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**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



FIELD BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1976

THAILAND

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT
OF
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I. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SETTING

A. The Development Overview

Thailand is a relatively fortunate country. Resources - land, labor, capital - are large and have led to an enviable overall growth performance. With a large and responsive private sector providing the main stimulus, GNP grew at 7.46% per annum in real terms and foreign exchange reserves have exceeded at least six months of merchandise imports throughout the period from 1960 to 1973. Per capita real consumption has grown at better than 3.2% per year over the last 13 years while the share of GDP devoted to investment jumped from 16.1% in 1960 to 22.5% in 1973 (24.9% in 1970).

This growth has not been without fluctuations. An overexpanded economy in the late 1960s following an investment boom in 1965-69 led to virtual stagnation in merchandise export earnings 1967-70 at a time when the value of merchandise imports were expanding at better than 7% per year. In 1969-70 Thailand witnessed its first balance of payments deficit in a decade.

The Government responded to this impending problem by limiting growth of its expenditures, particularly on capital accounts. This occurred at a time when business activity, and thus revenue collections, was sluggish. The Government cash deficit widened. Moreover, the military budget received priority over allocations for both RTG capital projects and development outlays. The momentum of the development effort, which had accelerated over the decade since 1960, was lost. (See separate airgram, forthcoming.) Toward the end of 1971 exports picked up and investment confidence was partially restored by mid-1972. The balance of payments problem passed. (For tables, see IBRD, Current Economic Position and Prospects of Thailand, Vol. II, March 1973 and July 1974 update.)

A drought in 1972 interrupted this recovery and reduced appreciably the exportable surplus of rice and maize. Fortunately, world prices increases for commodities moderated the foreign exchange and income effects of the reduced exports volume. But two baht devaluations (December 1971 and February 1973) and increases in dollar prices of imported industrial goods and fuels accelerated already rising domestic prices, resulting in delays in implementing both private and government capital projects in 1973. An inflationary psychology, uncertainty accompanying the change in government in October 1973 and excessive liquidity within the banking sector contributed to commodity and land speculation and thus to further price increases in 1973.

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A rapid rate of inflation and inactivity of government and private investment persisted in early 1974. However, these conditions are not expected to continue beyond the end of the year. The worldwide energy crisis of 1973-74 will not materially reduce expectations of good Thai economic performance in the long run, but shortages of fertilizer in 1974 will affect adversely agriculture output. The IBRD does not think the effect on output will be significant. In April 1974 Thailand had \$1.6 billion in official reserves. A balance of payments surplus is forecast for 1974. Thailand does not have a debt-servicing problem.

1. Distribution of Benefits

Although Thailand's growth has been more than satisfactory as measured by macro-economic indicators, the benefits have not been shared equally among Thai. Despite the years of sustained growth in the 60s, small and less educated farmers remain at subsistence levels. The 1968/69 Household Expenditure Survey shows 50% of the households in rural Northeast with cash incomes of less than 2,000 baht/year. The national average for village households was 8,200 baht (28,300 for towns). This situation is due in part to an RTG development strategy which has been directed more at industrialization in urban centers than at the problems of the low productivity rural economy. This development goal of industrial transformation supported by high import tariffs and an export premium on rice depressed on-farm prices and contributed to a widening gap between rural and urban household cash incomes in the 1960s and early 1970s. Along with these pricing policies, under-employment due to limited off-farm employment opportunities, single cropping, and low technology agriculture were major factors contributing to persistent low rural income. In addition to the urban-rural disparities, the government's preoccupation with Bangkok and the Central Plains has continued the regional disparities with development of the South, North and Northeast falling considerably behind the development of the Central Region. (See USOM's "The Employment Situation in Thailand", September 1972.)

2. Population

A population growing at 2.8% (USOM estimate - official estimate is still 3.1%) per year in an economy of few

agricultural innovations is now causing Thailand serious problems. City populations have swelled, the forest preserves are being violated with greater frequency, and the increased pollution of air and water in Bangkok is apparent. This growth places a great strain on rural health and education budgets which have grown less rapidly than the demand for services from a population, 45% of whom are below 15 years. With yet unoccupied arable land resources diminishing rapidly (and of marginal productivity) and an estimated average of 750,000 annual new entries to the labor force over the next decade, the new government realizes -- and labor and farmers are publicly demanding -- that the RTG must address the population problem and the welfare of the people directly in the future.

3. Inflation

Inflation, a phenomenon relatively unknown to Thailand in the period since 1960, has now to be addressed. The Thai economy has become more open over the last 13 years, with exports and imports of merchandise and non-factor payment about 22% of GNP. Thailand can no longer insulate itself from price and business activity shifts in the world economy and particularly from those originating in the US and Japan. Prices (CIP), which accelerated from a 3.3% per year increase in first quarter 1972 to 20.0% per year in first quarter 1974, have led to wage demands, the public expression of which was facilitated by a new and progressive labor law in 1972. The drought of 1972/73 was partly responsible for the initial rise in prices as the rice supply-demand balance narrowed and exports were not controlled until the spring of 1973. Although rice supplies have improved, inflation will be a continuing problem for the RTG managers of the economy. The Bank of Thailand estimates the CPI growing at 20% in 1974 over 1973. The urban worker, civil servants and landless and small farmers are the most adversely affected by the current inflation.

4. Land

Thai farmers generally own their own land. The last agricultural census (1963) indicated that 85% of agricultural land holding were individually owned. According to a land utilization survey in 1971 by

MOAC, the percentage of owner farmers had dropped somewhat, particularly in the North and Central Plains. Farmer protests following the drought in 1972/73 suggest further deterioration in land tenure. Accelerated inflation has reduced the real income of landless farmers and dry weather reports from the Northeast during the current rice planting season presage hardships to the already poorest region of the country. Migration in search of land and off-farm employment as well as intensification in farmer protests have intensified. The government has established land reform committees to investigate this problem and a draft land reform law is presently under preparation by a high level RTG committee. Land consolidation and tenure have become priority problems for the RTG.

5. New Government

Twenty-seven years of a military government ended in October 1973 with the appointment by the King of Dr. Sanya Dhammasakdi, as Prime Minister. At the time of his Cabinet reorganization in June 1974, Prime Minister Sanya issued a policy statement which highlighted respect for democratic institutions, land to those who suffer hardships, accelerating agriculture production to increase rural incomes, expansion of exports, provision of health services to the rural people, reorganization of the system of education, readjustment of the relations between capital and labor. The FY 74 and FY 75 RTG budgets reflect the shifting priorities to rural development and social justice. (Separate message.) The policy statement stressed continuation of the democratic form of government, social justice and more balanced foreign relations. A recurring theme during the last year or so has been Thai self-reliance - do what we are capable of doing first. The content and style of the USOM program proposal for FY 75, FY 76 and beyond is designed to support the civilian government by responding to these policy goals.

B. Thai Priorities and Development Performance

Inadequate articulation of priorities for developmental goals by political leaders and administrative rigidities have been and are the country's most immediate developmental problems. These problems have not only limited the contribution of foreign assistance to implementation of Thailand's Second (1966-71) and Third (1971-76) Five Year Plans, but have impeded the evolution of a people-oriented, comprehensive development effort. Hopefully, changes are materializing such as leadership and public awareness, but full development must await the election of a new government in early 1975.

Commodity market pessimism, a power structure largely urban-selected and urban-oriented, and a history of monetary conservatism have constituted the principal attitudes underpinning RTG economic strategy in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The Second Five Year Plan assigned highest priority to infrastructure and industrial development to transform the structure of the economy, with the private sector taking the lead. Agriculture was given relatively low priority and social problems were treated superficially. (Table 1)

Actual economic performance was on the whole good although utilization of foreign official loans was poor. (Table 2). Private and public consumption fell below target as did public investment, but private investment exceeded the target. (Table 2.) Public expenditures grew rapidly during the first three years of the plan. Although they were constrained by monetary pressures which built up in 1968-69, development expenditures equaled those budgeted in the Plan (Table 1). Expenditures for agriculture social services and urban and rural development fell behind those targeted. Expenditures on debt and defense rose rapidly; revenue did not rise commensurate with increased RTG spending. The Bank of Thailand (BOT) financed more of the deficit than anticipated. Inflationary pressures were thus introduced in the economy, but were ameliorated by low rice price and a rapid increase in imports. However, exports stagnated and fell below projections resulting in reserve drawdowns through the period from 1969-70 and caused a concern over the balance of payments which dominated the planning of the Third Five Year Plan (1972-1976). The Plan was formulated to maximize growth (GDP) consistent with reserves of \$400 million at the end of the Plan period.

The Third Five Year Plan states as its major objectives the following:

1. Sustain a GNP growth of 7 percent per year while

- maintaining monetary and financial stability;
2. promote economic growth in the rural areas and reduce income disparities;
 3. promote social justice;
 4. develop manpower resources and create employment;
 5. promote the role of the private sector in economic development;
 6. maintain economic stability.

The major RTG strategy to carry out these objectives was to increase production. Considerable more emphases was placed on agricultural development (Table 4).

The overall macro performance under the Third Five Year Plan has been good with a few notable exceptions. Agricultural growth is recovering from its very poor performance in 1972 resulting from the drought in that year. The construction industry which has also gone through a major slump as a result of material shortages and rapid price rises has yet to rebound fully (Table 5). Its recovery is dependent, to a large extent, on the willingness of investors, including the RTG, to budget considerably more funds on their capital accounts with the understanding that the quantity of construction will not show a commensurate increase.

The Balance of Payments position is much better than anticipated as prices and quantities of exports are up, thus ameliorating the impact of the increased prices of imports, especially for oil. Official reserves stood at 1.6 billion as of April 1974.

On the government account, the price increases have eroded the effectiveness of budget increases so that the development expenditures for FY 1976 will have to be increased considerably. The 70 billion baht estimated for implementation of the Third Five Year Plan will fall short by 30%. The allocation of the development budget to date (FY 1972-75) has followed closely that planned (Table 6). Development has received a little less of total budgetary allocations (FY 1972-74) (Table 7). Foreign assistance loan requirements estimated at \$1.2 billion need revision, perhaps to \$1.6 billion.

The recent commodity price boom has probably shifted the terms

of trade to the rural sector and provided an increased income to primary producers.

The key element for the near future will be the restoration of favorable investment climate. This is needed to both sustain the pattern of development as a private enterprise economy and to provide jobs to the emerging pool of urban unemployed. This climate will have to extend beyond the environs of the Bangkok metropolitan area so that there is a geographic diversification of development in the industrial sector to complement the new agricultural emphasis now under development for the Fourth Five Year Plan. Current government thinking is to concentrate more on rural development and utilization (rather than adding to) of existing infrastructure for the balance of this Plan and for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Correcting social and economic imbalance will be the primary goal of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The major economic problems facing the RTG in the next two years and during the Fourth Five Year Plan will be:

1. Inflation. To moderate the acceleration in price which has caused uncertainty among investors and reduced the real per capita welfare of government officials and poorer peoples, both urban wage earners and landless farmers.
2. Agricultural Development. To sustain the shift in terms of trade to commodity and livestock producers in 1973 at a minimum budgetary cost and without creating excessive wage demand in the urban centers.
3. Employment. To create productive employment for new entries to the labor force averaging 750,000 annum at a time when non-agricultural pursuits will not be able to absorb more than 40% of these people.
4. Population. To reduce the rate of growth of population to 1.5% per annum.
5. Social Services. To expand markedly health and educational facilities to the rural people at a cost the RTG can afford, while at the same time making those services more relevant to the lives of the rural people.

6. Urbanization. To reduce the rate of growth of industrial concentration in Bangkok-Thonburi.
7. Marketing. To enhance the bargaining position of the farmer in the market place through the organization of cooperatives and other instruments.
8. Foreign Exchange Earnings. To expand and diversify exports and non-factor payments sufficiently to maintain an adequate level of reserves and pay for the higher costs of capital goods and fuels required to sustain a satisfactory growth.
9. Housing. To expand low cost housing for urban wage earners and government officials residing in the rural area.
10. Private sector. To engage the private sector in making a greater contribution to the development goals of reducing income disparities and increasing employment, earning foreign exchange and decentralizing industry.
11. Land. To conserve the use of Thailand's now limited land resources and provide land to tenants and landless farmers.

These will be areas of emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The major priority goals will be to reduce the gaps in rural-urban incomes and in the availability of social services.

TABLE 1

Development Budget by Economic Classifications, 1967-1971

<u>Economic Sector</u>	<u>Budget</u>			<u>Expenditure</u>		<u>Million Baht</u>
	<u>(1)</u>	<u>2nd Plan</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>%</u>	
		<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>			
	(1)	(2)	(3)			
1. Agriculture and Irrigation	10,557.48	10,939.48	9,533.26	14.3	87.1	
2. Industry Mining and Commerce	1,096.37	1,495.88	1,821.51	2.7	121.8	
3. Communication and Transportation	17,098.93	18,458.55	15,418.90	23.2	83.5	
4. Energy	4,971.22	6,549.86	6,043.73	9.1	92.3	
5. Social Development	1,900.24	1,808.40	1,626.77	2.4	90.0	
6. Urban and Rural Development	8,371.00	6,743.19	7,055.89	10.6	104.6	
7. Public Health	3,574.94	3,648.63	3,228.63	4.9	88.5	
8. Education	14,120.68	18,343.52	16,922.76	25.4	92.3	
9. Unallocable	4,100.00	5,412.77	4,882.88	7.4	90.2	
Total	65,790.86	73,400.28	66,534.33	100.0	90.6	

TABLE 2

Development Budget

1967 - 1971

Million of Baht

	<u>Target</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>%</u>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)/(2)	(3)/(1)
Internal Financed	50,437.7	76.7	60,268.4	57,292.4	95.1
Foreign Loans	10,608.2	16.1	8,775.2	5,460.8	62.2
Foreign Aids	4,745.0	7.2	4,356.7	3,781.1	86.8
Total	65,790.9	100.0	73,400.3	66,534.3	90.6
					101.1

TABLE 3

Second Plan Outcome

1. By Sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Five Year Increase</u>	
	<u>Target (%)</u>	<u>Outcome (%)</u>
Agriculture	23.4	23.8
Mining	37.6	36.5
Manufacturing	67.7	64.0
Construction	68.5	23.6
Electricity and water supply	128.8	178.7
Transportation and communication	68.5	38.1
Trade	49.7	49.2
Banking, insurance, real estate	119.2	100.9
Ownership of dwellings	27.6	23.9
Public administration and defence	76.2	56.9
Services	57.4	49.7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	50.4	42.7

2. By Expenditures

Consumption		
Private	48.3	37.0
Public	86.7	69.5
Gross fixed capital formation		
Private	51.8	57.2
Public	67.0	60.0

Source: NESDB

TABLE 4

Comparison of Performance Second Five
Year Plan and Targets for Third Five
Year Plan

	<u>Second Plan</u> <u>Estimated Actual</u>	<u>Third Plan</u> <u>Target</u>
GNP Growth Rate (% p.a., constant prices)	7.2	7.0
Agriculture	4.1	5.1
Industry	9.2	8.0
Construction	8.4	6.5
Communications & Transportation	7.5	6.0
Services	8.8	7.0
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.0	2.5
Per Capita Income Growth Rate	4.0	4.5
Government Revenue Growth Rate	9.6	7.1
Government Expenditure Growth Rate	13.4	7.0
Private Investment Growth Rate	12.7	7.3

TABLE 5

GDP Growth Rate During the Third
Five Year Plan (at 1962 prices)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Target</u>		<u>Actual</u>	
	<u>GDP Annual Average</u>		<u>1972p</u>	<u>1973e</u>
1. Agriculture	5.1		-3.1	8.7
2. Non-Agriculture	7.8		5.7	8.8
- Mining - Quarrying	6.0		-3.8	3.9
- Industry	8.0		6.6	9.4
- Construction	6.5		-5.7	1.9
- Others	8.1		7.0	9.4
3. Total	7.0		3.0	8.7

p = preliminary
e = estimated

TABLE 6

Third Plan Development Expenditures financed through
the Budget (1972 - 1976)

Sectors	Budget Target for 3rd Plan		Billion Baht	
	Amount	Percent	Budget Allocation Amount	FY 72-75 %
<u>Economic</u>				
Agriculture and Irrigation	11.6	16.7	8.4	15.1
Industry, Mining and Commerce	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7
Transport and Communication	10.9	15.7	9.8	17.7
Power	2.0	2.8	0.7	1.3
Economic sub-total	25.2	36.2	19.3	34.8
<u>Social</u>				
Social Development	2.3	3.4	2.0	3.7
Urban and Rural Development	5.3	7.6	4.0	7.2
Public Health	5.5	7.9	4.0	7.3
Education	31.2	44.9	25.9	47.0
Social sub-total	44.3	63.8	35.9	65.2
Total	69.5	100.0	55.2	100.0

TABLE 7

Table RTG Budget Expenditure 1972 - 1976

	Distribution in Plan 1972-1976				Billion Baht					
	1972	Dist. % 1972	1973	Dist. % 1973	1974	Dist. % 1974	1972-74	Appropriations Dist. %		
Total	<u>168,130</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>35.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>109.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
I. Development	69,500	41.3	12.0	37.2	12.6	35.2	14.2	34.5	38.8	35.5
II. Non-Development	98,630	58.7	20.3	62.8	23.2	64.8	27.0	65.5	70.5	64.5
A. Defense Security	(39,920)	23.7	7.7	23.8	8.7	24.3	9.2	22.3	25.6	23.4
B. Administration	(33,450)	20.0	9.2	28.5	10.7	29.9	12.6	30.6	32.5	29.7
C Debt Services	(25,260)	15.0	3.4	10.5	3.8	10.6	5.2	12.6	12.4	11.4

C. Other Donor Assistance

In the past few years other donor assistance has been increasingly available to Thailand with the result that at this point the United States is a minor donor. The importance of this shift from the position of the 1950s and 1960s is that both the U.S. and Thailand have newly found freedom to be selective in their joint development undertakings. The U.S. can offer aid, it can decline requests; the Thai can request assistance and reject offers. These actions can be taken, with good will, without engendering necessarily either political consequences for either party or adversely affecting Thai development since in only one area (ERTS) can the U.S. be viewed as a sole source.

Other donor assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, is detailed in Table 1.

Both the ADB and the IBRD have the capacity, and the will, to expand their loan portfolio in Thailand. Estimates are they could expand from their present annual ratio of commitments \$130 to \$270 million/annum in loan assistance, some on very concessional terms from the ADB (\$5 million/year) (Table 2). The other bilateral donors, particularly the Japanese, seem willing to up their commitments to Thailand's development. This more than covers the \$1.2 billion foreign loan assistance requirement estimated by the NESDB for implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan and would cover upward revisions now estimated at \$1.6 billion. (Japan, France, and Germany would respond with additional loan assistance to good opportunities here.)

Total grant assistance to Thailand has been decreasing (Table 3). U.S. contributions of \$56 million of \$69 million total grant assistance in 1967 declined to \$13 million of \$30 million in 1973. Grants from other donors have expanded, particularly from the U.N. While total grant assistance will fall below the level targeted in the Third Five-Year Plan (\$50 million/year) there is a growing Thai recognition that there has been over-reliance in the past on foreign aid. Moreover RTG projections of grant needs were undoubtedly inflated -- an institutional problem -- and include commodities and technical assistance from U.S. to institutions that were ready for graduation (e.g. Police and ARD).

Probably only Japan, New Zealand, Australia, and foundations have the capacity (budget and interest) markedly to expand their grant programs to Thailand. The New Zealand and Australian

programs are rural-oriented and complement ours in the areas of health delivery systems and integrated rural development schemes. The Dutch, Germans, Japanese, Danes and foundations have made technical contributions in agricultural development which will form important inputs to our proposed loan projects for FY 75/FY 76.

The focus of all loan aid programs, with the exception of some small bilateral programs (New Zealand), has been primarily on infrastructure, power, and public utilities. But these are the areas of focus for foreign assistance in the Third Five-Year Plan (see NESDB Yellow Book, May 3, 1973, Vol II, Table 4.1). The IBRD is willing to shift its mix more to a rural focus with incremental increases in social sector projects (education, family planning, housing). The ADB approach is still very traditional, though we understand investment in social projects is now under Board consideration.

Coordination among aid donors in Thailand has been largely at the technical and project level. Policy level coordination and coordination of donor roles is improving, particularly through the initiative of the NESDB. The Ambassadorial DAG group has met infrequently. Two technical working groups under DAG, agriculture and education, are established. The one in agriculture is most active, but has had too little Thai participation and is primarily project oriented. Thus, there is a need for a policy - strategy - problem oriented working group to fill the gap between technical project-oriented DAG sub-committees and the Consultative Group. A recent DAG meeting on planning for the Southern region was a step in the right direction. USOM coordination with IBRD (and UNDP) has greatly improved. Bilateral contacts have increased, but not necessary coordination. We are working on this.

Table I

Grant & Loan (1967-73)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
	(U.S. \$ millions)						
U.S. (Total)	59.77	50.58	38.00	31.01	24.65	17.44	13.00
Grant	56.64	50.33	37.87	30.72	22.38	16.44	13.00
Loan	3.13	0.25	0.13	0.29	2.27	1.00	-
Other Countries (Total)	18.76	13.65	16.99	22.88	19.63	25.10	48.18
Grant	9.43	7.82	7.21	11.38	14.12	10.26	9.40
Loan	9.33	5.83	9.78	11.50	5.51	14.84	38.78
U.N. (only grant)	3.49	4.21	4.56	5.37	5.53	6.54	5.56
IBRD & ADB (only loan)	24.10	31.27	28.39	26.48	21.76	43.80	127.33
Total Loan & Grant	106.12	99.71	87.94	85.74	71.57	92.88	194.07

Sources: DTEC & NESDB (disbursement basis)

Table 2

Other Donor Assistance
(US\$ millions)

	<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Perceived Prospects</u>
<u>Loans</u>		
IBRD	110	+90
ADB	20	+50
Japan	46	+20
Western Europe	6	+16
<u>Grants</u>		
UN and other countries	23	+10
U.S.	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>
	215	+186

Table 3

Grants to Thailand, FY 1967-72
(Disbursement basis)

(US\$ millions)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
U.S.A.	56.64	50.33	37.87	30.72	22.38	16.44	13.0
U.N.	3.49	4.21	4.56	5.37	5.53	6.54	5.56
Other Countries	9.43	7.82	7.21	11.38	14.12	10.26	9.40
Total	69.56	62.36	49.64	47.47	42.03	33.24	27.96

Note: Figures Exclude Volunteers

Source: DTEC

D. Institutional Strengths and Weaknesses

The major administrative weakness within the Thai Government is the absence of well defined developmental goals and priorities. The present government looks upon itself principally as a caretaker. Its major tasks and priorities are to provide a new constitution and supervise the elections of a new government. Its administrative time is pre-empted by addressing immediate and largely ad hoc problems, most of which are socio-economic in nature. The decisions and actions taken by the present government have, on the whole, been sound and tended to improve the well being of those income classes most adversely affected by current economic problems. The present government, however, has had neither the time, nor has it considered it as part of its mandate, to define long-term developmental goals and priorities. Nor did its predecessors. These must await the new government and the formulation and acceptance by that government of the Fourth Five-Year Plan which is to begin in 1976. Work is, however, well under way both on the plan and on key policy problems with leadership from the NESDB.

We will need to be ready late in FY 75 and in FY 76 to make known to the newly elected government our willingness to support its outreach programs, and to spell out those Thai achievements and undertakings which need to be in hand to warrant U.S. concessional assistance.

The second major administrative problem is the lack of coordination among departments. The current developmental problems facing the Thai Government are those that must be addressed in a comprehensive manner; population and employment, income distribution, land and agricultural productivity problems. These problems are not readily addressed by a single department or a single policy instrument. The present bureaucratic organization is to plan from the top down; field staff look upon the Bangkok administrative elite as its principal constituency rather than the people in their respective districts. Departments fight for independence, power, and autonomy. Departments deal directly with the Bureau of the Budget (BOB) for money and the Civil Service Commission (CSC) for people. This causes serious problems in coordinating and implementing comprehensive developmental strategies and programs.

On the positive side, the NESDB is increasingly exercising a leadership role in coordinating the formulation and implementation of developmental strategies and programs. It is too early to assess how successful these efforts will be. Much will depend on the willingness of the RTG as a whole to support this initiative with resources from domestic and foreign sources. Also, the leadership in the Ministry of Agriculture is bringing departments together to work cooperatively on some major development efforts such as land consolidation and narcotics.

With few exceptions, Thai officials (young and old) look upon these administrative weaknesses as the major bottleneck to future Thai development: some administrative innovations are being examined and tested.

A few examples are the establishment of an independent industrial estate authority and national housing authority. Their responsibilities are, however, comprehensive only within narrow areas of focus. Some super committees have also been established, but unless they have been project-oriented and supported by substantial funds, they have to date not worked effectively. The Public Welfare Department, the Community Development Department, the Land Development Department, and perhaps ARD, come close to, but fail in having a comprehensive mandate to provide a full package of inputs and services which could materially affect the well-being of the rural farmer.

With will, Thai resources, which are adequate, could be brought to bear on rural life. This remains the challenge of the late 1970's.

These administrative difficulties raise three important programming issues for AID:

1. To what extent are we impelled by commitments or political relationships to continue principally to build up the institutional capability of individual departments, hoping in time that they will have the capability and willingness to respond to the developmental needs of the rural poor? Is it feasible to bypass the Bangkok departments and work directly with institutions dealing directly with the problems of the rural people?

2. Should we substantially reduce our assistance to central government departments, trimming back existing technical assistance grants and withholding fresh assistance where it is not demonstrably related to RTG programs that will in the intermediate future improve the quality and quantity of government services for poor people, particularly in the rural areas?

3. What, if any, should be our role and how can we use the aid instruments in encouraging Thai organizations and leadership groups to build operational linkages between the needs of the rural poor and the resources of the government?

In the 1975-76 time span, as further described in the next section, we opt for a strategy of placing increasing emphasis on the direction of aid resources, either loan or grant, to RTG programs which will accomplish identifiable improvements in the quality of rural life through expansion of government services available to rural people. We will also work more closely with Volags, private institutions and cooperatives to achieve this goal. In making such a shift we will be taking on a far more difficult job than we have ever attempted in the past and more than ever we will need to move in our relationships with the Thai Government with restraint and patience while continually evidencing a constructive and optimistic outlook that they will be able to overcome the internal impediments described earlier in this section, thus permitting effective assistance on our part. In the absence of conditions which would render our assistance pertinent, we adopt a policy of relative passivity in assistance, limiting ourselves to a de minimus role, barring compelling external factors.

E. AID Strategy

The FY 1975 and FY 1976 proposed programs will have completed the transition from the security-oriented programs of the past to a development rationale. The emphasis of our proposed FY 1976 program is to assist Thai programs which benefit the rural people. This is fully in line with the desires of the RTG and meets the requirements imposed on AID programs by the Foreign Assistance legislation. The theme "helping the rural people" laced the Sanya Government's policy statement of June 1974. We do not believe that this priority emphasis on development for the rural people will alter following an election scheduled late this year. A unique opportunity thus exists for us to support a representative government to more effectively attain its priority development goals.

Our FY 1975 and 76 program development will be more collaborative in style. The Thai are beginning to take the lead in setting the development priorities and strategies. Our posture will increasingly be to respond to those RTG assistance proposals, selecting only those that fit into our guidelines. Quality of assistance proposals and potential developmental impact, rather than levels of aid, will be the controlling factors.

Not only will increasing reliance be placed on Thai planning initiatives, but the USOM will be reduced to lower staffing levels and costs; the loan and possibly grant assistance by FY 1977 will be in the main administered by the RTG, e.g., host country contracts and assumption of administration of the training program.

We will shift from centrally-oriented technical assistance to rural-oriented loan assistance. Programming arrangements for incentive financing will be discussed with the RTG and hopefully developed, i.e., jointly agreed plans for activities that reach down and out can be supported by matching AID funds, with releases measured against Thai performance. As these programs and projects are developed in FY 1975, and FY 1976, we also expect to encourage the RTG to accept and utilize for their implementation the fixed cost reimbursement financing concept, thus further facilitating Thai planning and administering of their own development. Our purpose is to align aid resources, both concessional loans and grants for technical assistance, to the support of Thai-designed operational programs. These programs should, over the next five to ten years, expand

services to rural people related to both (a) production and productivity (e.g., farm extension services, agricultural credit, land preparation, seed, formation of cooperatives) and (b) improvement of the welfare of rural people through greater access to useable educational health/nutrition, and family planning services. In addition to assistance in these areas, we have indicated to the RTG, in response to its stated interest, willingness to provide financing for integrated rural development area undertakings which would combine new variable packages of agricultural inputs, improved marketing services, requisite rural infrastructure, including land and water resource development in the area, and expanded local health and education facilities largely employing local personnel resources. The RTG has already responded with farm land settlement project proposals for our consideration. (See Statement on Rural Development Lending, below.) (In project selection and design we are assisted by the IBRD Agricultural Section Survey, 1972, updated in late 1973.)

We also contemplate substantial participation in planning in FY 1975, and in implementation in FY 76, of expanded rural health services, as well as continuing to finance substantial contraceptive requirements. We will be guided in the undertaking by a WHO/RTG health/family planning sector survey now scheduled for late this year or early 1975.

In FY 75 a number of discrete, single-purpose rural undertakings will be planned and, hopefully, initiated using funds made available to the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives through the \$5.0 million Agricultural Development Loan, signed in the first quarter of FY 1975. Project and program planning will be undertaken through the use of funds made available through a Project Development Loan signed in the latter part of FY 74. Technical assistance grants will be aimed at developing, principally through on-the-job efforts, program and project development capabilities in key Thai institutions charged with rural development responsibilities in agriculture and health.

We expect in all of these efforts some capitalization of earlier aid investments through the harnessing of the resources of such organizations as the Tha Phra Northeast Agricultural Development Center (NEAC), the Accelerated Rural Development Office of the Ministry of Interior (ARD), and other units.

Aid will also stand ready to take a junior position with the IBRD or ADB where desired by the Thai and such institutions in

discrete project financing. In such cases, aid concessional loan funds would be used to finance import components of US origin for Thai projects receiving major IFI support. Through this mechanism some softening of terms would occur, thus improving the "feasibility" of rural development projects, particularly in the social services sector which might otherwise be ineligible for IFI financing, particularly now that IDA is not available for Thailand.

In the broadest political sense, AID's strategy will be to line up behind Thai initiatives in rural development, and to attempt imaginatively to find ways to bring high quality US expertise and capital assistance to bear on a narrow range of critical rural growth and social welfare needs. We shall approach our aid design, evaluation and negotiations in a collaborative fashion, building on the confidence and self-reliance of RTG officials.

Statement on Rural Development Lending

In May 1974 the Mission initiated discussions with the RTG on identifying a project or a series of projects to be implemented in FY 1976 (or the last quarter of FY 75) and FY 77. In our presentation to the Thai Government we emphasized that the projects must increase the incomes and general welfare of the poor people in rural Thailand. These purposes are fully in accord with RTG development priorities. We indicated a funding level of about \$10 million, and that the IBRD formula of our financing up to 50% of project costs could apply.

The RTG responded in mid-July by initially identifying four self-help settlement projects (total projects' costs estimated at US \$10 million) for our consideration:

1. Self-Help Land Settlement Project in Udorn Thani in the Northeast. The purpose of this project is to relocate and find productive livelihoods for 1200 families who lost their land due to flooding caused by the construction of a new dam. These families would be relocated on 120,000 rai of non-irrigated land. This project, as the other three indicated below, are under the direct supervision of the Public Welfare Department, Ministry of Interior. Included in the project plan are the clearing and preparation of land, construction of necessary infrastructure, provision of health, family planning, training and educational facilities, and the introduction of a comprehensive package of agricultural services including extension, credit, development of cooperatives and other inputs. Total cost is 30 million baht.
2. Self-Help Land Settlement Project, Lam Nam Oon at Sakon Nakhon, Northeast. The purpose of this project is to elevate the incomes and wellbeing of 1200 families relocated from the flooded area of the Lam Nam Oon Dam, for which AID extended a development loan some years ago. The approach would be similar to that stated in #1 above, except that irrigated facilities from Lam Nam Oon would be included in the project design. (30 million baht)
3. Silk Production in the Northeast. The purpose of this project is to extend already developed

profitable hybrid Thai-Japan silkworm technology developed at the Thai-Japan silkworm research center in Korat to 25,000 families in 10 settlement areas in the Northeast. The project will also promote the cultivation of mulberry. The goal is to raise the incomes of these farm families by providing an additional source of livelihood to traditional crop agriculture. The Department will provide training, organization, marketing and credit for silkworm raising units, mulberry plantations, and cocoon production. (80 million baht)

4. Irrigation Project in the Northeast. The purpose of this project is to provide an integrated agricultural development program based around a small water reservoir project to increase the incomes of the families living in the settlement area. (30 million baht)

It is likely that the government will be presenting to us, within the next 90 days, 2-4 project ideas in addition to these. These new ideas will be given priority consideration by the Mission. In addition, we will immediately undertake discussions with the RTG on identifying other project ideas that:

1. Increase the incomes and general welfare of the rural people;
2. Build on existing activities and institutions;
3. Are consistent with RTG priorities for the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans, and
4. On which the staff work could be done during FY 1975.

Among the ideas to be considered are the following:

1. A second tranche to the BAAC to provide credit to small farmers.
2. A second tranche to the Project Development Loan incorporating a portion to be administered by the IFCT to supplement their loan activities for locating agro-business upcountry.

3. A Mekong pioneer project or a NE tank irrigation scheme on which substantial technical work has already been done.

A further possibility, which we have discussed tentatively with the IBRD, ADB and the RTG, is piggy backing on existing projects identified and partially developed for ADB and IBRD financing. Among those that could be considered are the following:

1. Seed Multiplication. Purpose: To accelerate production and distribution to small farmers of high yielding rice, kenaf and upland crop seeds.
2. Reforestation. Purpose: To undertake extensive reforestation associated either to provide watershed development in the North or to provide long-term supplies of raw materials for a pulping mill. (FAO/IBRD forest study)
3. Rural Electrification. Purpose: To accelerate the distribution of electric power to villages in the North and Northeast. (Followup to feasibility study to be undertaken by the Project Development Loan.)
4. Village Water Supply. Purpose: To expand the availability of potable water to 10,000 new villages. (IBRD will integrate with a rural infrastructure development project for 8 provinces. ARD and MOPH could be the executing agents.)

Another group of projects would be those on which the preparation could not be completed in FY 75 but would be relatively easy to implement and meet both RTG developmental priorities and congressional guidelines. Some ideas that fall into the category are:

1. Irrigation. Purpose: To extend impounded irrigated water to farmers.
2. Land Clearing. Purpose: To reduce pressure on land in northern Thailand by introducing terrace agriculture.
3. Land Consolidation. Purpose: To implement the

new land consolidation laws in selected areas outside Chinant, the pilot area.

4. Fishing. Purpose: To expand the harvesting of surface fishes in the South.

A final group of activities further down the line would be those that require institutional or budgetary changes. We have discussed with senior RTG officials on various occasions the fixed cost reimbursable concept and the idea of integrated multi-departmental coordinated area development schemes. Both concepts are new and would require reorientation of Thai procedures for implementation, with earliest application in USFY 1976, in the TFY starting in October 1975. Extensive discussion with the RTG would be required before project preparation could begin.

Among these (listed below), one of the most appealing is a rural integrated area development project centering around either a market town or agricultural zones. The purpose would be comprehensively and systematically to plan and develop a rural-urban area. It could be a changwat, a group of changwats, or parts thereof. The approach would focus on integrating improved production processes in the rural area with enlarged and improved public services, and marketing and processing in the urban center. The private sector and the existing Industrial Estates Authority could play major roles.

Other ideas that fall into this final group are the following:

1. Cadastral. Purpose: To accelerate issuance of land titles to farmers.
2. Agro-business Revolving Fund. Purpose: To accelerate development of agro-business upcountry.
3. Expansion of Health Systems. Purpose: To accelerate implementation of the Third and Fourth Development Plan targets for setting up village health facilities so as to reach incrementally at least 25% of all villages in the next plan period.
4. Farmer Foremen. Purpose: To accelerate introduction of the farmer foremen extension worker concept now being examined on a pilot scale basis in the Central Plains. This could permit up to 25% of Thailand's small farmers to have access to new technology,

simple farm investment planning services and reliable market trend information.

5. Buffer Stock Program. Purpose: To finance up-country storage facilities to help alleviate seasonal swings in farm gate prices and to provide facilities which could be leased by the RTG for a crop buffer stock program.

Given the time constraint imposed by the requirement that IRRs must be submitted by January 31, 1975, and the limitations both in the RTG and in the Mission, to staff out and implement all of these project ideas, we look at this program as a continuum of identification, design, and implementation over the next five years. It might ultimately provide opportunities for US development lending in the \$40-50 million range over this period.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (DAP)

Uneven progress is occurring toward the preconditions necessary for an effective DAP. The IBRD Study "Economic Situation of Thailand", July 1974, currently under review by concerned officials of the RTG, updates their analysis of the overall Thai economy prepared in May 1973 and the Agriculture Sector Report prepared in May 1972. From informal discussions with the IBRD staff and study team members, we believe that the report will parallel our own estimates and findings and can serve as a basic document for further work jointly with the Thai. The report should be particularly valuable as an assistance planning document in agriculture.

"Education in Thailand - A Sector Study" prepared by AID in 1971 still remains basically valid and more recent work by Dr. Farner and Dr. Manone provides additional material in this area. In the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan the National Educational Council, with assistance from Ford Foundation, will re-examine Thai education needs and set priorities and programs to fulfill those needs. Together these studies could form the base of a sectoral analysis.

In the other RTG/AID priority sectors, considerable work still needs to be done. A joint RTG, WHO, IBRD, AID health sector study planned for initiation somewhat later this year has been delayed until early 1975. This study will consider the major requirements for improvement and expansion of the Thai health sector, and will outline areas for possible assistance from external donors. The IBRD also plans to field a survey team in population in late 1974.

In the areas of industrial development the IBRD has plans for a study team in the fall. This study would supplement the IBRD agricultural sector report to provide a more comprehensive rural development sector analysis.

Over the FY 1975-76 time period, the outlines and strategies for the Fourth Five Year Plan will be organized and developed by the planning agencies of the RTG. The US is providing advisors and research money to assist this effort. New policy initiatives may also be expected as the new elected government takes over, possibly in the spring of 1975. Thus in the event that it is decided that a DAP is required for Thailand, definitive work will probably not be possible until late FY 1975

and in FY 76; although joint refinement of our assistance plans in the fields of agriculture and health will continue to take place over FY 1974. (The FY 77 Submission will probably have the benefit of some of the work done on the Fourth Five Year Plan, but will have to be constructed without a full review thereof. This question of the time-relationship of the FFYP and a DAP can be better pinpointed at the time of the next Consultative Group Meeting, tentatively to be held in May/June 1975.)

EVALUATION

Our goal in FY 1975 and FY 1976 is to integrate evaluation with project and program design and implementation. In working toward the achievement of this goal we plan to assist in the training of RTG officials as evaluators in key agencies; DTEC, NESDB, BOB, and perhaps in CSC - and the line ministries like the Ministry of Agriculture. We will seek to arrange that Thai organizations take the leadership role in organizing these evaluations. The Mission will also involve Thai universities and Volags in field evaluations of on-going projects and the design of joint project activities through short-term advisors (Asian as well as US), research grants and observation tours to successful projects of a similar nature in neighboring countries.

DTEC and USOM have already identified seven projects or project elements for evaluation in FY 75. Of first priority to the RTG are rural health and family planning and adult education. The primary focus of these and the other evaluations planned will be design of future, and redesign of on-going programs in critical areas and followup on recommendations of advisors in terminating projects.

Since self-help land settlement projects are the first presented to USOM for consideration within our concept of integrated rural development project lending, the RTG and USOM will jointly undertake an appraisal and evaluation of existing land settlement projects during the first half of FY 1975. In this we will work closely with the IBRD and ADB who are also considering the financing of land settlement projects. In FY 76 the Mission will schedule an additional 6-7 evaluations. The criteria for selecting projects for evaluation in FY 76 will be relevance to formulating strategies and projects for implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan's rural development-social justice

emphasis and design of integrated rural development schemes. As a corollary we hope to be able to time our evaluations to take advantage of audits, and vice versa, to make our evaluations timely to audit schedules.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

During FY 1975 the Mission will explore increased utilization of PVOs with concerned elements of the RTG and PVOs, and will undertake joint planning to increase the role of these organizations in critical areas. The areas where the greatest possible potential of PVO involvement are in population, nutrition and cooperatives.

Nutrition. A program utilizing PVOs in developing activities markedly expanding the network of child nutrition centers in Thailand will be developed jointly between USOM and the RTG in consultation with PVO representatives. Improved Thai management and logistical patterns in distributing indigenous food stuffs and nutritious diet supplements will be part of the project. A multi-faceted health-education component to encourage use of underutilized nutritious foods would also be proposed for PVO participation. Special attention will be given to possible nutrition work in the South which could be supported through a US PVO.

Population. The Mission intends to involve PVOs in an integrated health delivery system pilot project within a comprehensive rural development activity. Short-term PVO consultants will assist in the design of training courses, and will also be involved in a population control incentives project to design and install village community centers aimed at increasing family planning activities through use of various incentives to participation.

Cooperatives. The RTG expects to move more vigorously in the future with cooperatives and farmer groups as vehicles of rural development. USOM will shortly begin planning with the RTG for projects in this area of potential, to be supported under the Agricultural Development Loan signed in July 1974. We will work with the RTG in developing programs where PVOs can play an important role in the design and implementation of training courses on organization and management of cooperatives. Additionally, there will be a need for some specific operational assistance to agricultural marketing and land resettlement cooperatives which are to be upgraded and expanded as part of a proposed RTG integrated rural area development project.

ROLE OF WOMEN IN THAILAND

Women in Thailand enjoy a relatively high position in the economic community. Socially, however, the status of Thai women, as viewed from a western perspective and a growing Thai female perspective, has not kept pace with their economic gains or potentials. Legal and cultural restrictions still hamper full integration and rights.

Training for women has been an integral part of the USOM program since its inception. Since 1951, USOM has sponsored a total of 9,267 participants, 1,473 or 15.9% of them females. Contrary to the trend of the AID worldwide program, training opportunities for women in Thailand remains high. Of the 150 participants for which funds were obligated in FY 1974, 33 or 22% were women. It is expected that a similar proportion of women participants will be selected in FY 1975.

In the field of education, USOM has trained a total of 1,705 participants; 1,221 males and 484 or 28.5% women. A similar percentage of women has been trained in the field of public health where USOM has sent a total of 1,357 participants; 406 or 30% of them females.

The family planning project is materially helping to relieve Thai women of the burden of continuous child bearing. An effective family planning program will provide women with more time to pursue careers of their choice and to use their education. Additionally, for over twenty years women have been trained by AID and by AID-supported local institutions for leadership in health, in the Ministry of Public Health, Schools of Medicine and the private sector, as health practitioners, midwives, nurses and medical educators.

To assist in highlighting the potentials of women in development, USOM will propose, with funding through an intermediary, that a suitable Thai organization sponsor a workshop in 1975 which would identify the proximate goals to be sought in regard to women in Thai society by 1980-85. Hopefully, this effort will pinpoint legal, regulatory, and administrative inequities as targets for early remedial Thai action and provide important "planks" for incorporation in the forthcoming Fourth Five Year Plan.

II. RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STATEMENT

The RTG will give highest priority in the next five year plan to the development of rural Thailand. While it has made substantial investment in rural infrastructure projects and agricultural research during the last 15 years, the flow of services from these projects has been on the whole disappointing. Underinvestment in the delivery system -- linking the needs of the rural people with the design and location of public investments -- is regarded by the RTG as the principal reason for the disappointing results. The private sector has not invested much in this delivery system because RTG pricing policies affecting agriculture has not made such investments profitable. Improving the delivery system will be the primary focus of development planning and actions in the next five years.

Rural Thailand is characterized by low productivity in agriculture, limited non-farm employment opportunities in the dry season, large family size and small, but largely owner operated land resources per farm family. The average household head has four years of education, his land is not irrigated and he does not have access to institutional credit. (See annex.) 77% of Thailand's 42 million people are rural dwellers who derive their principal livelihood from agriculture.

At present, RTG budget and personnel are inadequate to address rural problems on an integrated basis on a national scale. Expansion of extension services, credit, irrigation, feeder roads, health clinics, schools and organization of cooperatives will be important components of the current and the fourth five year plan. Land development and land policy will be given greater attention than it has in the past. More attention will be given to the pricing of outputs and inputs to encourage the on-farm investments which are needed to raise productivity per land area, a point emphasized in the IBRD, 1972 Agriculture Sector Survey. A new element of the RTG rural strategy will be integrated activities that directly raise rural household incomes, employment and well being. On the whole the RTG will put a special emphasis on making better use of existing rural public investments in roads, dams, schools and health clinics during the next five years through selective rural investments. The bottleneck for implementation may well be coordination among departments at the operational and local levels.

Area specific projects and selected rural investments will focus primarily on increasing agricultural productivity -- output per man and output per rai -- and on decentralizing

industrialization. The primary goals will be to raise rural incomes, provide employment opportunities, and reduce rural-urban migration. The role of the private sector in addressing these rural problems will be increased through policy and incentive measures. Low productivity and population pressures leading to low incomes and migration to urban and unsettled forest areas underpin these new developmental priorities and strategies.

A shift to implementing these new strategies is becoming apparent. The RTG is giving more public emphasis than heretofore on how to service the needs of rural households. Policies to better balance rural-urban incomes are under analysis and some steps have been taken, e.g. the rice premium adjusted to allow some increases in farm gate prices. Some integrated project development and non-traditional delivery systems are being tested under the leadership of the NESDB and the MOAC. Experimentation in more efficient use of land, administrative coordination (if not reform), decentralized planning and innovative delivery systems such as linking agriculture research to farm demonstration through village farmer foremen are also underway. The IBRD, UNDP and other bilateral donors are supporting these efforts.

In response to these problems and new RTG priorities, AID will shift emphasis from assistance in building means at the center, to helping the Thai with action oriented development ends they have identified. Our proposed program will be more people oriented than in the past and will participate with the RTG, and in some cases other donors, in specific local rural activities. Meeting programmed targets is less assured than in our previous center-oriented, technical assistance programs where simple outputs, such as numbers of people sent to the U.S. for training, could be recorded. The benefits to be derived by the poorer farmers are unpredictable. Our intent is to move increasingly to targeting our assistance to provide benefit flows to the rural people and to providing assistance on a loan basis, using incentive, matching fixed cost reimbursable assistance concepts.

In FY 1975 and FY 1976 we will shift our program mix more to packaged development loans and away from development grant funding. Our expected portfolio will consist of selected area specific rural investments such as land consolidation, land settlement, land and water development and tenure support, building on systems worked out in part through technical assistance of ourselves, the Dutch, IBRD and others. We expect to be asked by the RTG to participate in a few integrated rural area

development schemes, using packages of crop production practices developed at agricultural and technical research centers supported by USOM, UNDP and other donors.

We will support RTG efforts to expand services which will actually reach the farmers, e.g. training of extension workers at agricultural research centers and initial year start up costs for expanded activities, long term credit and perhaps support for cooperatives or farmer foremen. We will continue, but phase down, our inputs to bring to a satisfactory conclusion our institution building efforts in static agricultural research and extension. Finally we will continue to assist the RTG in agricultural policy research and statistics improvement, and expand our assistance in project identification, preparation, monitoring and evaluation. In this latter effort we hope to facilitate the engagement of financial intermediaries in the successful implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan's rural strategy.

III. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING SECTOR

Most of Thailand's rural poor population are not receiving basic health, nutrition and family planning services through the RTG health system. As a result, morbidity levels are high; there are chronic nutritional deficiencies in large segments of the population; and there is a leveling off of the number of new family planning acceptors.

The causes of this situation are (1) grossly inadequate coverage of the RTG health system; and (2) low-utilization of scarce rural health facilities not staffed by a physician. It is estimated that only 15% of the rural population utilize RTG public health facilities. (Capacity use could mean 30% using existing facilities.)

Coverage of the health system is very thin; Bangkok and provincial capitals are served by 84 provincial hospitals and about 250 First Class Health Centers having doctors in residence. These directly serve 10-15% of the population. Another 4,000 rural villages, however, are served by health stations with para-medical personnel: these 4,000 villages represent less than 10% of Thailand's 50,000 villages.

Paradoxically, although the pre-emption of budget for curative services is decried, the low utilization of these existing rural health facilities arises from their orientation almost exclusively to preventive medicine, without any attendant curative capability. Without a minimum curative capability, the clinics cannot draw an "audience" for vital health, nutrition and family planning services otherwise available at the clinics. Instead, these facilities are largely by-passed in favor of larger town and urban facilities or villagers frequent indigenous traditional practitioners, or go uncared for.

In partial response to this problem, the RTG is conducting a clinic expansion program which calls for increasing the number of rural health stations at the rate of about 450 per year. However this plan, even if successful, will lead to coverage of only 6,000 villages (out of 50,000) by the end of the current Five Year Plan period (1976). Allowing for population growth and increasing urbanization, it could take 80 years to obtain minimum coverage of basic health, nutrition and family planning services for Thailand's rural population. The RTG has not yet moved to revise the training of clinic staff to test the theory that

expansion of existing facilities, along with increased availability of basic curative services, might significantly increase utilization of these facilities.

In other planning areas the RTG is beginning to lay the groundwork for more accelerated programs. NESDB - the RTG planning body - is sponsoring a multi-sector nutrition analysis preparatory to framing a national nutrition policy, and is conducting preliminary work to develop a more ambitious population policy. (The existing policy dates only from about 1970 when Thailand officially dropped pro-natalist stance.) Both new policies will be incorporated in the RTG Fourth Five Year Plan (1977-81).

In 1975 the RTG, with participation by IBRD, WHO and AID, will conduct a health sector assessment which is expected to identify high-priority areas for RTG expansion efforts as well as indicate appropriate areas for assistance by the US as well as other donors.

The RTG has requested USG assistance to help plan and expand its integrated health nutrition and family planning program, and to support a broader-based population planning program.

USOM will take two approaches to expand the health delivery system. One will have as its primary purpose the testing of new "mixes" of health manpower (e.g. volunteers, monks, indigenous practitioners, sub-physicians) which might be incorporated into the RTG health delivery system. (Centrally-funded DEIDS project now under way with grant to APHA.) The second approach would directly support RTG efforts to expand geographic and population coverage of rural health stations and personnel. A feature of the USG supported expansion program will be the inclusion of short-term intensive training in basic curative care in order to increase the range of health services available at these rural facilities and the attractiveness of these stations.

The primary objective of the USG assistance program will be to facilitate accelerated action on the part of the RTG to expand its rural health system. The extent of USG support for this activity will be contingent on the rate at which the RTG plans, budgets and carries out its expansion program. A potential interim goal may be coverage of 25% of Thailand's villages by 1981. A similar approach will be used to encourage expansion

of RTG child nutrition centers (CNC's). Funding for these activities will be through development lending with modest supporting grant financing.

The US, in concert with other donors, will continue its major assistance role in family planning and population activities. Expansion of the rural health delivery system in itself will increase availability of family planning information and services to the rural population. Oral contraceptives and clinical adjuncts to contraception - medical and surgical equipment - will be supplied; and support will be provided for the expansion of commercial distribution channels for family planning information and services. In addition, assistance will be provided in population education; evaluation/analysis of population growth; and population program design.

TABLE I:

FACT SHEET ON IMPACT OR FERTILITY REDUCTION IN THAILAND 1/

	1974 ESTIMATES	1981 ESTIMATES
A. Total population	40.6 million	49.3 million
B. Total number of woman, ages 15-49	9.5 million	11.9 million
C. Number of eligible couple (Total "B" minus single, sterile, and pregnant women)	4.5 million	6.9 million
D. Number of active contraceptors	1.0 million <u>2/</u> (22% of eligible couples)	3.1 million <u>2/</u> (45% of eligible couples)
E. Crude Birth Rate	38-39 per thousand	24-25 per thousand
F. Crude Death Rate	10-11 per thousand	9-10 per thousand
G. Rate of Natural Increase	+2.8% per year	+1.5% per year

1/ Attainment of an annual population growth rate of 1.5% by 1981 (final year of the RTG Fourth Five Year Plan, 1977-1981)

2/ Divided about equally between couples who obtain contraceptives or contraceptives services from (public sector) clinics/hospitals, and from (private sector) drug stores/physicians.

TABLE II

OPERATIONAL BUDGET SUMMARY COMPARISONS AND
PROJECTIONS FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES IN U.S. DOLLARS

(1) Projected 1981
Cost 1/ (if growth
rate reduced
to 1.5%)

<u>RTG Family Planning Expenditures:</u>			
Direct	\$604,500	\$850,000	\$3,500,000 <u>1a/</u>
Indirect	\$1,340,000	\$1,407,500	\$12,500,000 <u>1b/</u>
TOTAL	\$1,944,500	\$2,257,500	\$16,000,000
<u>Donor Agency:</u>			
	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	
AID	\$1,250,000	\$2,145,000	
Population Council <u>2/</u>	\$192,000	\$190,000	
DANIDA	\$24,000	-	
UNFPA <u>2/</u>	-	\$1,000,000 <u>4/</u>	
IPPF <u>3/</u>	\$162,800	\$315,500	
TOTAL DONOR SUPPORT	\$1,628,800	\$3,650,500	\$10,000,000 <u>1c/</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,573,300	\$5,908,000	\$26,000,000

1/ This projected cost is based on the number of active users in the public sector with the same ratio to the private sector as 1974. It assumes a 1973 cost of \$11.80 per active contraceptive and applies an annual 5% inflation factor making the cost per active contraceptive in the 1981 RTG program \$17.00. This may be high as it disregards possible technological advances in contraception and a potential economy of scale.

1a/ The major costs would be a portion of contraceptives headquarters costs and evaluation costs.

1b/ This figure includes some possible capital and recurring staff development costs involved in expanding the coverage of the health services to village level.

1c/ These funds could be additive, extra budgetary costs involved in the crucial areas of increasing family planning public demand for services, contraceptive supplies, training, development projects keyed to population reduction, population education, on-going measurement of population growth and operational research.

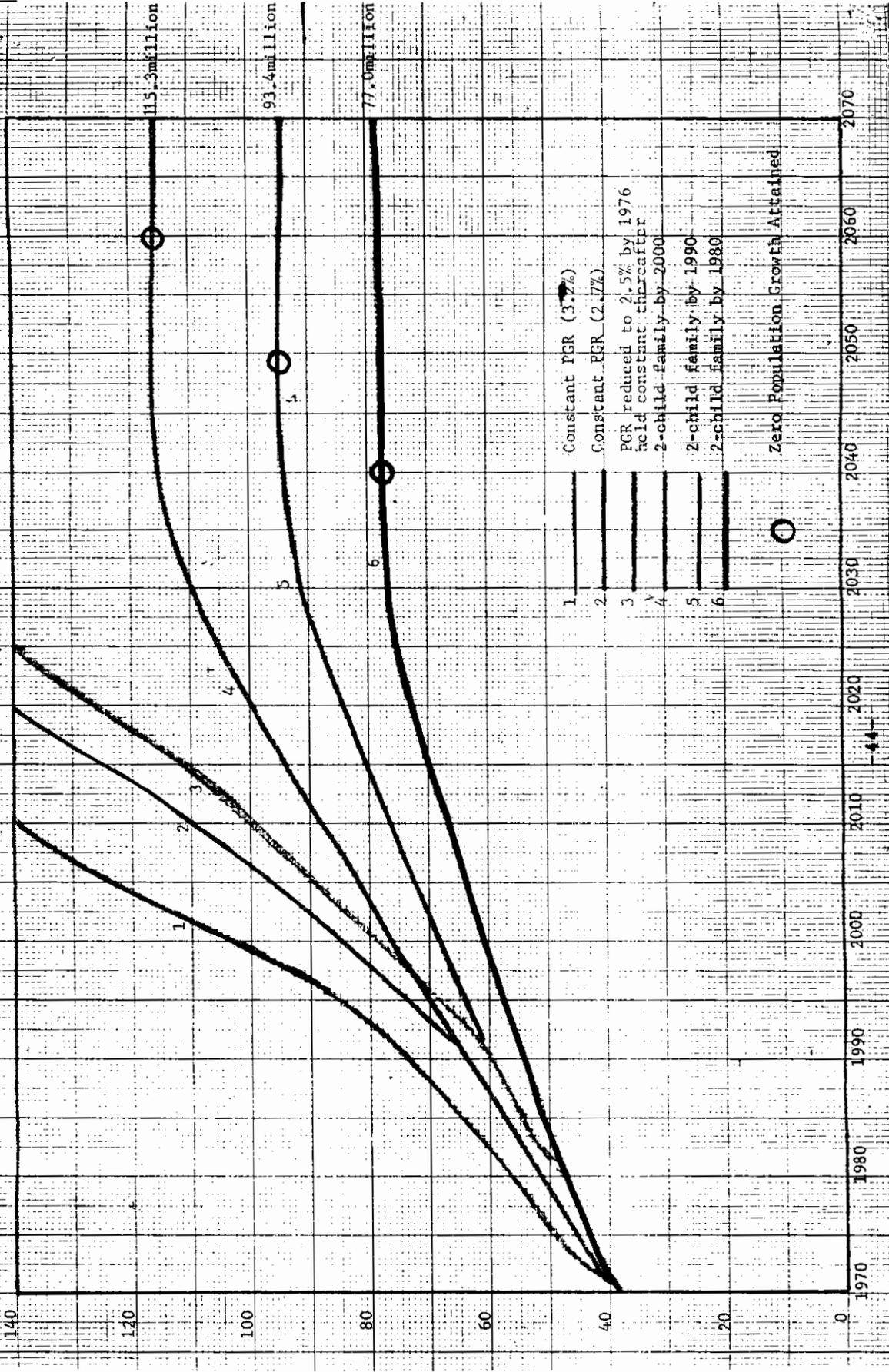
2/ Approximately 50% of funding from U.S. Government.

3/ Approximately 40% of funding from U.S. Government.

4/ 1/3 of a 3 million dollar 3 year project fund-actual expenditures will be considerably less due to funding pipeline.

THAILAND - EFFECT OF DELAY IN ACHIEVING 2-CHILD FAMILY AVERAGE (NRR1)
AND DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF DIFFERENT POPULATION GROWTH RATES (FGR) 1970-2070

Population in millions



- 1 Constant FGR (3.2%)
- 2 Constant FGR (2.7%)
- 3 FGR reduced to 2.5% by 1976 held constant thereafter
- 4 2-child family by 2000
- 5 2-child family by 1990
- 6 2-child family by 1980

Zero Population Growth Attained

IV. HUMAN RESOURCES, EDUCATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The major areas of AID program concentration will be in Rural/Agricultural Development and Health, Nutrition and Family Planning. The human resource base and institutions of Thailand, while reasonably well developed, still require some advisory assistance and training specifically aimed at helping the Thai deal with aspects of their basic problems of development so as to reinforce and support progress in the other two primary sectors.

AID assistance is thus proposed for (a) provision of training opportunities for Thai aimed at problem areas of development priority, including the expanded use of Regional and Thai institutions for training for development, (b) advisory support to improvement in Thai education, specifically in better planning, management and administration of Thai resources, so as to upgrade the quality and balance out the gross distortion between rural and urban areas, and (c) assistance to Thai institutions concerned with the planning and implementation of development programs and projects. The first of these will absorb over 35% of project grants, the latter two are low cost, high value activities.

Human Resource Development

Although Thailand's capacity to provide the manpower required to undergird national development has improved markedly during the past decade, it still lacks the full range of programs necessary to meet its needs. The RTG is aware of the importance of trained manpower and has been sending many of its young men and women abroad for education and training under direct RTG government programs and those provided by USOM and other donors. AID assistance is proposed to continue to provide for such training in the areas of program concentration. Priority will be given in AID financed training programs to development of the manpower required for (1) action programs which will have an impact on raising incomes and productivity of farmers and rural dwellers; (2) building skills for middle and high level manpower for planning and directing rural development projects. Second priority will be given to short term training and academic graduate programs which focus on research applied to Thailand's development problems.

The administration of the training activity will be transferred to a department of the RTG in FY 1975 and will be financed by a direct grant to the RTG. At the same time the RTG will be encouraged and assisted in moving to secure more cost-effectiveness

and appropriate training by shifting some training programs from schools in the U.S. to institutions in Thailand and Asia. The pace of this move toward more regional cooperation will be determined by the growth of the RTG ability to identify Asian institutions offering programs tailored to Asian realities. AID grants may be provided to upgrade the quality and suitability of training available at Thai institutions.

Education

AID assistance in Education is conceived as one part of a multi-dimensional approach to stimulation of growth in rural areas in ways which reduce income disparities, promote social justice, develop manpower resources and create employment.

The Royal Thai Government (RTG) is committed to massive expenditures in Education currently running at 19 percent of its annual budget. The Third Plan, 1972-1976, while highlighting further expansion for grades 5-6-7 gives highest priority to qualitative improvement with emphasis on the rural sector: improved teacher training programs, more relevant curriculum, improved instructional materials, expansion of non-formal education and reduction of school failures.

Improvement in Thai education, however, faces three basic problems. First, the organization and administration of the current Thai educational system is characterized by fragmentation and bureaucratic rigidity. No fewer than four major divisions of the RTG are responsible for education. Secondly, the educational system principally serves urban rather than rural youth. For example, in the greater Bangkok area 85 of every 100 children completing the fourth grade continue to grade 5. In the rural Northeast only 15 of every 100 children continue from grade 4 to 5. Thirdly, the curriculum is standardized kingdom-wide; it is characterized by memorization and rote learning; it is largely irrelevant to the agricultural populace. The budget reflects this situation with almost equal amounts going to the 85% of the enrolment at primary level and the 15% comprising all other educational levels.

The Thai educational system receives assistance from many multi-lateral and bilateral sources such as UNESCO, UNICEF, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and the Netherlands. The most significant current assistance is a \$19.5 million loan from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, approximately 90% of which is allocated basically for capital outlay (focusing on seven new teacher training colleges and a national curriculum

center). In addition, a \$4 million loan from the Asian Development Bank for the improvement of technical institutes has been signed. A study of the utilization of various forms of communication media, financed by the Netherlands and completed in 1974, presented in unusual detail the current uses of the various media in education and potential strategies of its more effective application.

USOM assistance is following a strategy determined by the rural nature of the economy. Three broad areas of concentration within this rural context have been studies of (1) rural school administration and finance, (2) strategies for the reform of rural school instruction and curriculum, (3) plans and implementation programs for rural non-formal and adult education, integrated into an overall rural development matrix.

Other donors are and will continue to provide a major proportion of the resources of the assistance programs in the education sector. Limited AID assistance is proposed in support of highly focused programs of qualitative development at the local level in specific regions, with the intent of securing greater utilization of local institutions.

Our assistance will be directly linked with integrated area development projects where it will work toward developing progressive rural elementary systems and a nonformal education network stressing knowledge and skills rooted in farming and rural life. Maximum use will be made of voluntary agencies and personnel from centrally funded contracts.

Institutional Development

Major RTG efforts in planning will seek to address the problems of increasing the productivity and income of the rural masses. This will entail efficient, integrated plans and policies generated by the planning agencies and central ministries. Shifts in national investment priorities to more emphasis upon a broadly diffused program of rural development featuring the creation of local business of processing agricultural products, the expansion of local trade and commerce, the improvement of health care and educational opportunities are illustrative of the scope of problems to be faced by the central planning agencies as rural (and urban) planning becomes a more effective process.

High value advisory and training assistance is proposed for the National Economic and Social Development Board, the National Statistical Office, the National Institute of Development

Administration, the Ministry of Finance, the Bureau of the Budget and other agencies involved in national resources planning and allocation. This will be done through the provision of short-term advisors and technical specialists able to help the Thai to identify and analyze development problems and to prepare plans and policy options for Thai consideration. Training assistance will also be provided for development of the manpower of these agencies through both long and short term training where productive and practical. A few selected research grants will be provided to Thai institutions on projects directly related to key problems of Thai economic or social development. These efforts will underpin our more direct help to line agencies and outreach programs.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTORAgriculture in the Thai Economy

The strategic dominance of the agricultural industry largely determines growth and change in Thailand's economy. Farming activities are the principal source of income for around three-fourths of the labor force. And the broader agricultural industry, which includes related agro-industries, accounts for possibly 85 to 90 percent of total economic activity. Because of the key role of agriculture in the economy, the problems, policies and programs for agriculture have direct and important impacts on the economy and on the well-being of all Thai people.

Most of Thailand's people live in rural areas and work primarily on farms and in industries directly related to farming. By 1970 some 77 percent of the population was still rural and the absolute number of people in rural areas was still increasing. The population in Thailand is still increasing rapidly, 2.8 percent (USOM estimate) per year which will tighten further the population-resource balance and reduce Thailand's capacity to export food. There is a continuing rural-to-urban exodus, and a more prosperous agriculture could slow the migration of people out of rural areas.

With most Thai employed in farming, the relatively small gross product attributed to agriculture resulting from low farm productivity results in low incomes. Farm gross product per worker approximated $\text{฿}2,500$ to $\text{฿}3,000$ in recent years. A similar computation for non-farm workers runs $\text{฿}20,000$ to $\text{฿}25,000$ --more than eight times as high. This disparity in real product per worker suggests gross inequities between rural and urban areas in distribution of the benefits of Thailand's rapidly growing economy. There are significant regional disparities in output per worker with the Northeast lagging well behind the other regions.

Markets for Farm Products: The domestic market for farm products in 1969-71 was about 60 percent larger than in 1959-61. The expansion reflected increases in population of about 34 percent and nearly 20 percent in per capita use, primarily of food. Non-food use of domestically produced crops is small, but imports of cotton supported an increase of around $2\frac{1}{2}$ times in domestic use of cotton.

Except for reductions in per capita use of rice in 1972 and 1973, due to the drought and high prices, use of rice per person trended upward over the 1960 decade. However, there have been rather wide annual swings due largely to variations in supplies available. Use of other major crops accounted for less than a fourth of per capita use in recent years. If population growth continues around 2.8 percent per year, the 1980 population will exceed 50 million. With growing consumer incomes and prospects for some further, but smaller, gain in per capita use, the domestic market for farm products will continue to expand.

Export markets took more than a fourth of total output of major crops in 1969-71 and more than half of major crops other than rice. Tonnage of crop exports other than rice in 1969-71 was 2.8 times the volume exported a decade earlier. The growth represented an average increase of 11 percent per year. However, since mid-decade, the increase has averaged around 7 percent per year. For crops other than rice, the share being exported increased over the decade. But a smaller portion of the rice crop is now being exported than a decade ago. The big volume and rapid expansion in exports, especially of crops other than rice, demonstrates the importance of foreign markets as outlets for Thai farm products.

Rice exports for the 1969-71 period averaged relatively small. But shipments rose sharply in 1971 and 1972 when the drought reduced rice crops in South Asia. Export demand for Thai rice has been strong in 1973 and 1974, but reduced supplies and high domestic prices have reduced the volume of rice exports.

The future growth and prosperity of Thai agriculture depends on continued large exports of rice and other major farm products. Agricultural exports in recent years accounted for around 75 percent of total exports and thus for a large portion of the country's export earnings. Changes in foreign demand or limitations on exports--policy restrictions or economic limitations--can severely depress domestic prices and returns to farmers.

Agricultural Output: Output of all crops increased nearly 5 percent per year over the 1960 decade with most of the increase due to expansion in rai planted. Area planted in

1969-71 averaged about 68 million rai (there are 6.5 rai per hectare), up 42 percent from a decade earlier. The overall output gain reflected an increase of about 3½ percent per year in rai planted and about 1½ percent in average yield per rai.

Aggregate data obscure big changes taking place for a number of crops. Rice area, which generally accounts for 65 to 70 percent of total area planted, increased about a fourth over the decade, trending upward about 2½ percent per year. Rice yields also moved generally upward--around 1½ percent per year. Larger plantings and rising yields resulted in rice output trending upward about 4 percent per year over the 1960 decade.

Big increases in area used for crops, low yields and relatively abundant domestic food supplies all attest to the fact that Thai farming is a high-labor/low-technology and low-cost type agriculture. However, much of the increase in plantings during the past decade was in the less productive areas on lands not well suited for annual crops. In some instances, expansion denuded forests which could lead to problems of erosion and the need for conservation and improved resource management. ↑

Recent surveys of land capability and land use suggest possible further increases in plantings. But big gains like those in the 1960 decade are not in prospect for this decade. Accordingly, an increasing portion of the expanding demand for the output of farms must come from rising yields. Higher yields will require larger inputs of fertilizer and chemicals, better seed, more equipment, and increases in irrigation and double cropping cultural practices.)

The Thai Farmer

Thailand's farms are mostly small subsistence units which, according to the 1963 Census, averaged some 20 to 25 rai (about 3½ hectares) per farm. Around half of the approximately four million farms had fewer than 15 rai and these units average about seven rai, just over one hectare per farm. A little over 35% of the farms were in the 15-30 rai category, averaging about 24 rai per farm (almost four hectares). There were 15 percent of the units in the over 30 rai per farm category, averaging more than 60 rai (about 9½ hectares) per farm. Farm families average around six members. This pattern

of small holdings, big families and low per capita income from farming is not going to change rapidly. Moreover, continued rapid population growth further tightens the basic resource-population balance and intensifies the need for programs to encourage slower population growth.

According to a 1970 MOAC study, regional differences in annual farm family income are considerable, with the South, East, and North at about the national average for farm families of $\text{฿}3,500$, the Central at $\text{฿}7,200$, twice the national average, and the Northeast at $\text{฿}2,000$, about 30 percent of that of the Central region.

Factors Affecting Thai Agriculture

The private commercial sector impacts on all facets of farm business and village life in nearly all areas of Thailand-- a source of credit, technical advice, counsel, markets, inputs, etc. The RTG bureaucracy has not used (and apparently does not intend to) this mechanism to try to assist farmers.

There are RTG agencies with programs that impact directly on farmers. The extent of this impact is influenced by size of staff and budget, including command over external resources, motivation, technical capability and other factors. The main RTG agencies are the Ministry of Interior and the reorganized Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies like the BAAC and the Rubber Replanting Aid Fund Board.

The most significant impact of the RTG on agriculture and farmers is directly and indirectly through government policies affecting the economic system--prices of products and inputs, taxes of one sort and another, food policy, wage and employment policy, and so on, or the lack of policies in these areas. The set of policies now extant has evolved over time without the welfare of the rural population being a major factor in the choice of these policies. A clear, quantitative understanding of the impact of these or other policy alternatives on the rural populace (or even the rural poor) could result in improved treatment of rural residents.

The RTG approaches development activities on a project basis. This results in spotty concentrations of resources, by both

Thai and external donors, as well as localized rather than general improvement. There are advantages to the project approach, however, primarily in confining the scope of activities within the managerial capabilities of the RTG agencies involved.

The RTG has viewed agricultural development as a major means of achieving the overall development targets, increased output and income overall, larger exports and FX earnings, and more employment--rather than a means of promoting equity for the rural poor. The ability to understand trade-offs involved in specific RTG actions designed to affect the rural poor is essential before such actions can be expected to receive serious consideration.

There are a variety of RTG policy, institutional arrangements, and related problems which affect returns to producers, the effectiveness of programs for agriculture and the general welfare of farmers and rural people.

1. RTG Policies:

a. Export taxes, regulations on foreign trade and the related low-price urban food policy, combine to hold returns to farmers well below levels reflected in world markets. These policy instruments recognize the political and economic benefits of low food prices. They also provide an important source of revenue as well as help to stabilize domestic prices. But the tax has usually operated to reduce returns to the farm sector where incomes are already relatively low. In effect, farmers bear the burden of low urban food costs. This reduces income and dampens incentives to invest in agriculture as well as discouraging farmers from moving toward high-inputs and high-technology cultural practices.

b. Government taxation and expenditure policies discriminate against farmers and rural people in favor of urban areas in the allocation of services, schools, hospitals and other social infrastructure; monetary policy affects farm returns, access to and cost of credit and value of savings, and has a large impact on costs and the longer-run structure of farm

production expenses, public investment and the welfare of poorer people; trade policies and programs and the need for continued generation of foreign exchange must be closely tuned to producer incentives and other programs to expand farm output since agriculture provides around three-fourths of the foreign exchange earnings.

c. Import and domestic pricing policies for fertilizer and some other production inputs limit supplies and increase the farm cost of essential production inputs.

2. Institutional Factors:

a. Small farm holdings, large families, under-utilization of labor, and uncertain land tenure arrangements contribute to low per capita returns to farm people. They also greatly limit the potential of narrowing rural-urban disparities in income. Moreover, few resources per person in farming also emphasize the need for expanding off-farm employment opportunities for rural people as well as the need for a more intensive and diversified type of farming. In the long run, effective family planning programs can reduce the growing pressure on land availability.

b. Widespread illiteracy, poor and inadequately financed schools, and generally inadequate facilities for health, pure water, sanitation, transportation and other local facilities are major problems for farmers and rural people. Poor training limits the ability of producers to interpret and react to the changing technical and economic situations as well as alternative employment opportunities. Better schools and health facilities, and the resources to extend these facilities to all families, would go a long way toward the development of an able, influential and responsible rural leadership.

c. Inadequate public and private agricultural research, due largely to inefficiencies in public administration and limited numbers of trained people, is not generating the necessary flow of technology needed to expand output and productivity. Although considerable research effort is under way, much more information is needed on plant breeding, production and handling of seed, effective uses of fertilizer and chemicals, and on other inputs and cultural practices.

d. An ineffective system for delivery of technical know-how to farmers reflects the lack of coordination of research and the necessary institutions and linkages between research and the dissemination of research results to farmers.

e. Farm credit is inadequate and too costly for effective development of Thailand's agriculture. Around 85 percent of total rural credit needs is supplied by local merchants, money lenders, landlords, commodity buyers, and family and friends. Interest rates charged are difficult to measure, but effective annual rates probably run 35 to 40 percent per year. The Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, the nation's farm credit facility, has grown rapidly in recent years. But it still provides only about a tenth of total rural borrowing. Such low-interest institutional lending must be increased rapidly in order to facilitate the shift of agriculture to high-input and high-technology cultural practices in farming.

f. The economic and political power of farmers and rural people is weak. This has contributed to a low priority for agricultural development, discriminatory legislation, depressed rural income and inadequate support for schools, hospitals and other public facilities in rural areas.

3. Government Administration:

a. Inefficiencies in public administration and lack of coordination among agencies of government are at the root of many problems limiting the development of agriculture. Ministers and the civil service leadership of the ministry do not have adequate control over individual departments to effectively administer and coordinate ministry planning, personnel policy, budgets and programs. Departments often are self-contained, autonomous and fiercely independent units. They deal directly with the Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, and often the Cabinet, and seldom work together in carrying out broad programs for agriculture. Accordingly, ministry leaders usually have limited and often only indirect influence over the work of their ministry.

b. Government policymakers, farmers and other businessmen face a serious lack of reliable basic economic intelligence as a basis for informed decision making. This capability

requires extensive improvement in a fragmented and uncoordinated government statistical program. It requires also the development of a trained staff capable of building the analytical tools and making analyses useful for appraising current developments, policy alternatives and an evaluation of agricultural and other economic development programs.

4. Agricultural Production and Marketing Problems:

a. Although some further increase is likely in the area used for crops, expansion will be on to poorer land. Long-term investment in land reclamation and on-farm development for irrigation and drainage will bring additional land under cultivation, but at high cost.

b. Crop yields are among the lowest in Southeast Asia. If crop production is to increase, yields must be materially increased. This will require a big step-up in the use of such inputs as fertilizer and chemicals, new varieties and better quality seed, improved water control, machinery and equipment, low-cost credit and technical know-how.

c. Fertilizers are in short supply and very costly. The high cost of fertilizer relative to farm product prices was a major obstacle to improving crop yields during the 1960 decade. The ban on imports of nitrogenous fertilizers has been lifted, but world prices are high. As a result, fertilizer supplies continue tight and costly to Thai farmers.

d. New varieties must be developed which are responsive to increased use of fertilizer and other inputs as agriculture moves toward high-technology cultural practices. This will require accelerated research and development of plant breeding work. Facilities available for seed multiplication and handling must be enlarged and improved in order to provide needed supplies of high quality seed.

e. Machinery and equipment will be needed increasingly as agriculture develops, especially for seasonal peaks in labor requirements and operations such as land preparation. In order to assure proper combination of machine and hand labor use in agriculture, both must be competitively priced so that labor is not displaced by subsidized machinery.

f. Export markets and an efficient domestic marketing system are essential for a prosperous agriculture. Changes in foreign demand or limitations on exports, whether from program controls or demand, can severely depress domestic prices and returns to farmers. The marketing system apparently is fairly competitive. But export trade is dominated by a few large firms. To the extent that these firms can exercise (oligopoly) control over the price and volume of exports, they can directly influence returns to producers.

g. Storage, processing and transportation facilities must expand as agriculture grows. As the economy becomes more market-oriented the buyer, seller and marketing system will benefit from standardized grading and handling. Current market information also will facilitate buying and selling and improve market intelligence for decision making.

RTG Strategy

Strategic actions by the RTG consistent with RTG objectives for development of the rural sector as set forth in the Third Five-Year Plan and other RTG documents are:

1. Increase the income of farmers and other rural people rapidly enough to narrow the present wide disparity in favor of the urban population.
2. Expand domestic markets as well as exports of farm products in order to assure a growing demand for the products of agriculture and continued expansion in foreign exchange earnings.
3. Increase farm output and adjust production patterns to growing markets for farm products.
4. Expand off-farm employment opportunities for small farmers and other people in rural areas.
5. Greatly improve rural schools, hospitals, water and sanitation facilities, transportation and other public facilities.

6. Maintain a prosperous growing economy, a stable political system, and a security system that will assure protection to rural people.

There are basic policy actions necessary for growth and development of agriculture and the rural areas of Thailand and to move toward the objectives stated above. External assistance can only assist the RTG in understanding the problems and in assessing alternate policy actions. A possible list of Thai policy actions might be:

1. Modify commodity export taxes and domestic food policy to bolster depressed farm incomes.
2. Use export taxes (e.g., rice premium) under special circumstances as a counter-cyclical device, particularly when export quotas are in effect or when farmers would not benefit from rising world market prices.
3. Design an urban food price policy that will reflect unsubsidized market prices for most consumers. Subsidized food programs would be available only for poverty-level consumers and welfare recipients.
4. Study the land tenure system and design and carry out comprehensive programs of land tenure reform and associated activities to effect a more equitable distribution of land.
5. Appoint a high level commission to work with all agencies of government in reducing the widely recognized inefficiencies and lack of coordination within and between agencies of government. Special attention would be given to control over budgetary and personnel matters at the ministerial and Under-Secretary level, making the minister directly responsible to the Cabinet for the efficiency and effectiveness of his ministry.
6. Allocate a larger share of public expenditures for schools, hospitals, pure water and other local facilities to rural areas, in order to correct disparities of the past.
7. Include adequate representation from farm and other rural leaders on key committees and work groups concerned with agriculture to improve farmers economic and political

influence in matters relating to his welfare and that of other rural people.

8. Adopt policies and design programs for rapidly accelerating manufacturing, and other employment opportunities in rural areas, including, particularly, the transporting, storage and processing of agricultural commodities.

9. Develop and expand export markets for Thai farm products.

10. Use domestic financing and foreign loans to move forward the on-farm water utilization program with irrigated high-technology cultural practices which contribute to multiple cropping and greater stability in yields and higher production.

11. Develop current and intermediate term import programs for fertilizer and other critical farm inputs to assure adequate supplies at competitive prices, supplemented by programs to develop Thailand's domestic production capability.

12. Restructure and strengthen agricultural research institutions with a specific charge to continue basic research but also to adapt known technology for farmer application through an enlarged and revitalized technology delivery system.

ANNEX B

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING SECTOR

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING SECTOR

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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY PLANNING SECTOR

I. The Problem

Most of Thailand's rural poor population are not receiving basic health care through the RTG health system. As a result, morbidity levels are high, there are chronic nutritional deficiencies in large segments of the population, and there is a leveling off of the number of new family planning acceptors. The current situation is one of scarce health and medical facilities and personnel - with low utilization of rural health facilities where they are available.

A. The Causes

It has been estimated that only 15% of the rural population utilizes the health services of the country's public health system, largely a function of coverage of the RTG rural health network. Thailand's health system - like much of the RTG administrative structure - is a highly centralized, pyramidal organization, with a four-tier structure of health facilities. These include 84 provincial hospitals (in 172 provincial capitals and a dozen larger towns); 300 first class health centers (also in larger towns); 2,000 second class health centers (medium size towns; large villages); and 2,300 midwifery centers in rural villages. Only the provincial hospitals and 250 of the first class health centers have physicians in residence. Physician care is limited largely to the urban populations served by these facilities. In rural Thailand the doctor-population ratio is about 1:100,000.

It falls to the paramedics to provide health services for the vast majority of the rural population. The problem is compounded by two features of the current health system: (1) the rural-based health facilities (second class health centers and midwifery centers) are currently in place in less than 10% of the country's 50,000 villages and (2) these existing rural health facilities are underutilized. The latter arises from an orientation of these facilities almost exclusively to preventive medicine, without any attendant curative capability. Without this minimum curative capability, the clinics lose their "audience" for vital health services otherwise available at the clinic. Instead, these facilities are largely bypassed in favor of larger town and urban facilities or villagers frequent indigenous traditional practitioners, or go uncared for.

B. The Effects on the People

The overall effects of this scarcity of health care are indicated by a crude death rate of about 12 per 1,000, while the infant death rate is approximately 60 per 1,000, with six of the ten leading causes of morbidity preventable with locally-available health care. The effects of untreated health problems on such a large scale can erode the life quality and productivity of the rural Thai population, many of whom are engaged in near subsistence-level occupations.

In Thailand family planning services are integrated into health services, so that availability of safe, effective contraceptive methods is constrained by the limited reach of the health delivery system. This problem is negatively affecting Thailand's long-range efforts to reduce its very high population growth rate.

In rural Thailand, as in much of Southeast Asia, rice dominates the diet, providing 2/3 of the protein and about 5/6 of the calories. There is evidence that this rice dependence, coupled with the inability of low-income villagers to purchase more expensive sources of protein, is contributing to higher morbidity levels.

This problem is exacerbated by a low level of awareness of the food value of other inexpensive, locally available foods which could be useful sources of vegetable protein and other essential nutrients, particularly for young children. Unawareness of this fact, added to the absence of foods specifically designed for this group, makes the young particularly susceptible to protein malnutrition with attendant susceptibility to infection, increased morbidity and mortality. (Successful family planning programs have never occurred in countries with high infant mortality.)

Food traditions and taboos affect the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, many of whom are nutritionally marginal because of iron deficiency anemia and avitaminosis. The mothers' nutritional deficiencies relate directly to her unborn baby, and later to her nursing infant. The major targets of the nutrition effort therefore are pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 6, particularly weanlings in the lower economic structure (lower 50% of income).

II. Current RTG Efforts

A. Nutrition

In Thailand, nutrition has traditionally been conceived as an interest almost exclusively of the Ministry of Public Health. Educational aspects have tended to be neglected by other Ministries and agencies which could and should share this requirement. Agriculture officials have largely been preoccupied by farmer income, production and export with little attention to assaying the role of nutrition. In February 1973, an International Working Group for the Development of National Food and Nutrition Guidelines for Thailand was convened. All concerned ministries, agencies, universities and donors in seven days of meetings produced a report for the National Economic and Social Development Board which is now preparing for an intersectoral nutritional analysis and eventually, a national nutrition policy.

Animal proteins are expensive and largely unavailable to the lower income segment of the population. The Thai have produced prototype high protein products from vegetable sources, mainly mung and soybeans. Although there is initial interest expressed by commercial firms in preparing and distributing these products, additional studies including market research are still in the future. There is a limited current distribution of the products of institutions, including about 250 child nutrition centers in the country. These centers, which are day care centers sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health, stress nutrition education to children 2-6 and to their parents, as well as providing nutritious meals prepared in part from the prototype supplements. They serve an additional important function in enabling the mother to improve the economic situation of her family by entering the labor force, to partake in extension programs or to improve her educational status.

B. Expansion of Delivery System

The Third Five Year Plan (1972-76) calls for expansion of the number of second class and midwifery centers at the rate of about 450 new clinics per year. Even if targets for the Plan period are reached, this would lead to coverage of only 6,000 villages by the end of 1976. At this rate it would take 80 to 90 years to provide minimum coverage needed to effectively deliver preventive and curative health services, nutrition assistance and family planning services to each village. There exist, however, no areas where there are

numerically sufficient facilities with properly trained personnel to test the theory that expansion of the current structures, with modified training, might not be the best way of rapidly improving the lot of the rural poor.

The RTG has requested USG assistance in developing an alternative low-cost health delivery system. One approach under consideration is DEIDS (Development and Evaluation of Integrated Health Delivery Systems) - a pilot project in Lampang province. The primary object of the DEIDS project will be to test new "mixes" of health manpower which might be incorporated into the health delivery system. These new categories of health personnel will include volunteers, indigenous practitioners, and/or sub-physicians (e.g. "MEDEX"). The DEIDS project is under way, funded centrally by AID/W.

Another alternative - for which FY 1976 funding is being requested - would support RTG efforts to expand the number of rural health stations and personnel. Extent of US support for this activity would be contingent on the rate of which the RTG carries out its expansion program. A possible goal might be coverage of 25% of Thailand's villages by 1981.

In order to add to the attractiveness - and audience - of these facilities, their staff will receive short-term intensive training in basic curative care (e.g. cleaning and dressing wounds, splinting, treatment of G.I. and simple upper respiratory disorders and dispensation of various medications). In addition, nurse-midwives assigned to these facilities would be trained to insert IUD's.

WHO/UNICEF support specialized health activities such as malaria, epidemiology, and some environmental sanitation. UNFPA, through various UN implementing agencies, provides commodities, technical advisory services, and local currency support under a three year (1973-1975) \$4 million program in maternal and child care, sterilization subsidies, Bangkok family planning workers, and family planning IE&C.

The local IPPF-affiliated family planning association is commencing in 1974 a pilot "community-based family planning program" which will test the feasibility of allowing village leaders throughout the country to distribute oral contraceptives and condoms.

Several smaller donors and US non-government organizations support discrete health and family planning projects having a total value of about \$1.5 million.

The IBRD is exploring a \$10-15 million loan which would support

expansion of RTG clinical health facilities. The USG program, which will emphasize medical manpower development, commodity and contraceptive support, and increased mobility of health workers, will supplement the IBRD-financed program.

Studies will be undertaken during FY 1975 to analyze completely the budgetary implication, training needs and additional manpower required from the RTG in order to undertake an accelerated expansion program.

A possible estimated total US share in the costs of a three year program are outlined below; actual requirements would vary considerably depending on the will of the RTG. Approximations are:

Health system expansion	\$4,500,000
Health manpower development	225,000
Stimulation of physician asst. concept	60,000
Health auxiliary training	90,000
Health planning	<u>75,000</u>
Sub-total	\$4,950,000
Participant training carry over	<u>80,000</u>
TOTAL	\$5,030,000

C. Improvement of Health Manpower

Although health manpower in Thailand is western oriented, physicians are largely inaccessible to the rural poor. The ministry identifies three steps necessary to improve the manpower situation:

1. Development of a new type of physician, trained in the village, district and provincial capital of his home province, whose aspirations are for his fellow villages and not for himself. This new physician would be trained in a "medical school without walls," largely in the community, and his teachers initially would be the traditional practitioners and granny midwives respected by the rural people. Only after the student clearly identified with the needs and problems of the rural people would concepts of western medicine be introduced.
2. Establishing a new category of paramedic who could

competently perform many of the functions traditionally relegated to the physicians. Working under the supervision, however remote, of a physician, he could treat all but major illnesses, handle many trauma cases, and perform simple surgery. This assistance would be patterned after the successful MEDEX program in the United States.

3. Retraining of the lowest level health workers who serve in the remote village health stations to moderately increase curative capabilities.

D. Population Planning

In 1972, the RTG estimated Thailand's annual population growth rate to be approximately 3.0 per cent, (assuming a crude birth rate of 41 per 1,000, a crude death rate of 11 per 1,000, and inconsequential immigration/emigration). In mid-1974, the USOM estimates the country's population growth rate to be about 2.8% per year (a crude birth rate of 38-39 per 1,000; no change in the death rate). This decrease of 0.1% per year may not in fact be real - attributable instead to unreliable baseline and current data. If the decline does exist, however, it represents the annual rate of decline targeted at the population sector of Thailand's Third Five Year Plan (1972-76). If the Five Year Plan target of 2.5% is achieved by 1976, Thailand will still face a demographic problem of critical proportions: continuation of a 2.5% annual population growth rate implies a doubling of Thailand's (1976) population of 44 million within 28 years; by the year 2010, Thailand's population would surpass 100 million. (See chart attached.)

Clearly Thailand cannot maintain a growth rate of 2.5% - or even 2.0% - and also realize its long-term social and economic development objectives. The RTG is aware of this problem. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1977-81), for which preliminary work is now in progress, will outline a population policy, and specify action programs to further decrease the country's population growth rate. Ongoing RTG planning for this policy includes efforts to (1) target a realistic, feasible population growth rate for 1981, and (2) identify practical RTG programs to ensure attainment of that target.

In view of the built-in momentum of Thailand's population (45% of the population is 15 years or younger), it is imperative that the RTG choose an ambitious goal for its Fourth Plan population growth rate. A specific target has not yet been determined

but preliminary discussions at the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) suggest that a 2.0% rate (by the end of 1981) may be established. This would be an overly-conservative goal, considering the dimensions of Thailand's population problem and the availability of local and donor resources to address this problem. Alternatively, the RTG could specify a lower target growth rate - 1.5% for example - and orient its population policy and programs toward an accelerated population effort. A 1.5% growth rate may, in fact, not be attainable by the end of 1981, particularly insofar as population growth rates are largely the product of family size norms resulting from a complex nexus of social, psychological and economic factors. These factors themselves are slow, and often resistant to short-term change.

It is, however, possible to quantify and project certain elemental conditions for a 1.5% growth rate. The primary condition is number of couples practicing family planning. (See Table 1 attached hereto.) At present about 1.0 million couples (22% of eligible couples) practice some form of family planning. This figure would have to triple to over 3.0 million couples (45% of eligible couples) by the end of 1981 to permit a 1.5% growth rate. Importantly, the additional couples must be younger and must have fewer children than current acceptors if their practice of family planning is to have its desired demographic effect.

This increase in number of contraceptive users has budgetary implications which can also be projected from available cost-per-user data. This cost-per-user in 1973 was \$11.80. Assuming an annual inflation factor of 5%, the cost-per-user in 1981 would be \$17.00. (While the inflation factor may be low, the cost increase does not consider possible technological advances or potential economics of scale.) Thus, it would cost \$26,000,000 in 1981 to serve 1.5 million contraceptive users through the RTG public sector program. (This assumes a continuation of the current 50-50 split between the public and private sector. Each sector at present serves about 500,000 of the current 1.0 million users.) A major portion of this cost would be for expansion of coverage of family planning services (see Table 2 attached hereto). For simple delivery of non-clinical contraceptives (pills, condoms) it might therefore be more economical to encourage greater utilization of the private sector. Government clinics would nonetheless increase in importance as a source of clinical contraceptive methods (sterilizations, IUD-insertions, possibly abortions). This 1981 cost-estimation is for simple servicing of additional contraceptive users. Less amenable to cost-projection, however,

are the RTG information, education and promotion programs that will be necessary to motivate 3.0 million people to practice family planning. In other words, adoption by the RTG of a 1.5% growth-rate goal implies that population planning must be established as one of the foremost goals of the Fourth Five Year Plan. As such, it should include action programs to promote increased practice of family planning through education and motivation campaigns; public announcements of national leaders; and a number of "beyond family planning" programs designed to affect the factors which relate to fertility behavior in Thailand. A nationwide public information program for family planning is just commencing in 1974, and additional research is still required to point out the most practical "intervention points" for programs bearing on fertility behavior. It is likely that these continuing activities, once begun, will be costly - not when compared to saved costs of births prevented - but certainly in terms of incremental RTG budget requirements for an expanded population program. For the sake of rough estimation, annual costs for such activities in 1981 may be approximately \$4 million. Thus, total costs for an accelerated population program could be \$30 million per year by 1981. As suggested earlier, greater reliance on commercial-sector distribution of non-clinical contraceptives could reduce this figure somewhat on a cost-per-user basis. It will not, however, reduce overall RTG budgetary requirements as the rural health system must still be expanded considerably to respond to other health needs of the rural population.

The US is the major donor to Thailand's family planning/ population planning efforts. (FY 1974 support level was \$2.4 million, FY 1975 is \$2.2 million.) The UNFPA, the only other significant donor to the Thai program, provides assistance amounting to about one-third of the US total. A major portion of US assistance has been provision of contraceptives, particularly oral pills, condoms, and medical equipment for sterilizations. This aspect of USG population program assistance will increase substantially as the health system is expanded, as alternative health/family planning delivery systems are developed, and as numbers of contraceptive users consequently increase.

In FY 1976 the USG, in addition to continuing provision of contraceptive and medical supplies, will commence an assistance program supportive of RTG efforts to markedly expand its population planning program in pursuit of a 1981 growth rate of 1.5%. A substantial component of this assistance will be assumed by the health systems expansion activity described in Section I above. In addition, the US will provide assistance

in development of alternatives, including commercial distribution channels for family planning information and services; research into the motivational bases of fertility behavior; population education; and analysis/evaluation of population and population planning activities in Thailand.

The population figures and financial data presented in the text, tables, and graph should be treated with circumspection. Inasmuch as projected increases in longevity represent a very small portion of the population growth equation, they have not been factored in. The population projections do, however, take into account a conservative linear decline in the crude death rate over the next 40 years. A sector assessment to be done in late 1975 will provide an opportunity for carefully reworking the projections.

III. Proposed AID Assistance

The objective of the US assistance program in FY 1976 and beyond is to support RTG efforts to expand its delivery system for health, nutrition, and family planning services. The primary elements of this expansion effort will be facilities (both fixed and mobile) and trained personnel. (The decision of the Health Ministry in FY 1974 to reorient its budget priorities to rural areas, rather than Bangkok-Thonburi and other urban hospitals, represented an important policy initiative in this direction.) Additional assistance will be provided to support planning and program design efforts of the RTG to further reduce its population growth rate.

1975 will be a period of transition in many respects: Thailand will have a new government, a new Minister of Public Health and a new Undersecretary, all of which may influence defined priority areas of need which may or may not mesh with AID's priorities; and a number of possible approaches to a US assistance program in these areas will be suggested in FY 1975 by a joint RTG/WHO/IBRD/AID health sector assessment to be conducted that year. This survey is expected to identify priority areas for assistance from potential donors to the RTG health program.

For these reasons, we must have flexibility to respond in FY 1976 to innovative requests for assistance developed during the transition period. Some specific project recommendations include the following:

A. Health System Expansion

1. USG support for an expansion effort limited initially to one province or region, with inclusion of additional geographic areas dependent on the

rate at which the RTG accelerates its expansion program. Under this approach the RTG would continue its expansion program nationwide. However, for every additional facility built, equipped and staffed in a specified area exceeding the baseline expansion plan, the USG would pay 50% of costs. This proportion of USG contribution would be increased if the RTG further accelerated its expansion program. Thus, the USG would pay 50% of costs of the first 100 "incremental" clinics; 66% of the second 100; and 75% for additional clinics. Funding for this expansion program might be provided under a concessional loan - through either USOM or IBRD or jointly - using the reimbursement mechanism being currently employed in the Philippines. Estimated costs - \$1,500,000 (D.L.).

2. Support in the area of health manpower development:
 - a. Sharing of startup costs of "The Medical Schools Without Walls" in pilot provinces. Because lessons learned in Thailand may be of use worldwide in retaining severely needed health personnel in the rural areas, the USG should be willing to fund 50% of such pilot areas. Estimated cost - \$100,000.
 - b. Stimulation of the physician assistant (MEDEX) concept by two-week observation tours to the University of Hawaii (training) and to Truk in Micronesia (operational MEDEX). These observation tours would include not only those appropriate health and non-health personnel who are openly curious about the concept, but more importantly those who are dubious or hostile to the concept. Estimated cost: 30 trips x \$1,500 = \$48,000. (Consultant assistance, if needed, could be provided under DEIDS.)
 - c. Sharing of the retraining costs of junior sanitarians and auxiliary midwives to augment curative capabilities. Estimated costs: \$50,000 - grant.
3. Short-term participant training in health planning for provincially based health personnel. Estimated costs: 5 x \$2,500 = \$12,500.
4. Carry over participant training - \$145,000.

Total: \$1,855,500

B. Nutrition

The nutritional programs delineated below are additive to the nutrition elements which would occur because of health services expansion discussed earlier and are designed to assist the RTG improve the nutritional levels of the rural poor, particularly pregnant and lactating mothers and children five and under.

Other donor assistance: UNICEF has feeding programs which reach mainly the urban poor; the Colombo Plan furnishes a consultant and some commodities to the Institute of Food Research and Product Development (IFRPD) of Kasetsart University; the German Government has an algae research project at the IFRPD; St. Louis University has a sister-school relationship with Chiangmai University Malnutrition and Anemia Unit; AID through central funding has an on-going rice fortification project in the Chiangmai area; WHO provides scholarships in nutrition; and the UNFPA supports a maternal child health program which has a nutritional element.

Studies of RTG manpower, training and budgetary factors would be necessary to see if they could accelerate their programs to beneficially utilize our assistance. Rough estimates of probable costs over a three-year project life would be:

Child Nutrition Center Expansions	\$300,000
Vitamin A Studies	100,000
Support to IFRPD	50,000
Sub-Total	<u>\$450,000</u>
Carry over Participants	50,000
Total	<u>\$500,000</u>

Child Nutrition Centers (CNC) are day care centers which supply high protein diets and pre-school education to children, and basic nutritional education to their mothers. Additionally, they free the mother for occupational or home pursuits. The coverage nationwide is minimal. To encourage expansion, the USG will fund the construction and equipment costs for CNCs which are additional to the planned RTG construction. Those units constructed by USG funds will be placed within a single province, selected because of known malnutrition in the rural poor. Funding might be on a reimbursable grant basis or included in a portion of a concessional loan. Estimated cost: 50 units x \$2,000 = \$100,000.

Research done in Thailand has shown that single large doses of

Vitamin A given to lactating mothers or to newborns maintain sufficient blood levels of Vitamin A, lack of which may lead to blindness, for six to nine months. The USG will support a comprehensive trial of this preventive approach in a pilot area to evaluate on a mass basis the safety and efficacy of this method. As most babies in rural areas are delivered by non-governmental midwives, their cooperation must be assured.

US assistance would be in the form of short-term consultants in project design and evaluation (4 mm - \$16,000) and subsidization of start-up costs (\$15,000). Activity cost: \$31,000.

Support of the Institute of Food Research and Product Development to improve their product line and expand productive capabilities to answer increased demands for institutional feeding. This will involve a small participant training activity (\$25,000) and short-term consultants on specific problems (2 mm - \$8,000). Activity cost: \$31,000.

In conjunction with the RTG Ministry of Agriculture, including the planning section, and other USOM project staff, explore possibilities of assistance to accelerate research in soy and mung bean production, and to develop modification in soy bean vegetable oil processing and mung noodle production to improve the quality of the oil meal and protein extract respectively. Assistance would include short-term consultants in project design, food processing, and food technology (2 mm - \$8,000). Some participant training in the same general areas would be required (12 mm - \$15,000).

Cost:	(\$23,000)
Continued Participants:	\$50,000

Total: \$237,000

C. Family Planning/Population

A major portion of US assistance to date has been provision of contraceptives, particularly oral pills, condoms, and medical equipment for sterilizations. This aspect of USG population program assistance will increase substantially as the health system is expanded, as alternative health/family planning delivery systems are developed, and as numbers of contraceptive users consequently increase.

In FY 1976 the USG - in addition to continuing provision of contraceptive and medical supplies - will commence an assistance program supportive of RTG efforts to markedly expand its

population planning program in pursuit of a 1981 growth rate of 1.5%. A substantial component of this assistance will be assumed by the health systems expansion activity described in Section I above. In addition, the US will provide assistance in development of alternatives, including commercial distribution channels for family planning information and services; research into the motivational bases of fertility behavior; population education; and analysis/evaluation of population and population planning activities in Thailand. Specific project activities will include:

1. Expansion of Family Planning Services

- a. Clinic Supplies: Under the health system expansion project outlined above, RTG clinical facilities will be increased at the village level. USG assistance will be provided to equip these new facilities with family planning equipment and supplies. In addition, similar commodity assistance will be continued for existing facilities not yet equipped to provide clinical contraceptive services. This commodity support activity will be preceded by a USG-assisted FY 1975 program to train nurse-midwives to perform IUD insertions. Nationwide training in this technique will increase IUD availability from the current 320 health facilities (staffed by a doctor) to over 2,000 (staffed by nurse-midwives).
 - i. Number of clinics to be equipped: 1,000
 - ii. USG input: clinical contraceptive supplies (sterilization and IUD insertion equipment)
 - iii. Cost: \$150,000.
- b. Mobile Family Planning Clinics: As a partial response to inadequate coverage of fixed health facilities in rural areas, the Ministry of Public Health will utilize mobile health/family planning units to service remote areas.
 - i. USG input: 10 mobile (health/family planning) units.
 - ii. Cost: \$80,000.
- c. Commercial Distribution of Contraceptives: The commercial sector provides oral contraceptives to about one-half of current pill-users in Thailand. However, because of the high cost

of commercially marketed orals, it is often not possible for poor rural villages to use them routinely for family planning. This is particularly unfortunate because the commercial sector is pervasive in Thailand, with nationally market items (e.g., coke, matches, beer, soap) often available in village level stores and small shops. Several developing countries (Kenya, Sri Lanka, India) are experimenting with contraceptive distribution schemes designed to provide subsidized and/or grant-aid contraceptives (orals and condoms) through commercial channels. A pilot project to test this approach will be tried in Thailand.

- i. USG input: institutional contract to support pilot project.
- ii. Cost: \$120,000.

d. Contraceptives:

- i. Oral contraceptives: \$1.5 million (AID/W centrally funded). The RTG has agreed to purchase an increasing share of its oral contraceptive requirements. Under this agreement, the RTG will purchase 25% of its needs in FY 1974, 50% in FY 1975, 75% in FY 1976, and 100% thereafter. It is expected, however, that accelerated expansion of family planning service availability will cause a substantial increase in oral contraceptive usage. The US will continue to support this expansion effort with oral contraceptives by applying a sliding scale formula to the earlier understanding.
- ii. Condoms: Condoms are produced locally. USG assistance would be in the form of equal-value trade-off with RTG to permit release of funds for local purchase. Alternatively, USG will purchase condoms, locally if possible. (Cost: \$600,000)
- iii. Other contraceptive devices, availability of which is pending USFDA approval on elimination of regulatory restrictions (e.g., Intra-uterine membrane (IUM) and menstrual regulation equipment). Cost: \$60,000}

Total Contraceptive cost:	\$2,160,000
(AID/W funded)	<u>-1,500,000</u>
Net	\$ 660,000

2. Population Planning

- a. FY 1976 will be a planning and preparation year for projects to be included under an expanded Fourth Plan (1977-81) population program. Consultant assistance required for this planning/design period include:
- i. Research consultant for investigation of determinants of fertility behavior in Thailand. (4 mm - \$20,000)
 - ii. Population project design: Assist NESDB and appropriate ministries design new population programs bearing on "fertility determinants" identified under (i). Emphasis will be on analyses of program practicality and feasibility in terms of cost, impact, and amenability to RTG action. (4 mm - \$20,000)
 - iii. Population program evaluation: Several RTG agencies, including DTEC, NESDB, the Ministry of Public Health, and two universities, are currently engaged in the conduct of periodic or routine analysis/evaluations of population program progress. An expanded multi-sector population program will require the development of a more-or-less permanent, coordinated evaluation mechanism to measure program impact and effectiveness. One short-term consultant will work with relevant research/evaluation agencies to devise this evaluation instrument. (4 mm: \$20,000)
- b. Population Education: The UNFPA is currently supporting RTG efforts to commence a nationwide family planning information program. In

addition, the UNFPA is helping establish at Mahidol University a "model" Education Faculty which would include a substantial population education component.

As yet, however, there is no population education content in the curricula of Thailand's secondary and elementary school system. Content of this kind is particularly important, as Thailand's future population growth rate will depend largely on the reproductive performance of young people who have not yet entered their reproductive age (45% of the country's population is 15 years old or younger).

Beginning in FY 1975, the USG will provide the services of two short-term consultants in population education materials/curriculum development at secondary and elementary school levels. An additional short-term consultant will be provided in FY 1976 to continue and follow up in this area. (3 mm - \$15,000)

3. Training

USG-funded participant training in FY 1976 will be provided in specialized areas for which training is not available in Thailand or other Southeast Asia regional countries. Training grants will be given for three long-term (US) programs in population planning/development economics; population information/communication; and population education; eight short-term grants for training in advanced methods of fertility regulation (6) and demographic analysis (2); and 20 grants for third-country observation.

Sub-Total	\$ 95,000
Previous year extensions	<u>270,000</u>
Cost	\$365,000

IV. Family Planning/Population Project Funding Summary

1. Direct Hire	\$	0
2. Contract		225,000
3. Commodities	\$1,040,000	
	plus 1,500,000 (AID/W funded)	2,540,000
4. Participant Training		<u>365,000</u>
Total:		\$3,130,000
Net Total:		<u>\$1,630,000</u>

Thailand
(Country or Subregion)

Table I

Summary of Commitments by Appropriation Category
(Loan Authorizations/Grant Obligations/PL 480 Shipments/HIG Authorizations)
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1974 Actual	FY 1975 Estimate	FY 1976 Request	FY 1977 Projection	FY 1978 Projection
I. Functional Development					
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>7,218</u>	<u>5,404</u>	<u>15,790</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>15,500</u>
Grants				5,500	5,500
New	-	2,072	4,474		
Ongoing	7,218	3,332	1,316		
Loans	-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
A. Food Production and					
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>2,998</u>	<u>2,291</u>	<u>1,773</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Grants					
New	-	-	876		
Ongoing	2,998	2,291	897		
Loans	-	-	10,000		
B. Population Planning and					
<u>Health</u>	<u>2,237</u>	<u>2,072</u>	<u>3,204</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
Grants (Title X)	<u>2,111</u> ^{1/}	<u>1,847</u> ^{2/}	<u>3,004</u> ^{2/}		
Grant (non-Title X)	126	225	200		
New	-	225	200		
Ongoing	126	-	-		
Loans	-	-	-		
1/ Included \$1,100,000 centrally funded oral contraceptives. 2/ Includes \$1,500,000 centrally funded oral contraceptive.					
C. Education and Human Resources	<u>1,983</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Grants					
New	-	-	394		
Ongoing ^{3/}	1,983	1,041	419		
^{3/} FY 74 includes \$1,329,000 for Civil Police Administration					
D. Selected Development Problems	-	-	-	-	-
Grants					
New	-	-	-		
Ongoing	-	-	-		
Loans					
E. Selected Countries and					
<u>Organizations</u>	-	-	-		
Grants					
New	-	-	-		
Ongoing	-	-	-		
Loans					

7 218
2 111
~~6 111~~
5 107

Thailand
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE I (continued)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
II. <u>Other Appropriations</u> (List by Appropriation Category)	-	-	-	-	-
III. <u>Other Commitments</u>	<u>6,487</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
HIG's	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 Title I shipments	6,487	900	-	-	-
PL 480 Title II Shipments	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</u>	<u>13,705</u>	<u>6,304</u>	<u>15,790</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>15,500</u>

Summary of Commitments by Areas of Concentration
(\\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration		<u>Food Production & Nutrition (FPN)</u>				
		FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977	FY 1978
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Projection</u>	<u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>		-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rural Development		-	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
<u>Development Grants</u>		2,998	2,291	1,773	1,500	1,500
		(SA)	(FPN)			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>					
180.2	Agr. Research	668	362	-		
180.4	Agr. Economics	295	884	897		
180.6	Agr. Extension	163	304	-		
180.14	ERTS	126	145	-		
NEW	Agr. Programs	-	-	742		
163	ARD	1,643	416	-		
171	MDU	103	-	-		
NEW	Nutrition	-	180	134		
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation</u>						
<u>Grants</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>		-	-	-	-	-
1. Maternal and Child feeding						
2. School feeding						
3. Food for Work						
4. Other						
<u>HIGs</u>		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		<u>2,998</u>	<u>2,291</u>	<u>11,773</u>	<u>11,500</u>	<u>11,500</u>

Thailand
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE II

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Population Planning & Health (PPH)

		FY 1974 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1975 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1976 <u>Request</u>	FY 1977 <u>Projection</u>	FY 1978 <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>		<u>2,337</u> (SA&PG)	<u>2,072</u> (PPH)	<u>3,204</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,500</u>
<u>No.</u>	<u>Project</u>					
179	Rural Health	126	-	-	-	-
209	Family Planning	2,111 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-
266	Health & Pop. Planning	-	2,072 ^{2/}	-	-	-
New	Health, Nutrition & Pop. Planning	-	-	3,204 ^{2/}	3,500	3,500
<u>1/ Includes \$1,100,000 centrally funded oral contraceptives.</u>						
<u>2/ Includes \$1,500,000 centrally funded oral contraceptives.</u>						
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>		-	-	-	-	-
	1. Maternal and Child feeding					
	2. School feeding					
	3. Food for Work					
	4. Other					
<u>HIGs</u>		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		<u>2,237</u> =====	<u>2,072</u> =====	<u>3,204</u> =====	<u>3,500</u> =====	<u>3,500</u> =====

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration
(\$ thousand)

Area of Concentration		<u>Education & Human Resources (EHR)</u>				
		<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Projection</u>	<u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>		<u>1,983</u>	<u>1,041</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
		(SA)	(EHR)			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Projects</u>					
162	Rural Education	237	261	161 ✓	-	-
162.5	Teacher Trng	13	-	-	-	-
162.6	Education Fin. & Admin.	19	-	-	-	-
233	NEPP	74	466	-	-	-
232	Pvt. Cap. Invest.	109	-	-	-	-
235	Comm. Mgmt	65	-	-	-	-
237	Labor Trng. & Mgmt	60	-	-	-	-
119	Civil Police Admin.	1,329	-	-	-	-
173	Trng for Develop.	77	314	258 J	100	-
New	Development Instit.	-	-	394 ✓	400	500
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>		-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>		-	-	-	-	-
	1. Maternal and Child feeding					
	2. School feeding					
	3. Food for Work					
	4. Other					
<u>HIGs</u>		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		1,983	1,041	813	500	500
		=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Thailand
(Country or Subregion)

TABLE II

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration Other

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Other Dollar Appropriation Grants	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	6,487	900	-	-	-
<u>PL 490 Title II Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
1. Maternal and Child feeding					
2. School feeding					
3. Food for Work					
4. Other					
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	6,487	900	-	-	-

TABLE III

Thailand
(Country or Subregion)

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1974 Estimate		FY 1975 Request				FY 1976 Request				Carryover To FY '77 (MT)	
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements (\$)	(MT)	Shipments (\$)	(MT)	Agreements (\$)	(MT)	Shipments (\$)	(MT)		
Wheat	20,950	2,327	-	-	0.9	10,425	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	4,795	2,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton	62,000 Bales	-	-	-	-	-	62,000 Bales	-	-	-	-	-

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VI. Project Narratives & Back-up Tables

Agricultural Development Project

Agricultural Research (terminating FY 1975)
Agricultural Economics (continuing FY 1976)
Agricultural Extension (terminating FY 1975)
ERTS (terminating FY 1975)
Agricultural Programs (new FY 1976)

Accelerated Rural Development (terminating FY 1975)

Health and Population Planning Project (terminating
FY 1975)

Health, Nutrition and Family Planning Project

Health Systems (new FY 1976)
Nutrition (new FY 1976)
Family Planning (new FY 1976)

Rural Education (continuing FY 1976)

Training for Development (continuing FY 1976)

National Economic Policy and Planning (terminating
FY 1975)

Development Institutions (new FY 1976)

Public Safety Participants (centrally funded)

Projects terminated in prior years, with \$50,000 or more
in pipeline:

Private Sector Development
Private Capital Investment
Labor Training & Management
Commodity Management
Rural Health
Family Planning
Mobile Development Units
Civil Police Administration

Agricultural Development

493-11-190-180

FY 1975

Project Target and Course of Action

The objective of this project is to increase the capability of the RTG to analyze, plan and implement agricultural development policies, programs and projects in furtherance of the Government's goal of improving the socio-economic status of its rural peoples.

An agricultural sector analysis and planning activity is designed to improve Thai capability in these areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is being provided with guidance, training and support in the use of modern analytical techniques in sector analysis - including the use of data obtained by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite; and in the implementation of plans and programs. An agricultural extension activity focuses on improving the Extension Department. The University of Kentucky will continue under contract to assist the Northeast Agricultural Center to develop and provide essential agricultural research information for that region's development. The contract will terminate in June 1975.

The project is scheduled to terminate at the end of FY 1976, as planned. Three activities of the project are scheduled to terminate at the end of FY 1975; Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Research, and ERTS.

Progress to Date:

An ISU contract team has completed one year of work with the Division of Agricultural Economics on the agricultural sector analysis. Five of 19 agro-economic zone production models have been developed and tested. The 19 zone models and the national inter-zonal linear programming model will be completed on schedule during the 3rd quarter of FY '75. Nine M.S. and OJT participants in agricultural economics returned during FY 74 to work with other DAE staff and the ISU team. Thirty staff members completed a formal in-service training course in computer programming. Commodity demand analysis is on schedule with rice, kenaf and some minor commodities completed. Other aspects of the sector analysis and model construction are on schedule. The RTG purchased and are using an IBM 1130 computer for the sector analysis and for data processing in the Agricultural Statistics Center.

Progress in the Projects and Operational Planning Division on project development, monitoring and evaluation is on schedule. Significant progress, however, will depend on a lengthy period of staff development just initiated in FY 1974.

Senior level long term advisory assistance to the Agricultural Extension Department was terminated at the end of FY 1974. Substantial progress was achieved in extension policy, organizational and management improvement of the core professional staff. Over 400 professionals were transferred from Bangkok to six regional extension technical and administration centers. Fifteen newly trained M.S. participants returned to join the technical support staffs of the Regional Centers. Only short-term technical assistance is contemplated in FY '75 with a major expansion of local extension workers expected in FY '76. Mississippi State University will be completing assistance to the DOAE in FY '75 for a new soybean seed processing and storage installation, and three short term advisors will assist the MOAC in focusing and evaluating their activities in on farm testing, regional extension training and the emerging farmer foreman activity.

Physical facilities are nearly complete at the Northeast Agricultural Center where about half the proposed staff have been trained and the other half are in training. Eighteen M.S. and Ph.D. participants rejoined the NEAC staff during FY '74. Useful research is now being done, and the potential for significant contributions to the development of rural Northeast Thailand has been created.

Substantial progress was made on the ERTS project. During the year the final report on the ERTS training activity was published by USGS and widely distributed in the US and Thailand. The final report to NASA on utilization of ERTS-1 imagery was completed and presented at the Ninth International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment. Major contributions were made by the Departments of Agriculture, Land Development, Forestry, Mineral Resources, and the ASRCT. The National Research Council will construct a new ERTS building with funds budgeted in TFY'75. ERTS imagery and interpretive assistance was provided to the Hunting (British) Southern Regional Planning Team. Major revisions in rubber acreage resulted from the use of the imagery.

FY 1975 Program

Funds are requested for five long-term and two short-term University of Kentucky contract employees in agricultural economics (\$412,000); three long-term and 4 short-term PASA employees in agricultural economics, agricultural extension and satellite data utilization (\$228,000); 3 short term advisors in Agricultural Extension (either contract or PASA, \$51,000); 52 new and 129 continuing participants in the U.S. and third countries in the fields of economics, research, extension and satellite data utilization (\$914,000); components to augment the computer being used for sector analysis and data processing (\$90,000).

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Agricultural Development
(Agricultural Research)

Project Number 493-11-190-180 2

Appropriation SA & 72-11X1023

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 6,272

Obligations
Expenditures

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin End

FY 64 FY 75

FY 64 FY 76

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 6,235

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	663	129	-	-	2	1	3	-	668
Direct	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5
PASA	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Contract	647	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	647
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	673	135	-	-	244	557	64	-	981
Direct	-	-	-	-	2	1	60	-	62
PASA	111	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Contract	562	117	-	-	242	556	4	-	808
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	384	101	-	-	93	168	41	-	518
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
PASA	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Contract	368	98	-	-	93	168	11	-	472
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	15	3	-	-	347	582	-	-	362
Direct	-	-	-	-	31	25	-	-	31
PASA	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Contract	-	-	-	-	316	557	-	-	316
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	399	104	-	-	289	481	41	-	729
Direct	-	-	-	-	31	25	30	-	61
PASA	31	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Contract	368	98	-	-	258	456	11	-	637
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	151	269	-	-	151
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	151	269	-	-	151
FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	151	269	-	-	151
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	151	269	-	-	151

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.2

Contract Name University of Kentucky

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	AID/Fe-261	AID/Fe-261	
	11/74	3/1/75	
	2/75	6/30/75 (Contract termination date)	

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	
FY 1974 Obligations	642	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	642
FY 1974 Expenditures	546	114	-	-	242	556	4	-	792
6/30/74 Unliquidated	368	98	-	-	93	168	11	-	472
FY 1975 Obligations	*	-	-	-	316	557	-	-	316
FY 1975 Expenditures	368	98	-	-	258	456	11	-	637
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	151	269	-	-	151

*Contract personnel costs fully funded in FY 1974.

Project Number: 493-11-190-180.2

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMS	No.	MMS
-	-	-	-
1	3	-	-
	15 1/2		

U.S. Contract Technicians

Long-term
Short-term

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
PASA - Total	7	18	111	2	6	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Gov't. In-Svc. Training Advisor.	-	-	-	1	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Earth Resources Techno- logy Satellite - ERTS. Project Director	7	18	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Instructor (6)	1	8	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. USDA - Graduate School	6	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT - Total	11	117	562	9	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. AID-493-051-T	1	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remote Sensing Tech.	1	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. AID/fe-261 2/	10	114	546	9	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Chief of Party	1	12	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Farm Mgmt. Advisor	1	12	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Crops Advisor	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Agronomy Advisor	1	12	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Economic (Mktg. Adv.)	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Horticulture Adv.	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Extension Advisor	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Res. Assoc. (Irrig. Eco.)	1	6	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/ Includes 25% overhead.	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2/ Contract includes field overhead 34.32% and home overhead 60%.
Project termination 6/30/75.

TABLE VII (continued)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.2

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
9. Res. Assoc. (Peanut Prod. Mktg.)	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Entomology Advisor	1	12	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Short term	-	-	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-190-180.2

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	556	242
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	556	242
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	168	93
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	168	93
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-	-	5	25	31	-	-	-	61	557	316
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	557	316
Short-term	-	-	-	5	25	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expenditures	-	-	-	5	25	31	-	-	-	61	456	258
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	96	54
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	360	204
Short-term	-	-	-	5	25	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	269	151
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	269	151
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	269	151
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	269	151
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} UKY contract participant costs calculated at \$6,800 per year.

Agricultural Development Project
Agricultural Economics Activity
493-11-190-180.4
FY 1976

The objective of this activity is to provide the RTG Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) with the analytical capability to assess the Thai agricultural sector and its development potential and the ability to prepare, monitor, evaluate, and efficiently administer agricultural projects.

The agricultural sector analysis will provide a quantitative assessment of alternative policy, program, and project choices for Thai agricultural and rural development, directly affecting the rural Thai, and their interrelations with the rest of the economy. This analytical capability is needed for better decisions on resource allocation in agriculture - both public and private - and will be used extensively in assessment of current policy and program options, as well as in preparation of the agricultural sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Major contributions can also be made to the analysis and design of integrated rural area development projects.

A host country contract with Iowa State University (ISU) will provide the services of five full-time economists, and appropriate short-term technical assistance, to the Division of Agricultural Economics (DAE), MOAC, where the analytical work is being conducted. The initial analytical mechanism constructed during 1974 was a national inter-regional linear programming model of the agricultural sector. One technician will continue full time in refining this model. The marketing, transportation, processing sub-sector was analyzed in 1974/75, which included simulations of rice and corn markets. Simulation analysis of additional commodity markets will be conducted in 1976. Analysis of linkages with the national linear programming model of other sectors of the economy having significant interrelations with agriculture initiated in 1975 will be continued in 1976 with one full-time technician. Analyses of specialized regional problems and development potentials started in 1974-75 will be continued in 1976 with one full-time technician. One full-time technician will focus on economic analysis of Thai agricultural institutions.

Fifteen man months of short-term technical assistance will focus on demand analysis, agri-business, statistics and data processing, and other specialized fields of analysis as required.

Seven academic participants from DAE will be trained in various specialized fields of agricultural economics analyses, statistics, and econometrics as a part of AID's overall training activity. A separate PASA with the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA, will provide six MM of short-term assistance in designing and implementing an area sampling frame in selected agro-economic zones.

The Projects and Operational Planning Division of the MOAC has been recently established to coordinate project preparation, monitoring, and evaluation. The Division is also responsible for annual budget preparation and processing. The USG, through one full time technician, has assisted in initial organization and staffing of the Division, conducted in-service training in project analysis, and helped prepare a long range plan of operation. A project feasibility analysis course will be conducted during the second quarter of FY 1975 through a PASA with the Economic Research Service, USDA. The Division will coordinate participation from all departments developing projects to be funded under the Agricultural Development Loan and will take the lead in loan project preparation for the MOAC for all donors.

USG assistance to the Division will continue during FY 1975 and FY 1976 with two full time technicians, provided under a host country contract/PASA, concentrating on increasing the RTG capability in project preparation, monitoring, and evaluation; and in budget planning and coordination. Up to six MM of short-term assistance will also be provided to support specialized activities of the long term advisors. Three academic and two on-the-job training grants related to budgeting, project design, and evaluation will be provided.

FY 76 Program

Funds requested are for 60 man months of long term and 18 man months of short term contract services (\$375,000); two long term and two short term PASA employees with expertise in agricultural economics, project analysis and agricultural statistics (\$185,000); 28 long term continuing participants, 10 new long term participants and 2 new short term participants (\$337,000).

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.4Contract Name Iowa State University

Contract No.	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
AID/CM/SA-C-73-19			
From (mo/yr)	8/1/74	2/1/75	2/1/76
To (mo/yr)	2/1/75	2/1/76	2/1/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Obligations	175	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
FY 1974 Expenditures	167	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
6/30/74 Unliquidated	221	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
FY 1975 Obligations	412	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	412
FY 1975 Expenditures	250	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
6/30/75 Unliquidated	383	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	383
FY 1976 Obligations	375	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	375
FY 1976 Expenditures	412	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	412

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.4

PASA USDA - Division unknown - Agricultural Project Economists

	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	-	9/1/74	9/1/75
From (mo/yr)	-	9/1/75	9/1/76
To (mo/yr)	-	-	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	85	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
FY 1975 Expenditures	85	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	155	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
FY 1976 Expenditures	122	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	122

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.4

PASA USDA - Statistical Reporting Services

	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	-	10/1/74	10/1/75
From (mo/yr)	-	4/1/75	4/1/76
To (mo/yr)	-	-	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
FY 1975 Expenditures	28	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
FY 1976 Expenditures	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	30

Includes overhead estimated at 25%.

TABLE VII (continued)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.4

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
3. Contract AID/SA-215	1	1	9	1	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agric. Econ.	1	1	9	1	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-190-180.4

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$
FY 1974 Obligations	16	96	75	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	15	84	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	35	214	127	3	16	16	2	2	1	-	-	-
Long-term - new	8	53	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	27	161	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	16	16	2	2	1	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74	22	201	141	2	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	9	145	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	13	56	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	2	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	38	222	178	9	73	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	18	216	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	20	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	9	73	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expenditures	27	176	127	11	83	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	7	42	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	20	134	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	11	83	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	23	249	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	14	206	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	9	43	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	38	402	322	2	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	10	120	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	28	282	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	2	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expenditures	44	537	423	2	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	16	212	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	28	325	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	2	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IX

Project Number 493-11-190-180.4

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Computer components to augment the MOAC/DAE IBM 1130 Computer \$90,000

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.6

Contract Name ^{1/} Unknown - Short-term

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
-	-	-	-
-	12/74	-	-
-	5/75	-	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	51	9							51
FY 1975 Expenditures	51	9							51
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

^{1/} Will be either Contract or PASA advisors in: on-farm testing; regional extension center; expansion design.

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-190-180.6

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMs	\$000	No.
-	-	-	MMs
3	9	51	\$000

U.S. Contract Technicians
Long-term
Short-term

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
PASA - Total	3	22	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Ag Eng.	1	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Soil Conservation	1	6	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ag. Ext. Advisors	1	12	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT - Total	2	3	10	2	11	54	-	-	-	-	-	-
AID/csd - 2976 T.O. 2	2	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Seed Indus. Mgmt. Spec.	1	1.5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Seed Technologist	1	1.5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AID/CM/TA-C-74-73	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Seed Processing Spec.	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Seed Processing Spec.	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT OR PASA - Total	-	-	-	-	9	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. On-Farm Testing Adv.	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Regional Ext. Center Advisor.	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Expansion Design Adv.	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-190-180.14PASA/~~CONTRACT~~ Name US Geologic Survey

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	3-1-74	3-1-75	
	2-28-75	3-1-76	

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	125	29							125
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated	125	29							125
FY 1975 Obligations	100	21			45	36	-	-	145
FY 1975 Expenditures	125				11	9			136
6/30/75 Unliquidated	100	21			34	27			134
FY 1976 Obligations	-								
FY 1976 Expenditures	100	21			34	27			134

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-190-180.14

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term	1	1	1									
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term	1	1	1									
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>										3	36	45*
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	45
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>										3	9	11
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										3	9	11
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>										3	27	34
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										3	27	34
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>										3	27	34
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term										3	27	34

*Participants under PASA

Agricultural Development Project
Agricultural Programs Activity (New)
FY 1976

Project Targets and Course of Action

This activity will be started in FY 1976. Its objective will be to assist the Thai in their efforts to install systems aimed at getting the outputs of agricultural research institutions to the Thai farmer. By creating transmission belts for knowledge, it is anticipated that agricultural production and farmer incomes will be increased. The technical assistance furnished under this project will help the RTG to develop its support requirements for rural development projects to be undertaken with proposed rural Development Loans.

In FY 1976 it is planned to provide one advisor each in the areas of extension and research to assist the Thai to rationalize their existing nation-wide research network and their technological delivery system. This rationalization will include elimination of undesirable programs, acceleration of practical research, consolidation of some research stations and conversion of others to testing and seed multiplication, and establishment of delivery systems building on and modifying the existing extension service through a quantum increase in field agents. Four man months of expertise will be provided to design a cooperative improvement program aimed at specific cooperatives.

Advisory services in project design and evaluation/teams will assist the Thai in the development of integrated crop production packages impacting on rural areas and increasing crop production and farmer incomes. Land availability pressures resulting from population increases and land shortages combined with traditionally low yields set the stage for this accelerated crop production activity.

The proposed short-term participant program reflects an increased emphasis on training of local leaders and officials in support of accelerated crop production programs. Teams of these farmer/leaders would be sent to study crop production program, problems and activities in nearby Asian nations. Four of the long-term participants will attend regional institutions and four will attend US institutions. Those trained in the US will be programmed for thesis research in Thailand. Training undertaken in the former agricultural research and extension projects, and not yet concluded, will be funded under this project.

FY 1976 Program

Funding is requested in FY 1976 for 24 man months of long-term and 16 man months of short-term contract technicians (\$200,000); 75 long-term continuing participants, 8 new long-term participants, and 117 short-term participants (\$542,000).

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Agricultural Programs

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number _____
Appropriation _____

Obligations
Expenditures

<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
FY 76	FY 78
FY 76	FY 79

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 950

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total</u>	200	40	-	-	542	803	-	-	742
Direct	-	-	-	-	542	803	-	-	542
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	200	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	144	30	-	-	513	689	-	-	657
Direct	-	-	-	-	513	689	-	-	513
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	144	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	144

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
 (\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Agricultural Programs

Contract Name Unknown - PSC - Research Linkages

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	-	-	-
	-	-	9/1/76
	-	-	8/31/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	50	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
FY 1976 Expenditures	42	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	42

TABLE VII

Project Number (NEW) Agricultural Programs

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs	No.	MMs
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term	-	-	2	24
Short-term	-	-	7	16
				100

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
CONTRACT - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	144	5	10	56
1. Extension Rationaliza- tion Advisor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	42	1	2	8
2. Research Linkages Adv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	42	1	2	8
3. Cooperative Improvement Advisor.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	-	-	-
4. Project Design Experts (6).	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	35	3	6	40

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. (NEW) Agricultural Programs

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Obligations	79	604	409	-	-	-	121	199	133	-	-	-
Long-term - new	4	48	39	-	-	-	4	48	20	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing ^{1/}	75	556	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	151	113	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expenditures	79	568	380	-	-	-	121	199	133	-	-	-
Long-term - new	4	12	10	-	-	-	4	48	20	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	75	556	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	151	113	-	-	-

^{1/} Comprised of continuations from Agricultural Research and Agricultural Extension.

Accelerated Rural Development
493-11-810-163
FY 1975

Project Target and Course of Action

The Accelerated Rural Development project has the objective of supporting rural development in Thailand through increased governmental services, and strengthened local government. Support and assistance is provided to the provincial governments to: 1) create, train and equip a provincial organization which can, in response to the needs and desires of the people and under the leadership of the Governor, plan, design, construct and maintain rural roads, village water facilities and other local public works; and 2) coordinate the planning and implementation of rural development programs within the province.

Commodity support to the ARD was brought to an end in FY 1974, and the technical, managerial, and engineering advisory assistance, and participant training will be terminated by the end of FY 1975.

Progress to Date

ARD has built over 17,000 kilometers of roads, track, access roads and village streets. Over 2,000 dams, ponds, small reservoirs and wells have been constructed. ARD has grown from an experiment in six Thai provinces in 1964 to a full-fledged Royal Thai Government Department, working in 42 provinces with 10,000 employees and a budget which has increased to almost \$40 million equivalent for FY 1975. It has, for example, a fully developed capability to plan and build over 1,000 kilometers of all-weather road each year.

U.S. technical and advisory assistance in FY 1975 will concentrate on developing functions which increase the capability of ARD to mount activities in rural economic development and the improvement of agribusiness with emphasis in growth areas. ARD will be able to carry out a continuing role in rural development, e.g., rural public works construction through increased private contracting, labor intensive construction, and support for vertically integrated agribusiness activities involving significant support of the private sector.

FY 1975 Program

FY 1975 funds are requested for 6 direct hire technical and engineering advisors (\$300,000); and 36 short term participants for training in Asian institutions, one long term participant for training in the Asian Institute for Technology and for continuing participant costs (\$116,000).

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-810-163

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
CONTRACT - Total	6	58	240	2	14	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Contract - PSC 493-055 Highway Equip. Trng. Specialist.	1	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Contract - AID-493-037	2	16	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Measurement Spec.	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Chief of Party	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Contract - AID/ea-146	3	31	114	2	14	169	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Mgmt. Syst. Analyst	1	12	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Resident Project	1	12	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Training Specialist	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Contract - AID/ea-82	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(for contract
personnel only)

HEALTH AND POPULATION PLANNING
493-11-580-266
FY 1975

Project Targets and Course of Action:

The objective of this project is to assist Thailand's Ministry of Public Health, now undergoing reorganization, in determining its priorities and in planning and implementing its future health, nutrition and family planning programs for which US support is envisioned. A key aim will be to set the stage for development of an improved, expanded and integrated delivery system for both family planning and general rural health services. Achievement of this objective will contribute greatly to generally improved rural health and hopefully to a continuing reduction in the present high (2.8%) annual rate of population growth in the country. In addition, support for other specific health and population related activities will continue under this project in FY 1975.

The project will terminate at the end of FY 1975.

Progress to Date

Basic health services, including family planning, are now available through a network of 4,500 rural clinics and provincial hospitals. To date over two million persons have accepted some form of family planning through the nation's health system. Over the 20 year history of US assistance to the Thai health program, yaws, plague, and smallpox have been virtually eliminated, and previously high death rates due to malaria have been dramatically reduced.

A variety of protein rich prototype foods have been developed and are ready for wide-scale distribution through commercial outlets, health clinics, nutrition centers and other institutions.

Support is also provided for the population activities of non-MOPH organizations and agencies including National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Education, NESDB and the Institute of Food Research and Product Development, to support their respective research and program efforts in health, nutrition and population. This support includes: (1) one advisor (centrally funded) and training assistance to the National Statistical Office (NSO) to help develop the analytical data

and instruments for measuring population growth, movement, and the impact of the country's family planning program; (2) training, consultant and commodity assistance for the Ministry of Education to help develop a population education program in the formal school system (possible area of PVO assistance); (3) consultant services at the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) to assist in the development of a national population policy/action plan for inclusion in the RTG Fourth Five-Year Plan (AID/W-funded), and consultant assistance to NESDB in national nutrition planning (institutional contracts).

Related research projects will also be conducted in FY 1975, using USOM funded intermediaries and/or local research facilities.

FY 1975 Program

For FY 1975, funds totaling \$2,252,000 are requested. This amount includes funds for: one nurse-midwife direct hire advisor (\$30,000); contract services, including support for local research into family planning program impact and effectiveness (\$130,000); U.S. training for 103 participants (including 57 continuing) in family planning, health and nutrition (\$282,000); and commodities, including oral contraceptives, medical equipment and vehicles (\$1,810,000)*.

*Includes \$1.5 million centrally-funded oral contraceptives.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Health & Population Planning

(SUMMARY SHEET)

Project Number 493-11-580-266

Appropriation MULTIPLE

Obligations
Expenditures

Financing Dates (FY)

<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
FY 1975	FY 1975
FY 1975	FY 1976

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,252

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	160	30	-	-	282	321	1,810*	-	2,252
Direct	30	5	-	-	282	321	1,810	-	2,122
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	130	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	144	27	-	-	192	204	1,020	-	1,356
Direct	30	5	-	-	192	204	1,020	-	1,242
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	114	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	16	3	-	-	90	117	790	-	896
Direct	-	-	-	-	90	117	790	-	880
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	16	3	-	-	90	117	790	-	896
Direct	-	-	-	-	90	117	790	-	880
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

*Includes \$1.5 million for centrally-funded oral contraceptives.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Health & Population Planning
(Health/Family Planning)

Project Number 493-11-580-266

Appropriation 72-11X1024

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A

Obligations
Expenditures

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
FY 1975	FY 1975
FY 1975	FY 1976

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,072

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	140	26	-	-	157	175	1,775*	-	2,072
Direct	30	5	-	-	157	175	1,775	-	1,962
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	110	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	124	23	-	-	128	139	1,000	-	1,252
Direct	30	5	-	-	128	139	1,000	-	1,158
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	94	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	16	3	-	-	29	36	775	-	820
Direct	-	-	-	-	29	36	775	-	804
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	16	3	-	-	29	36	775	-	820
Direct	-	-	-	-	29	36	775	-	804
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

*Includes \$1.5 million for centrally-funded oral contraceptives.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-580-266 (Health/Family Planning)

Contract Name Population Education

Contract No.	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
From (mo/yr)	-	-	3/75
To (mo/yr)	-	-	7/75

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
FY 1975 Expenditures	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
6/30/75 Unliquidated	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
FY 1976 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expenditures	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Project Number 493-11-580-266 (Health/Family Planning)

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

		FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
CONTRACT - Total	-	-	-	2	18	94	2	3	16	-	-	-
1. Health Assessment Team	-	-	-	-	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Population Education Adv.	-	-	-	1	4	24	1	1	6	-	-	-
3. Contraceptive/Fertility Research.	-	-	-	1	6	30	1	2	10	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

TABLE IX

Project Number 493-11-580-266 (Health/Family Planning)

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Microscopes	\$ 15,000
Vehicles	130,000
Medical Supplies and Equipment	120,000
Population Education Materials	2,000
Data Processing Costs	<u>8,000</u>
	<u>\$275,000</u>

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

Orals			
	Quantity	Costs ^{a/}	Number
	Monthly	\$	of Pill
	Cycles	thousands	users
1. <u>Usage through CY 1977</u>			
CY 1974 Usage	4,550,000	688	350,000
CY 1975 Usage	5,850,000	1,240	450,000
CY 1976 Usage	7,150,000	1,520	550,000
CY 1977 Usage	9,100,000	1,933	700,000
2. <u>12/31/73 Unused</u>			
Central Warehouse	3,000,000		
Public Sector Distribution System	1,000,000		
On order and confirmed by AID/W	7,000,000	1,500	
3. <u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	7,000,000	1,500	
4. <u>CY 1978 Usage</u>	11,050,000	2,350	850,000
5. <u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	7,000,000	1,500	

^{a/} For FY 1974 and prior year obligations, calculate based on \$.14 per MC plus 18% for transportation. For FY 1975 and succeeding years, calculate based on \$.18 per MC plus 18%.

CENTRALLY FUNDED TITLE X CONTRACEPTIVES
FOR BILATERAL PROGRAMS

	Condoms		
	Quantity Gross	Costs ^{a/} \$ thousands	Number of condom users
1. Usage through FY 1975	100,000	360	100,000
FY 1975 Usage	100,000	360	100,000
FY 1976 Usage	150,000	750	150,000
FY 1977 Usage	300,000	1500	300,000
2. 6/30/74 Unused	-	-	-
Central Warehouse	-	-	-
Public Sector Distribution System	-	-	-
On order and confirmed by AID/W	150,000	540	-
3. FY 1975 Obligations	-	-	-
4. FY 1978 Usage	350,000	1750	350,000
5. FY 1976 Obligations	120,000	700	-

a/ For FY 1974 Obligations calculate based on \$3.00 per gross plus 20% for transportation. For succeeding years, calculate based on \$4.20 per gross plus 20% for transportation.

Contraceptives Provided by Other Donors
Organizations, and Host Country Government

	FY 1974 Obligations		FY 1975 Planned Obligations		FY 1976 Proposed Obligations	
	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/GRS)	Costs (\$000)
I. Orals-TOTAL	1,200,000	240	5,700,000	1186	8,000,000	1,600
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors (specify)</u> _____ _____						
b. <u>Private Organizations</u> IPFF Pathfinder Fund PPFA/FPIA Other (specify)	200,000 GRS	40	3,700,000 MC	786	5,000,000 MC	1,000
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Govern-ment</u>	1,000,000	200	2,000,000 MC	400	3,000,000 MC	600
II. Condoms-Total			150,000	540	300,000	1300
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors (specify)</u> _____ _____						
b. <u>Private Organizations</u> IPFF Pathfinder Fund PPFA/FPIA Other (specify)			150,000 GRS	540	300,000 GRS	1300
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Govern-ment</u>						

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-580-266 (Nutrition)

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>	15	131	106	3	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	9	108	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	6	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>	15	50	45	3	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	9	27	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	6	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>	9	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	9	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	9	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	9	81	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IX

Project Number 493-11-580-266 (Nutrition)

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Nutrition Laboratory Equipment	\$ 8,000
Protein Extruder Equipment	12,000
Nutritional Supplements	<u>15,000</u>
	<u>\$35,000</u>

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

(NEW) Health, Nutrition and Family Planning
FY 1976

Project Targets and Course of Action:

Approximately 25% of Thailand's rural poor are not receiving basic health care through the RTG health system. As a result, morbidity levels are high, there are chronic nutritional deficiencies in large segments of the population, and there has recently been noted a leveling off of the number of new family planning acceptors. The current situation is one of scarce health and medical facilities and personnel.

The objective of this project is to support and assist the RTG in its plans to accelerate expansion of its system for provision of integrated health, nutrition, and family planning services to the rural poor. A major theme is to increase responsiveness to the health needs of the rural population -- particularly pregnant and lactating mothers and children under six -- by (1) increasing the number of rural health facilities; (2) assisting the RTG provide more intensive training for health personnel; and (3) supporting the development of new categories of health worker. Achievement of these results would enhance the physical, mental and social well-being of the rural poor to better enable them to improve their quality of life; rural productivity will increase and a continuing reduction of the high population growth rate (about 2.8% per year) will be achieved.

In addition, support for other population related activities will continue in FY 1976. Examples include expansion of commercial distribution channels for family planning information and services; research into the motivation bases of fertility behavior; and analysis/evaluation of population and population planning activities in Thailand.

FY 1976 Program:

While flexibility must be maintained to ensure that what we support is wholly in accord with RTG planning, funds totaling \$3,338,000 are requested. This amount includes funds for: contract services for four consultants in nutrition and five in population and family planning activities (\$227,000); U.S. and third country training for 127 participants in health, family planning and nutrition (\$636,000); commodities, including oral contraceptives, condoms, medical equipment and supplies, and food technology supplies (\$2,310,000); and direct program grants to expand the integrated health delivery system (\$165,000). Support to larger-scale expansion of the health delivery system is proposed through development loans. However, consideration may be given to a request for further grant funding for this purpose.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Health, Nutrition,
Family Planning (SUMMARY SHEET)

Project Number _____
Appropriation MULTIPLE

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
FY 1976	FY 1978
FY 1976	FY 1979

Obligations
Expenditures

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 9,000

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total	
	U.S.	Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$				MM
	\$	MM	\$							
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	227	33	-	-	636	584	2,310 ^{1/}	165 ^{2/}	3,338	
Direct	-	-	-	-	636	584	2,310	165	3,111	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	227	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	217	31	-	-	362	334	1,310	165	2,054	
Direct	-	-	-	-	362	334	1,310	165	1,837	
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Contract	217	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	

1/ Includes \$1.5 million centrally-funded oral contraceptives.

2/ \$165,000 Program Grants.

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Family Population/Planning

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number _____	Obligations Expenditures	Begin	End
Appropriation _____		FY 1976	FY 1978
Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ <u>N/A</u>	B. Per Current Estimate	\$ <u>8,000</u>	

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel		Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total	
	U.S.	Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$	
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
FY 1974 Expend.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
FY 1975 Expend.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total								
Direct								
PASA								
Contract								
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	195	25			499	444	2310*	3004
Direct					499	444	2310	2809
PASA								
Contract	195	25						195
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	185	23			275	242	1310	1770
Direct					275	242	1310	1585
PASA								
Contract	185	23						185

* Includes 1.5 million centrally-funded oral contraceptives.

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-810-171

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs \$000	No.	MMs \$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-

Personnel	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977	
	On-board 6/30/74	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	Expenditures (\$000)
(PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)											
PASA - USARPAC (Tilton)	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-
1. Logistics Advisor	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-

(for contract personnel only)

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Civil Police Administration

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-710-119

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation SA

Expenditures

FY 57

FY 74

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 82,757 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 77,675

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	MM	Local/TCN	MM	\$	MM			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	1,180	372	-	-	130	37	25	4	1,339
Direct	1,180	372	-	-	130	37	25	4	1,339
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	1,305	372	-	-	206		3,541	4	5,056
Direct	1,134	372	-	-	206		3,541	4	4,885
PASA	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Contract	171	-	-	-	-		-	-	171
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	79	-	-	-	1		1,106	-	1,186
Direct	79	-	-	-	1		1,106	-	1,186
PASA	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	79	-	-	-	1		1,106	-	1,186
Direct	79	-	-	-	1		1,106	-	1,186
PASA	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									

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RURAL EDUCATION
493-11-640-162
FY 1975 and FY 1976

Project Target and Course of Action:

The objective of this project is to assist the Thai Government to reduce the imbalance of opportunity for education, elementary and non-formal, between greater Bangkok and rural Thailand. Assistance will concentrate on aspects of developing a progressive rural elementary education system, stressing knowledge and skills rooted in farming and rural life. New methods and innovative practices will be used to revitalize teacher education in selected colleges and create a network of progressive elementary schools in northern rural provinces. Particular attention will be paid to the problem of developing a minimum level of education, grades 1-7, relevant to rural children who leave the formal school system after the 7th grade.

In addition to the formal school system, the project will focus on non-formal education targeted at younger out-of-school people, 15 to 22 years of age. The aim will be the creation of a system of non-formal, post-primary education with a practical literacy, family life planning and vocational basis to serve those students who do not go on to secondary school. The initial applications of new instructional approaches are proposed for selected rural provinces, in close relationship to joint rural area development activities.

The project is planned to terminate at the end of FY 1976.

Progress to Date:

- (1) Data have been compiled, on the basis of which there can be more equitable funding for rural schools throughout Thailand. The data have enabled the Thai Government to focus, for the first time, in a systematized manner on the disparity of educational opportunities in the various provinces and to ascertain future local finance capabilities. *Home*
- (2) The Thai Government has continued to support improvement of supervisory and teacher training programs by utilizing in these

programs new adult teaching and reading materials that include agricultural and family planning concepts. The content of these programs emphasizes improved farming practices, occupational information, performance of useful work tasks and ways of working cooperatively with others. Special workshops have been conducted to develop and initiate a systematic evaluation design for application to non-formal education and family life planning.

- (3) Planning of programs for a rural elementary teacher training program has continued. Approximately one-half of the 12 regional teacher training centers have been upgraded to branches of the Teacher Training College (Prasarnmitr) in Bangkok. Special plans and processes concerned with an improved role for the teacher's college in rural regeneration are under study.
- (4) A.I.D. education advisors also continue to assist the Ministries of Education and Interior in developing analyses, concepts and plans for the improvement of rural education. A comprehensive plan for developing rural elementary education has been completed, and discussions among the Thai Government, the U.S. Mission and other donors are underway.

FY 1975 Program:

FY 1975 funds are requested for: One Personal Services Contract Adult Education Advisor (\$40,000); Three short-term contract technicians (\$36,000); Long term academic training for 26 participants (\$137,000); and Short-term training in non-formal education for 15 participants in Asia and U.S. (\$48,000).

FY 1976 Program:

FY 1976 funds are requested for: Three short-term contract technicians (\$49,000); 18 long-term continuing academic participants (\$82,000); and 10 Short-term, non-formal education participants in Asia and the U.S. (\$30,000).

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Rural Education (Summary Sheet)

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-640-162

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Multiple

Expenditures

FY 64

FY 76

FY 64

FY 77

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 8530 *

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total		
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM				\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM							
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	99	26			137	171		1	237		
Direct	99	26			137	171		1	237		
PASA											
Contract											
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	142	41			283	437	(3)	1	423		
Direct	98	26			283	437	(3)	1	379		
PASA											
Contract	44	15							44		
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	15	3			117	151			132		
Direct					117	151			117		
PASA											
Contract	15	3							15		
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	76	21			185	216			261		
Direct					185	216			185		
PASA											
Contract	76	21							76		
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	71	21			215	254			286		
Direct					215	254			215		
PASA											
Contract	71	21							71		
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	20	3			87	113			107		
Direct					87	113			87		
PASA											
Contract	20	3							20		
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	49	10			112	133			161		
Direct					112	133			112		
PASA											
Contract	49	10							49		
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	69	13			199	246			268		
Direct					199	246			199		
PASA											
Contract	69	13							69		

* Includes summary totals of Rural Education, Adult Education, Teacher Training and Education Finance Project elements.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Rural Education

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-640-162

Appropriation SA and 72-11X1025

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ NA

Obligations
Expenditures

	<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
Obligations	FY 64	FY 76
Expenditures	FY 64	FY 77

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 8063

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	99	26			137	171		1	237
Direct	99	26			137	171		1	237
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	121	32			283	437	(3)	1	402
Direct	98	26			283	437	(3)	1	379
PASA									
Contract	23	6							23
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total					117	151			117
Direct					117	151			117
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	36	9			79	99			115
Direct					79	99			79
PASA									
Contract	36	9							36
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	36	9			153	191			189
Direct					153	191			153
PASA									
Contract	36	9							36
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total					43	59			43
Direct					43	59			43
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total	47	10			24	31			71
Direct					24	31			24
PASA									
Contract *	47	10							47
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	47	10			67	90			114
Direct					67	90			67
PASA									
Contract	47	10							47

* Includes \$2,000 travel and per diem for 15 days for one centrally-funded advisor in Education Administration and Finance.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-640-162PASA/Contract Name (NEW) Education Specialists *

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods	
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975
		NEW
		NEW
	10/74	7/75
	6/75	6/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	36	9							36
FY 1975 Expenditures	36	9							36
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-							-
FY 1976 Obligations	45	9							45
FY 1976 Expenditures	45	9							45

- * 1 Micro-Teaching (Elementary)
1 Radio Correspondence (Adult)
1 Information and Education Administration (Finance)

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-640-162

PROJECT PSEA/CONTRACT/SA/IR PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	\$000	No.	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians				
Long-term	3		3	
Short-term		36		45

Personnel	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977	
	On-board 6/30/74	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	Expenditures (\$000)
XXXXXX Contract/Implementing agent, and position title)											
<u>PSC's (NEW)</u>											
1. Micro-Teaching (Elementary)				3	9	36	3	9	45		
2. Radio Correspondence (Adult)				1	3	12	1	3	15		
3. Information and Education Administration systems (Finance)				1	3	12	1	3	15		
Contract-PSC-AID/SA/IR-196	1	6	23								
School Finance Specialist	1	6	23								

(for contract personnel only)

18

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Adult Education

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-640-162.2

Obligations

Begin End

Appropriation SA & 72-11X1025

Expenditures

FY 72 FY 76

FY 72 FY 77

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ NA B. Per Current Estimate \$ 323

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	21	9						21	
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	21	9						21	
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	15	3						15	
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	15	3						15	
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	40	12			106	117		146	
Direct					106	117		106	
PASA									
Contract	40	12						40	
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	35	12			62	63		97	
Direct					62	63		62	
PASA									
Contract	35	12						35	
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	20	3			44	54		64	
Direct					44	54		44	
PASA									
Contract	20	3						20	
FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total	2				88	102		90	
Direct					88	102		88	
PASA									
Contract	2	*						2	
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	22	3			132	156		154	
Direct					132	156		132	
PASA									
Contract	22	3						22	

* Travel and per diem for 15 days for one centrally-funded advisor in Adult Education.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-640-162.2

PASA/Contract Name PSC Dr. Frank Commander - Adult Education

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	AID/SA-G-1026	AID/SA-G-1026	
	10/73	10/74	
	9/74	9/75	

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures	21	9							21
6/30/74 Unliquidated	15	3							15
FY 1975 Obligations	40	12							40
FY 1975 Expenditures	35	12							35
6/30/75 Unliquidated	20	3							20
FY 1976 Obligations	-								-
FY 1976 Expenditures	20	3							20

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-640-162.2
(Adult Education)

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
Long-term	1	12	40			
Short-term						

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Contract AID/SA-G-1026 Adult Education Advisor	1 1	9 9	21 21	1 1	12 12	35 35	1 1	3 3	20 20			
												(for contract personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-640-162.2
(Adult Education)

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations	6	72	58	9	27	34	6	18	14			
Long-term - new <u>1/</u>	6	72	58									
Long-term - continuing				9	27	34	6	18	14			
Short-term <u>2/</u>												
FY 1975 Expenditures	6	18	14	9	27	34	6	18	14			
Long-term - new	6	18	14									
Long-term - continuing				9	27	34	6	18	14			
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	6	54	44									
Long-term - new	6	54	44									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Obligations				4	12	15	6	18	15			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing	6	72	58	4	12	15	6	18	15			
Short-term												
FY 1976 Expenditures	6	126	102	4	12	15	6	18	15			
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing	6	126	102									
Short-term				4	12	15	6	18	15			

1/ Three MA degrees in Adult Education.

2/ Includes deferrals from FY 74: 5 participants; 15 m/m; \$18,750.

TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT
493-11-995-173
FY 1975 and FY 1976

Project Target and Course of Action:

This project will provide training opportunities in areas of developmental priority supporting joint projects in areas of primary concentration. It also provides funds to complete the training of participants under phased-out projects. The training program will be operated by the RTG under an AID financed grant. Special efforts will be made to shift training programs from institutions in the U.S. to regional institutions in Southeast Asia. The pace of this change will be determined by the growth of quality programs in Asian institutions. Priority will be given to training programs which develop the manpower required to make an impact on income and productivity in rural areas.

USOM is currently negotiating with the RTG to develop a single training grant to cover all participant training requirements. After reaching a satisfactory agreement, all USOM training will be consolidated in this project and funded through the training grant mechanism.

Progress to Date:

This project was initiated in FY 1965 when six participants were sent to the U.S. for training. In subsequent years, third-country training has been utilized wherever feasible. To date, a total of 251 Thais have received specialized training, 186 in the U.S. and 65 in Third Countries.

The Thai Government has been sharing in the task of selecting trainees and placing them in appropriate training institutions. The RTG will assume full administrative responsibility under the grant during FY 1975.

FY 1975 Program:

\$314,000 is requested for: continuing costs of 53 participants (\$204,000); five new long-term and ten short-term participants in the U.S. (\$85,000); and ten in third countries (\$24,000).

FY 1976 Program:

\$258,000 is requested to meet continuing costs of 59 long-term academic participants.

242
53
5
10
140
320

242
53
By the end of FY 1975, it is
planned a total of

242
53
15
100
320

3/210
189
241

TABLE VIII

Project No. 493-11-995-173

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
FY 1974 Obligations	16	92	75	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	2	28	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	14	64	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	94	558	377	8	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	24	210	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	70	348	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	8	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74	55	367	252	6	10	9	2	11	4	-	-	-
Long-term - new	23	255	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	32	112	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	6	10	9	2	11	4	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	58	315	252	10	30	38	10	30	24	-	-	-
Long-term - new	5	60	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing ^{1/}	53	255	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	10	30	38	10	30	24	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expenditures	59	491	354	16	40	47	12	41	28	-	-	-
Long-term - new	6	27	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	53	464	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	16	40	47	12	41	28	-	-	-
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	59	191	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	6	45	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	53	146	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	59	327	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing ^{2/}	59	327	258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expenditures	59	354	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	59	354	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Includes 15 participants for 66 MM and \$52,800 for Private Capital Investment Project No. 493-11-950-232.

^{2/} Includes 7 participants for 18 MM and \$14,400 for Private Capital Investment Project No. 493-11-950-232.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY AND PLANNING
493-11-750-233
FY 1975

Project Target and Course of Action:

This project was instituted in FY 1972 to provide advisory assistance and training to the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and related RTG agencies to assist them in the planning for the Fourth Five Year Plan and in developing courses of action to address current developmental and managerial problems. Implementation problems concerning the use of a host country contract for the provision of the advisors delayed the initiation of the project, however, the project will terminate as schedule in FY 1975.

Direct hire advisory support will include one advisor in overall development planning and one for management and rationalization of government procurement procedures. Short-term advisory services in the area of nutrition, planning, market town development, income distribution and employment problems, environmental planning, data analysis and area development design work are also anticipated.

Participant training will be provided in such areas as development planning and economics, health economics and planning, public finance and sectoral budgeting, statistical training and observation tours to rural development programs in various Asian countries that specifically address the needs of the rural poor.

AID will also provide a research grant for use by the NESDB to a Thai academic and private sector talent in focusing on key problems of Thai economic and social development in the formulation of the goals of rural development and social justice for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Progress to Date:

Advisory services are being provided by AID in management of data processing, environmental planning, project development training, energy resource planning and rural-urban integrated analysis and planning.

Other donor assistance has included regional planning teams provided by the United Nations Development Program for northern Thailand. The World Bank is providing assistance in the field of development planning through its resident staff and in fiscal policy, agricultural sector analysis and transportation planning through a special advisory team. Advisors on manpower and family planning are funded through the United Nations and the Population Council.

FY 1975 Program:

Fiscal Year 1975 funds are requested for two direct hire advisors (\$80,000), ten short-term contract advisors (\$120,000), funds to finance Thai institutional research (\$50,000), and training in the U.S. and Asian countries for thirty-one participants (\$216,000).

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Family Population/Planning

Contract Name Population Program Evaluation

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
			Unknown
			4/76
			7/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	20	4							20
FY 1976 Expenditures	15	3							15

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Family Population/Planning

Contract Name Population Program Design

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods	
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975
		Projected-FY 1976
		Unknown
		4/76
		7/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	20	4							20
FY 1976 Expenditures	15	3							15

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Family Population/Planning

Contract Name Research: Determinants of Fertility Behavior

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
			Unknown
			9/75
			12/75

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	20	4							20
FY 1976 Expenditures	20	4							20

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Family Population/Planning

Contract Name Population Education

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods	
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975
		Projected-FY 1976
		Unknown
		7/75
		9/75

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations	15	3							15
FY 1976 Expenditures	15	3							15

TABLE VII

Project Number (NEW) Population/Family Planning

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs \$000	No.	MMs \$000
U.S. Contract Technicians				
Long-term				
Short-term	5		25	195

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/74	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)
Contract - Total							2	23	185	- (for contract only)	10	
Pop. Program Eval.							1	3	15	-	1	5
Commercial Dist. of Contraceptives							-	10	120			
Pop. Program Design							1	3	15	-	1	5
Determinants of Fertility Behavior							-	4	20			
Pop. Education							-	3	15			

TABLE VIII

Project No. (NEW) Population/Family Planning

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Obligations	54	384	433	8	40	50	20	20	16			
Long-term - new	3	36	29									
Long-term - continuing	51	348	404									
Short-term				8	40	50	20	20	16			
FY 1976 Expenditures	54	182	209	8	40	50	20	20	16			
Long-term - new	3	8	7									
Long-term - continuing	51	174	202									
Short-term				8	40	50	20	20	16			

Project Number (NEW) Population/Family Planning

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget (excludes centrally funded contraceptives)
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Condoms	600,000
Contraceptive Devices	60,000
IUD & Sterilization Kits	<u>150,000</u>
	<u>810,000</u>
	=====

Other Cost Budget
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Nutrition

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number _____

Begin

End

Appropriation _____

Obligations
Expenditures

FY 1976

FY 1978

FY 1976

FY 1979

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 300

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	32	8	-	-	87	100	-	15*	134
Direct	-	-	-	-	87	100	-	15	102
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	32	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	32	8	-	-	37	52	-	15	84
Direct	-	-	-	-	37	52	-	15	52
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	32	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	32

*Grant for start-up costs of Vitamin A supplementation program.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number (NEW) Nutrition

Contract Name Vitamin A Project Design/Evaluation

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	-	-	Unknown
	-	-	10/75
	-	-	2/76

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Obligations	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
FY 1976 Expenditures	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title National Economic Policy
and Planning (NEPP)

Project Number 493-11-750-233

Appropriation SA & 72-11X1025

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 1,452 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 920

Financing Dates (FY)

Begin	End
FY 72	FY 75
FY 72	FY 76

Obligations
Expenditures

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	37	12			37	47			74
Direct	37	12			37	47			74
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	36	12			41	59			77
Direct	36	12			41	59			77
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	270	72			80	108			350
Direct					80	108			80
PASA									
Contract	270	72							270
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	200	54			216	246		50*	466
Direct	80	24			216	246		50	346
PASA									
Contract	120	30							120
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	330	89			198	231		25	553
Direct	80	24			198	231		25	303
PASA									
Contract	250	65							250
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	140	37			98	123		25	263
Direct					98	123		25	123
PASA									
Contract	140	37							140
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	140	37			98	123			238
Direct					98	123			98
PASA									
Contract	140	37							140

*For locally contracted development planning research.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-750-233 *

PASA/Contract Name PSC - Statistical Management Advisor
(PIO/T 20143 Amendment No. 1)

		Funding Periods		
		Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.		AID-493-079-T		
	From (mo/yr)	7/74		
	To (mo/yr)	6/76		

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated	70	24							70
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	35	12							35
6/30/75 Unliquidated	35	12							35
FY 1976 Obligations	-								
FY 1976 Expenditures	35	12							35

*Project terminates in FY 75. Starting in FY 76 the contract services will be carried under the new Development Institutions project.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 493-11-750-233

PASA/Contract Name Projected PSCs to be determined

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	Unknown		
	"		
	"		

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated	200	48							200
FY 1975 Obligations	120	30							120
FY 1975 Expenditures	215	53*							215
6/30/75 Unliquidated	105	37							105
FY 1976 Obligations	-								-
FY 1976 Expenditures	105	37							105

* Includes twenty three (23) man months of FY 75 long term consultant services funded in FY 72. Services continuing into FY 76 will be under the new Development Institutions project. Also includes thirty (30) man-months of short term consultants.

Project Number 493-11-750-233

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians		FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
5	35	*			
6-10	30	120			

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977	
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Contract - Total				11	65	250	4	37	140		(for contract personnel only)
Contract (Long term)				5	35	130	4	37	140		
Statistical Mgmt Adv.				1	12	35	1	12	35		
Rural Urban Adv.				1	6	25	1	12	50		
Project Development Tng. Adv.				1	6	25		-	25		
Energy Adv.				1	6	25	1	6	25		
Environmental Adv.				1	5	20	1	7	30		
Contract (Proposed new short term)				6	30	120	-	-	-		
Employment/Income Dist.				1	3	12					
Environment Planning				1	3	12					
Macro-Planning				1	3	12					
Nutrition Planning				1	3	12					
Data Analysis				1	3	12					
Others (to be determined)				1	12	48					

* Funded in FY 72

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS (New)
FY 1976

The objective of this project is to improve the RTG capability to develop efficient, integrated national economic plans and policies which will address crucial problems, particularly those dealing with increasing agricultural productivity, incomes, and social welfare of the rural masses. The focus of this project is on the preparation of Thailand's Fourth Five-Year Plan (1977-1982).

U.S. assistance in FY 1976 will be provided through short-term advisory services and training assistance to the major RTG agencies including the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), National Statistical Office (NSO), National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Bureau of the Budget (BOB) and other institutions involved in national resources planning and policy formulation.

High value training assistance will help the RTG identify and analyze key rural development problems, to prepare plans with policy options for Thai consideration and to carry development concepts to the point where they can be programmed or projectized. Training assistance will also be furnished to develop the manpower of these agencies where productive and practical.

Research grants will be provided to Thai private and academic institutions in order to acquire essential data and analyses on the key development problems to be addressed by the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

FY 1976 Program

Fiscal year 1976 funds are projected for thirty man-months of short-term technical assistance (\$145,000); a research grant to Thai academic and/or private institutions (\$50,000); and training in the U.S. and Asian countries for thirty participants (\$199,000).

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Development Institutions

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number _____

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation _____

Expenditures

FY 76

FY 78

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A

FY 76

FY 79

B. Per Current Estimate \$ 1,194

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	MM	Local/TCN	MM	\$	MM			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Ob_lig.-Total	145	30			199	235		50*	394
Direct					199	235			199
PASA									
Contract	145	30						50	195
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	145	30			95	107		25	265
Direct					95	107			95
PASA									
Contract	145	30						25	170

* For locally contracted development planning research.

Project Number (NEW) Development Institutions

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMS	\$000	No.
6-10	30	145	

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977	
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Total											
Employment/Income Dist.					30	145					
Environment Planning					3	15					
Macro-Planning					3	15					
Nutrition Planning					3	15					
Data Analysis					3	15					
Market Town Development					3	15					
Others yet to be determined					12	55					

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. (NEW) Development Institutions

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1976 Obligations*	26	215	174	5	20	25						
Long-term - new	6	72	58									
Long-term - continuing	20	143	116									
Short-term				5	20	25						
FY 1976 Expenditures	25	87	70	5	20	25						
Long-term - new	5	15	12									
Long-term - continuing	20	72	58									
Short-term				5	20	25						

*Includes continuing participants previously funded under Project 493-11-750-233 (NEPP).

Public Safety Participants
(centrally funded, non-add)

Discussions in June 1974 between Mission Public Safety staff and officials of the Thai National Police Department indicated that training needs of the TNPd were approximately 40 participants each year for FYs 1975, 1976 and 1977. USOM was subsequently advised by AID/W that spaces for 39 participants for Thailand had been reserved for FY 1975. The attached non-add participant table reflects these levels.

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PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Public Safety Participants
(centrally funded)

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number N/A
Appropriation N/A

Begin End

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ _____

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1974 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total					*				
Direct					157,025	125			157,025
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1975 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Ob.ig.-Total					*				
Direct					156,250	125			156,250
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									

*These figures are on a non-added, non-funded basis due to central funding source.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Private Sector Development

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-290-161

Obligations
Expenditures

<u>Begin</u>	<u>End</u>
FY 57	FY 72
FY 57	FY 75

Appropriation TA/SA

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 3,265 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,768

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	18	12	-	-	51	80	-	-	69
Direct	-	-	-	-	51	80	-	-	51
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	18	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	326	55	-	-	5	8	-	-	331
Direct	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	5
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	326	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	326
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	171	30	-	-	5	8	-	-	176
Direct	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	-	5
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	171	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	171
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total	155	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	155	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
FY 1976 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1976 Expend.-Total	155	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	155	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	155

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Project Number 493-11-290-161

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS	No.	MMS
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
CONTRACT - Total	1	12	18	3	30	171	-	25	155	-	-	-
1. Contract - PSC-AID/CM/ SA-C-73-3	1	12	18	1	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy and Plng. (Export Develop.)	1	12	18	1	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Contract - AID/SA-C-1030	-	-	-	2	25	154	-	25	155	-	-	-
1. Policy & Plng. (In- dustrial Dev.)	-	-	-	1	12	75	-	12	75	-	-	-
2. Policy & Plng. (In- ternal Trade).	-	-	-	1	12	75	-	12	75	-	-	-
3. Home Office (Tech- nical Support).	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	5	-	-	-

(for contract
personnel only)

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Private Capital Investment

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 493-11-950-232

Obligations
Expenditures

Begin	End
FY 72	FY 74
FY 72	FY 75

Appropriation SA

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 3,604 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 440

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Oblig.-Total	85	27	-	-	24	23	-	-	109
Direct	85	27	-	-	24	23	-	-	109
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1974 Expend.-Total	84	27	-	-	136	186	-	-	220
Direct	84	27	-	-	136	186	-	-	220
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliq.-Total	1	-	-	-	88	129	1	-	90
Direct	1	-	-	-	88	129	1	-	90
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Oblig.-Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 1975 Expend.-Total	1	-	-	-	88	129	1	-	90
Direct	1	-	-	-	88	129	1	-	90
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/75 Unliq.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
FY 1976 Expend.-Total									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									

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TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-460-237

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
PASA - Total	3	15	51	1	12	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Workman's Compensation Advisor (PIO/Is 30005 and 40005).	1	12	38	1	12	63						
2. Vocational Counseling and Testing (PIO/T 30106).	1	2	8									
3. Labor Advisor (PIO/T 30107).	1	1	5									

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VII

Project Number 493-11-740-235

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)
U.S. Contract Technicians												
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personnel												
(PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	On-board 6/30/74	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)
PASA (PIO/T No. 30144)	-	-	-	1	12	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Property Advisor	-	-	-	1	12	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

Project Number (NEW) Nutrition

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMs	No.	MMs
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	4	8
				32

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
CONTRACT - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	32	-	-	-
1. Soy-Mung Bean Processing Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	-	-
2. Vitamin A Project Design/ Evaluation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	16	-	-	-
3. Food Processing Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	-	-	-

(for contract
personnel only)

TABLE VIII

Project No. (NEW) Nutrition

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	7	84	67	3	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	2	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	5	60	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	7	36	17	3	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	5	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	16	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title (NEW) Health Systems Expansion

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number _____

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation _____

Expenditures

FY 1976

FY 1978

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ N/A B. Per Current Estimate \$ 700

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Ob_ig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	150*	200
Direct	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	150	200
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	150	200
Direct	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	150	200
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*\$100,000 Program Grant: Medical Schools without walls

\$ 50,000 Program Grant: Re-training Health Workers

TABLE VIII

Project No. (NEW) Health Systems Expansion

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>	-	-	-	5	10	13	30	30	37	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	5	10	13	30	30	37	-	-	-
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>	-	-	-	5	10	13	30	30	37	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	5	10	13	30	30	37	-	-	-