or not to evaluate a given terminated or terminating project, the following criteria should be considered:
1. Time since last evaluation.
 2. An analysis of the findings and recommendations of the last evaluation report and any recent audit reports.
 3. Continuing mission or agency interest in the some or related types of activities. (This would, e.g., create a bias in favor of evaluating narcotics and population projects or projects directly aimed at the "poor majority".)
 4. Research value. (Eg. opportunity to measure specific impact on quantified goals or social progress indicators).
 5. Availability of staff. The reasoning in support of decisions to evaluate or not evaluate terminated and terminating projects should be documented for each such project. Such documentation may be included in the Missions annual evaluation plan or in the quarterly evaluation status report.

FOR THE DIRECTOR


James L. Thompson
Executive Officer

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ANNEX

Country/Program: EAST ASIA REGIONAL (THAILAND)

Table I
Long Range Program Plan
(\$ Millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Functional Accounts	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accounts (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 (Non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties (Non-add)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Program: EAST ASIA REGIONAL (THAILAND)

Table II
Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
Food/Nutrition	<u>55</u>	-	-
Grants	55	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Population/Health	<u>20</u>	-	-
Grants	20	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)			
(Grants)			
(Loans)			
(Health)	(20)	(-)	(-)
(Grants)	(20)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Education	<u>1,196</u>	<u>1,750</u>	-
Grants	1,196	1,750	-
Loans	-	-	-
Selected Development Activities	<u>38</u>	-	-
Grants	38	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total	<u>1,309</u>	<u>1,750</u>	-
Grants	1,309	1,750	-
Loans	-	-	-
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	1,309	1,750	-
PL 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
Housing Investment Guaranties	-	-	-

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
4. COUNTRY/ENTITY EAST ASIA REGIONAL (THAILAND)			5. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: EA D. CODE: 02		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 498		
8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. GTR. FOR OBLIG.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
	<u>FOOD & NUTRITION</u>									
0249	Program Development and Support		77	FN	190S	GC	55	-	-	86
	<u>POPULATION PLANNING & HEALTH</u>									
0249	Program Development and Support		77	PH	590S	GC	20	-	-	20
	<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>									
0249	Program Development and Support		77	EH	690S	GC	35	-	-	70
0198	Regional Education Development	1	78	EH	600B	GC	691	1,025	-	21,142
0246	Regional Scholarship Program	1	78	EH	600B	GC	470	725	-	2,205
	<u>Development Activities Section 106</u>									
0249	Program Development and Support		77	-	790S	GC	38	-	-	38
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

COUNTRY/PROGRAM EAST ASIA REGIONAL	PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
	Regional Education Development				FY 1967	FY		-		
	PROJECT NUMBER 498-0198				FY 1978	FY		DATE LAST PAR		
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV				APPROPRIATION EH		AS APPROVED		DATE NEXT PAR		
				21,142		-		-		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	691	1,126	294	294	1,025	1,055	264	264	-	-	-	-
INNOTECH (Philippines) (Host Country Input)	250	567	250	250	875	900	225	225	-	-	-	-
SEAMEO (Host Country Input)	100	56	44	44	150	155	39	39	-	-	-	-
BIOTROP (Indonesia) (Host Country Input)	341	503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJECT TOTAL	691	1,126	294	294	1,025	1,055	264	264	-	-	-	-

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
9/29/77	9/29/78	9/29/79			1,025	1,055	264	264	-	-	-	-
OH	NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM											
PASA	SHORT-TERM											
CONTRACT	CONTRACT; LONG-TERM											
	SHORT-TERM											

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

COUNTRY/IGRAM
EAST ASIA REGIONAL
ONGOING PROJECT
BUDGET DATA -
TABLE IV

PROJECT TITLE
Regional Scholarship Program
PROJECT NUMBER
498-0246
APPROPRIATION
EH

INITIAL OBLIGATION
FY 1975
AS APPROVED
FY 1975
DATE PP/REV, JN
-
FINAL OBLIGATION
FY 1978
AS APPROVED
FY 1978
DATE LAST PAR
12/76
TOTAL COST
2,205
AS APPROVED
DATE NEXT PAR
-

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977		ESTIMATED FY 1978		ESTIMATED FY 1979		FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIG-ATION	OBLIG-ATION	OBLIG-ATION	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES	OBLIG-ATION	EXPEN-DITURES							
PROJECT TOTAL	470	723	725	395	330	577	5/77	-	255	-	-	75	-
SEARCA (Philippines) Host Country Input	50	80	50	-	-	12/79	CO	-	-	-	-	-	-
TROPED (6 Countries) Host Country Input	95	120	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIOTROP (Indonesia) Host Country Input	-	-	190	100	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-
RECSAM (Malaysia) Host Country Input	85	149	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INNOTECH (Philippines) Host Country Input	-	-	75	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-
RELC (Singapore) Host Country Input	70	120	105	60	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
AIT (Thailand) Host Country Input	140	204	220	120	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
AIM	30	50	45	25	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	3,250		3,250								3,250		

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	2/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE; 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
DM	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
PASA				
CONTRACT				

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYD LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS
3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE;
4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-2-77

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Project Narrative
Regional Education Development
(Project 498-11-690-198)

The Project Management function of the Regional Education Development Project (498-11-690-198) was transferred from the Office of Regional Economic Development(RED) American Embassy, Bangkok to the United States Overseas Mission(USOM) in July 1977 following the phase out of the regional office.

The project is on schedule with no changes anticipated in project purpose or outputs. The project is scheduled for termination with FY 1978 obligations which will be utilized to support the SEAMEO Secretariat and INNOTECH. FY 1978 obligations are the last in fulfillment of the US commitment to regional educational development through SEAMEO. The FY 1978 obligations will fund the project through the period ending December 31, 1979. The project budget for FY 1977 underwent further revision downward as a result of reprogramming INNOTECH's 1977-1979 budget for research and development activities. Accordingly, the revised funding requirements for the project follow:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1977 CP</u>	<u>1977 Revised</u>	<u>1978</u>
INNOTECH	\$ 900,000	\$250,000	\$875,000
SEAMEO Secretariat	100,000	100,000	150,000
BIOTROP	<u>380,000</u>	<u>341,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$1,380,000</u>	<u>691,000</u>	<u>\$1,025,000</u>

The planning figures for INNOTECH and BIOTROP for both years include Special Funds. The FY 1978 funding figures for INNOTECH and the SEAMEO Secretariat covers the final 18 months of support for INNOTECH through December 1979 and ad hoc assistance to the Secretariat through the same period for special activities e.g. non-formal education; short term advisory assistance and attendance at international meetings of importance to the region's development.

Project Narrative
Regional Scholarship Program
(Project 498-11-690-246)

The project, as described in the PROP submitted to AID/W under cover of TOAID A-340, dated October 11, 1974 remains on schedule. Project progress was confirmed recently as a result of an annual evaluation performed on the project. The Project Appraisal Report, PAR 77-1, dated October 12, 1976, covered by TOAID A-217 dated October 19, 1976 reported in detail on all aspects of the project and requested authority to continue until the proposed EOP of June 30, 1980. TOAID A-115 of 3-19-77 approved the project for two additional years beyond FY 77. No changes are anticipated either in the project's purpose or outputs as described in both the PROP and PAR.

The funding schedule contained in the approved PROP planned the last obligation to be made in FY 1978 to provide funds through the EOP. AID/W approved per TOAID A-115 of 3-19-77, the Mission's proposal (Bangkok 78662) for authority to obligate funds for FY 1978 and 1979 during 1978 in keeping with the reasons stated in the FY 1978 ABS.

The revised funding schedule for FY 1977 and 1978 provides the \$2,205,000 committed in the approved Project Paper as below:

<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>Project Paper</u>		<u>FY 1978</u>
	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	
470,000	400,000	325,000	725,000

NTRY: East Asia Regional (RED)

PERIOD COVERED: October 1977 - September 1979

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY 1978 and FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number/Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) Number of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
* <u>Regional Education Development (3)</u> 498-0198 INNOTECH: EOP 12-79 BIOTROP: EOP 06-78 Note: FY 1978 ABS scheduled INNOTECH and BIOTROP November 1977 and October 1977 respectively.	06/77 06/77	77-4 77-5	09/78 10/78	7/77-8/78 7/77-9/78	(1) (2)
<u>Regional Scholarship Program</u> 498-0246 EOP: 6-30-78	10/76	77-1	10/78	10/76-9/78	

(1) A Terminal PAR will be prepared on INNOTECH in May 1980.

(2) A Terminal PAR will be prepared on BIOTROP in October 1978.

(3) See TOAID A-51, dtd. 5-17-77, re Special Evaluation of all SEAMEO units.