

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1980**

**THAILAND**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

MAY 1978



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TABLE 1 - LONG RANGE PLAN

DECISION UNIT: USAID/THAILAND

(\$ millions)

	FY 1978 ESTIMATE	FY 1979 REQUEST	MINIMUM	FY 1980 MARK	PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD <sup>1/</sup>			
						1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>FOOD &amp; NUTRITION</u>									
Grants	500	10,300	10,842	17,432	31,432	25,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Loans	500	1,800	1,342	1,342	6,342	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	-	8,500	9,500	16,090	25,090	20,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
<u>POPULATION</u>									
Grants	3,180	2,700	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Loans	3,180	2,700	2,280	2,280	2,280	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>HEALTH</u>									
Grants	5,520	7,424	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Loans	-	2,275	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	5,520	5,149	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<u>EDUCATION</u>									
Grants	-	500	-	-	1,600	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Loans	-	500	-	-	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>									
Grants	-	5,000	1,000	2,350	2,350	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Loans	-	-	1,000	2,350	2,350	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
<u>TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS</u>									
Grants	9,200	25,924	14,122	22,062	37,662	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Loans	3,680	7,275	4,622	5,972	12,572	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	5,520	18,649	9,500	16,090	25,090	26,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
<u>OTHER ACCOUNTS (SPECIFY)</u>									
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL PROGRAM</u>									
Grants	9,200	25,924	14,122	22,062	37,662	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Loans	3,680	7,275	4,622	5,972	12,572	9,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	5,520	18,649	9,500	16,090	25,090	26,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
<u>HOUSING GUARANTEES (NON-ADD)</u>									
	-	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	-

	FY 1978 ESTIMATE	FY 1979 REQUEST	MINIMUM	FY 1980 MARK	PROPOSED	PLANNING PERIOD <sup>1/</sup>			
						1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>PERSONNEL (IN WORKYEARS)</u>									
Mission - US	17.4	24.3	23.0	25.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	75.0	30.0
- FN	68.2	69.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TDY - U.S.D.H.	0.8	3.5 <sup>2/</sup>	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Contract, Other	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>	<u>1,765.1</u>	<u>2,354.7</u>	<u>2,175.2</u>	<u>2,320.7</u>	<u>2,583.1</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>3,000</u>

Footnotes:

1/ The figure contained in this table for FY 1981-1984 represent our best estimates of levels and resource mixes. However, it is both difficult and undesirable to pre-determine long-range funding levels until we know more about RTG priorities and demonstrated needs for AID assistance. As stated in "Preliminary U.S. Assistance Strategies for Thailand," we expect our program level to be between \$25.0 and \$50.0 million annually for the FY 1981-1984 period.

2/ This unusually high figure includes both heavy design and evaluation requirements for the Thai program during the "turn-around" period.

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

DECISION UNIT  
USAID/Thailand

ACTIVITY	FY: 1978				CY: 1979				BY: 1980							
	FUNDING		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		MINIMUM		EXPANSION		PROPOSED			
	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL	FUNDING	PERSONNEL		
<b>PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>																
Food and Nutrition	500	4.5	11.9	15.1	10,300	7.1	15.1	17,432	8.7	14.6	10,842	8.3	13.4	31,432	10.5	18.2
Special Training for National Development (0173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Development (0268)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed Development (0270)	-	0.7	1.6	0.7	-	0.7	1.2	-	0.7	1.2	-	0.7	1.2	-	0.7	1.2
Sericulture Settlements (0271)	-	0.6	1.8	0.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.5	0.9	-	0.5	0.9
Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Development (0272)	-	0.7	1.4	0.7	-	0.7	1.0	-	0.7	1.0	-	0.7	1.0	-	0.7	1.0
Transfers of Technology and Management, Skills (0274)	500	0.4	1.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.9	-	0.4	0.9	-	0.4	0.9	-	0.4	0.9
Program Development and Support (0275)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Extension Outreach (0280)	-	0.5	1.4	0.5	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.5	1.2	-	0.5	1.2
Land Settlements (0289)	-	0.2	0.8	0.6	4,000	0.6	1.1	-	0.8	1.1	-	0.8	1.1	-	0.8	1.1
Rainfed Crop Development (0292)	-	0.1	0.8	0.4	4,000	0.4	1.0	-	0.9	1.2	-	0.9	1.2	-	0.9	1.2
Highland Integrated Rural Development (0294)	-	0.3	0.8	0.4	1,300	0.4	1.0	900	1.0	1.3	900	1.0	1.3	900	1.0	1.3
Rainfed Agriculture (Edible Oils) (0298)	-	0.2	0.8	0.4	500	0.4	1.1	-	0.6	1.1	-	0.6	1.1	-	0.6	1.1
Sericulture Settlements II (0301)	-	-	0.4	1.0	-	0.3	1.0	3,400	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	3,400	0.2	0.9
Forest Conservation and Tree Farming (0302)	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.6	3,190	0.2	1.0	-	-	-	3,190	0.2	1.0
Village Fish Pond Development (0303)	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	0.5	442	0.5	0.5	442	0.5	0.5	442	0.5	0.5
Off-Farm, Small Scale Industry Development (0306)	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	500	0.4	0.7	-	0.6	0.7	-	0.6	0.7	-	0.6	0.7
N.E. Integrated Rural Development (0308)	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	-	0.5	1.3	9,500	1.1	1.6	9,500	1.1	1.6	9,500	1.1	1.6
Integrated Rural Development in Land Reform Areas (0311)	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	0.7	1.7
N.E. Small Scale Irrigation (0312)	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0.7	1.3
Highlands Agricultural Development (0313)	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	0.4	0.6

**TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY**  
 (FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX.X))

DECISION UNIT  
 USAID/Thailand  
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ACTIVITY	PY: 1978		CY: 1979		MARK		MINIMUM		EXPANSION		PROPOSED	
	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US FN	FUNDING	PERSONNEL US FN	FUNDING US	PERSONNEL FN	FUNDING US	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING US	PERSONNEL US	FUNDING US	PERSONNEL US FN
<u>Population</u>	3,180	1.5 3.0	2,700	1.5 2.0	2,280	1.5 2.0	2,280	1.5 2.0			2,280	1.5 2.0
Population Planning (0283)	3,180	1.5 3.0	2,700	1.5 2.0	2,280	1.5 2.0	2,280	1.5 2.0			2,280	1.5 2.0
<u>Health</u>	5,520	1.1 0.9	7,424	2.5 3.0	-	2.5 3.0	-	2.5 3.0			-	2.5 3.0
Special Training for National Development (0173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Transfer of Technology and Management Skills (0274)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Rural Primary Health (0291)	5,520	1.0 0.8	-	1.5 2.0	-	1.5 2.0	-	1.5 2.0			-	1.5 2.0
Malaria and Vector Control (0305)	-	0.1 0.1	7,424	1.0 1.0	-	1.0 1.0	-	1.0 1.0			-	1.0 1.0
<u>Education</u>	-	0.1 0.3	500	0.4 0.4	-	0.2 0.3	-	0.2 0.3			1,600	0.5 0.7
Special Training for National Development (0173)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Transfers of Technology and Management Skills (0274)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Non-Formal Vocational Education (0295)	-	0.1 0.2	500	0.2 0.2	-	0.2 0.3	-	0.2 0.3			-	0.2 0.3
Hill Area Education (0297)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			1,600	0.3 0.4
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>	-	0.3 0.8	5,000	1.2 2.1	2,350	1.5 2.9	1,000	1.2 1.8			2,350	1.5 2.9
Project Development (0267)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
PVO/OPG Co-Financing (0296)	-	-	-	-	1,000	0.6 1.1	1,000	0.6 1.1			1,000	0.6 1.1
Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development (0304)	-	0.2 0.6	5,000	0.4 1.0	-	0.6 0.7	-	0.6 0.7			-	0.6 0.7
Special Initiatives in Development (0309)	-	0.1 0.1	-	0.5 0.6	1,350	0.3 1.1	-	-			1,350	0.3 1.1

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ 000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX.X))

ACTIVITY	DECISION UNIT																		
	CY: 1978						CY: 1979						CY: 1980						
	FUNDING		PERSONNEL		MARK		MINIMUM		EXPANSION		PROPOSED		PERSONNEL		FUNDING		PERSONNEL		
	US	FN	US	FN	FUNDING	US	FN	FUNDING	US	FN	FUNDING	US	FN	FUNDING	US	FN	FUNDING	US	FN
Program Support	-	1.3	2.0	2.0	-	1.2	2.0	-	1.2	2.0	-	1.2	2.0	-	1.2	2.0	-	1.2	2.0
PVO Operational Program Grants (0251)	-	0.8	1.6	1.6	-	0.8	1.6	-	0.8	1.6	-	0.8	1.6	-	0.8	1.6	-	0.8	1.6
Residual Regional Support	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.4
Housing Investment Guaranty	(-)	0.1	0.1	0.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Housing Investment Guaranty (0284)	(-)	0.1	0.1	0.2	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
TOTAL PROGRAM FUNDING/PERSONNEL WORK YEARS	9,200	8.9	19.0	24.8	22,062	15.6	24.8	14,122	14.9	21.8	37,662	17.9	29.0						

Footnotes

1/ FY 78 and FY 79 personnel levels include workforce requirements for design of all projects regardless of whether they are included in the minimum, mark or proposed packages.

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY  
(FUNDING IN \$ '000 AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (X,Y, Z))

ACTIVITY	FY: 1973			FY: 1979			MARK			MINIMUM			BY 1980			PROPOSED			
	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING										
	US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		
<b>NON-PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>																			
Policy Direction and Management	4.6	6.0		6.7	3.7		7.0	3.7		5.7	3.7							7.0	4.0
Financial Management	1.4	14.3		1.5	13.5		1.4	13.5		1.4	13.5							2.1	13.0
Mission Support	1.5	28.7	NO ENTRY	1.0	27.0	NO ENTRY	1.0	27.0	NO ENTRY	1.0	26.0	NO ENTRY						2.0	27.0
IDG	1.0	-		1.0	-		-	-		-	-							-	-
Other (specify)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-							-	-
Non-Mission Specific Personnel	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-							-	-
Operating Expenses:																			
Personnel	1,281	NO ENTRY		1,733	NO ENTRY		1,743	NO ENTRY		1,619	NO ENTRY							1,963	NO ENTRY
Housing	161			208			161			150								194	
Office Operations	323			414			417			406								427	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,765</b>			<b>2,355</b>			<b>2,321</b>			<b>2,175</b>								<b>2,584</b>	



<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Seed Development		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> USAID/Thailand		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Minimum (ongoing)		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> FY 1980	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 493-21-130-270 (011)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> FN		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> FY 1975		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> -		<b>TOTAL COST</b> \$3,700,000	
<b>DATE OF REVISION</b> 6/1/75		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> August 1977		<b>DATE OF REVISION</b> 6/1/75		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> August 1977		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> August 1978	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	EXPEN-DITURE			
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,700	1,110	2,590	917	1,674	864	53		
Seed Processing Equipment		144	500		500				
Technical Assistance		196	280		124	157	104	53	
Working Capital Fund		770	1,260		500	760	760		
Inoculum Production Equipment		-	550		550				
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,400				1,600				
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>	1,400				1,600				
<b>Royal Thai Government</b>	1,400				1,600				

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X.Y. X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED	FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982				
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	HIGH			*Evaluation - PDS
TOY (ADD)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	MEDIUM			
OPERATING EXPENSES	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.7	LOW			

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS I		USAID/Thailand	Minimum (ongoing)	FY 80
	PROJECT NUMBER 493-0271 (251)	APPROPRIATION FN	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	TOTAL COST \$2,700,000
		DATE OF REVISION 3/76	DATE LAST PAR FY 1978	DATE NEXT PAR 11/78	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978			CY: 1979			CY: 1980					
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
<b>TOTAL-</b>		537	1,649			616	1,033				296	737
Farmer Training		14	72			18	54				18	36
Supply of Silk Worm Eggs		0	96			20	76				20	56
Credit Req. for Farmer Rearing Houses		188	484			176	308				176	332
Technical Assistance		38	127			86	41				25	16
Others		297	870			316	554				57	497

HC AND OTHER DONOR Royal Thai Government Credit to Farmer & Coops. Facilities, Training, Salaries, Vehicles, Road Improvement, Construction Training Center	TOTAL-												
	LIFE OF PROJECT												
	1465.5												
	1742.5												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES		
	HIGH <input type="checkbox"/>			TYPE A=NONCONTRACT			*FY-77		
	MEDIUM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			TYPE B=CONTRACT			FY-78		
	LOW <input type="checkbox"/>			TYPE A LONG-TERM			FY-78		
			TYPE B LONG-TERM			FY79-80			
			TYPE A SHORT-TERM			Grant			
			TYPE B SHORT-TERM			100.0			
						from PDS			
						Project.			



<b>TABLE IVB</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		Transfer of Technology and Management Skills		USAID/Thailand		Minimum (on going)		FY 80	
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0274 (720)		APPROPRIATION FN-EH-HP		FY 75		FY 78		TOTAL COST \$4,000,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION FY 75		DATE LAST PAR 6/78		DATE NEXT PAR 7/79	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)									
ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPENDITURE
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE			
<b>AID-FINANCED*</b>									
Long Term Training	500	944	3,056	11/75-9/80		1,669	1,387		1,387
F&N		226	400			230	170		170
HP		5	237			118	119		119
EHR		53	197			98	99		99
Short Term Training	250	139	246			131	115		115
F&N		138	70			35	35		35
HP		107	182			182	-		-
EHR									
Long Term Advisors		167	377			150	227		227
F&N		10	250			150	100		100
HP		45	215			115	100		100
EHR									
Short Term Advisors	250	251	400			260	140		140
F&N		14	230			100	130		130
HP		15	252			100	152		152
EHR									
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	400					500			1,500
Training: Participants' salary, international travel, domestic travel, per diem allowance in Thailand, English Language Training. Advisory Services: Per diem allowance in Thailand, office secretarial, domestic.									

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAM/MLD				FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR				
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	
PROGRAM										
ACCOUNT										
TRV (X, X)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0						
*Evaluation - PDS										

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Program Development & Support		USAID/Thailand		Minimum (ongoing)		FY 80	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
493-0275 (710)		FY 75		-		-	
APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
FN						9/78	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)							
		CY: 1979		BY: 1980			
		PY: 1978					
ACTIVITY INPUTS	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL-							
U.S. Personnel		110	241		118	123	87
Participants		47	53		25	28	13
Other Cost Training		18	18		-	18	-
		45	170		93	77	56
							21
HC AND OTHER DONOR							
TOTAL-							
LIFE OF PROJECT							
PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED							
PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING		1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 BEYOND		TYPE LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM		19 19 19	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT		-		A			
TDY (NON-)		-		TYPE B			
OPERATING EXPENSES		-		LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM			
		-		X		LOW	

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Agricultural Extension Outreach		USAID/Thailand	(ongoing)	FY 1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 493-0280 (012)	APPROPRIATION FN	INITIAL OBLIGATION May 31, 1977	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST \$3,000,000
		DATE PP/REVISION March 1977	DATE LAST PAR None	DATE NEXT PAR June 1978	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE		
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE				PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)
TOTAL-	-	275	2,576		-	727	1,849		-	881	968
Loan for Extension Advisory Services	-	15	475		-	183	292		-	186	106
Incremental Training Costs	-	260	2,101		-	544	1,557		-	695	862
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-										
World Bank Loan	-	-			-	-			-	28,000	
Royal Thai Government	-	-			-	-			-	25,500	
LIFE OF PROJECT 53,500											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR				FISCAL YEAR			
	19 78	19 79	19 80		19	19	19	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3				*Evaluation - PDS
TDY (ADD- OPERATING EXPENSES)	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1				
	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3				

TABLE IVA

LAND SETTLEMENTS

Project Number 493-0289

1. Purpose:

To provide landless farmers with sufficient land from which to earn a decent living, and to provide the social and physical infrastructure necessary to improve living standards.

2. Background:

The Department of Public Welfare (PWD) has established 56 Land Settlements throughout the country to provide sufficient land to landless farmers to make a viable enterprise. Thirty-seven of these Settlements still have unallocated land available. Ten have been targeted for a concentrated five year program to be carried out in two phases. The first phase will be to survey and layout farm and home lots and to clear the land, to legalize squatters now living and farming within the Settlements, to allocate remaining land to landless farmers from outside the Settlements and to issue land certificates. The second phase will be the construction of roads and establishment of service centers which includes provision and staffing of educational and health facilities, provision of potable water and electric power, and construction of a village center, warehouse facilities, agricultural demonstration areas with accompanying extension services, production credit, etc.

A typical Settlement is divided into community areas, each containing 500 to 800 families. The number of community areas in a Settlement varies according to size of the Settlement. The amount of land per family varies depending on soil and other conditions in particular area. It must be at least 2.4 hectares and all families in the Settlement have the same amount of land. Usually 0.32 hectare, located around the service center area, is utilized for home and garden space. The remaining area is used for farming and is located further away.

The Land Settlement Division of PWD is the moving force in designing, building and identifying settlers in this project. They coordinate with other RTG agencies and through

PWD, USAID/T will work with Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives.

3. Beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries are approximately 41,000 families, currently landless, who will be provided with land and services. Costs for the 10 Settlements, not including value of the land, are estimated at \$15 million or \$365 per family.

4. Current Year Program:

Project design team on board and will have completed project design.

5. Budget Year Program:

- 8 community areas established.
- 4,800 families settled in 8 community areas.
- Potable water supplied in 8 community areas.
- 8 health centers established.
- 8 education centers established.
- 8 cooperative facilities established.
- Main access and feeder roads built in 8 community areas.
- Base line survey completed.
- Production credit to 4,800 families available.

6. Major Outputs:

- 40 community areas established in 10 Land Settlements.
- 24,000 families settled in 40 community areas.
- Potable water supply made available in 40 community areas.
- 40 health centers established.

- 40 education centers established.
- 40 cooperative facilities established.
- Main access roads and feeder roads in 40 community areas established.
- Production credit to 24,000 settlers made available.
- 3 project evaluations completed.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
	LAND SETTLEMENTS		USAID/Thailand		Minimum (ongoing)		FY 80	
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0289 (244)		APPROPRIATION FN		FY 79		TOTAL COST \$4,000,000		
		DATE PE/REVISION 6/79		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR 10/80		

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE			
<b>TOTAL-</b>			6/79-9/83	3,200	4,000	800	3,200	800	2,400
Land Development					1,315	263	1,052	263	789
Infrastructure:									
Community Areas					335	67	268	67	201
Site Access Roads					300	60	240	60	180
Potable Water Systems					990	198	792	198	594
Coop. Crop Storage					235	47	188	47	141
Health Services					180	36	144	36	108
Education Services					645	129	516	129	387
*Evaluation					(100)	(20)	(80)		
HC AND OTHER DONOR					2,130				11,000
Royal Thai Government					900				
Infrastructure					70				
Salaries					1,000				
Credit					160				
Contingency									

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	BEYOND	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TYPE A	TYPE B	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8,000	8,000	8,000
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

\*Grant funds for evaluation costs - PDS = \$100,000.

TABLE IVA

RAINFED CROPS DEVELOPMENT

493-0292

1. Purpose:

To implement a rainfed crop and soil improvement program in the Northeast that will result in increased productivity and incomes to rural farmers.

2. Background:

The Northeast Region includes one third of Thailand's total land area and 36% of the population. The annual per capita income is \$81, the lowest in the country. 80% of the NE population are farmers and 97% of all farmland cultivated is under single cropping rainfed conditions. Low farm productivity is the major reason for low income. The RTG has recognized the NE problem and is doing extensive agricultural research on water management, soil fertility, cropping systems (models) etc. Khon Kaen University and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Northeast Regional Agricultural Research Center at Tha Phra are presently doing research in the areas of agricultural cropping and soil improvement. Outside assistance is being provided by the FAO/Kalasin Project and the IBRD/NE Thailand Rural Development Project.

Project Description:

To improve the economic well being of the Northeast farmers the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has expended considerable funds over the years in construction of Northeast irrigation systems to provide for doubling cropping. At the present time, however, less than 3 percent of farmlands are serviced with water. Long range programming for irrigated agriculture anticipates that a maximum of about 10 percent of the Northeast farmers can be benefitted from irrigation, compared to 20% nationwide. Even assuming that Northeast irrigation targets can be met, 90% of farmlands will still be cultivated under single cropping rainfed conditions.

Faced with farm size limitation and without prospect of irrigated second cropping, the economic opportunity of Northeast farmers dependent on rainfed cultivation is further restrained by: (1) low precipitation levels, (2) unreliable

and inconsistent rainfall patterns, (3) a short rainfed growing season, and (4) soil conditions much less favorable than other Regions in Thailand. Predictably, crop yields, and farmer income, have remained low.

This project will attempt to improve farm practices by encouraging: use of chemical fertilizer (NPK) to maintain fertility, coupled with agrilime to maximize fertilizer response in acid soils; cropping patterns based on inter-cropping and crop rotation, including legume cultivation; use of green manure by plowing back leguminous crops (particularly oil seeds such as peanuts and soybeans) for organic matter; and, reducing the effect of soil acidity through use of agrilime.

3. Beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries are 12,000 pilot farmers. Each is expected to assist and train 20 neighboring farmers on the new cropping system both within and outside the settlement area. An estimated 240,000 poor farm families will be reached by the new technology. The cost is approximately \$33 per family.

4. Current Year Program:

Project design team will be on board and will have completed project design.

5. Budget Year Program:

- Consultants (2 person-years)
- 48 kilometers of roads improved.
- 3 storage units constructed.
- Training provided to 2,400 farmers.
- Credit for inputs provided to 2,400 farmers.

6. Major Outputs:

- (1) 16 project areas selected.
- (2) 12,000 key pilot farmers trained and established.
- (3) 240,000 farmers adopted appropriate rainfed technology (20 farmers/1 pilot farmer).

- (4) Credit mechanism established.
- (5) Improved cropping technology system established.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> RAINFED CROP DEVELOPMENT		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> USAID/Thailand		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> Minimum (Ongoing)		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> FY 80	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 493-0292 (250)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> FN		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> FY 79		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> -		<b>TOTAL COST</b> \$4,000,000	
<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> 6/79		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> -		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> -		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 12/80			

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE						
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>												
<b>TOTAL-</b>			1/79-9/83		4,000	810	3,190		810	2,380		
Technical Assistance					200	50	150		50	100		
Infra Structure:					720	144	576		144	432		
Road					640	128	512		128	384		
Farm Storage												
Local Costs:					316	63	253		63	190		
Training					2,124	425	1,699		425	1,274		
Credit Package					(100)	(20)	(80)					
*Evaluation												

<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b> Royal Thai Government Salaries and related costs for officers Equipment	<b>TOTAL-</b>		PERSONNEL INTENSITY	LIFE OF PROJECT 4542
	1,894			

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			
	1978	1979	1980	1981
	FUNDING	0.9	1.4	2.1
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
			BEYOND	
			0.7	2.5

ALD 1330-6 (3-78)

FOOTNOTES

\*Grant Funds for Evaluation Costs - PDS

Table IVA

Highland Integrated Rural Development (Mae Chaem Watershed)  
(493-0294)

1. Purpose

To introduce a stabilized agricultural system in a selected northern watershed which would assist disadvantaged hilltribes to participate directly in, and receive the benefits from the national economy, and also reverse environmental deterioration in the project area.

2. Background

Thailand's northern hilltribes represent a uniquely disadvantaged population group. A majority of the 300,000 - 500,000 hilltribes practice a highly destructive form of slash and burn (swidden) agriculture which has led to substantial forest denuding and caused serious watershed deterioration. A considerable number of hilltribes also engage in illicit opium poppy cultivation, with the cash derived from sale of opium serving as their primary means of livelihood.

The Thai Government has been giving increased attention to the interrelated problems associated with the highlands and recently has undertaken the formulation of a comprehensive development strategy for the region which will provide operational guidance for future area programs.

USAID/Thailand, similarly, attaches great importance to assisting the Thai Government in northern highland development, for reasons of helping improve the lives of the hilltribes, to curb the indiscriminate further destruction of forest lands and to reduce the overall production of opium poppy.

This integrated project is expected to achieve broad impact in overcoming or substantially relieving the problems as described above.

Project Description

The principal problems to be addressed under the project (and the means) include:

A. The need for socio-economic surveys - Socio-economic surveys will be conducted in selected project villages by the Thai Public Welfare Department (Hilltribe Division), in cooperation with the Tribal Research Centre in Chiang Mai. A general, hilltribe socio-economic assessment is currently being completed by a USAID consultant. Information derived from the latter study will provide useful guidelines for this and any future activities.

B. The need for land-classification and land-use surveys - Land-classification and land-use surveys will be undertaken by the Thai Department of Land Development for those hilltribe villages selected.

C. The need for crop-specific market assessments - A local or U.S. consultant will undertake a market study to determine the commercial potential for known, tested hilltribe crops.

D. The need for training - Training courses based, in part, on experience to date, will be developed for government extension workers and hilltribe farmers, including women (e.g., handicrafts).

E. The need for access to highland areas - USAID will support a limited number of vehicles for field use by government extension personnel and others.

F. The need for basic, environmentally-sound infrastructure - USAID will support modest, essential infrastructure, i.e., road/trail improvements, schools, health centers, etc.

The following Thai Government agencies are expected to participate in this integrated project: Royal Forestry Department (RFD), Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), Department of Cooperative Promotion (DOCP), Department of Agriculture (DA) for research, Department of Land Development (DLD), Public Welfare Department (PWD), Office of the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD), together with elements of the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education.

Major inputs in the field of crop research are expected from Chiang Mai and Kasetsart Universities, and U.N.P.D.A.C. Nutrition research and testing among the hilltribes is planned from Thailand's MALAN institute.

The principal issue to be addressed during project development relates to establishment of an organizational mechanism and management system capable of directing a comprehensive integrated project, involving direct or indirect participation of nine governmental agencies and several non-government entities.

### 3. Beneficiaries

The hilltribes are variously estimated to number 300,000 - 500,000, divided among six major groups (Meo, Yao, Lahu, Lisu, Akha and Lawa), and 11 sub-groups. If taken as a whole the hilltribes constitute one of the poorest populations in Thailand with a per capita income below even that of the northeast's \$176.

The proposed project would benefit hilltribe farmers by: (A) providing appropriate commercially viable crops and improved farming practices to boost incomes; (B) establishing basic health and educational services; (C) training hilltribes to be self-sufficient agriculturally; (D) providing a measure of tenure to hill farmlands, through issuance of land-use certificates.

### 4. Budget Year Program

During FY 1980, the second and final year of USAID support: (A) Socio-economic field surveys will be completed for all project villages; (B) Land classification and land-use surveys will be completed for all project villages and surrounding national forest areas; (C) Crop-specific market assessments will be completed and high potential/high value crops introduced in project villages; (D) Agricultural extension and social surveys personnel are active in all project villages with the necessary logistic support; (E) Forestry planning/conservation consultant services will provide guidelines for human settlements in hill areas; (F) Training, courses for extension and public welfare field personnel will be conducted; (G) Field vehicles for use by, and in support of field personnel will be available; (H) Essential road/trail improvements and necessary community infrastructure will be completed.

### 5. Major Outputs

Over the life of the project the following results are anticipated: (A) All socio-economic, land classification

and land-use surveys for the Mae Chaem Watershed will be completed; (B) All market studies will be completed, high value crops under cultivation and farmer incomes increased; (C) Training and retraining programs will be firmly established; (D) All project procured commodities will be in-country and operating; (E) All project-related infrastructure will be completed; (F) Operational lessons learned from the Mae Chaem have been analyzed and available for replication in other watersheds.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>	<b>DECISION UNIT</b>	<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>	<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>
	Highland Integrated Rural Development (Mae Chaem Watershed)	USAID/Thailand	Minimum (on going)	FY 80
	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 493-0294 (244)	<b>APPROPRIATION</b> FN	<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> FY 79	<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> FY 81
		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> 6-8/79	<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> -	<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> 2/80

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78				CY: 19 79				CY: 19 80			
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)
	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)											
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>												
<b>TOTAL-</b>				1/79-6/80	1,300	940	360	10/79-10/80	900	880	380	
Consultant Services					150	120	30		100	100	30	
Market analysis												
Forestry planning												
Social analysis												
<b>Infrastructure</b>					720	600	150		320	400	70	
Site, Socio-economic surveys												
Land clearing, village wells, irrigation												
School, health center construction												
<b>Training (Short Term)</b>					100	70	30		100	90	40	
Extension specialists, other												
Hilltribe leaders												
<b>Commodities</b>					300	150	150		380	190	50	
Construction equipment												
Vehicles												
Research												
Local institutions					30	-	30					
Evaluation												
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>												
<b>TOTAL-</b>					2,600							
Royal Thai Government												
Technical/Management Personnel					2,600							

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
<b>FUNDING</b>	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19	BEYOND	FISCAL YEAR		
							19 78	19 79	19 80
<b>PROGRAM ACCOUNT</b>	4	.5	.5	.5					
<b>TDY (NON-OP)</b>	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2					
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3					

TABLE IVA

RAINFED AGRICULTURE (EDIBLE OILS)

Project No. 493-0298

1. Purpose:

To demonstrate to poor farmer target group the income increasing potential of a modern integrated agricultural production, processing and marketing enterprise based on peanuts.

2. Background:

The Northeast region, the proposed location of this project, comprises one-third of the population and land area of Thailand, and has a per capita income of only \$81 in 1976. It is Thailand's poorest region. An estimated 97% of the farmers are engaged in rainfed agriculture. However, low soil fertility, uneven rainfall, and traditional farming practices contribute to low productivity and marginal income for most farmers.

The RTG, aware of the region's needs, has sponsored research on water management, soil fertility, cropping systems and plant varieties at its Northeast Regional Agricultural Research Center; complementary efforts have been undertaken by the FAO, and by the IBRD its Northeast Thailand Rural Development Project. Research indicates that peanut cultivation and processing have good economic potential, and cultivation provides soil building benefits. While peanuts have been grown in parts of the Northeast, improved technology is now available for extension to farmers. Future market demand for vegetable oils looks promising.

This project is designed to assist marginal farmers found "at the bottom of the economic ladder who are outside the reach of the 'resource transfer' of large scale development efforts."

Current U.S. development interests demand a strategy for seriously disadvantaged target groups. Such a strategy has been enunciated in the RTG Fourth Five-Year Plan. RTG strategies include the diversification of crops, an emphasis on rainfed agriculture, and the decentralization of the processing of agricultural products. The "Preliminary U.S.

Assistance Strategies for Thailand" paper notes, and USAID/T supports, the contention of both the RTG and AID that agricultural production must be the cornerstone of the development strategy, complemented by mutually reinforcing components. Because of the need for increased productivity and improved income, and because of high under and unemployment rates in the Northeast, this project is designed to focus on both crop diversification and intensification, and on the integration of a rural community-based production, marketing and processing enterprise. In doing so, it meets criteria expressed in both Thai and U.S. strategies.

Project Description:

This project is designed to deal with the problems of Northeast peanut farmers in a one or two District area. These problems include limited access to improved technology and other inputs such as seed of high yielding varieties, fertilizers, insecticides and credit, which prevent him from increasing his production and income. The project will assist him to gain market access and leverage and offer him the opportunity to participate in the potential gains from processing his production in his own community.

The project includes a specific package of cropping practices to be developed for the project area by the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE). An intensive training program will then be launched which will train 3,000 farmers in the use of this "Technical" package by the end of the project.

To give access to necessary inputs at a reasonable cost, peanut raising farmers will be organized cooperatively to develop a seed and supply center.

This center will be cooperatively owned and operated by the farmers and will be responsible for supplying the 3,000 farmer members with enough certified seed to produce an annual total of 3,600 MT of unshelled peanuts. Of this amount, 2,500 MT will be for processing into vegetable oil in the members' vegetable oil plant, and the balance available for sale in the local market.

As the project progresses, cooperatively run marketing facilities will be built at the Tambon level for purchasing, drying, shelling, grading, storage and reselling peanuts, either to the open market or to the cooperative oil mill which will be established in the third year of the project. The mill will complete the vertical integration visualized by the project.

Management assistance and training will be given in establishing and operating all the enterprise activities of this project (supply, marketing and processing).

The Community Development Department or the Office of Accelerated Rural Development will be involved in community organization. Offices in the Ministries of Commerce and Industry will fill a supporting role.

Some of the issues to be resolved during project design include source and specific nature of the technical assistance needed, size and design of the oil mill, which RTG agency will be project manager, the specific mechanism for involvement of local entrepreneurs, means of maximizing the participation of women, specific credit mechanisms to be used, and identification of the most appropriate District for the project.

3. Beneficiaries:

3,000 families in two or more districts in the Northeast. Emulation of the pilot project can assist thousands of other peanut producers. A.I.D.-funded project cost is approximately \$166 per family.

4. Current Year Program:

It is expected that during FY 1979 the project location will be selected, the project design completed, the loan made, the technical package developed, the first training sessions carried out, 40 farmers will produce 0.4 acre of peanut seed each, and plans will be finalized for construction of the supply center. The critical issue will be getting project implementation started in time to catch the growing season in May/June of 1979.

5. Budget Year Program:

The budget year should see the production of two areas of peanut seed by each of 200 farmers, the completion of the supply center and five marketing centers, and the training of 1,000 farmers.

6. Major Outputs:

One district level cooperative oil mill, one cooperative seed and input supply center and 20 to 30 cooperative buying, storage and processing centers. Twenty to 30 farmer groups will be established, and 3,000 farmers will have received

training in improved peanut culture. By project completion date, 3,600 tons of unshelled peanuts will be grown and marketed annually (2,500 tons producing 630 tons of oil and 750 tons of oil cake); 1,100 tons of peanuts will be marketed whole.



TABLE IVA

SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS II

493-0301

1. Purpose:

To introduce and expand modern sericulture technology among 1,350 farm families in 9 settlements in Northeastern Thailand.

2. Background:

Sericulture/Settlements II is in USAID/Thailand's Budget Mark Program. The mark program has population planning, agricultural development and PVO/OPG co-financing as its objective. The present project is an integral part of the mark program in that it introduces a new agricultural activity that increases rural employment and incomes. Additionally, the project fits into already on-going RTG sericulture/settlement activity.

Project Description:

The Sericulture Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) has recently introduced a new technology that uses hybrid silk worms which produce larger cocoons, triple yields and smoother evenner filaments.

Moreover, the Department of Public Welfare (PWD) of the Ministry of Interior (MOI) with the technical support from the MOAC's Sericulture Division launched the Sericulture Project in 10 settlements with 1,500 farm families participating in the \$2.6 million AID Loan. The Loan was signed on September 8, 1976. At present, there are 400 farmers participating in the Sericulture Project with a production of 70 MT of fresh cocoon per year.

3. Beneficiaries:

Project beneficiaries are 1,350 farm families or about 8,100 poor farmers in the Northeast. Each farm family will earn \$1,200 gross income or about \$400 net cash income per year from the proposed project. Total project costs are estimated at \$7.06 million or \$871 per farmer.

4. Current Year Program:

FY 1980 Program: AID inputs will begin in 9 settlements with 30 participating farmers added each year for 5 years. AID inputs will be concentrated in farmer credit and farmer training. Each farmer will construct one unit of house for rearing 20 boxes of the mature worms each year. The farmers will receive training in silk worm rearing and mulberry plantation of one month each. The training will be provided by the Sericulture Division, MOAC.

5. Budget Year Program:

- 270 Farmer Mature Silk Worm Rearing Houses constructed.
- Silk worm eggs supplied to 270 farmers.
- 270 farmers trained.
- Baseline study completed.
- 9 Central Young Silk Worm Rearing Houses constructed.

6. Major Outputs:

- Modern Sericulture Program established in 2 new settlements.
- Program expanded in 7 existing Sericulture Settlements.
- 13 Central Young Silk Worm Houses constructed.
- 270 Farmer Mature Silk Worm Rearing Houses constructed.
- 2 new Cooperatives established.
- 2 Cocoon drying plants constructed.
- 270 farmers, 2 silk supervisors and 18 extension workers trained.
- Credit mechanism established.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>	<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>	<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>
	SERICULTURE/SETTLEMENTS II		USAID/Thailand	MARK	FY 80
	PROJECT NUMBER 493-0301 (251)		APPROPRIATION FN	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	FINAL OBLIGATION -
			DATE PP/REVISION 6/79	DATE LAST PAR -	DATE NEXT PAR 2/80

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST ( \$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION			
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>									
<b>TOTAL-</b>									
Infrastructure Construction & Equipment						1/80-9/84	3,400	680	2,720
Silk Worm Eggs									2,058
Training							338	68	270
Contingency							81	16	65
*Evaluation & Third Country Training							309	62	247
							(100)	(20)	(80)

HC AND OTHER DONOR	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			LIFE OF PROJECT	FOOTNOTES	
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A	TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR			
Royal Thai Government								1980	1981	1982	
Infrastructure											
Salaries & Equipment											
Training											
Construction & Credit											
<b>TOTAL-</b>											

\*Grant Funds for evaluation and 3rd country training - PDS

AID 1330-6 (3-78)

TABLE IVA

FOREST CONSERVATION AND TREE FARMING

493-0302

1. Purpose:

The purpose of the project is to establish villager operated tree lots in and around 78 selected villages in Northeast Thailand. The expected results will be (a) a sustained supply of wood for home and village consumption, (b) a decrease in the present level of poaching of trees on public lands, and (c) increased income for rural families.

2. Background:

The project's major objectives of providing wood for home and village consumption and reducing the level of tree poaching are specific responses to both Royal Thai Government and AID development concerns.

The RTG's Fourth Five Year Plan makes repeated reference to problems in this area. For example: "The deterioration of environmental conditions of major natural resources particularly forest, land, water and mineral resources is a fundamental problem which has considerable consequences for national survival and Thailand's future development potential.

The project will largely effect those marginal farmers who cannot afford sources of fuel other than wood. The project will give these farmers a chance to manage and use new resources while preserving existing resources.

Another area of USAID strategy concerns the promotion of global development interests. The relevant interests here are environmental quality and low-cost energy alternatives.

Project Description:

The Northeast Region of Thailand includes about 17 million hectares of land, of which 6.2 million hectares (36.4%) are forest land. The forest land figure is probably overstated; however, it represents a reduction of approximately 15% from 10 years ago. The Region itself includes approximately 30% of Thailand's population, of which 85% live in rural areas. There has been and continues to be severe pressure in the Northeast on timber land; this is

occasioned by squatters desiring land to cultivate such upland crops as corn, sorghum, mungbeans and cassava.

To overcome in a short period of time the adverse conditions of forest removal, Thailand has begun to give greater attention to reforestation, counter-swidden programs, and the enforcement of forestry laws long on the books. Nevertheless, often lost amidst proposals aimed at forest regeneration is the fact that many villages are now, or are nearly, bereft of a continuing source of wood supply. In the Northeast there exist hundreds of villages which were once agricultural pockets surrounded by savannah forest growth; yet, over the last three decades, more and more wooded areas have been eliminated owing to the encroachment of farmers searching for available land.

The Royal Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) is the delegated authority in Thailand to deal with forest conservation and is responsible for this project.

3. Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of the Forest Conservation and Tree Farming Project will be approximately 100 farm families in each of 78 villages located in 9 provinces of Northeast Thailand. This represents 7,800 families or approximately 47,000 people. Project cost is approximately \$905 per rural dweller.

4. Current Year Program:

Project Identification Document and design team plan completed.

5. Budget Year Program:

- 78 village woodlots established in 9 Northeastern provinces.
- 36 professional/technical staff provided and trained.
- 2,600 hectares of seedlings planted.
- 1,560 families selected and trained in forestry conservation and establishment.
- Fire lanes created around 78 woodlots.

6. Major Outputs:

- 390 village woodlots established in 78 villages in 9 Northeastern provinces.
- 78 village nurseries established.
- 7,800 families, 36 RTG technicians trained in forestry conservation and establishment.
- 13,000 hectares of seedlings planted.
- 36 professional/technical staff provided.
- Fire lanes created around 390 separate woodlots.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
FOREST CONSERVATION AND TREE FARMING		USAID/Thailand		MARK		FY 80		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0302 (160)		APPROPRIATION FN		DATE PP/REVISION 12/79		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 12/81	
		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		FY: 1979		FY: 1980			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE				
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Site Preparation					1/80-9/84		3,190		638	2,552
Nursery Development							2,350		470	1,880
Training (in country)							400		80	320
Contingency							150		30	120
*Evaluation							290		58	232
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>										
Royal Thai Government										
Construction/Equipment										
Nursery Development										
Personnel										
Misc.										
Contingency										

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED TO				
	1978	1979	1980	1981		TYPE A-NONCONTRACT	TYPE B-CONTRACT	1979	1980	1981
<b>FUNDING</b>										
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	0.6	-	0.2	-	HIGH					
TOY (ADD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	MEDIUM					
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	LOW					
										*PDS Funded

AID 1330-6 (3-78)

TABLE IVA

VILLAGE FISH POND DEVELOPMENT

493-0303

1. Purpose:

To increase the supply of fish so that poor people in selected villages can augment a diet presently deficient in animal protein.

2. Background:

The Royal Thai Government's Fourth Five Year Plan emphasizes the need to increase rural productivity in order to reduce urban-rural income disparities and increase the well being of the rural population. One element in this consideration is the promotion of diversification in production. Village fish ponds provide a source of protein and possible cash income. The pond water is also available for livestock consumption and is thus an additional factor in family income generation.

USAID's policy guidelines stated in Preliminary US Assistance Strategies for Thailand dated 26 September 1977, defines target beneficiaries as landless and marginal farmers and hilltribe people. Clearly, marginal farmers in the Northern and Northeastern communities will be the project's primary beneficiaries. USAID's strategy also specifically encompasses activities designed to improve nutrition.

Project Description:

The population of North and Northeast Thailand is about 24.3 million. Many of the people live in small rural communities where they are disadvantaged by insufficient dietary protein and shortages of water for all uses. Studies on a national scale indicate that the annual per capita animal protein intake of the Thai people is about 8 kilograms below recommended levels. Furthermore, approximately 70% of the animal protein intake derives from fish, a staple Thai food that is the least costly of all animal foods produced for human consumption. The protein shortfall is particularly acute in North and Northeast Thailand where farming opportunities and accesses to fish harvests are limited.

The development of small water storage ponds that can be used to culture fish and for other purposes is a demonstrated means of overcoming some of the rural disadvantages. These ponds, located near a village, can serve community needs such as a local source for domestic, and livestock water, the production of fish for local consumption, a societal focus and a local recreation site, with relatively nominal inputs. USAID/T will work in conjunction with Royal Fishery Department.

3. Beneficiaries:

The immediate beneficiaries of this project would be rural people forming communities where 28 impoundments are developed. Approximately 30,000 people, averaging 1,000 per community, could be involved. Preceding projects indicate that a minimum of 10 kilograms of fish per capita per year could be produced in such communities. Local consumption of fish would overcome prevailing dietary protein deficiencies. At the current average fish price of ₦15 per kilogram the benefit in dollar equivalent is \$7.50 per capita per year or an annual community benefit of \$7,500. Additional immediate benefits are the local availability of domestic and livestock water and a social and recreational focus. Together with income from labor inputs these benefits are estimated to amount to about \$4,000 per community in the first year. Conceivably, the benefits could total to about \$322,000 annually for the 28 villages.

4. Current Year Program:

Project design will be completed.

5. Budget Year Program:

- 14 village sites for pond establishment selected.
- 14 community ponds established and stocked with fingerlings.
- 1,400 families trained in raising fish.
- Program Supervisor selected.
- 14 technical management teams consisting of 14 biologists and 28 extension officers established.

6. Major Outputs:

- 28 village sites selected and established for community pond development.

- 28 community ponds stocked with fingerlings.
- 2,800 village families trained in raising fish.
- Program Supervisor selected.
- 28 technical management teams consisting of 28 biologists and 56 extension officers established.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR		
	VILLAGE FISH POND DEVELOPMENT		USAID/Thailand		MINIMUM		FY 1980		
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0303 (33L)		APPROPRIATION FN		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST \$442,000	
DATE OF REVISION 6/79		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 6/81		DATE NEXT PAR 6/81			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE					
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE								PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)																	
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>																		
<b>TOTAL</b>																		
Pond Development																		
Fingerling Production and Distribution																		
Training Costs (on the Job)																		
Contingency																		
*Evaluation																		
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>																		
Royal Thai Government																		
Land for ponds																		
Personnel & Travel																		
Contingency																		
<b>TOTAL</b>																		

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAM/LO			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR			TYPE			TYPE			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	BEYOND	A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT										
TDY (ADD)										
OPERATING EXPENSES										
AID 1330-8 (3-78)										

\*PDS Funded

TABLE IVA

Off-Farm Small-Scale Industry Development  
(493-0306)

1. Purpose

This project is a pre-feasibility study that will examine possibilities of generating off-farm employment through stimulation of small-scale industries in market towns. Its major goal is to discover methods to increase rural employment.

2. Background

U.S. development strategy in Thailand is aimed at increasing rural incomes as well as population-health and OPG activities. This development thrust is in accordance with Royal Thai Government strategy. USAID/Thailand has a large number of projects designed to raise agricultural incomes. There exist, however, significant numbers of landless, very high numbers of rural unemployed and far too much rural to urban migration. Provision of rural off-farm employment opportunity is now critical.

Project Description

As indicated in the background above, agricultural projects will aid those rural dwellers who own or otherwise work on farms. But raising all rural incomes will require substantial off-farm employment creation. The present project will examine the current extent of off-farm employment opportunities, identifying constraints on existing non-farm firms, and design approaches for stimulating rural enterprises to increase rural employment. The project will pay particular attention to financial aspects of rural non-farm enterprises and ways in which rural financial markets can be induced to service better the needs of rural non-farm firms. This project will assist the RTG in designing policies and programs for alleviating rural unemployment. The contractors of this prefeasibility study will have an opportunity to work with the off-farm employment section located within the Institute for the Study of Economics of Kasetsart University.

Progress to Date

Not applicable.

3. Beneficiaries

Off-farm employment generation will primarily impact upon rural landless, unemployed and would-be migrants to urban areas.

4. Current Year Program

In FY 1978 there was one three week TDY visit by Cliff Barton, AID/W, DS/RAD to write present PID.

5. Budget Year Program

In FY 1979, present project, if approved, will result in data survey teams in the field and beginning of data interpretation and policy analysis.

6. Major Outputs

The project will result in generation of baseline data and extensive analysis of rural employment problems. The project will identify constraints to stimulating rural employment, especially problems associated with credit aspects of small-scale industry. The project will provide concrete proposals for USAID projects in creating rural employment through small-scale industry.



Table IVA

Northeast Integrated Rural Development  
(493-0308)

1. Purpose

To undertake a direct and comprehensive attack on rural poverty over a major geographic sub-section of Northeast Thailand.

2. Background

The Thai Government has established, as one of the main strategy components under the current Five Year National Plan (1977-1981), the objective of pursuing a comprehensive, integrated rural development approach. This strategy has evolved from the growing recognition that rural poverty affects all aspects of people's lives, thus requiring multi-discipline corrective action. USAID/Thailand supports such a strategy approach, and has promoted efforts aimed at integrating Thai agency planning and implementation activities.

The proposed project is intended to address a wide spectrum of agricultural needs among a population currently estimated at 420,000.

Also important, the project should contribute greatly to the Thai Government's capacity to organize, direct and supervise manpower, commodity and other resources for similar undertakings.

Project Description

Following, are the problem "packages" to be addressed and the proposed means:

A. The need to improve cropping practices and introduce multiple and diversified cropping systems in order to raise farmer incomes - The project proposes advanced techniques of direct sowing for rice and introduction of fast-maturing rice varieties together with appropriate mechanization to enable planting of late or early fast-growing upland crops. Multiple cropping will furnish ample crop residues for feeding livestock during the dry season.

B. The need to improve local post-harvest storage and processing, and cottage industries to increase incomes - The project proposes to introduce tambon level (sub-district) rice mills, vegetable oil presses and vegetable processing facilities, along with hand weaving, rattan work and other cottage industries training.

C. The need to upgrade local business expertise in order to promote rural self-sufficiency and growth - The project proposes to establish tambon business centers in selected areas to work as marketing outlets in support of amphoe (district) and tambon farmers' associations.

The three principal Thai Government agencies to be involved in this project include:

- Office of Accelerated Rural Development (ARD), will have responsibility for overall project planning and field coordination, marketing, processing and rural industries development.

- Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), will be responsible for on-farm extension services, assisted by tambon level agents of ARD and CDD, and will provide the necessary linkage with local research institutions.

- Community Development Department (CDD), will take charge of farmer organization, skills training and some rural industry.

Other project assistance will come from the Department of Livestock Promotion (DOCP), the Department of Local Administration (DOLA) through the Provincial Governor's Office, the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives (BAAC), and private banks. Additional technical assistance and financial support for needed infrastructure will be sought from other foreign donors.

Major issues to be addressed during project preparation involve: (A) establishing a system for effective integration of agency support and overall project management; (B) design of appropriate, implementable agricultural packages; (C) design of training and other systems to insure farmer acceptance of agricultural innovations.

### 3. Beneficiaries

The project is to be introduced in Agriculture Zone 1, comprising four Northeast provinces; Udon Thani, Nong Khai, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom.

ARD has proposed this project as an 11-year effort aimed at raising farm production and incomes for most of the 360,000 farm families estimated in Zone 1. The 11-year target is to raise incomes among 192,000 farm families (1.1 million persons) by an average of 8,000 (\$400) over the present average of 10,500 (\$525), which would bring farm incomes to a level roughly equivalent with those in the Central Plains area.

USAID inputs are sought only for the first four years. Project farmers will be those with average or below incomes. During the USAID-support period, 70,000 farm families (420,000 persons) will be reached -- or about 19 percent of all farm families in the four provinces. Agricultural packages will be designed for areas without irrigation or special, alternate sources of income. Estimated cost per farm family is about \$136 over the first four years of the project and \$667 over the 11-year life of project.

### 4. Budget Year Program

During FY 1980 project activities as outlined will be introduced among 1,500 farm families in 15 tambon. The necessary credit facilities will be firmly established, farmer training will be underway and Thai agency technical, administrative and commodity resources will be made available.\*

### 5. Major Outputs

At the end of the four-year USAID support phase in 1983: (A) 1,500 farm families at stage four (4 years into the project) will have incomes raised by \$400; (B) 10,500 farm families at stage three (3 years into the project) will have incomes raised by \$300; (C) 21,000 farm families at stage two (2 years into the project) will have incomes raised by \$200; (D) 37,000 farm families at stage one (1 year into the project) will have incomes raised by \$100; (E) planning and financing will be set to carry out further expansion of the project to reach a total of 192,000 families by 1987.

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\*ARD has plans to initiate model tambon development activities including most or all of the components outlined in all four Provinces, in advance of full project start-up.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Northeast Integrated Rural Development		USAID/Thailand		Minimum		1980			
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0307 (230)		APPROPRIATION FN		FY 80		FINAL OBLIGATION -		TOTAL COST \$9,500,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION 6-8/79		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 2/81	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78				CY: 19 79				CY: 19 80			
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)
	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)											
<b>TOTAL-</b>								1/80-1/84	9,500	2,390	7,110	
<u>AID-FINANCED</u>									5,700	1,500	4,200	
Credit (risk capital - innovative activities)									1,800	500	1,300	
Appropriate on-farm technology Infrastructure												
Supplemental irrigation wells												
Rice mills, seed oil presses												
Other												
Technical Assistance									750	100	650	
Project management												
Rainfed agriculture												
Agricultural package identification/design												
Training system design												
Farmer acceptance surveys												
Commodities: Irrigation Ag. Equipment									1,000	250	750	
Training and Evaluation									250	40	210	
Pre-implementation												
Observation 3rd country												
U.S. Academic												
<b>TOTAL-</b>												
<u>HC AND OTHER DONOR</u>												
Royal Thai Government												
Infrastructure												
Demonstration/training												
Credit - short/med./long												
Administration overhead												

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANT'S PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES		
	FISCAL YEAR					FISCAL YEAR						
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		19 82	19 83	19 84	19 85			
PROGRAM ACCOUNT												
TOT (ADD)	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2				
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.2	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.7						

Table IVA

Integrated Rural Development in Land Reform Areas  
(493-0311)

1. Purpose

To assist the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in providing basic social and agricultural services to 4,850 landless squatter families.

2. Background

USAID's strategy in Thailand (as elsewhere) is directed towards alleviating the interrelated problems of rural poverty. Likewise, the RTG is giving increased attention and has devoted ever greater budget and manpower resources to improve the lives of the country's poorer population.

The proposed project will aim to benefit the poorest of Thailand's poor, namely, landless farmers who, due to population pressures and growing agricultural land scarcity, have been forced upon public lands, without tenure or needed social services.

The basic objective is to help develop the Agriculture Land Reform Office (ALRO) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) into an effective coordinating unit responsible for: (A) integrating project planning and field implementation activities of other MOAC Departments; (B) utilizing the local government administrative system to the maximum extent in project implementation.

Project Description

The project calls for legalizing squatter tenure on public lands by granting long term land-use certificates, together with provision of basic agricultural services, i.e., irrigation (if appropriate), extension, credit, research and marketing, to insure farmers' economic viability.

Problems to be addressed and the means for dealing with each include: (A) organization and management - ALRO will assume responsibility for overall project coordination and integration of MOAC resource inputs to

the land reform areas, in close cooperation with the local provincial administration; (B) infrastructure - an assessment of essential infrastructure needs will be undertaken including the feasibility of small scale irrigation vs. rainfed technology, with follow-up based on the results of the assessment; (C) training - organization and management training, and overseas observation training for ALRO and other RTG staff will be designed to improve their operational effectiveness.

Besides ALRO the following RTG agencies will participate: Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE); Department of Cooperative Promotion (DOCP); Department of Agriculture (DA) for research and the Royal Irrigation Department (RID). Close cooperation is expected from the various provincial and local governments.

Problems to be addressed during project design include: (A) establishing a system for effective program management and utilization of MOAC resources; (B) establishing effective communications and coordination between central government agencies and the local administration; (C) determining appropriate agricultural services packages to insure farmer viability.

### 3. Beneficiaries

The potential beneficiaries are 4,850 squatter families (roughly 30,000 people) distributed among four Provincial Land Reform sites; two in the Northeast, e.g., Khon Kaen and Nakhon Ratchasima, and two in the North, e.g., Phayao and Chiang Rai. This number represents less than 20 percent of Thailand's current landless population. Furthermore, as dislocated persons they constitute some of the poorest groups anywhere in Thailand -- with per capita incomes below the \$176 Northeast average.

Together with the provision of essential infrastructure and agricultural services under the proposed project ALRO plans to allocate public lands on the basis of up to 50 rai per family, and issue land certificates providing tenure in perpetuity but disallowing land sale. The estimated total project cost for six member family benefited is \$1,380.

4. Budget Year Program

During FY 1980: (A) A field assessment of agricultural needs will be completed at each of the four Land Reform sites; (B) Essential infrastructure improvements, e.g., wells, small scale irrigation systems, etc., will be started;\* (C) ALRO will have staff placed in each of the four areas to oversee project implementation, working closely with provincial and other local officials.

5. Major Outputs

At the completion of this project: (A) An agricultural services system will be established to provide continuous assistance to the Land Reform Areas and elsewhere, as needed; (B) ALRO will turn over direct administrative responsibility to the provincial authorities and shift its efforts to other needy areas; (C) All Land Reform Area families will be issued land-use certificates; (D) Other required infrastructure improvements will be established.

\*Note: Other infrastructure, e.g., major roads, etc., and social services, e.g., health, etc., will be the responsibility of other agencies.



Table IVA

Northeast Small Scale Irrigation Project  
(493-0312)

1. Purpose

To increase the availability of irrigation water to northeast farmers.

2. Background

The long range potential for irrigated agriculture has been estimated at reaching 15-20 percent of northeast farmers, who now constitute roughly 85 percent of the northeast's 19.0 million population. While, over the long run, rainfed agriculture technology may hold greater promise for the majority of the northeast's farmers, its application is still some time off. In the interim, existing, under-utilized irrigation systems and new, less costly irrigation methods must be expanded for use.

Agriculture development, especially irrigation has long commanded serious Thai Government attention and received generous budget allocations. Recently, the Thai Government announced plans for a ten year, \$50.0 million, region-wide irrigation scheme for the northeast. USAID/Thailand's own strategy places priority emphasis on the agriculture sector in an effort to increase production and raise rural incomes.

The proposed project will contribute to both RTG and USAID agriculture strategy objectives and should provide valuable experience in helping to improve the Royal Irrigation Department's (RID) overall management of small scale irrigation projects, as well as enhance the integration of agriculture resources under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' (MOAC) jurisdiction.

Project Description

The project calls for physical rehabilitation of ten northeast irrigation tanks and associated water delivery systems which have deteriorated or otherwise fallen into disuse -- together with provision of on-farm agriculture services.

There are four interrelated problem areas which are to be addressed: (a) engineering, associated with tank system restoration; (2) management, connected with operation of the irrigation system and water delivery; (3) integration, relating to coordination among water delivery and on-farm technicians, and farmers; and (4) technical agriculture, relating to introduction of essential, on-farm agriculture inputs, i.e., extension and research, water-user associations (where applicable) and marketing, to optimize water resource availability.

Project implementation will be structured so as to correct or overcome these factors and will involve the Departments of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), Irrigation (RID), Agriculture (DA) for research, and Cooperative Promotion (DOCP), of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and the Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior.

Two important considerations during the project design will be to develop an improved (over current methods) management approach for overall service delivery, and techniques for insuring effective farmer participation as water users.

### 3. Beneficiaries

The Royal Irrigation Department plans to rehabilitate and improve the service capabilities of 30 irrigation tank systems in 13 provinces of the northeast. USAID/Thailand will assist to the extent of supporting improvements on ten such tanks. Final selection of those for USAID support will be based on areas of greatest need and population to be served.

An estimated 15,000 families will be reached through improved irrigation at the ten locations. The estimated cost per six member family is \$330.

### 4. Budget Year Program

During FY 1980 the following will occur: (A) Engineering work to rehabilitate irrigation tank systems will be completed at three locations; (B) On-farm water delivery systems will be upgraded or established at the same three sites; (C) Studies completed and improved management systems for overall service delivery, and techniques for insuring farmer participation will be put in effect; (D) Appropriate packages of agriculture services will be identified and

and furnished to farmers in the three initial areas; (E) Studies will be underway to evaluate factors motivating farmer participation as well as the legal aspects affecting farmer eligibility for irrigation; (F) Third country observation of similar irrigation/on-farm projects will be undertaken by six to eight RID and other MOAC field personnel.

5. Major Outputs

Over the life of this project: (A) Engineering work to restore tank systems will be completed at all ten locations; (B) Associated on-farm delivery systems will be upgraded or completely established at the same ten sites; (C) Improved management systems for overall service delivery, including on-farm agricultural services to farmers will be in operation at all ten locations; (D) Studies will be completed and put to operational use, where appropriate, on factors motivating farmer participation in, contribution to and follow-on support of small scale irrigation projects; (E) Third country observation training completed by 15 - 20 RTG field staff. U.S. Academic training in appropriate, small scale irrigation technology in process for three RID personnel.

**TABLE IVB  
ACTIVITY BUDGET  
DATA**

ACTIVITY TITLE Northeast Small Scale Irrigation	DECISION UNIT USAID/Thailand	DECISION PACKAGE Proposed	BUDGET YEAR 1980
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST \$5,000,000
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0312 (064)	APPROPRIATION FN	DATE PP/REVISION 6-8/79	DATE NEXT PAR 2/81

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978			CY: 1979			CY: 1980				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
<b>TOTAL-</b>											
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>											
<u>Infrastructure</u>											
Irrigation Tank and on-farm system improvement											
Technical Assistance											
Management and service delivery											
Legal aspects - farmer eligibility											
Factors in farmer participation											
Integration of irrigation & on-farm use											
<u>Commodities</u>											
Small construction equipment											
Other agriculture-related											
<u>Training and Evaluation</u>											
3rd country observation, in-country training, U.S. Academic in advanced small scale irrigation techniques											
<b>TOTAL-</b>											

HC AND OTHER DONOR											
Royal Thai Government											
System improvement											
Auxiliary roads											
On-farm improvement											
<b>TOTAL-</b>											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT							
TOTAL (ADD)	0.4	0.2	0.0				
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.2	0.7	2.0				

Table IVA

Highland Agricultural Development Project  
(493-0313)

1. Purpose

To establish an agriculture extension service capable of adapting suitable crops and farming methods for use in the northern highlands.

2. Background

There has been growing concern on the part of the Royal Thai Government (RTG) to try and curb the slash and burn, shifting farming practices of the northern hilltribes. The consequences of such uncontrolled practices have caused extensive destruction to forests and had serious environmental effects on the northern region's watersheds. The problems of deforestation and watershed deterioration have been given priority emphasis under the current Thai Five Year National Plan (1977 - 1981). A related issue which is the subject of similar RTG concern and attention results from the hilltribes' growing of opium poppy as a cash crop.

USAID/Thailand has attached high priority in its strategy to integrated development of the upper northern region, especially the introduction of more stabilized, environmentally-sound agriculture, community development and expanded health and education services.

The proposed project will contribute to both RTG and USAID strategy objectives by introducing known, marketable crops and more sedentary farming methods to the highland cultivators. Reduction in opium poppy production is another desirable outcome.

Project Description

One of the principal obstacles to achieving the strategy objectives is the absence of sufficient, qualified and dedicated personnel to transmit available agriculture know-how throughout the highlands. Efforts to date have been modest and diffuse, carried out independently by various government and non-government entities. This project would build upon the "Highland

Agricultural Tambon Volunteer Program" begun in 1977 under direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC).

Problems associated with establishing an effective extension service for the highlands, and the proposed means for overcoming these are as follows: (1) staff training and extension curriculum development -- the Public Welfare Department (PWD) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) will review, update and apply previous extension experience in the hills supplemented by additional training and course materials; (2) limited access to hilltribe villages and infrastructure requirements -- a modest number of vehicles to support field staff will be furnished, with the Royal Forestry Department (RFD), Office of Accelerated Rural Development and other RTG agencies responsible for necessary trail improvement, and training and research facilities where justified; (3) need for crop propagation materials -- the Department of Agriculture (DA) will establish and operate -- based on prior determination of need -- limited research facilities in the hills for testing and propagation of high potential crops. Local universities and other experiment stations will provide supplemental crop research.

The Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and the Department of Agriculture (DA) will be the principal RTG agencies involved in the project.

Major issues to be addressed during project development relate to: (1) the planned establishment, logistic support and supervision of extension field personnel; (2) establishment of a close linkage between extension personnel and on-going research activities.

### 3. Beneficiaries

Due to their remoteness the hilltribe population in Thailand has been variously estimated at 300,000 - 500,000 people, divided into six major ethnic groups (Meo, Yao, Lahu, Lisu, Akha, and Lawa), and 11 sub-groups. As a group, the hilltribes represent some of the poorest people in Thailand with a per capita income, below even the \$176 for the northeast.

Extension services as have been carried out under Thai agency and private sponsorship including UNPDAC,

have shown conclusively that new crops and environmentally suited cropping techniques, e.g., hill terracing, are being accepted by the hilltribes. The need, now, is for broader expansion of the effort. The estimated total project cost per family ultimately benefited is \$80.

#### 4. Budget Year Program

During FY 1980: (A) Socio-economic surveys will be completed for the initial sub-districts; (B) An estimated one hundred (100) extension personnel will be trained and operating; (C) An estimated fifty (50) hilltribe farmers will be trained and operating in their home villages -- supported by government extension staff; (D) A credit program will be established; (E) Necessary training and research facilities will be established; (F) Modest trail improvements will be completed and vehicles for field personnel procured; (G) Crop demonstration sites will be established at selected hilltribe locations, and crop materials and other agriculture resources furnished; (H) U.S. technical assistance will be provided for crop and hill farming technique support; (I) Appropriate third-country observation training will be furnished to selected field extension and research personnel.

#### 5. Major Outputs

Over the life of this project: (A) Adequate extension personnel to provide full highland coverage will be trained and operational; (B) Sufficient hilltribe agriculturalists will be trained and functioning in their home villages -- supported, as needed, by the MOAC extension service; (C) All necessary hilltribe access and infrastructure improvements will be completed;<sup>1/</sup> (D) All highland crop demonstration and research sites completed and operating;<sup>2/</sup> (E) A system of regular exchange of information between DOAE/DA personnel and other institutional researchers will be firmly established.

1/ Separate RTG and other program activities are underway and likely to continue in the highlands, which will have direct impact on this project.

2/ After initial acceptance the cost of replenishing seeds, seedlings and other inputs, will be borne by the hilltribes themselves.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>		
	Highland Agricultural Development		USAID/Thailand		Proposed		1980		
	PROJECT NUMBER 493-0313 (012)		APPROPRIATION FN		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 80		TOTAL COST \$5,000,000		
		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		DATE PP/REVISION 10-12/79		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 2/81	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		CY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				
<b>TOTAL-</b>										
<u>Infrastructure</u>										
Trail improvement										
Training and research facilities										
Crop demonstration sites										
<u>Commodities</u>										
Two-wheel trail vehicles, other										
Sprayers, crop materials										
<u>Technical Assistance</u>										
Extension course curriculum										
development										
Hill farming techniques										
<u>Training</u>										
In-country, 3rd country										
Observations and U.S. Academic										
<u>Evaluation</u>										
<u>Institutional Credit (risk capital)</u>										
<b>TOTAL-</b>										
HC AND OTHER DONOR										
Royal Thai Government										
Construction										
Equipment - supplies										
Admin. staff costs										
<b>TOTAL-</b>										

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADD)	0.6	0	0	0	HIGH	LONG-TERM	19	19
OPERATING EXPENSES	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	MEDIUM	SHORT-TERM		
					LOW	LONG-TERM		
						SHORT-TERM		

TABLE IV.A.

POPULATION PLANNING PROJECT

(493-0283)

Purpose. Support Thai Government (RTG) plan to reduce annual rate of population growth from 2.55% to 2.1% or less by 1981.

Background Progress To Date. The RTG formally addressed its rapid population growth rate problem in 1970, by announcing a national population policy and providing family planning services in RTG facilities. Currently the stated policy which is incorporated in the RTG Fourth Five Year Plan (1977-1981) proposes specific measures "to support and accelerate programs for the reduction of population from 2.5% in 1976 to 2.1% by the end of the Fourth Plan in 1981".

The primary instrument created to achieve this objective is the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) administered by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).

By 1977, family planning services were offered in all 5,600 RTG rural health clinics and provincial hospitals. In 1970, the crude birth rate was 42/1000; by January 1976, it was 35/1000. This indicates that the end of project target of 30 births per 1,000 population will be met or exceeded.

Beneficiaries. Rural families, especially married women of reproductive age. It is estimated through 1980 that 750,000 new acceptors, plus 1,770,000 continuing acceptors will be serviced by the NFPP program. Thus A.I.D. costs are roughly \$1.19 per family.

Current Year Program. A.I.D. will continue to support the Voluntary Surgical Contraception (VSC) program, local training, and provision of oral contraceptives (OCs). The RTG will provide institutional support for VSC services performed on up to 100,000 acceptors; A.I.D. will partially reimburse institutions for client hospital overhead costs, rural health unit VSC services.

Funding will also provide: (1) contraceptives for 392,000 users; (2) training for 200 B.P. Paramedics; 2,900 local medics and Traditional Birth Attendants; (3) research and evaluation to measure client satisfaction with services received; monitor continuation rates for various contraceptive methods; improve delivery of family planning services and program management; (4) expand information, education and communication (IE&C) services to rural areas.

Budget Year Program. Within the context of the NFPP, USAID will continue its support of the Voluntary Surgical Contraceptive (VSC) program. In FY 1980, the RTG/NFPP will provide institutional support for VSC services performed on up to 100,000 acceptors. USAID will partially reimburse institutions for client overhead costs and rural health unit VSC services up to \$1.5 million. USAID funding will provide \$540,000 to purchase 2.5 million cycles of oral contraceptives. Continuation of training program for local, "tambon" doctors, traditional midwives and MOPH midwives will absorb another \$150,000 of the USAID program. Finally, research and evaluation to measure client satisfaction with services received; improve delivery of family planning services and program management is programmed at \$40,000 and various family planning commodities such as medical kits for the VSC and Intra-Uterine Device (IUD) activities and other medical equipment be funded by USAID up to \$50,000.

<u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Part-Time Family Planning Workers Trained	4,000
Mobile Family Planning Units Established	71
IUD Service Centers Established	800
New Contraceptive Acceptors	4,100,000
Continuing Contraceptive Acceptors	1,830,000



<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE EXPANSION		USAID/T haliland		Minimum (Ongoing)		FY 80			
PROJECT NUMBER 493-0291 (510)		APPROPRIATION HE		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 78		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST \$5,500,000	
DATE PP/REVISION 4/78		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 6/80					

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)										
	CY: 19 78					CY: 19 79					BY: 19 80
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
<b>TOTAL-</b>	5,500	916	4,584		-	1,832	2,752		-	1,832	920
Research & Evaluation											
1. Technical Assistance	355	59	296			118	178			118	60
2. Activities	555	92	463			185	278			185	93
Training											
1. Para Professional	3,052	509	2,543			1,017	1,526			1,017	509
2. Administrative	97	16	81			32	49			32	17
3. Non Professional	1,441	240	1,201			480	721			480	241
<b>TOTAL-</b>	63,100				-						
HC AND OTHER DONOR											
World Bank	30,000										
Canada	6,300										
Norway	3,100										
Australia	3,000										
Royal Thai Government	20,700										
<b>TOTAL-</b>	63,100										
LIFE OF PROJECT \$63,100											

FUNDING	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED										FOOTNOTES		
	PERSONNEL INTENSITY					TYPE							
	PERSONNEL INTENSITY					TYPE							
	HIGH <input type="checkbox"/>					A=NONCONTRACT					FISCAL YEAR		
	MEDIUM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					B=CONTRACT					19 78	19 79	1980
	LOW <input type="checkbox"/>					LONG-TERM							
						SHORT-TERM							
						LONG-TERM							
						SHORT-TERM							

Table IV.A.

Malaria and Vector Control

(493-0305)

1. PURPOSE

To reduce the annual malaria parasite incidence in Thailand by 30% by 1982, along with reduction of the annual mortality due to malaria by 50% during the same five-year period.

2. BACKGROUND

The people of Thailand are presently facing the reemergence of malaria in epidemic proportions throughout the country. Since 1970, the reported cases of malaria incidence have nearly tripled reaching 315,431 in 1977; and, the actual incidence including unreported and self-treated cases is probably closer to 1,000,000. In 1977 over half of the cases (53%) were falciparum malaria which is the species of the disease that causes cerebral malaria and is especially dangerous to children and the non-immune population. Future complications are surfacing due to widespread chloroquine resistant malaria, and the Thai Government is having to conduct operational research to find a suitable treatment. The Royal Thai Government has budgeted \$60 million dollars to fight malaria from 1979-1983. The malaria program presently has 4,309 permanent employees and 4,922 temporary employees and coupled with the proposed USAID financing the RTG believes it can have malaria under control by 1983.

3. BENEFICIARY

Malaria is particularly prevalent among the poorer rural residents in Thailand. Farmers, slash and burn cultivators, persons engaged in gem mining, and forestry workers are particularly susceptible to this disease; and, the disease does not discriminate by age or sex. If brought under control, the major beneficiary will be the rural poor particularly those who do not have ready contact with outpatient health units nor adequate health screening facilities readily available. The areas of extremely high risk in the country have a population of 8.7 million, although the disease affects the lives of the entire country's population. Using only the

population at highest risk the AID cost per beneficiary would be approximately \$.85. If the entire rural population were considered it would be one-fourth that amount or about \$.22 per person, (based on 85% of 44 million).

4. CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM

In the first-year program life, the project expenditures for the entire program are:

	<u>RTG</u>	<u>WHO</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>AID</u>		<u>Total</u>
				<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>	
1979	11,123	180	140	488	1,177	13,108

The program will entail: spraying and larviciding (approximately 200,000 square Kilometers) in high risk areas; screening and treatment programs to reduce morbidity and mortality among approximately 8,700,000 persons; extensive training activities for program and non-program personnel; and, operational research in malaria and dengue haemorrhagic fever.

5. BUDGET YEAR PROGRAM

Due to the unique border situation in Thailand, and the prevalence of malaria in border areas, the 1979-1983 program period will concentrate on controlling the disease through a spraying and treatment program in the border and mountain areas of the country. The program will also work toward nearly eliminating (total elimination in Thailand will most probably never occur) the disease from the central portion of the country while the spread of the disease is in check. This will be carried out through active and passive case detection and treatment activities. The central plains phase of the program will involve approximately 70% of rural dwellers living in about 60% of the rural area of the country.

6. MAJOR OUTPUTS

	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>
DDT	300 tons				
Long Term Training (Man Years)	3 MY	6 MY	6 MY	6 MY	3 MY
Short Term (Non- Academic) (People)	40	40	40	-	-
Para Medical Training (People)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Laboratories Improved	42	42	42	42	42
Vehicle Maintenance Center Improvement	2	2	1	1	-
Consultation (Man Months)	5	5	5	5	5
Technical Assistance (Man Year)	1	1	1	1	1
Operation Research (\$000)	60	60	60	60	60



TABLE IV-A  
ACTIVITY NARRATIVE DATA

Non Formal Vocational Education  
(493-0295)

1. Purpose: To increase the productivity of disadvantaged farmers located in settlement areas of the Northeast Region through agricultural training and the diversification of job skills.
2. Background: Some 80,000 farm families will be affected by USAID's projects in Land Settlements and Rain Fed Agriculture. The Public Welfare Division has established a Center at Kalasin, Lam Paw to provide training for these farm families in Agriculture, Leadership, Citizenship, Credit, etc. This FY 1979 Project will assist in providing technical advice, and equipment to the Center and to the development of an outreach system to provide continued advice to the settlers once they are established.

Progress to Date -

- a. A PID was approved in FY 1978 for FY 1979.
  - b. In June 1978 a team will visit Thailand to do further project analysis and develop the elements of the Project Paper.
  - c. The RTG has completed the construction of the physical facilities. The first course was scheduled to commence on May 1, 1978.
3. Beneficiaries:  
80,000 farm families in the Northeast of Thailand.
  4. Current Year Program: (FY 1979)
    - a. Two advisors will be recruited and placed. One of these will work on curriculum development, local staff training, and preparation of demonstration methods for the extension staff members.  
  
One will work directly with the extension service designing the system for the extension service.
    - b. Commodity lists will be prepared and procurement completed.

c. A maintenance system for the extension service's 60 two wheeled vehicles will be installed, and workers trained by a Peace Corps Volunteer selected and trained at the factory in the U.S.

5. Budget Year Program:

a. Continuation of above activities.

6. Major Outputs

a. Functioning Educational program reaching 800 farmers per year.

b. Extension service operating in 60 land settlements.

<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>		<b>DECISION UNIT</b>		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b>	
Non Formal Vocational Education		USAID/Thailand		Minimum (on going)		FY 80	
<b>TABLE IVB</b>		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b>		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b>		<b>TOTAL COST</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY BUDGET</b>		FY 1979		-		\$500,000	
<b>DATA</b>		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b>		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b>		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b>	
PROJECT NUMBER		10/78		-		12/79	
493-0295 (700)		FN					

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE					
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	
TOTAL-			11/78-12/80		500	405	95			95				
AID-FINANCED*					150	75	75			75				
Advisory Services					305	305	-			-				
Curriculum Dev. Extension					45	25	20			20				
Commodities Vehicles														
Teaching equipment														
Training Costs/Extension Costs														
HC AND OTHER DONOR					500									
TOTAL-														

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
							19 19 19	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ABS)	0	0	0	0				
TRAINING EXPENSES	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0				
TOTAL	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5				

\*Evaluation - PDS

Hill Area Education  
(493-0297)

1. Purpose:
  - a. Establish a Hill Area Educational Planning Unit.
  - b. Revise the primary school curriculum to provide Hill Area children and out of school adults a more meaningful education.
  - c. Identify, recruit, train and place teachers and supervisors in an expanded Hill Area education program.

2. a. Background:

The residents of the Hill Areas of Thailand, consisting of minority Hilltribes and ethnic Thai have been bypassed by educational opportunity due to their social and geographic isolation. Recent efforts by the Government to address the situation have included some sporadic education, crop substitution programs, health clinics, etc. However, these have not been systematized nor a part of the regular budgetary concern of the line agencies. The Ministry of Education has become interested in rectifying the situation. In 1976 the Ministry, in Cooperation with World Education expanded its adult literacy program to three separate lingual groups. As a result of these efforts the impetus for the present project has emerged, to address the purposes above.

- b. Project Description:

The Hill Area Education Project is a five year project designed to improve equitable access to education of the isolated rural poor in Northern Thailand.

Focussed primarily on elementary education but with some attention to the educational needs of the total community, the project will be three phased: the first phase will support the establishment and first year's operation of a planning unit. The

TABLE IV-A  
Activity Narrative Data

second phase will be establishment of programs, curriculum development, teacher education and supervisory education programs necessary to implement the project. The third phase will be the establishment of village learning centers, placement of teachers and final implementation of the program.

U.S. inputs will be primarily in providing technical assistance, teaching materials, and local costs of commodities.

3. Beneficiaries:

Hill area residents: children and adults.

4. Current Year Program:

In FY 1979, U.S. funding from Project Development and Support funds will be requested to fund the costs of a project planning unit, to begin work in October, 1978. This group will follow the schedule outlined in the P.I.D., emerging with the basic Project plan a year later. This plan will be developed into a Project Paper for FY 1980 consideration, with the help of TDY personnel from AID/W.

5. The Budget Year Program:

The \$1,600,000 Grant project will finance the continuation of the planning unit, assistance from a U.S. contractor to participate in the curriculum development and revised teacher education and supervisory program.

6. Major Outputs

1. Revised primary school curriculum by year two.
2. An established training system turning out 30 to 40 teachers per year.
3. A functioning supervisory system involving parents, community, and government.
4. 5,000 Hill Area residents receiving instruction by year 5.



PVO/OPG Co-Financing  
(493-0296)

1. Purpose:
  1. Provide funding for up to ten Operational Program Grants annually.
  2. Assist Private and Voluntary Organizations to improve their project planning, implementation and evaluation.

2. Background: In line with AID policies and programs the involvement of the private sector in development is encouraged through making it possible for PVOs to undertake projects which they normally would not be able to address. USAID has previously approved and requested funds from AID/W for 14 grants totaling \$1,724,873. Each has required a separate congressional notification, requiring considerable staff work.

Project Description: The Co-financing Project permits a more rapid response to requests than the current approach through the Asia Bureau, which approach requires Congressional Notification for each project. This project will also reduce the workload on AID/W's management staff considerably.

The Mission will be engaged in a number of new bilateral projects directed at rural development. This project will present opportunities for involvement of the private voluntary sector to provide useful interaction and possible direct service to RTG agencies charged with conducting the programs. Many of the PVOs are participating directly with Governmental agencies, which further supports the view that the RTG is addressing human rights.

3. Beneficiaries: The present project with its number of smaller specific target-directed activities will provide direct and frequently more immediate solutions to the problems. The beneficiaries of OPGs are usually the rural poor.

Most PVO/OPG activities stem from a strong desire on the part of the sponsors to promote the general welfare of individuals and groups. Similarly, direct benefits to promoting the role of women are found in most PVO activities.

4. Current Year Program: Develop, write and submit project paper.

5. Budget Year Program: Receive, review, develop, approve and implement up to 10 PVO/OPGs.

6. Outputs: Five to ten OPGs would be developed negotiated and signed each year. An evaluation of all current and new OPGs will be viability of the program, and to set the requirements for subsequent years.



Table IV A

RENEWABLE NON-CONVENTIONAL  
ENERGY DEVELOPMENT  
(493-0304)

1. Purpose

Develop and test specific energy technologies to evaluate their technical, economic and cultural feasibility in Thailand.

Provide Thai decision makers with information and data enabling knowledgeable and coordinated energy policy.

2. Background

Thailand is lacking in indigenous conventional sources of energy. It has some lignite and limited exploitable hydropower. Recent natural gas discoveries in the Gulf of Thailand are not believed to be massive and will likely provide only a minor portion of energy needs for a limited time period.

At present more than 80 percent of Thailand's energy needs are met by oil and 99 percent of this is petroleum. Petroleum accounted for only 12 percent of Thailand's imports in 1973 but rising consumption and prices increased that proportion to 25 percent in 1977. By 1980 petroleum is projected to account for 30 percent of imports.

Thai policy makers recognize that the energy problem is a critical one in Thailand's development process. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1977-81) calls for accelerated development of alternatives to petroleum imports (lignite, natural gas, oil shale, hydropower), energy conservation (improving efficiency and optimizing utilization) and improved overall management of petroleum resources.

The United States is a world leader in developing technologies for utilizing renewable non-conventional sources of energy. An important element of AID's mandate is transferring those technologies as widely as possible in the developing world. This is reflected in the specific U.S. assistance strategy for Thailand which states "... The U.S. Government has a particular interest and has been in the forefront in promoting very new and -- in terms of LDCs -- esoteric ideas dealing, for example, with women in development, environmental quality, low-cost energy alternatives and food grain reserves" (underscoring supplied). The strategy calls for AID to provide funding for activities which deal with such world wide development concerns.

#### Project Description

AID will fund technical assistance and training to help the Electric Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) establish an EGAT Energy Laboratory (EEL) which will include the following applied research groups:

- an exploration group,
- a solar energy group,
- a conservation group,
- a geothermal group, and
- an oil shale and tar sand group.

The technical assistance and training will be provided through the establishment of a sister institute linkage with a renowned U.S. energy technology institution and through exchanges of technical personnel with other US organizations. Recipients of the U.S. funded assistance will include Thai academic institutions and government agencies with whom EGAT will subcontract and coordinate in the development of the demonstration and pilot projects of the applied research groups named above.

AID will fund the purchase of scientific equipment needed for the demonstration and pilot projects and basic data gathering equipment such as for solar radiation and wind power. EGAT will fund the construction of facilities in which the demonstration and pilot projects will be carried out.

AID, EGAT, and the RTG will jointly fund seminars for the dissemination of information about, and to promote the use of the various nonconventional technologies. AID will also fund the acquisition of literature and periodicals for use in an Energy Information Center.

In addition to EGAT and Thai universities, various RTG agencies will be concerned with elements of this project. These include the National Energy Authority, the National Economic and Social Development Board, the National Research Council, the Department of Mineral Resources, the Meteorological Bureau, the Department of Agriculture and possibly a new Energy Bureau which has been announced. Among these, EGAT has a pre-eminent implementation capacity and will take a leadership role in the project. To avoid putting EGAT in conflict with other RTG agencies and to relieve it of the responsibility for funding activities which are longer range and less directly related to its present electricity generating responsibility, a grant element is included in the project to directly assist and facilitate the involvement of the other agencies. Solar energy applications for crop drying, bio-mass conversion and other rural, small farm and agricultural applications will receive particular attention in the grant funded portion of the project. The only issue of any significance to be addressed during project development is expected to be the coordination and incorporation of these activities with those of EGAT.

### 3. Beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be EGAT, the universities, government agencies and their personnel whose technical skills will be upgraded by the technical assistance and training involved in the project. Indirect beneficiaries will be the Thai nation as a whole whose import bill for petroleum will be relieved somewhat and the farm families and other citizens who adopt the technologies introduced by the project.

4. Current Year Program

Training and commencement of the design of pilot and demonstration projects is proposed to start in 1979. However the project was not included in the FY 1979 Congressional Presentation and is proposed for off cycle funding in 1979.

5. Budget Year Program

If approved as proposed, FY 1980 will be the second year of the project and no new obligation will be required. During 1980 design work will be completed and construction started for most of the demonstration projects. Also seminars covering each of the specific technologies will be held in 1980.

6. Major Outputs

By the end of the project in 1984, demonstration projects will have been completed and operating. Reasonably refined plans for follow-on commercial scale projects will have been completed for those whose feasibility has been established. An information center with extensive technical literature and Thai-specific energy data will be functioning. Reasonably firm estimates of national energy resources and potentials will have been established.

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>		<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Housing Investment Guaranty Program		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> USAID/Thailand		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b>		<b>BUDGET YEAR</b> FY 80	
<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 493-0284 (862)		<b>APPROPRIATION</b> HIG 1/		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1979		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1981		<b>TOTAL COST</b> \$50,000,000 1/	
<b>ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)</b>		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> Dec. 1979		<b>DATE LAST PAR</b> NA		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> Oct. 1980			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION				FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>			8/79-3/81		3000	12000	3/80-3/82	15000	8000	19000
<b>TOTAL</b>										
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>										

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A	TYPE B	
<b>PROGRAM ACCOUNT</b>	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	HIGH			LIFE OF PROJECT 50,000
<b>NON-OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	MEDIUM			
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	LOW			

1/ Non appropriated funds

TABLE IV-A  
ACTIVITY NARRATIVE DATA

Special Initiatives in Development  
(493-0309)

1. Purpose

- a. To permit RTG and USAID to address selected special development problems not addressed by regular bi-lateral projects, with special attention to basic human needs.
- b. To improve RTG capabilities in development policy and problem analysis, program planning, implementation and evaluation.

2. Background

Following USAID phaseout strategy in 1974, assistance was provided in the earlier project (TTMS) to the RTG to build up its capabilities in development policy and problem analysis, program planning, implementation and evaluation. Complete responsibility for implementation of the project was accorded to the RTG coordinating agency, Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC). Activities undertaken included short and long term training and advisory services to Ministries and Department which focussed on the areas of critical needs outlined in the RTG Fourth Five Year Plan. The turn around strategy for USAID/T developed in 1977 pointed up the need for a more flexible instrument through which to address cross-sectoral concerns in addition to development management. Special Initiatives in Development project will continue to strengthen the above concept and in addition include some of the elements which were not incorporated in the earlier project.

Description

The major problems which emerged during the implementation of the earlier project were (1) retardation in establishing the systems of project implementation and a resultant excessive pipeline of unexpended funds, (2) the relative inflexibility of the project to address incountry training concerns recognized by USAID and the RTG as obstacles to development. Also, frequently critical needs became apparent which did not fit any of the three categories approved in the project. Also, there are other special problems identified by AID which include the encouragement of women in development, alternate sources of energy, intermediate technology and environment, developing rural infrastructure and potable water.

The Special Initiatives in Development, funded for five years, will provide resources for USAID and the RTG to address special problems of development not covered directly by other USAID projects, and will provide funding to the RTG to improve its capabilities in development policy and problem analysis, program planning, implementation and evaluation. The project will allow USAID to work closely with a number of RTG agencies in addressing some of AID's special worldwide concerns described above and will support the AID/W initiative in developing RTG capability in undertaking social analysis for development. Funding authorities and implementation procedures will be revised to provide for both USAID initiatives in areas of our concerns, and joint activities not previously authorized under the project. Annualized releases of funds will improve the pipeline situation, although it should be understood that long term training necessarily creates at least a two year pipeline on approval of each training program.

### 3. Beneficiaries

Project criteria, devised in the earlier project, will continue to be adopted as an overall guide in considering advisory services and training programs. The added elements will be directed to ensure that project inputs contribute either directly or indirectly to rural development, with greater impact on the poorest majority in response to the interest of the RTG in the welfare of the more than 80 per cent of the people who live outside the greater Bangkok area, and in response to the Congressional Mandate.

### 4. Current Year Program

Development Administration consultant to assist in drafting P.P.

### 5. Budget Year Program (1,350,000)

- 81 participants programmed
- 6 Advisors recruited
- 2 Seminars conducted
- 2 Studies completed

### 6. Major Outputs

Through the life of the project, 2,000 person months of training and 200 person months of technical advisory services will be provided.

Up to ten seminars on development problems will be held.

Prefeasibility and status studies will be conducted on topics related to Special Development concerns of USAID and the RTG.



TABLE IV-A  
ACTIVITY NARRATIVE DATA

PVO/OPG Projects - East Asia Regional  
(498-0251)

1. Purpose:
  1. Provide funding for assisting PVOs to carry out project of their own choosing, with approval of AID/RTG.
  2. Assist PVOs to improve their project planning, implementation and evaluation.

2. Background: In early 1977 USAID/T hosted a seminar with the PVOs to explain the philosophy and procedures related to OPGs. The response has been gratifying. We have approved a grant to the Development Advisory Services Inc. (DAS) to provide three training sessions in proposal preparation and project management to Thailand-based PVO personnel which will take place in August 1978. Between these activities USAID/T - Office of Human Resources and Training (O/HRT) has spent a great deal of time counseling and discussing PVO/OPGs with individual representatives. There is an increasing mutual appreciation of the roles of USAID and the PVOs.

In respect to the USAID/T problems with Operational Program Grants, the time required for their review, securing approval of both the RTG and USAID, and Congressional notification preparation and notification to the field is excessive; waiting period of fund allotment and subsequent preparation of the Grant Agreement requires another time volume. The registration of indigeneous PVOs too will require additional staff time.

Project Description:

This project provides initial funding to support relatively small development projects proposed by PVOs and approved by USAID/T. In line with AID policies and programs the involvement of the private sector in development is encouraged through making it possible for PVOs to undertake projects which they normally would not be able to address. This project is under the current approach through the Asia Bureau, which approach requires Congressional Notification for each project. This project will fund up to ten projects each year for two years for a duration not to exceed three years per project.

Progress to Date: Under EA Regional funding, USAID/T has approved and requested funds from AID/W, for 14 grants totaling \$1,724,873 and will be engaged in a number of new projects directed at food production, nutrition, rural development, population planning, health, non-formal education training, and human rights.

3. Beneficiaries: The present PVO/OPG program with its number of smaller specific target-directed activities will provide direct and frequently more immediate solutions to the problems. The beneficiaries of OPGs are usually the rural poor. Similarly, direct benefits to promoting the role of women are found in most PVO activities.

4. Current Year Program:

Continue reviewing, negotiating and signing five to ten OPGs.

5. Budget Year Program:

Request funding up to \$1,500,000.

6. Outputs: Five to ten OPGs would be developed, negotiated and signed each year. An evaluation of all current and new OPGs will be conducted toward the end of FY 79 to determine the viability of the program, and to set the requirements for subsequent years.

**TABLE IVB  
ACTIVITY BUDGET  
DATA**

ACTIVITY TITLE  
PVO - Operational Program Grants

DECISION UNIT  
USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE  
-

BUDGET YEAR  
1980

INITIAL OBLIGATION  
-

FINAL OBLIGATION  
-

TOTAL COST  
-

DATE PP/REVISION  
-

DATE LAST PAR  
-

DATE NEXT PAR  
11/79

PROJECT NUMBER  
493-0251 (USAID/T) (920) FN-EH-HE

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980						
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
<b>TOTAL-</b>	1,673	572	1,671	11/79-9/82	1,500	1,178	1,993	11/80-9/83	1,000	1,669	1,324
<b>A. U.S. PVO's</b>											
1. YMCA - Village Community Development - pipeline AID/W.											
2. World Education - Non Form Ed. - Hilltribes.		55	62			62					
3. Four H - Poor Farmer Children.		83	165			89	76				76
4. Tom Dooley (Health Services).		75	50	25		25					
5. Development Assist. Services, PVO project management.		21	21								
<b>TOTAL-</b>											
<b>HC AND OTHER DONOR</b>											
Private & Voluntary Organizations											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 81		19 82	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT	TYPE B=CONTRACT	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OPERATING EXPENSES	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.5			

(Continued)

<b>TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA</b>	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR		
	PVO - Operational Program Grants		USAID/Thailand		-		1980		
	PROJECT NUMBER (USAID/T) 498-0251 (AID/W) (920)		APPROPRIATION FN-EH-HE		INITIAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST		
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE			
TOTAL-									
6. AF MALAN - Infant, Child Care Centers.	300	100	200			100	100		100
7. AF Girl Guides - Thai- land.	106	35	71			40	31		31
8. Coop League of the USA	165	65	100			100	-		50
9. PSB/Amerasian Outreach	150	50	100			50	50		50
10. CRS Potable Water	250	-	250			100	150		100
11. IHAP Integrated Development.	250	-	250			100	150		100
TOTAL-									
HC AND OTHER DONOR Private & Voluntary Organizations									

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR			TYPE			TYPE			
	19	19	19	A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADD- OPERATING EXPENSES)										



ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR					
PVO - Operational Program Grants		USAID/Thailand		-		1980					
PROJECT NUMBER (USAID/T)		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST					
498-0251		-		-		-					
APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR					
FN-EH-HE		-		-		-					
ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		CY: 1979		BY: 19 80							
		PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79							
ACTIVITY INPUTS	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
					1,500	300	1,200		1,000	800	400
										250	750
TOTAL											
HC AND OTHER DONOR											
Private & Voluntary Organizations											
LIFE OF PROJECT											
PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED											
FOOTNOTES											
FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR				
	19	19	19		BEYOND	19	19	19			
PROGRAM ACCOUNT				<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH							
TDY (NON-)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM							
OPERATING EXPENSES				<input type="checkbox"/> LOW							



ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Regional Educational Development: INNOTECH		USAID/Thailand		Regional		FY 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
498-0198 (600)		72-1181021 (EH)		FY 72		\$1,986,686	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		FINAL OBLIGATION		DATE NEXT PAR	
-		1977		FY 78		7/1979	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)							

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1979			CY: 1980			OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE											
TOTAL-	875	476	875	72-12/80	-	437	-	438	-	438	-	-	-	438	-	-	438
1. Operating Costs and Capital Costs Special Funds	875	405	875		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOA No. 6021 (FY 76)	-	253	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOA No. 6021/A-3 (FY 77)	-	152	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 78	875	-	875		-	437	-	438	-	438	-	-	-	438	-	-	438
2. Commodities	-	71	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIO/C 6-69153 (AAPC)	-	11	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIO/C 0-60321 (USAID/P)	-	7	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIO/C 6-69155 (AAPC)	-	53	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC AND OTHER DONOR																	
TOTAL-																	

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANT'S PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A-NONCONTRACT R-CONTRACT	TYPE A LONG-TERM TYPE B LONG-TERM	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TOY (3000)								
EXPENSES	.5	.5	.4					

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR					
Regional Scholarship Program		USAID/Thailand		Regional		FY 1980		FY 1980					
PROJECT NUMBER 498-0246 (630)		APPROPRIATION EH		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 74		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST					
				DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR					
						FY 78		\$2,205,000					
						1977		2/79					
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)													
		CY: 1979		CY: 1980									
		FY: 1978		FY: 1979		FY: 1980							
ACTIVITY INPUTS		OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	
AID - FINANCED		725	318	576	74-12/81		368	208	-	-	208		
TOTAL													
Regional Scholarships to Asian Institute of Technology, Asian Institute of Management, SEAMEO Centers.													
HC AND OTHER DONOR		TOTAL											
PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X.X, X)		FISCAL YEAR		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE A		TYPE B		TYPE A		TYPE B	
		1978	1979	1980	19	BEYOND	HIGH	LONG - TERM	SHORT - TERM	1978	1979	1980	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ROST)													
OPERATING EXPENSES		.3	.3	.4									

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE Residual Regional Activities		DECISION UNIT USAID/Thailand	DECISION PACKAGE Regional	BUDGET YEAR FY 1980
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION	INITIAL OBLIGATION NA	FINAL OBLIGATION NA	TOTAL COST NA	DATE NEXT PAR June 1979

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		FY: 1980		EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	FUNDCING PERIOD (FR- TO)	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	LIFE OF PROJECT
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE										
TOTAL-	15	289	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEATAC (498-0210)	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECSAM (498-0198)	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BIOTROP (498-0198)	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr. Stonier Contract (498-0249)	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIT Ferrocement Center	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-																

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A	TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR
FUNDING	82	81	82	HIGH		19	19
PROGRAM ACCOUNT				MEDIUM			
OPERATING EXPENSES	.10	.10	.0	LOW			

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
PROJECT NUMBER 498-0249 (710)		APPROPRIATION FN-SD-EH		USAID/Thailand		Regional		FY 80	
				INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 76		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		BY:			
ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 1978	PY: 1979	PY: 1980	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
<b>AID-FINANCED</b>									
TOTAL-	370	359	53			53			
U.S. Personnel	320	320	-			-			
Training	20	20	-			-			
Other Cost		19	23			23			
Participant	30	-	30			30			
TOTAL-									
HC AND OTHER DONOR									
TOTAL-									
LIFE OF PROJECT									
PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED									
PERSONNEL INTENSITY									
TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT									
TYPE A LONG-TERM B SHORT-TERM									
TYPE A SHORT-TERM B LONG-TERM									
TYPE A LONG-TERM B SHORT-TERM									
FOOTNOTES									
PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)									
FISCAL YEAR									
19 79 19 80 19 81 19 82 19 83 BEYOND									
FUNDING									
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON-OPERATING EXPENSES)									

Table IV A

HOUSING INVESTMENT GUARANTY  
(URBAN LOW COST HOUSING)  
(493-0284)

1. Purpose

Assist the National Housing Authority (NHA) of Thailand develop national housing policies and programs reflecting the financial capacities of the Government and program beneficiaries.

Strengthen the NHA and related agencies as viable service oriented institutions capable of addressing the housing needs in Thailand.

Assist the RTG develop a housing finance system responsive to the mortgage finance needs of all income levels with specific attention to needs of lower income groups.

2. Background

The RTG estimates there is a low cost housing shortage in Thailand's urban centers of approximately 200,000 units. Demand for an additional 170,000 units is expected to occur during the Fourth Five Year Planning period 1977-1981. A recent survey indicates that about 20 percent of Bangkok's population lives in slum areas.

The NHA has constructed a number of projects and developed ambitious plans for the construction of high density housing primarily for low income families in Bangkok. Poor estimate management practices, the need for heavy subsidies and land acquisition problems have forced delay and curtailment of many of these plans. With the help of technical assistance from AID, NHA planners have developed a more realistic policy which concentrates on more affordable, and thus more widely replicable, low cost solutions such as slum upgrading, core housing and sites and services projects. NHA is already working with the World Bank on one such project in Bangkok.

A statement of the revised policy has recently been submitted to the RTG cabinet and approval is expected shortly. Both NHA and Ministry of Finance personnel have expressed keen interest in working with AID on a Housing Investment Guaranty low cost urban housing program.

AID's Preliminary U.S. Assistance Strategy for Thailand specifically provides for a Housing Investment Guaranty program and a PID for such a program was approved in June 1976.

### Project Description

Pursuant to the PID approved in 1976 and subsequent developments a project involving a first tranche of \$15,000,000 (\$50,000,000 total cost) is anticipated to begin in 1979. This first project will likely be of the sites and services type near Bangkok. Both AID and NHA are interested that subsequent tranches be for projects in other urban centers. An effort will also be made to develop a project with costs low enough so that it can be privately developed and involve the Government Housing Bank.

#### 3. Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries will be the poor (below median income level) in urban centers.

#### 4. Current Year Program

Approval and guaranty of a \$15,000,000 loan and commencement of the construction of a project is planned in 1979.

#### 5. Budget Year Program

Approval of a second loan, for \$15,000,000 and commencement of project construction is planned in 1980.

#### 6. Major Outputs

Major outputs will be the financing and construction of about 25,000 units of low cost housing by 1984.

<b>TABLE IVB</b> <b>ACTIVITY BUDGET</b> <b>DATA</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b> Housing Investment Guaranty Program		<b>DECISION UNIT</b> USAID/Thailand		<b>DECISION PACKAGE</b> BUDGET YEAR FY 80	
	<b>PROJECT NUMBER</b> 493-0284 (862)		<b>INITIAL OBLIGATION</b> 1979		<b>FINAL OBLIGATION</b> 1981	
	<b>APPROPRIATION</b> HIG 1/		<b>DATE PP/REVISION</b> Dec. 1979		<b>DATE NEXT PAR</b> Oct. 1980	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)						
CY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		
OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
			8/79-3/81	15000	3000	12000
TOTAL-						
AID- FINANCED						

HC AND OTHER DONOR						
TOTAL-						
LIFE OF PROJECT 50,000						

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES	
FISCAL YEAR		TYPE A - NONCONTRACT TYPE B		TYPE A - NONCONTRACT TYPE B		FISCAL YEAR	
19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81	19 82	BEYOND	19	19
0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		
0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2		

1/ Non appropriated funds

Decision Unit Overview  
USAID/Thailand

Development Overview

Early last year, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) issued its Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan. The salient focus of this forward-looking planning document was its clear articulation of the basic problems and needs of Thailand's rural poor coupled with a far reaching RTG policy determination to direct significant amounts of development resources towards solving some of the existing urban/rural income and service disparities.

Specifically, the new Thai plan emphasized the following strategies:

- . Decentralization of RTG services such as health care, agricultural extension and education.
- . Diversification of crops, giving special attention to rainfed agriculture.
- . Increasing crop yields, especially export crops.
- . Development of labor-intensive enterprise to reduce unemployment.
- . Improvement of farmer organizations.
- . Correction of substantial disparities between urban and rural areas and between regions.

Clearly, the Plan strengthened the Government's presentation at the Consultative Group Meeting in March 1977, and was undoubtedly a key factor in the success that the RTG has had in securing additional development assistance from a wide range of other donors.

Later, during meetings with the Department in Washington, the Thai delegation informally requested that the U.S. continue an economic assistance program in Thailand.

In response to this request, USAID/Thailand prepared an interim assessment paper that examined the need for a continued AID program and concluded that there was indeed

an appropriate role that the U.S. could play in assisting the RTG in its development of the extremely poor areas of the Northeast and North. USAID simultaneously submitted a series of project concept papers for a modest program increase in FY 1979.

Subsequently, the data in this paper was refined by a joint USAID-AID/Washington task force in September 1977. The group issued a report, entitled "Preliminary U.S. Assistance Strategies for Thailand" which is currently serving in lieu of the now outmoded Development Assistance Program (DAP) for Thailand.

### I. Long Range Goals

The long term interests of the U.S. in Thailand are to support the continued growth of a free, stable and economically progressive nation and to strengthen mutually beneficial trade and investment links between Thailand and the U.S. and with other free nations in the region. Thailand should be encouraged to continue its role as a moderating influence in Third World councils.

In keeping with the strategy set forth in the task force report, A.I.D.'s program in Thailand is entirely developmental and humanitarian. It has been designed in close collaboration with our Royal Thai Government (RTG) counterparts and represents a joint effort to meet the basic human needs of the hill tribes, marginal farmers and landless poor people living in the Northeast and North of Thailand. The individual projects in the program have been designed to encourage international financial institutions and other assistance donors to participate with us in supporting RTG efforts to substantially reduce the income disparities between the relatively affluent urban centers and the very poor rural areas and in other RTG high priority development projects.

In support of the long term objectives of the Carter Administration, the task force set forth a preliminary AID strategy for the five-year period covered by the new RTG Plan. In summary, it called for continuing AID support for:

#### (1) Area-Specific Development Activities

As the central thrust of the new strategy, the task force recommended that AID:

"... utilize area development models as a means to encourage an integrated approach to rural development and to increase RTG effectiveness in the planning and delivery of services to the (project) target groups."

The USAID/Thailand project proposals for both FY 1979 and FY 1980 stress this area-specific, target group-oriented modality in all rural development efforts linked to this strategy. Both the RTG and USAID have jointly conceptualized projects designed to meet basic human needs problems of specific groups of poor people in definable, manageable geographic areas. Design teams for these efforts are conducting careful studies of the anthropological/sociological and economic forces at work within the areas and groups to be affected as an integral part of each project design.

(2) Functional Approaches in Direct Support of Area Development Activities

AID strategy should "assist selected functional activities which are in direct support of area development activities to be undertaken by the U.S., the RTG or other donors."

USAID is designing a number of projects which are responsive to this policy guideline. For example, USAID is planning a Hill Area Education Project that will assist the Ministry of Education (MOE) to strengthen its basic education delivery system in all of the Highlands, but the Project has special relevance for and is directly linked to the joint USAID/RTG integrated rural development activities in the Mae Chaem Water Catchment Basin. These projects are mutually supportive in that new materials and methodologies developed for the hilltribes will strengthen the education element of the Mae Chaem project while actual delivery system and field trial lessons learned at Mae Chaem will provide the MOE with cybernetical feedback as to the effectiveness of their materials.

(3) Health, Family Planning and Nutrition

Under this strategy, USAID is currently implementing a low-cost rural health delivery system project and is starting to design a Malaria and Vector Control project, and is continuing to implement a highly successful Population Planning project designed to reduce Thailand's annual population growth rate to 2.1% or less by 1982.

(4) Special Global Initiatives in Development

AID hopes to support RTG efforts to undertake a series of joint projects in such areas of world-wide interest as environmental quality, women in development, development of renewable sources of energy, etc.

USAID has designed an FY 1980 project called Special Initiatives in Development that will address global development concerns which are not covered directly by other USAID projects.

(5) Housing

AID plans to implement a substantial Housing Investment Guaranty (HIG) Program in Thailand over the next few years. USAID's HIG program is encouraging the RTG to adopt new policies for financing and developing low cost housing projects in areas of urban congestion. The first project is scheduled to be a sites and services effort near Bangkok.

II. Major Objectives

Through a series of formal and informal program and project reviews, USAID/Thailand and its host government counterparts have defined a number of specific objectives for our joint projects over the next few years. The project proposals we have submitted for FY 1979 and FY 1980 support the attainment of these objectives which include the following:

- . To increase the incomes and standard of living of people who live in the rural areas of Thailand who are at the lowest end of the income scale.
- . To generate rural, off-farm employment through stimulation of small-scale enterprises in market towns.
- . To improve the quality of life and equitable access of rural poor people to education, health, nutrition and family planning services.
- . To increase the capability of selected U.S. and Thai private voluntary organizations to identify and implement development activities in Thailand.
- . To encourage the RTG to adapt new approaches and technologies to solve its social and economic problems in regard to the role of women, ecological concerns, new sources of low-cost energy, etc.

A. FY 1979 "Off Cycle" Project Proposals

In support of these objectives, USAID/T requested a series of FY 1979 projects requiring approximately \$13.0 million in AID funds. These projects are primarily for area-specific, integrated rural development activities in the Northeast and North. USAID/T also plans to propose three additional projects for FY 1979 as follows:

- (1) Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development \$5,000,000

This project would ultimately reduce the amount of Thai petroleum imports by assisting the RTG to develop alternative, renewable sources of energy. AID would help in the establishment of an Energy Information and Research Coordination Center to serve as the focal point for Thai development of new energy technologies such as on-farm applications of solar, wind and small scale hydro power.

- (2) Malaria and Vector Control \$7,424,000

This combined AID loan and grant would help the RTG to finance approximately 30% of its new malaria program designed to reach about 8.7 million people living in the most endemic malarious areas of Thailand.

- (3) Off-Farm, Small-Scale Industry Development \$500,000

This would be a grant-funded, pre-feasibility study examining the possibilities of generating off-farm employment through stimulation of small-scale enterprises in market towns.

B. Proposed Program for FY 1980

In each of the three Decision Packages proposed in this ABS for FY 1980, we have included projects which are closely linked to RTG development policies, USAID objectives and which are responsive to the following new initiatives of the Administration and AID:

- (1) Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

All of our decision packages include at least two major IRD projects and the "Proposed" package has six which are either predominantly IRD or include substantial elements of IRD activities. These projects address the basic human needs of rural Thai people by helping the RTG to strengthen its

ability to deliver services including agricultural extension, primary health care, population planning and education in poor areas in the Northeast and North.

(2) Possibilities for Title XII

Several of USAID/T's proposed projects in the field of agricultural development may be appropriate for Title XII involvement. The Forest Conservation and Tree Farming Project (included in the "Mark" level) is particularly well suited for Title XII and we plan to request the services of an appropriate institution at the PP design stage.

(3) Rural Infrastructure

Several of USAID/T's project proposals such as Highland Integrated Rural Development, Land Settlements, Village Fish Pond Development, N.E. Small Scale Irrigation and Sericulture/Settlements II contain significant elements of local small scale rural infrastructure improvements.

(4) Rural Enterprises

USAID/T's Off-Farm, Small Scale Industry Development Project and the two Sericulture/Settlements projects are examples of the RTG's attempt to encourage the development of self-sustainable, rural-based employment generation. In fact, the sericulture activity undertaken in 1976 is proving so successful that we have proposed a second project in our "Mark" level that will build and expand on the effort.

(5) Population Planning

In all Decision Packages for FY 1980, USAID/T has included a request for funds to continue AID support for the RTG's highly successful population planning efforts. The project is on or ahead of schedule and should result in a reduction of the annual population growth rate to 2.1% or less by 1982.

(6) Health

The RTG and USAID/T will collaborate closely in: (1) accelerating and expanding the training of public health workers, malaria personnel and community volunteers in the concepts of malaria and vector control; (2) improving the National Malaria Training Center and 5 regional training centers; (3) and supporting RTG field trials to identify appropriate

technology and delivery modalities under the Malaria and Vector Control Project. This effort is designed to establish malaria control as an integral component of the RTG's overall basic health services system.

(7) Education and Human Resources

USAID/T proposes to assist the Ministry of Education to improve the quality of life and equitable access to education of the rural poor in Northern Thailand through the establishment of a Hill Area Education Planning Unit, revision of the primary school curriculum for Hill Area children and teacher training under the Hill Area Education Project. This effort will be implemented in direct support of our Highland Integrated Rural Development Project, but should also improve all of the RTG's efforts to deliver education services to the Hill Areas of the North.

(8) Human Rights

USAID/T's projects are all designed to address the basic human needs problems of the poor people in Thailand, primarily in rural areas. Human rights considerations have been given careful thought during the conceptualization stages of project identification and we believe that each of our proposed projects allows for maximum participation of local people and should substantially benefit the poor in each project target group. Further, USAID/T is actively searching for an effort where we can work with the Thai to promote the increased observance of human rights in Thailand. If we can develop a potentially viable project in this area, we will submit it for consideration either as "Off Cycle" FY 1979 or FY 1980. Our own USAID efforts in human rights could possibly be supplemented by a PVO project with the Asia Foundation or another similar institution.

(9) Appropriate Technology

While the principles of "appropriate technology" have been inculcated into all our projects, the use of simple technology is at the heart of our proposed N.E. Integrated Rural Development Project. USAID hopes to expand the use of simple tools and technology in rainfed agriculture by providing appropriate, innovative agricultural "packages" of inputs introduced through an integrated, multi-agency approach.

(10) Use of U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers and PVO Personnel

USAID/Thailand and representatives of a number of PVOs and the Peace Corps have held a series of talks concerning the areas of our AID program where PC and PVO personnel could possibly play a significant role. As we move forward with the design stage in each project, we will examine the potential roles that PCVs, as well as PVO personnel, could play. We are certain that AID's rural-oriented program will have a number of elements where PCVs could use their language skills and training in constructive ways that would measurably enhance the effectiveness of our programs. The PVO personnel and PCVs would assist USAID by providing a continuing field presence at project sites not always possible with AID personnel constraints.

III. Alternatives

USAID/T has carefully considered alternative approaches to the one we propose in this ABS such as a massive transfer of capital resources under a single project, etc. and has rejected each one as being non-workable in Thailand. The RTG and USAID have designed the proposed projects to allow for maximum participation by IFIs and other donors. We feel each of our efforts can be replicated in other parts of Thailand and each one requires a very large element of RTG financing and personnel involvement.

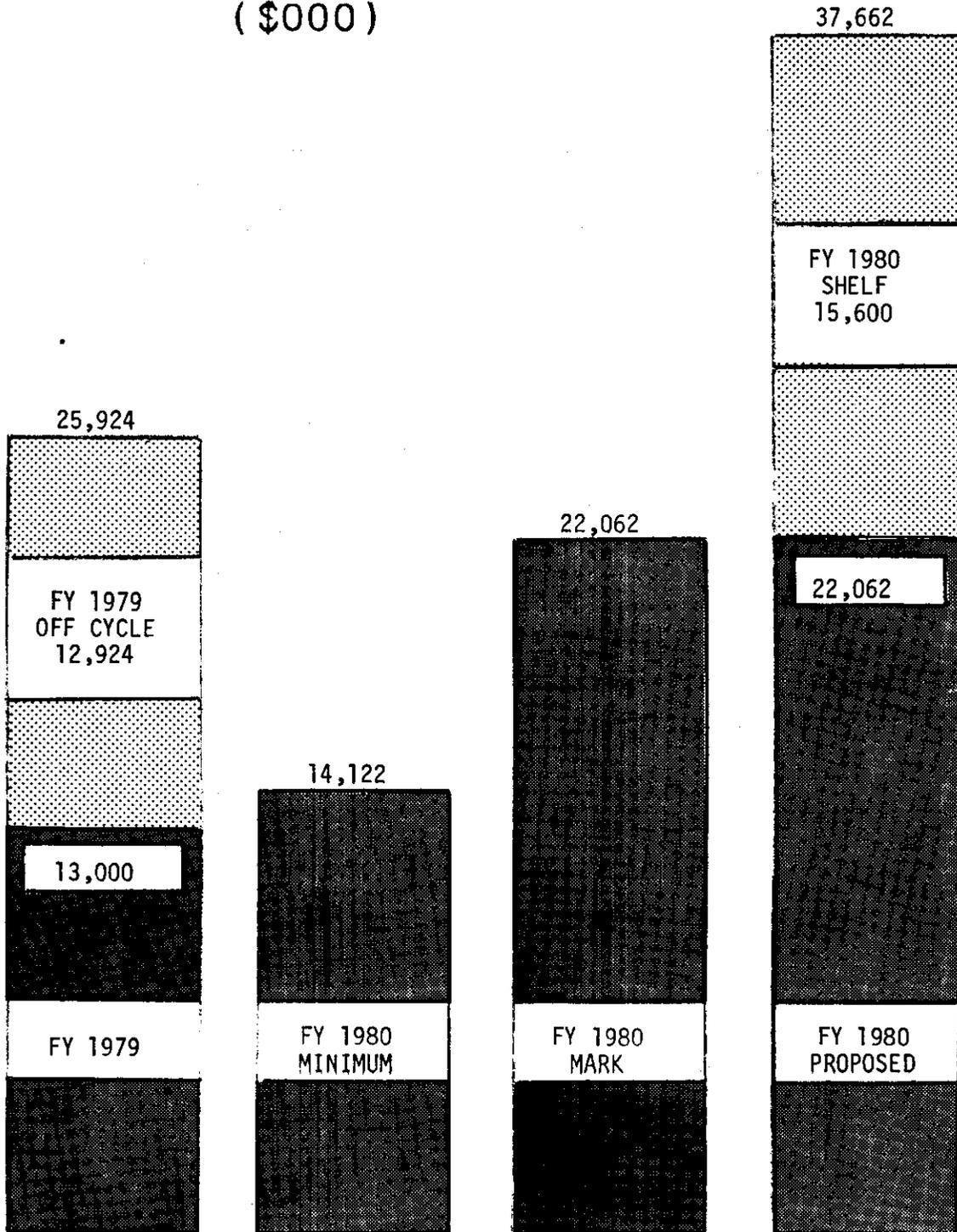
IV. AID Accomplishments

During the past year, USAID and its RTG counterparts have conducted a series of discussions concerning the types of U.S. economic assistance that would be most useful to Thailand over the next few years. A new strategy was developed which met the policy requirements of both our governments and we have now begun work on project designs that will include verifiable indicators for future progress evaluation. USAID considers this re-conceptualization of our AID role in Thailand and the development of viable, jointly-conceived projects to support this new role to be our most significant accomplishment for FY 1977-FY 1978.

Significant progress continues under our Population Planning Project and we are slightly ahead of our target of achieving an annual population growth rate of 2.1% by 1981.

FY 1979 AND FY 1980 PROGRAM  
FUNDING LEVEL OPTIONS

(\$000)



PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

USAID/THAILAND

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS CONTAINED IN USAID/THAILAND'S  
FY 1980 DECISION PACKAGES

	\$000	
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>
<u>Off-Cycle Projects Proposed for FY 1979</u>		
Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development	-	5,000
Malaria and Vector Control	2,275	5,149
Off-Farm, Small Scale Industry Development	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>
	2,775	<u>10,149</u>
Total "Off-Cycle" Projects for FY 1979		12,924
<u>FY 1980 "Minimum" Decision Package (\$13,000 ± 10%)</u>		
Population Planning	2,280	-
Highland Integrated Rural Dev.	900	-
N.E. Integrated Rural Development	-	9,500
PVO/OPG Co-Financing	1,000	-
Village Fish Pond Development	<u>442</u>	<u>-</u>
	4,622	<u>9,500</u>
Total "Minimum" Decision Package		14,122
<u>FY 1980 "Mark" Decision Package (\$21,000 ± 10%)</u>		
Population Planning	2,280	-
Highland Integrated Rural Dev.	900	-
N.E. Integrated Rural Development	-	9,500
PVO/OPG Co-Financing	1,000	-
Village Fish Pond Development	442	-
Special Initiatives in Development	1,350	-
Sericulture/Settlements II	-	3,400
Forest Conservation and Tree Farming	<u>-</u>	<u>3,190</u>
	5,972	<u>16,090</u>
Total "Mark" Decision Package		22,062

	<u>\$000</u>	
	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Loan</u>
<u>FY 1980 "Proposed" Decision Package</u>		
<u>("Mark" Plus Shelf)</u>		
Population Planning	2,280	-
Highland Integrated Rural Development	900	-
N.E. Integrated Rural Development	-	9,500
PVO/OPG Co-Financing	1,000	-
Village Fish Pond Development	442	-
Special Initiatives in Development	1,350	-
Sericulture/Settlements II	-	3,400
Forest Conservation and Tree Farming	-	3,190
Hill Area Education	1,600	-
Integrated Rural Development in Land Reform Areas	-	4,000
N.E. Small Scale Irrigation	-	5,000
Highlands Agricultural Development	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	12,572	<u>25,090</u>
 Total "Proposed" Decision Package		 37,662

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

USAID/Thailand's FY 1980 "Minimum Package" includes the following:

(\$000)  
2,280

Population Planning (0283)

This grant funded project is a continuation of the RTG Population Planning Program. The RTG, formally addressed its rapid population growth rate problem in 1970 by announcing a national population policy and providing family planning services in RTG facilities. Currently the stated policy which is incorporated in the RTG Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-1981) proposes specific measures "to support and accelerate programs for the reduction of population from 2.5% in 1976 to 2.1% by the end of the Fourth Plan in 1981."

Highland Integrated Rural Development (0294)  
(Mae Chaem Watershed)

900

This is the second year grant increment of a project now in the design stage scheduled to get underway in FY 1979. The project will assist in the RTG effort to introduce, initially in a single watershed area (Mae Chaem), a comprehensive development program centered on crop diversification; agricultural extension and reforestation; and provision of social services. The intentions are to stabilize agriculture, reverse watershed damage and reduce opium poppy cultivation. Primary beneficiaries will be poor hilltribe families.

N.E. Integrated Rural Development (0308)

9,500

This proposed project would be developed as a joint RTG/IBRD/AID comprehensive scheme for the integrated rural development of four of Thailand's poorest provinces in the Northeast - Nongkhai, Udon, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom. The project strategy is focused on utilizing the present local government infrastructure, supplemented with some additional central government personnel from ARD, CD and MOAC, to make available standard integrated packages of farm credit and inputs of seed, fertilizer, etc. to up to 55% of the farms in the project area. The project would utilize the CD Workers and MOAC Extension Workers and ARD multipurpose workers already stationed at the tambon levels to develop a new facility called the Tambon Business Center (TBC) in the project area.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Private and Voluntary Organizations/Operational Program Grant Co-Financing  
Project (0296) (\$000)  
1,000

This five-year project provides initial funding to support relatively small development activities proposed by Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and approved by the RTG and USAID/Thailand. In line with AID policies and programs, the involvement of the private sector in development is encouraged by making funds available to PVOs so that they can undertake activities which they normally would not be able to address. The Co-Financing Project will permit a more rapid review and approval of requests than the current review mechanism involving the AID/W Asia Bureau, which requires Congressional Notification for each new activity. This project will fund up to ten smaller activities each year for two years for a period not to exceed three years per activity.

Village Fish Pond Development (0303)

442

Small rural communities, particularly in the Northeast, are disadvantaged by shortages of water for all uses and by insufficient dietary animal protein. The development of water storage ponds that could also be used to culture food fish in perceived as one means of serving some needs of these communities. The communities in question, however, generally lack funds to undertake such developments on their own. In 1977 the RTG, Department of Fisheries, with a \$5,000 grant from the Canadian Embassy built a village pond at Ban Nong-Zong in Kalasin province. The project met with instant success.

The Royal Fishery Department has 14 stations in North and Northeast Thailand. USAID envisions that 28 village ponds will be built in this two year project - 2 for each station - at a total cost of \$442,000.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1980			CUMULATIVE TOTAL
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE	
<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>				
Food and Nutrition	-	10,300	10,842	10,842
Population	3,180	2,700	2,280	13,122
Health	5,520	7,424	-	13,122
Education	-	500	-	13,122
Selected Development Activities	-	5,000	1,000	14,122
Other (Housing Investment (Guarantee))	-	(15,000)	-	-
Total Program	9,200	25,924	14,122	14,122

Employment - Full-time Permanent  
U.S. Direct Hire  
Foreign Nationals  
TDY

Total

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Program	14,122	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	23.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
- FN	65.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TDY - USDH	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Minimum

Short-term Objectives

The proposed "Minimum Package" will allow USAID/Thailand to continue its "pipeline" of ongoing projects which require no additional funding and to fund the FY 1980 increments of the ongoing Population Planning Project and the Highland Integrated Rural Development (Mae Chaem Watershed) Project. This option would provide full funding and workforce levels for these projects in FY 1980 and they should achieve their short term objectives as stated in the Tables IVA and IVB.

The only new AID initiatives permitted within this Decision Package would be the start up of the N.E. Integrated Rural Development Project, the PVO Co-Financing Project and the Village Fish Pond Development Project.

Impact on Major Objectives

Each of the projects contained in this package will further USAID's objectives as outlined above.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The "Mark Package" for FY 1980 includes the following activities described in the "Minimum Package" and three additional new projects:

(\$000)

Population Planning (0283)

2,280

Highland Integrated Rural Development (0294)

900

N.E. Integrated Rural Development (0308)

9,500

PVO/OPG Co-Financing (0296)

1,000

Village Fish Pond Development (0303)

442

Special Initiatives in Development (0309)

1,350

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This grant funded five-year project provides resources for USAID and the RTG to address special problems of development not covered directly by other USAID projects, and provides funding to the RTG to improve its capabilities in development policy and problem analysis, program planning, implementation and evaluation.

The project funds up to 2,000 person months of U.S. and Third Country participant training, and up to 200 person months of technical advisory services to the RTG in selected development fields. The project allows USAID to work closely with a number of RTG agencies in addressing some of AID's special worldwide concerns such as women in development, energy, environment and appropriate technology, and supports an AID/W initiative in developing RTG capability in undertaking social analysis for development.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Sericulture/Settlements II (0301)

\$3,400

The purpose of the Sericulture/Settlements II project is to generate new sources of income for small farmers; alleviate seasonal underemployment among farm families; and decrease foreign exchange expenditures by substituting locally produced filament for expensive imports.

This follow-on project will be located in 7 land settlements in Northeast Thailand where farmers are already successfully producing silk as a result of the AID-financed Sericulture/Settlements I. The new project will expand modern sericulture technology to benefit and additional 1,050 farm families. In addition, the same technology will be introduced in two new settlements involving 300 additional farm families.

Forest Conservation and Tree Farming (0302)

\$3,190

This project will address the problem of deforestation and the consequent environmental deterioration and deprivation of the wood fuel supply for farmers.

The project will establish villager-operated tree lots in and around 78 selected villages in Northeast Thailand. The focus will be on village participation in planting and cultivation of rapidly growing trees on public lands. The expected results will be (a) a sustained supply of wood for home and village consumption; (b) a decrease in the present level of poaching of trees on public lands and (c) increased income for rural families. The beneficiaries of the project will be approximately 100 farm families in each of 78 villages located in 9 provinces.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	1980			
	1978	1979	THIS PACKAGE	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
Food and Nutrition	-	10,300	17,432	17,432
Population	3,180	2,700	2,280	19,712
Health	5,520	7,424	-	19,712
Education	-	500	-	19,712
Selected Development Activities	-	5,000	2,350	22,062
Other (Housing Investment Guarantee)	-	(15,000)	-	-
Total Program	9,200	25,924	22,062	22,062

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Employment - Full-time Permanent  
U.S. Direct Hire 17.4 24.3 25.0  
Foreign Nationals 68.2 69.0 69.0  
TDY

Total

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Program	22,062	35,000	40,000	40,000
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
- FN	69.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TDY - USDH	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Mark

Short-term Objectives

In addition to allowing us to fund the five projects listed above and covered under the minimum package, the mark will permit funding of three new projects: Special Initiatives in Development; Sericulture Settlements II; and Forest Conservation and Tree Farming.

Impact on Major Objectives

The Special Initiatives Development project will allow USAID to address vital strategy-related areas not covered under other projects. The Sericulture Settlements II and Forest Conservation and Tree Farming Projects permit a continuing effort to assist in raising the income of poor farmers in the Northeast. The Forest Conservation Project has the additional value of addressing environmental preservation and the need for a renewable energy resource.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The "Proposed Package" for FY 1980 includes the following activities described in the "Minimum and Mark Packages" and for additional new projects plus the continued funding of our HIG:

<u>Population Planning (0283)</u>	2,280	-
<u>Highland Integrated Rural Development (0294)</u>	900	121
<u>N.E. Integrated Rural Development (0308)</u>	9,500	-
<u>PVO/OPG Co-Financing (0296)</u>	1,000	-
<u>Village Fish Pond Development (0303)</u>	442	
<u>Special Initiatives in Development (0309)</u>	1,350	
<u>Housing Investment Guaranty (0284)</u>	(15,000)	
<u>Hill Area Education</u>	1,600	

Hill Area Education is a five year project designed to improve access to education for the isolated rural poor in Northern Thailand. This three-phased project will focus primarily on elementary education. The first phase will support the establishment and first year's operation of an education planning unit. The second phase will involve curriculum development and the establishment of teacher education and supervisory education programs necessary to implement the project. The third phase will be the establishment of village learning centers, placement of teachers, and final implementation of the program. U.S. inputs will be primarily technical assistance, teaching materials, and local costs of commodities.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Integrated Rural Development in Land Reform Areas

4,000

The problem addressed by the project concerns the growing number of landless farmers who, due to mounting population pressures, have been forced to settle on public lands. The Thai Land Reform Act of 1975 was initiated to help alleviate the problem through the allocation of public and Royally-held lands for use by landless farmers. The essential next step is to provide a measure of security to land holdings (tenure), along with basic social and agricultural services to insure farmer economic viability. The project would assist the Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO) in its role as program coordinator by support of: (1) modest, essential infrastructure; (2) feasibility study and testing for application of ground water/pump irrigation vs. rainfed agriculture; and (3) U.S. and third-country observation training.

Northeast Small Scale Irrigation

5,000

The project's objectives are to restore existing irrigation systems to effective operational use and to address problems of organization and management. USAID proposes to concentrate on 10 irrigation tank facilities in the Northeast. Approximately \$4 million would be used to rehabilitate and improve these tanks and associated systems. Part of the balance of \$1 million would be for technical assistance in the following areas: (1) assistance to RID in improving its overall service delivery capabilities including operation and maintenance, water delivery and on-farm distribution and use; (2) development of improved techniques for on-farm water use; (3) study of legal aspects of on-farm water use and an examination of those factors which motivate farmers to join or not join water-user groups. Finally, a training component will be included involving third-country observation for farmers and RTG field personnel, and U.S. academic training for RID staff in up-to-date small scale irrigation technology.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Highlands Agricultural Development

5,000

This project will assist in the establishment of an agriculture extension service for work in the highland areas. Extension personnel supported by available crop research will introduce and adapt suitable crops and farming techniques among the hilltribes. The project will aim at eliminating or controlling the destructive swidden practices of the hilltribes, stabilizing highland agriculture and reducing the hilltribes economic dependency on cultivating opium poppies. Various categories of personnel, including supervisory, technical and hilltribe farmers, will be trained as specialists for MOAC activities and to support those of other agencies such as PWD. Emphasis will be placed on the results from completed highland crop research and other highland "experience" in implementing projects.

Specifically, USAID would help provide: (1) technical assistance or other support to develop highland extension curriculum and training methodology; (2) modest infrastructure, i.e., extension training facilities and possibly a single research station, if justified; (3) a small number of vehicles, primarily of the two-wheeled variety for use by field personnel; (4) crop propagation materials and agricultural equipment; (5) technical assistance in hill farming techniques; (6) short-term, third-country and academic training.

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1980		CUMULATIVE TOTAL
	THIS PACKAGE	1979	
<u>RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</u>			
Food and Nutrition	31,432	10,300	31,432
Population	2,280	2,700	33,712
Health	-	7,424	33,712
Education	1,600	500	35,312
Selected Development Activities	2,350	5,000	37,662
Other (Housing Investment Guarantee)	(15,000)	(15,000)	37,662
Total Program	37,662	25,924	37,662

Employment - Fulltime Permanent  
U.S. Direct Hire 17.4 24.3  
Foreign Nationals 68.2 69.0  
TDY

Total

FIVE YEAR PROJECTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Program	37,662	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Personnel (in workyears)					
Mission - US	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
- FN	73.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
TDY - USDH	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

FY 1980 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
(in \$000)

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Thailand

DECISION PACKAGE: Proposed

Short-term Objectives

In addition to funding the Minimum and Mark packages described previously, this package will fund four additional projects. The new projects will be contributory toward the achievement of the long term objectives stated in the Decision Unit Overview.

Impact on Major Objectives

All four of the new projects in this package will be additive efforts to ongoing projects with the objective of assisting landless, and marginal farmers and hilltribes in the North and Northeast of Thailand. The type of impact each project will have in self-evident in its title.

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE - MINIMUM	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATE ACCT	PERSONNEL IN THE CITY	MISSION	OPERATING EXPENSES	WORKYEARS FUNDED FROM	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS		PROGRAM INCREMENT	CUMULATIVE
								PROGRAM ACCOUNT	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$ 000)		
1	493-0173	Special Training for National Dev. (GO)	FN, EH, PN	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	493-0249	Program Development and Support	FN, EH, SD	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	493-0270	Seed Development (LO)	FN	M	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	-	-
4	493-0271	Sericulture/Settlements (LO)	FN	M	1.4	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
5	493-0272	Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Development (LO)	FN	M	1.7	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
6	493-0274	Transfers of Technology & Management Skills (GO)	FN, EH, PN	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	493-0275	Program Development and Support (GO)	FN	L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	493-0280	Agricultural Extension Outreach (LO)	FN	M	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	493-0283	Population Planning (GO)	PN	H	3.5	-	-	-	2,280	2,280	2,280
10	493-0289	Land Settlements (LO)	FN	M	1.9	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	2,280
11	493-0291	Rural Primary Health (LO)	HE	M	3.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	2,280
12	493-0292	Rainfed Crop Development (LO)	FN	M	2.1	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	2,280
13	493-0294	Highland Integrated Rural Development (GO)	FN	H	2.3	-	0.5	0.5	900	900	3,180
14	493-0295	Non-Formal Vocational Education (GO)	EH	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	3,180
15	493-0298	Rainfed Agriculture (Edible Oils) (LO)	FN	H	1.7	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	3,180
16	Support for OPG Program (Centrally Funded through FY 1980)		SD	H	2.4	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	3,180

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

TRANSACTION CODE:		BUREAU CODE:							
DECISION UNIT		NAME OF DECISION PACKAGE SET							
USAID/Thailand		MINIMUM							
RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATE ACCT	PERSONNEL INTENSIVITY	MISSION	OPERATING EXPENSES	WORKYEARS FUNDED FROM	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS		PROGRAM INCREMENT CUMULATIVE
							TOY	ACCOUNT	
17	Support for Asia Regional Programs	EH	M	0.8	-	-	-	-	3,180
18	493-0304 Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development (LO) (GO)	SD	L	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	3,180
19	493-0305 Malaria and Vector Control (LO) + (GO)	HE	M	2.0	0.1	0.3	-	-	3,180
20	493-0306 Off-Farm, Small Scale Ind. Dev. (GO)	FN	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	3,180
21	493-0308 N.E. Integrated Rural Development (LN)	FN	M	2.7	0.3	1.5	9,500	-	12,680
22	493-0296 PVO/OPG Co-Financing (GN)	SD	H	1.7	0.0	-	1,000	-	13,680
23	493-0303 Village Fish Pond Development (GN)	FN	M	1.0	-	-	442	-	14,122
Summary by Personnel Intensity:				(1.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	
Low ( 4 Projects)				(23.8)	(0.6)	(4.6)	(4,680)		
Medium (14 Projects)				(11.6)	( - )	(0.9)	(9,500)		
High ( 5 Projects)				(36.7)	(0.7)	(5.6)	(14,122)		
Total									

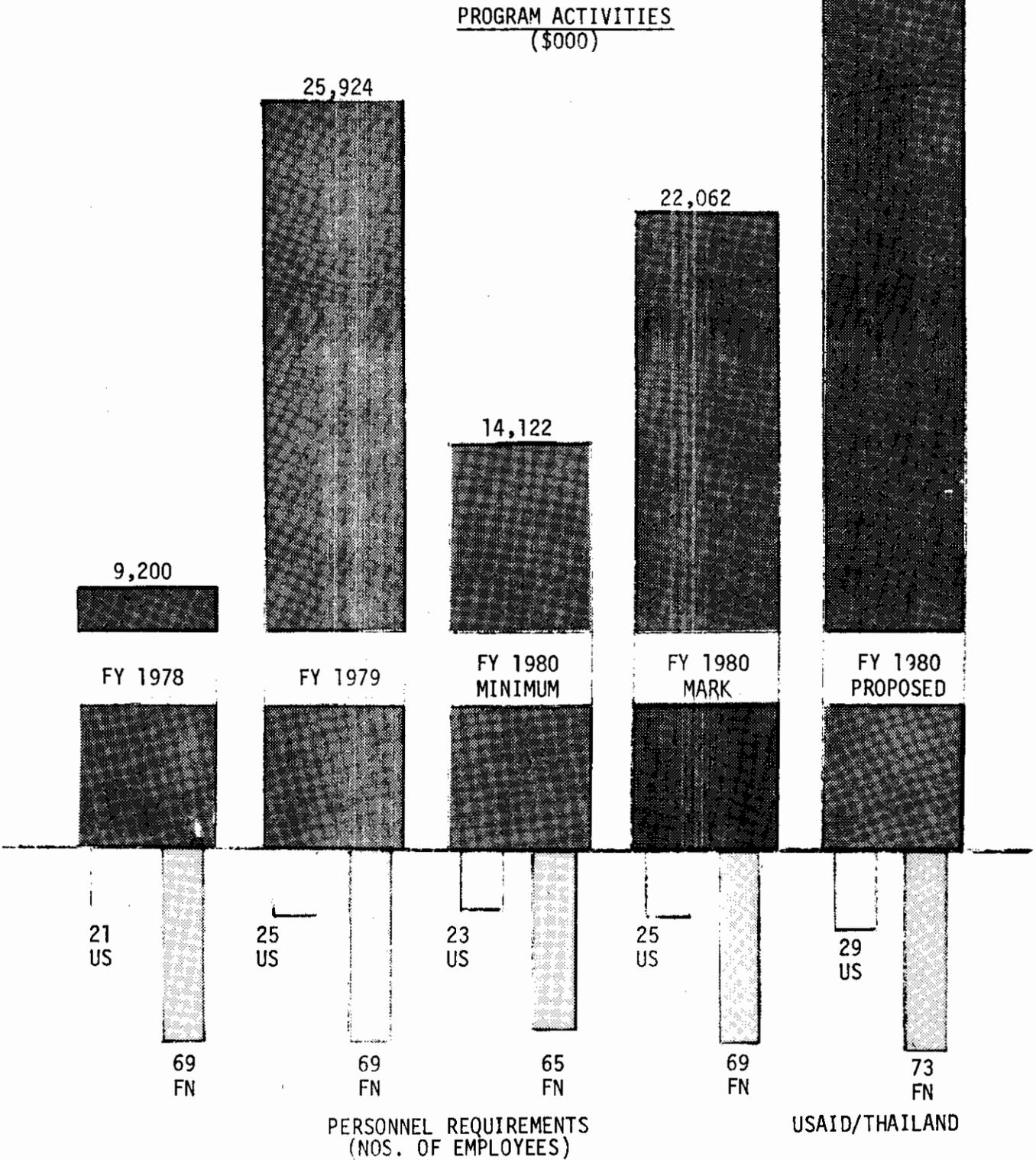
TRANSACTION CODE:		BUREAU CODE:					
DECISION UNIT		NAME OF DECISION PACKAGE SET					
USAID/Thailand		MARK					
RANK	DESCRIPTION	APPROPRIATE ACCT	MISSION	OPERATING EXPENSES	TDY	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	
						PROGRAM ACCOUNT	PROGRAM FUNDING (X, X, X)
							PROGRAM FUNDING INCREMENT CUMULATIVE
24	493-0309 Special Initiatives in Development (GN)	SD	M	1.4	-	-	1,350
25	493-0301 Sericulture/Settlements II (LN)	FN	M	1.1	-	0.5	3,400
26	493-0302 Forest Conservation and Tree Farming (LN)	FN	M	1.2	-	-	3,190
	Summary by Personnel Intensity: Medium ( 3 Projects)			(3.7)	( - )	(0.5)	(7,940)
	Cumulative Total			(40.4)	(0.7)	(6.1)	(22,062)

TRANSACTION CODE: BUREAU CODE:

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGE/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	APPROPRIATE ACCT	PERSONNEL INTEN-SITY	MISSION	OPERATING EXPENSES	WORKYEARS FUNDED FROM	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS		
							PROGRAM ACCOUNT	PROGRAM INCREMENT	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$ 000)
<u>DECISION PACKAGE - PROPOSED</u>									
27	493-0284 Housing Investment Guarantee	-	L	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	(15,000)	22,062
28	493-0297 Hill Area Education (GN)	EH	M	0.7	-	-	-	1,600	23,662
29	493-0311 Integrated Rural Development in Land Reform Areas (LN)	FN	M	2.4	-	-	-	4,000	27,662
30	493-0312 N.E. Small Scale Irrigation (LN)	FN	M	2.0	-	0.2	0.2	5,000	32,662
31	493-0313 Highlands Agricultural Development (GN)	FN	M	1.0	0.1	-	-	5,000	37,662
Summary by Personnel Intensity: Low (1 Project)				(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(11,600)	
Medium (4 Projects)				(6.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(4,000)	
Cumulative Total				(46.9)	(1.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(52,662)	

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY  
LEVELS WITH NUMBERS OF USDH  
AND FNDH PERSONNEL



Commentary on Personnel and Operating Expenses

As stated elsewhere, the strong commitment of the Thai Government to carry out programs and projects to improve the lives of its many poor people is clearly evident. The Government is most interested in improving services and incomes in rural Thailand where the needs are greatest. Thailand has an expanding human resource base and a well established civil service. The upper levels of government are staffed by well educated people, but their numbers and their experience particularly in undertaking integrated, multidisciplinary development activities are limited. Added to these limitations are cultural constraints, bureaucratic inertia and timidity in undertaking the risks of innovative approaches.

With limited financial resources in comparison to the RTG's own and that of other donors, AID has adopted a strategy of helping the RTG design, organize and coordinate innovative rural development activities. AID is also cofinancing projects involving large investments by the IFI's. This puts AID, with relatively small monetary investments, at the "cutting edge" of large, important and complicated projects. By participating in as many pilot type demonstration projects as the RTG can manage, AID is striving for the maximum long term development impact for the limited AID investment. Successful, integrated development models resulting from AID involvement will provide foundations for expanded project activities financed by RTG and IFI resources, thus accelerating the development process.

The general approach and kinds of projects just described inevitably lead to a program requiring moderately intensive USAID involvement in all phases of project activities from conceptualization through evaluation and impact analysis. In the population, health and nutrition field particularly, USAID is unique among donors in providing broad guidance and coordination.

There is no significant difference in the personnel intensities for the minimum, mark or proposed decision packages. All are based on the same strategy discussed above.

We have sought to rely wherever appropriate on USAID's highly competent Thai staff rather than Americans and on local contracting. For design and evaluation, we have placed heavy reliance on contracting with PDS funds and

on TDY. The TDY requirements in FY 1979 are unusually heavy and derive principally from the turn around in the AID program in Thailand. The late start in beginning the design of FY 79 projects, and the lag in building up USAID staff cause both a greater than usual reliance on TDY services and a compression of two years' requirements into one.

Even after incorporating as much outside help as possible, the estimates given for operating expense personnel requirements are restrained. When one takes into account the time of personnel assigned directly to projects which is not spent directly on project activities (e.g. travel, training, leave, administrative, visitor coordination, central activity support), the personnel estimates enumerated are clearly "bare bones" requirements.

MISSION OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS  
(In work years xx.x)

MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78 Estimated Actual		FY 79 Estimated		FY 80 Mark		FY 80 Minimum		FY 80 Proposed	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Directly Related to Activities*	8.9	19.0	14.1	24.8	15.6	24.8	14.9	21.8	17.9	29.0
Policy, Direction & Management	4.6	6.0	6.7	3.7	7.0	3.7	5.7	3.7	7.0	4.0
Financial Management	1.4	14.3	1.5	13.5	1.4	13.5	1.4	13.5	2.1	13.0
Mission Support	1.5	28.7	1.0	27.0	1.0	27.0	1.0	26.0	2.0	27.0
IDI's	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Productive Time (Non-add)	(5.7)	(13.6)	(8.0)	(13.8)	(8.3)	(13.8)	(7.6)	(13.0)	(9.6)	(14.6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	17.4	68.0	24.3	69.0	25.0	69.0	23.0	65.0	29.0	73.0
*WORKYEARS AVAILABLE IN REAL TERMS	11.7	54.4	16.3	55.2	16.7	55.2	15.4	52.0	19.4	58.4
<b>END OF YEAR CEILING</b>	21	69	25	69	25	69	25	69	25	69

USDH - 30% - FNDH - 20%  
\*See OE Narrative Step 4, 2-6.

NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL

Auditor General & IIS	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 80		FY 80	
Other (Specify):	USDH	FNDH								
TOTAL										

END OF YEAR CEILING	Total									
	+	=	+	=	+	=	+	=	+	=

\*From Table V.

Work force Requirements - Schedule I-Existing Positions

002  
Country/Organization

Direct Hire Only										USAIE/Thailand									
003	004	005	006	007-008-009	010	011	012	013-014-015-016-017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	
21	Mission Director	25	25	78-0	21	1 (IDI)	0	Mission Director	D	in- definite	8/78	8/78						See Schedule I.	
	Secretary			79-1			0	Secretary	D	"	9/78								
	Controller			80-0			0	Controller	D	"	10/79								
	Accountant Financial Analyst						0	Accountant Financial Analyst	D	"	8/79								
	Executive Officer Dep. Executive Officer/ General Services Off.						0	Executive Officer	D	"	6/78 (HL&RTP)								
	Program Operations Off.						0	GSO	E	6/78									
	Asst. Program Officer						0	Program Operations Officer	D	in- definite	9/79								
	Program Economist						0	Asst. Program Officer	D	"	6/79								
	Capital Resources Development Officer						0	Program Economist (IDI completed 9/78)	D	"	10/79								
	Capital Projects Development Officer General Development Officer						0	Capital Resources Development Officer	D	"	7/79								
	Asst. General Development Officer						0	Capital Projects (Nominee Development Officer accepted)	D	"			8/78						
	Asst. General Development Officer						0	(Nominee accepted) General Development Officer	D	"			8/78						
	Asst. General Development Officer						0	Asst. General Development Officer	D	"	7/79								
	Asst. Agriculture Development Officer						0	Asst. General Development Officer	D	"	6/78	6/78							
	Asst. Agriculture Development Officer						0	Asst. Agriculture Development Officer	D	"	6/78 (HL&RTP)								
	Asst. Agriculture Development Officer						0	Asst. Agriculture Development Officer	D	"	3/78 (HL&RTP)								

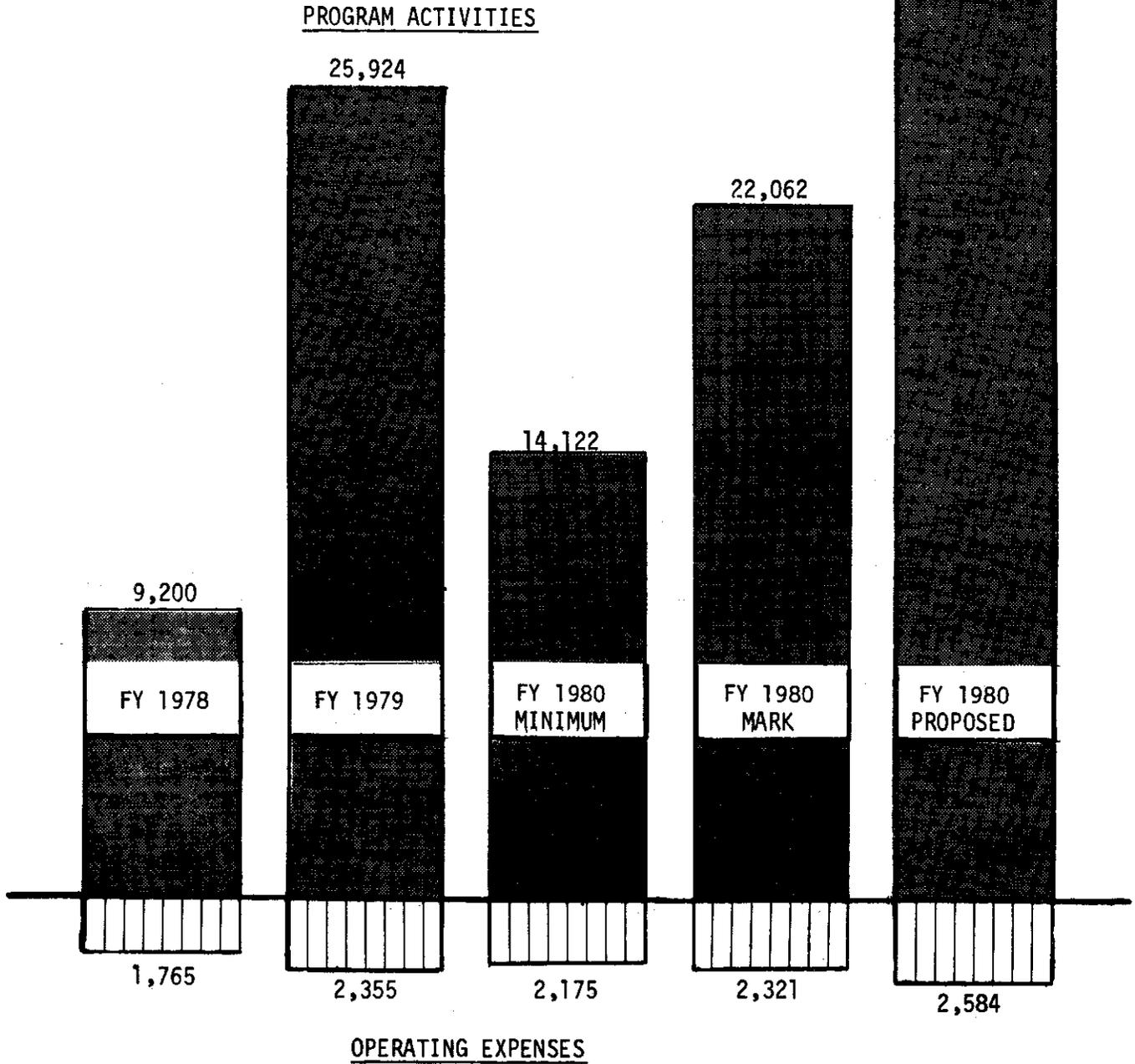


Work force Requirements - Schedule 2 - New Positions Thru FY 79 001 Country/Organization 002

Direct-Hire Only N/A USAID/Thailand

L I N E	Position Title	PP AL YA A N D E	G R A D E	Est. Date SPAR to be sent to AID/W	Date Employee required on duty		Required AOSC's for new position			New ceiling required		Mode clearance required		Will IDI graduate be assigned to position		Remarks	
					Earliest	Latest	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
003		0 0 4	0 0 0 0 6		009	010	012	013	014	016	017	019	020	022	023	024	
NA	Assistant Director Sociologist/Anthropologist/General Development Off.	FR	2	October 1978	10/78	12/78	0340.03	0340.03	0340.30	X		X			X		
NA	Anthropologist/General	FR	3	October 1978	10/78	12/78	not known	not known	not known	X		X			X		
NA	Development Off.	FR	3	October 1978	10/78	12/78	0136.60	0136.60	0136.60	X		X			X		
NA	Legal Advisor	FR	2	October 1978	3/79	6/79	0905.01	0905.01	0905.01	X		X			X		

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY  
LEVELS AND OPERATING EXPENSE  
REQUIREMENTS  
( \$000 )



USAID/THAILAND

Commentary on Operating Expense and Workforce

Step 1. Workyears Directly Related to Activities

As described elsewhere, the US strategy for Thailand calls for projects having a moderately high personnel intensity. By careful and frugal planning of the use of various resources and incorporating self management concepts into the projects themselves, we have been able to keep personnel directly related to program activities in the middle category. Population, health and nutrition is an exception because of the unique role of USAID in guidance and coordination in this sector. We have attempted to estimate and apply, either in detail or summary form, the amount of direct workforce effort applied by the staff functions of the offices of Program, Controller and Development Support that is contributed directly to activities.

Step 2. All Mission Personnel

1. USAID/T Foreign National personnel can be generally categorized as a reasonably strong and qualified professional and technical staff. The majority have been with AID for 10 to 15 years. We experience a fairly low attrition rate and any turn over or new requirement can be met without too much difficulty from the local labor market. Our salaries and benefits for FNDH are favorably competitive locally. The U.S. Mission's annual wage survey assures that our pay scales are current.

As with any fair sized personnel staff we have a few exceptionally strong performers along with a large, very solid, experienced and well trained core. We also have a very few that require additional training, experience, or close supervision. Overall, we feel the balance and quality could be placed in the top 25 percentile of FNDH worldwide.

2. We believe our mix in applying the alternate sources of personnel resources will be reasonably balanced if we can obtain the mix outlined in our presentation. There are natural different and divergent views on the mix required to carry out the various functional responsibilities in the overall management of USAID activities. We have built in additional requirements for contract personnel rather than direct hire to meet a broad range of short-term multi-skill requirements that could not be fully justified as direct hire full time employees.

Also, as mentioned earlier in the program assessment narrative, we have relied much more heavily on utilization of contract personnel, largely program funded, to assist in the development of our projects. It is our view, and our presentation so depicts, that the program would greatly benefit, move more expeditiously and be more productive by establishing the resource mix indicated in our submission.

3. We feel strongly our personnel and other needs are fully justified for all the various levels of activities. At the zero base the personnel levels are the absolute minimum requirements considered necessary to effectively carry out existing programs and activities. The existing pipeline and minimum level activities will require continuing direction, management and support to complete the activities over the time frame indicated. We believe the requirements in these areas are fully commensurate within each of the various USAID functional responsibilities to satisfy legislative, Agency and sound management principles.

4. MODE Restrictions

It is the position of both the Embassy and USAID that AID personnel ceiling and professional staffing mix decisions should be based entirely upon overall program requirements. There has therefore been no disagreement whatever over MODE adjustment recommendations which have been presented to the Embassy by USAID for consideration over the past two years. We do not believe that MODE restrictions have interfered with sound personnel planning, at least insofar as our Thailand program is concerned.

5. None
6. Although this paragraph calls for an analysis of "efforts" unrelated (directly or indirectly) to "program" activities that require mission staffing, we feel it would be more appropriate to address the continuing problem of the extremely wide and diverse perceptions (misunderstanding or non-recognition) by the middle and upper levels of management in AID/W of the various and numerous factors that impact on the workforce of the agency, particularly the Overseas Missions. A major factor we highlight is that category of 'time' generally labeled as 'non-productive' or 'non-work' that is made up of annual leave, home leave, sick leave, training, travel time, holidays, emergencies, etc. For USDH personnel over a two year tour this factor will average approximately 30% of the work year total; the FNDH will average about 20%.

A second factor generally unrecognized are those time consuming duties/actions/coordination of our "visitors", with varying degrees of relationship to our 'program' activities, that consume considerable time and effort of our staff. A conservative estimate of visitors we support in a year would be 200 plus. Support includes arranging appointments, scheduling, introductions, attending meetings plus the miscellaneous administrative support provided. For USAID/Thailand the annual visitor list is long, extensive and time consuming.

A third factor is the usual ad hoc demands from the U.S. or international community, both official and unofficial that have minor impact on our time.

The principal point of our comments is not to object to the required efforts involved; but the general consensus is that these factors receive little recognition or attention by AID/W management when considering workforce levels. These tasks have a particularly heavy impact where there are fewer USDH staff to absorb this workload.

7. Recent policy changes by AID/W on decentralization of responsibilities and authorities from the central bureaus to regional bureaus and from regional bureaus to USAID's would seem to indicate additional impact on USAID workforce.

However, AID/W decentralization and movement of authorities/responsibilities has been somewhat unstructured, with some lack of clarity as to the real meaning in operational terms of what is being transferred to the field. If the additional authority and responsibility is moved to USAID, the appropriate functional responsibilities should be accompanied by the resources necessary to manage these responsibilities. We have recognized this need by requesting resources in development support, legal, financial and management functions required to develop and manage our activities.

We assume AID/W will continue to implement the Agency policy and relinquish those functional responsibilities that will provide for greatly improved and effective management of our program.

Step 3. Expenses

1. Inflation Rate:

FNDH costs 7½% for FY 79 with straight line for FY 1980.

All other approximately 10% per year, rounded.

2. Housing Allowance (LQA) is used by USAID/Thailand. There are no plans to change this. The inflation factor may impact on this expense over the longer term (FY 1979-80).

3. Expenses of offices' operations from FY 1978 to FY 1980 show an increase of approximately 26% at the minimum, 29% at the mark and 31% at proposed. The major portion of the increase is attributed to an anticipated rise in our office lease and the need to replace a number of vehicles that are beyond the current replacement standards. The balance of the increase is largely inflation and minor operating adjustments etc.

4. The FNDH benefits factor is termination and severance pay.

5. O.E. to support program funded personnel falls mainly in the area of providing various degrees of operational and overhead type support to U.S. contractor personnel (both short and long term) as well as the support to our many visitors indicated in item 6 under Step 2 above.

The expenses involved are in the categories of: communication, mail, miscellaneous travel assistance, occasional office space, part time secretarial help, printing and reproduction, financial payments, accommodation exchange, scheduling of appointments, meetings, and other miscellaneous support. All items of such expenses may be considered as general overhead support.

6. USAID/T has recently (FY 78) sold considerable excess, old non-expendable property, eliminated excess warehouse space, cancelled leases, sold vehicles and transferred property. A rough estimate of \$200,000 in OE savings resulted.

We recently requested a waiver from AID/W to change the administrative procedures requiring procurement of regional air travel tickets from U.S. air carriers. If the waiver is given by AID/W, and we are permitted to deal with local carriers, we can save about 25% to 30% on all interregional travel costs. The same waiver can be applied to other USAID's in the Asia region and possibly elsewhere in the world as well. AID/W may wish to follow-up on this item.



EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK \$	UNITS	MINIMUM \$	UNITS	PROPOSED \$	UNITS
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$						
<u>HOUSING Continued</u>															
Rent	32	235	No. of Residential Units												
Utilities	33	235	No. of Residential Units												
Renovation	34	259	No. of Residential Units												
Maintenance	35	259	Total Square Feet	UKN	2.5	UKN	3.0	UKN	3.5						
Residential Furnishings and Equipment	36														
Additions to Inventory	37	311	No. of Residential Units		30.2	4	27.5		2.5						
Replacement	38	311			28.5		20.0								
Transportation	39	22			1.7		0.5								
Quarters Allowance	40	XX127	No. of Residential Units	21	114.8	24	154.2	24	140.7						
Mission Director	41				13.4		28.4		14.3						
Rent	42	235			3.1		3.2		3.2						
Utilities	43	235			4.1		4.4		4.8						
Renovation of Residence	44	259					1.5								
Maintenance of Residence	45	259			1.5		2.3		2.3						
Supplies and Materials	46	26			0.2		0.2		0.2						
Furniture Procurement	47	311					8.0								
Official Residence Allowance	48	254			0.5		0.2		0.3						
Representation Allowance	49	252			2.2		2.0		2.0						
Vehicles	50				1.8		6.6		1.5						
Acquisition	51	312					4.8								
Operation/Maintenance	52	259			1.8		1.8		1.5						
Portion of Lines 31-52 For Program Funded People	53														
<u>OFFICE OPERATIONS</u>	54				322.8		413.6		416.7			406.2		426.7	
Acquisition of Land and Structures	55	320													
Rent	56	234			88.5		134.4		134.4						
Utilities	57	234			45.0		34.6		37.9						
Renovations	58	259			0.5		3.0		3.0						
Building Maintenance	59	259			9.5		9.3		10.2						
Office Furnishings and Equipment	60				2.0		6.0		4.0						
Additions to Inventory	61	310													
Replacement	62	310			2.0		6.0		4.0						



OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	FY 1978	FY 1979	MARK	FY 1980	
					MINIMUM	PROPOSED
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	82	1,765.1	2,354.7	2,320.7	2,175.2	2,583.1
Reconciliation						
Deduct from item 82 items not funded from Mission's allotment:						
Object Class 11	83	591.0	870.3	881.4		
Object Class 12	84	52.1	74.1	77.4		
Object Class 13	85					
Net FAAS (from line 78)	86	17.1	18.0	20.7		
Other - Explain on Attachment - Storage	87	2.2	7.8	5.2		
Net Allotment Requirements	88	1,102.7	1,384.5	1,336.0		
Operational Year Allotment Requirement by Quarter						
First Quarter	89		306.8			
Second Quarter	90		294.0			
Third Quarter	91		386.6			
Fourth Quarter	92		397.1			

ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND ANALYSES	Attached	
	Yes	No
Use of Trust Funds		X
ADP Equipment		X
Budget Line 31 Detail		X
Budget Line 55 Detail		X
Budget Line 80 Detail	X	

SCHEDULE FOR EXPENSES PROJECTED ON BUDGET LINE 80

OBJECT CLASS 259

	<u>FY-78</u>	<u>FY-79</u>	<u>FY-80</u>
Medical Expenses	3,000	3,300	3,600
Labor Services	3,300	3,600	4,000
Typewriter Rent and Maintenance	6,700	7,400	8,000
Copying Machine Rent	15,000	15,400	16,800
Seminar Fee	500	1,100	1,200
Summer Hire	4,000	4,400	4,800
Language Training	<u>1,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>33,500</u>	<u>35,200</u>	<u>38,400</u>

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP CODE	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	DECISION UNIT					
			USAID/Thailand					
			FY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980	
PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	
1. Rural Primary Health (L)	HE	PARA	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
2. Forest Conservation and Tree Farming (L)	FN	ENVR	-	-	-	-	3,190	Indirect
3. Highland Integrated Rural Development (G)	FN	ENVR	-	-	1,300	300	900	220
4. Highland Agricultural Development (G)	FN	ENVR	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development (L)	SD	ENER	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-
6. Forest Conservation and Tree Farming (L)	FN	ENER	-	-	-	-	3,190	3,190
7. Northeast Integrated Rural Development (L)	FN	ATNL	-	-	-	-	9,500	1,500
8. PVO/OPG Co-Financing (G)	SD	PVOV PVOL	-	-	-	-	1,000	900 100
9. US PVO/OPG's (11 current/planned - see Table IVB) (G)	FN-EH HE	PVOU	1,317	1,317	1,350	1,350	900	900
10. Thai PVO/OPG's (5 current/planned - see Table IVB) (G)	FN-EH	PVOL	356	356	150	150	100	100
11. National Council of Women in Thailand - Leadership/Vocational Training (G) (OPG)	EH	WID	30	30	-	-	-	-
12. Non-Formal Vocational Education (G)	EH	LTRG	-	-	500	500	-	-
13. YMCA Training for Landless Farmers (G) (OPG)	EH	LTRG	294	294	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE		DECISION UNIT USAID/Thailand											
		APPROP CODE	SPECIAL CONCERN CODE	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN
				PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN	PROJECT TOTAL	SPECIAL CONCERN				
14.	Thai Hillcraft Foundation - Youth Training (G) (OPG)	EH	LTRG	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15.	Cooperative League of the USA (CLUUSA) (G) (OPG)	EH	COUS	165	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Sericulture Settlements II (L)	FN	CODC	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	-	150	

## EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

### Mission Experience

USAID/Thailand used the new evaluation reporting format (AIDTO A-188) for the first time during the April-May evaluation of the TTMS project. We worked closely with our Thai counterparts and found the new format both manageable and comprehensive enough to permit essential questions to be addressed. Contrary to the view stated in Bangkok 12761, the Mission will likely continue to use the new format or slight variations thereof for in-house evaluations.

During our evaluation of TTMS we made it clear to our counterparts that while the evaluation was to be done in the collaborative style, the option remained for both sides to state dissenting views in the final report. We think this should be impressed upon all parties to an evaluation in order to avoid the tendency for collaboration to become false consensus.

Experience with external evaluators working with host country personnel has generally been positive - as with the 1977 Population Planning evaluation. We continue to see the need, however, for contract evaluators to be thoroughly briefed in Washington on the imperatives of AID's Congressional Mandate and its application in each project. This will also be done at the Mission level, but prior briefing is essential since most contractors hit the ground running when they arrive in the field.

### Evaluation Procedure - AID/Washington

In the past there has been little AID/W response to individual evaluations. We think it might be useful if AID/W would acknowledge each evaluation it receives and provide a small critique of its relevance and technical quality as seen from Washington. This "feed back" would help relieve the generally held field impression that, for AID/W, the procedural requirements for evaluation outweigh substantive considerations.

Host Country Evaluation Capabilities

One of the objectives of USAID's Transfer of Technology and Management Skills Project (TTMS) is to increase host country evaluation capabilities. The proposed FY 80 Special Initiatives in Development Project will provide possibilities for technical assistance and training in evaluation processes.

The Royal Thai Government already has an evaluation office in the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC). Another office in DTEC, the UN Division, is also gaining experience and expertise through the RTG-UNDP tripartite evaluation process.

USAID/Thailand

DECISION UNIT:

6/78 - 12/80

PERIOD COVERED:

DATE: May 1978

Mission Evaluation Schedule for Operational Year and Budget Year

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Number and Date of last PAN/PES Submitted	(3) Proposed date of next PES	(4) Period to be Covered	(5) Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	(6) Remarks
<u>FOOD NUTRITION</u>					
<u>Grant</u>					
Program Development Support 493-0275	None	9/78	7/74 - FY 78	None	In-House
Highland Integrated Rural Development (Mae Chaem Watershed) 493-0294	New Project FY 1979	2/80	1/79 - 2/80	None	In-House - 152 -
Agricultural Economics 493-180.4	5/77 Report of DAE/ ISU Thai Sec. Anal. Prog.	7/78	6/77 - 6/78	None	External In process 2 per/wks Ag Economist
<u>Loan</u>					
Seed Development 493-0270	12/77 In-House Report not PAR	8/78	1/78 - 8/78	None	External 8 per/wks Market Management Ag Economist AID/W
Sericulture/Settlements 493-0271	Baseline Data Survey 12/77	11/78	10/76 - 11/78	None	External - 6 per/weeks Ag. Econ/Social Anal.

USAID/Thailand

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6/78 - 12/80

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Lam Nam Oon On-Farm Dev. 493-0272	None	10/79	FY 77-10/79	None	In-House
Agricultural Ext. Out- reach 493-0280	None	6/78	5/77-6/78	None	External 6 per/wks Ext. Trng Expert
Rainfed Crop Development 493-0292	None	12/80	1/79 - 12/80	None	New Project FY 1979 In-House 1 1 5 3 1
Rainfed Ag. (Edible Oils) 493-0298	None	1/80	3/79 - 1/80	None	New Project FY 1979 In-House
Land Settlements 493-0289	None	10/80	6/79-10/80	None	New Project FY 79 In-House
Agricultural Development 493-0268	1/77 In-House Report not PAR	1/79	2/77 - 12/78	None	Probable External Assistance 3 person/weeks

USAID/Thailand

DECISION UNIT:

6/78 - 12/80

PERIOD COVERED:

DATE: May 1978

Mission Evaluation Schedule for Operational Year and Budget Year

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	(3) Proposed date of next PES	(4) Period to be Covered	(5) Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	(6) Remarks
<u>POPULATION PLANNING</u>					
<u>Grant</u>					
Population Planning 493-0283	7/77 AID/pha/c-1100	6/79	7/77 - 6/79	None	External - 12 person/weeks Health & Pop. Experts
<u>HEALTH</u>					
<u>Loan</u>					
Rural Primary Health 493-0291	None	6/80	6/78 - 6/80	None.	New Project FY 78 External - 12 per/ weeks Rural Health Experts
Malaria and Vector Control 493-0305	None	10/80	2/79 - 10/80	None	New Project FY 79 External - 12 person/weeks Malaria/rural health experts

USAID/Thailand

DECISION UNIT:

6/78 - 12/80

PERIOD COVERED:

DATE: May 1978

Mission Evaluation Schedule for Operational Year and Budget Year

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	(3) Proposed date of next PES	(4) Period to be Covered	(5) Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	(6) Remarks
<u>EDUCATION &amp; HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.</u>					
<u>Grant</u>					
Non-Formal Vocational Education 493-0295	None	12/79	11/78 - 12/79	None	New Project FY 79 In-House
Operational Program Grant Support - Central Funding	None	11/79		None	External 8 person/Weeks Develop. Admin'y
<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>					
<u>Loan</u>					
Project Development 493-0267	None	6/78	FY 72 - 6/78	None	In-House
Renewable/Non-Conventional Energy Development (493-0304)	None	10/80	1/79-10/80	None	New Project FY 79 1 AID/W 4 per/wks 2 energy scientists 4 per/weeks

USAID/Thailand

DATE: May 1978

DECISION UNIT:

6/78 - 12/80

PERIOD COVERED:

Mission Evaluation Schedule for Operational Year and Budget Year

(1) Project Title and Number/Subject	(2) Number and Date of last PAR/PES Submitted	(3) Proposed date of next PES	(4) Period to be Covered	(5) Identification Special Evaluations and Purpose for them	(6) Remarks
<u>MULTIPLE FUNDING</u>					
<u>Grant</u> Special Training for National Development 493-0173	None	11/78	FY 65 - 11/78	None	In-House
Transfer of Technology and Management Skills 493-0274	5/78	7/79	6/78 - 7/79	None	External 3 per/wks Pub. Admin/Trng (R. Shields)
Program Dev. and Support (493-0249)	None	-	-	None	This can be com- bined with eval. for 493-0275 PDS
Housing Investment Guaranty	None	10/80	FY 79	None	New Project FY 79

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UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION  
BANGKOK, THAILAND

# USOM ORDER

DATE ISSUED: January 7, 1977	EFFECTIVE: Immediately	USOM ORDER NO: 1620.1
<b>Subject:</b>  Project Evaluation	<b>SUPERSEDES:</b>  <b>REFERENCE:</b>  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 Plan

A. 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 preceeding 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.

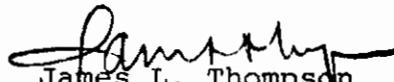
b. Completed Project

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

DIST: A and F

TABLE 1

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

	(PY-1)	(PY)	(CY)	(BY)	(BY+1)	(BY+2)
	(In Thousand)					
<b>A. Full Supply Analysis</b>						
1. Married women of reproductive age (thousands)	6,514	6,657	6,804	6,953	7,106	7,262 (22%)
2. 65% of line A1 (contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	4,234	4,327	4,423	4,519	4,619	4,720
3. 50% of line A1 (contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	2,931	2,995	3,062	3,129	3,198	3,268
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals 90% of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles *	34,293	35,042	35,825	36,609	37,417	38,236
b. Condoms 10% of line A3 x 100 units	29,310	29,950	30,620	31,290	31,980	32,680
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	4,200	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700
b. Condoms (10% increase beginning 1977)	25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603	40,263
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	2,800	-	-	-	-	-
b. Condoms	3,500	12,880	-	-	-	-
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	1,250	3,800	5,900	7,500	8,900	10,500
b. Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	8,250	8,300	10,700	12,600	14,300	16,200
b. Condoms	28,500	40,380	30,250	33,275	36,603	40,263
<b>C. Gap to be Filled to Achieve "Full Availability"</b>						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	26,043	26,742	25,125	24,009	23,117	22,036
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	810 (-10,430)		370 (-1,985)		(-4,623)	(-7,583)

		(In Thousand)					
		<u>(PY-1)</u>	<u>(PY)</u>	<u>(CY)</u>	<u>(BY)</u>	<u>(BY+1)</u>	<u>(BY+2)</u>
<b>D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives</b>							
1.	Orals (A1 x 18% x 13) - (B4a)	6,993	7,277	5,221	3,670	2,328	793
2.	Condoms	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E. Total New Supply</b>							
1.	Orals (line B4a plus line D1) (18% of A1)	15,243	15,577	15,921	16,270	16,628	16,993
2.	Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	28,500	40,380	30,250	33,275	36,603	40,263
<b>F. Remaining Supply Gap</b>							
1.	Orals (line A4a less line E1)	19,050	19,465	19,904	20,339	20,789	21,243
2.	Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	810	(-10,430)	370	(-1,985)	(-4,623)	(-7,583)
<b>G. People Gap</b>							
1.	Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	1,465	1,497	1,531	1,565	1,599	1,634
2.	Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	8	(-104)	3	(-19)	(-46)	(-75)
3.	Total (line G1 plus line G2)	1,473	1,393	1,534	1,546	1,553	1,559

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals  
 (Thousand M/C)

	PY-1	PY	CALENDAR YEAR		
			CY	BY	BY+1
<u>A. AID Inventory Analysis</u>					
1. Beginning of year stock	18,167	14,395	12,770	9,739	5,402
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	1,825	3,751	3,000	3,000	4,375
RTG	3,800	5,900	7,500	8,900	10,500
3. Less: Expected Use	9,397	11,276	13,531	16,237	19,484
4. End of Year Stock	14,395	12,770	9,739	5,402	793

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (CY)

1. Calendar Year 198Y deliveries (line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 198Y (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (BY)

1. Calendar year 198Y deliveries (line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 198Y (to be determined by AID/W)

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 the formula that each year RTG will increase purchases by 1 million cycles plus 50% of the increased usage.
- Line D/E: USAID/T 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, USAID/T contribution is equal to the difference between total new supply (18% x MWRA) and the total in country.
- USAID/T has no condom supply objective since there is no bilateral condom program.

Table 2

- Line 4: Assuming that end of year stock for BY+1 is supply objective from Table I

Table 3

There is no USAID/T bilateral condom program.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

USAID believes that the main R&D emphasis in Thailand should be on applied research. This holds particularly true in the agricultural sector where extensive basic research has been done and is ongoing, while the farmer waits in his field.

A prime example of what we are trying to accomplish is the proposed Rainfed Crop Development Project scheduled for FY 79. This project will take the results of research on cropping and soil improvement conducted by research stations, such as Khon Kaen University and the Regional Agricultural Research Center at Tha Phra, and apply it on farms in the Northeast.

Clearly, we do not disparage basic research but we do believe that, for Thailand at this point in time, a trickle down orientation should be avoided in the R&D area. The most urgent need is the development of a strong linkage between research test plots and farm paddies.

In other areas, such as energy development and health, there is room for the more "basic" kinds of research and adaptation of non-Thai technology necessary to ensure that future projects are efficiently responsive to basic human needs of specific target groups in Thailand. Necessary research will be more clearly defined during the process of project development.