

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ASIA/DP, Mr. Donald D. Cohen

DATE: June 29, 1978

FROM : ASIA/RD, Leonard M. Durso

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SUBJECT: RED ABS for FY 1978

Annual Budget Submission

Attached for appropriate action is the RED ABS for FY 1978 which Louis Cohen hand carried to Washington. The ABS is attached to a covering letter from Tom Irvin to Art Gardiner, dated June 21, 1976. I have sent copies to Art Gardiner and Mike Adler.

Attachment: Letter from Tom Irvin to A. Z. Gardiner, dated June 21, 1976 with RED ABS for FY 1978.

BEST AVAILABLE

June 21, 1976

THE CONTINUED VALIDITY OF THE RED STRATEGY PAPER

The programs and strategies outlined in the December 1974 RED Strategy Paper, a regionally-conceived alternative to a Development Assistance Program (DAP), have been largely overtaken by events. A series of cable exchanges between November 1975 and January 1976 established new courses of action to guide Agency support for regional activities in Asia through RED:

A. STATE 75 - 272897: Identified residual on-going regional project activities and established the goal of phasing down personnel to the minimum consistent with good management practices;

B. BANGKOK 75 - 25282: Outlined a program for accomplishing requirements of A above through concentration on the following courses of action:

- ** Manage to orderly termination those regional activities funded in prior years and close out commitments.
- ** Undertake no new activities beyond short-term, ad hoc support of Congressional Mandate activities sponsored by regional agencies and institutions.
- ** Foster use by bilateral USAID Missions of regional institutions, which A.I.D. helped establish, for training and program implementation.
- ** Complete A.I.D. commitments to regional organizations and agencies with continued project support and management.

C. STATE 005542: Approved the program with minor modifications and provided policy and procedural guidelines. RED launched the modified program in January 1976.

The adjustments in the methods of RED program implementation respond to the mood in Southeast Asia. The political situation remains fluid. Five Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) countries continue their mutual activities without the participation of the Indo-China countries. Regional education does not appear to be high on the priority lists of the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese Governments. SEAMEO's programs, however, have continued almost without interruption. In January 1976, the SEAMEO Council approved the transfer of the programs and activities of the Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH), originally in Saigon, to the Philippines, effective July 1, 1976. The GOP assumes financial responsibilities for the Center with assistance from the U.S. and Other Donors. The Regional English Language Center (RELC) in Singapore and the Center for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP) in Indonesia are on schedule toward completion of their initial five-year development phase in December 1976 and June 1978, respectively. U.S. support for INNOTECH will cease in December 1979 but GOP and Other Donor aid will continue through June 1981, the end of an up-dated five-year development plan. The Centers for Agricultural Research (SEARCA, Philippines), Tropical Medicine and Health (TROPMED, five national centers) and Science and Mathematics (RECSAM; Malaysia) already operate on a combination of host country and Other Donor assistance.

Indo-China events have not impeded the activities of the Southeast Asia Agency for Transport and Communications (SEATAC). A.I.D. provided its last tranche of funding for SEATAC in FY 1976; no support is programmed for 1977 or 1978. Projects currently underway using 1976 financing should be essentially completed by the end of 1977.

The Mekong Coordinating Committee (MCC) was hit hardest by the fall of Indo-China. While Thailand and Laos continue their dialogue with the MCC, Cambodia and Vietnam have been less forthcoming. As a consequence of the non-participation by the latter two, the MCC can undertake no new work programs. The stalemate is causing uneasiness and some dismay among interested donors, who are striving to keep the Secretariat intact pending anticipated political reconciliations. U.S. assistance, obligated in FY 1975 and prior years, continues to projects in Thailand and the Secretariat in Bangkok; this pipeline should be essentially liquidated by end of CY 1976. No. U.S. aid was programmed for 1976 nor is any projected for 1977 or 1978.

With an investment of over \$35 million (a large portion of which was matched by host countries and Other Donors), A.I.D. has contributed significantly to the establishment of regional centers of excellence in agriculture, health and medicine, education and engineering in East Asia. Use of these institutions for training and research by bilateral Missions and their cooperating governments is underway; we also have

increasing evidence that some governments and the private sector in many countries are sending scholars to these educational centers. Most of the centers are attracting international and private foundation grants for research. Ahead of us lies the objective of encouraging similar interest from the South Asian countries, many of whose problems and requirements are analogous, but most of which do not have regionally-oriented institutions, employing multi-disciplinary approaches to the resolution of economic and social development inequities. Interest has been sparked within the South Asian Missions and their host countries. This must now be crystallized through actual nomination of trainees, initiation of research proposals, contracts and consultative services, and, most important, establishment of a dialogue between decision makers in the South Asian countries and the administrators of the East Asian institutions. Once these objectives are accomplished, the pay-off on the past A.I.D. investments in these invaluable Asian regional development resources will be realized.

Within the context of its present guidelines, the RED posture is passive. The program for FY 1978 will complete the long-standing U.S. commitment to SEAMEO and consist of support for the SEAMEO Secretariat in Bangkok, BIOTROP in Indonesia and INNOTECH in the Philippines. The Regional Scholarship Program (RSP) designed to facilitate the intra-regional exchange of trainees, to foster new formal and non-formal techniques in the delivery of public education and to support the

transfer of advanced and appropriate (intermediate) technology among East and South Asian countries, will enter its projected fourth year in FY 1978 and terminate after FY 1979 obligations. We are suggesting, however, that FY 1978-1979 projected funding be consolidated and obligated in FY 1978, thereby terminating the project for obligational purposes in FY 1978. RED's reduced staffing will require allocation in FY 1977 and FY 1978 of modest amounts of regional Program and Development Support funds for evaluations of terminating and ongoing projects.

We view the future of SEAMEO with great optimism. The five countries, which are developing gradual political reinforcement through the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), are well-linked in the education and human resource development field. The viability of the Centers solidifies on a continuing basis and in a firm regional framework. In ten years the exchange of trainees among Centers has produced a SEAMEO alumni organization numbering over 7,000 educators, who daily use the benefits of their training and serve as examples in their home countries of regional cooperation. The Director of each Center is selected by his Minister of Education; the professional staff at each Center, however, is drawn almost entirely from other member countries. Each Center's Governing Board, which meets twice yearly to review progress, is comprised of members from all SEAMEO countries. Center newsletters, published monthly or quarterly, reach a wide readership within and outside the region. The Center Directors meet every six months with the Secretariat once to plan the annual meeting

of the Ministers of Education as the SEAMEO Council and again later to review the implementation of Council directives. These salutary developments, well-established through long practice, insure a close identity of goals and objectives among professional educators in the region and their Ministers. Moreover, Governing Board and Council Meetings also attract participation by Other Donors in associate SEAMEO member or observer capacities and invoke discussions leading to financial support for SEAMEO and the Regional Centers.

In summary, expectations are very high that as the direct U.S. commitment to the development phase of SEAMEO approaches termination, SEAMEO will be a solid organization capable of attacking -- through research, training, field trials, production of low-cost teaching aids and manuals, experimentation in comparative benefits of formal and non-formal education methodologies, and qualified leadership and staff -- the complex problems associated with delivering more effective and economical education to all levels of the urban and rural society of the region.

The contributions of the U.S. Government through A.I.D. to the ideal and spirit of regionalism in Asia over the last 20 years have been varied and extensive. For the past 10 years, the executing agency for such activities has been RED. The working relationships that have evolved during this latter period encompass international, regional and national agencies active in all facets of development. Even in the

forecasted passive role, RED's associations and contacts represent a valuable resource to the Agency and the bilateral Missions in their pursuit of the U.S. Government's development goals in South and East Asia. The organizations, mainly regional, which A.I.D. has fostered and supported, possess proven capabilities for furthering the development cause in the fields of food and nutrition, population and health, education and human resource development, and management.

RED will continue to serve as an experienced contact point with regional development organizations and their member governments and with UN and affiliated agencies which maintain regional offices in the area. Because of its regional nature, RED also maintains liaison with the development agencies in some non-AID countries or countries where A.I.D. provides assistance only through private voluntary organizations. In performing their management function for the residual regional projects in AID and non-AID countries, RED staff will remain alert to development opportunities in which the Agency has priority interests, e.g., reimbursable technical assistance and Operations/Development Program Grants, and provide pertinent data to appropriate A.I.D. offices for follow-up. We will also encourage regional institutions with proven research capabilities to present the results of their research and their proposals for new research in Congressional Mandate areas directly to Regional and Technical Assistance Bureau offices.

While the mandate of RED foresees no new initiatives in a regional context, this Mission will continue to offer numerous regional organizations a channel through which to bring their own initiatives to the attention of U.S. policy makers for review. If past experience provides insight to the future, some of these initiatives for whatever reason may not lend themselves to bilateral implementation. Other initiatives may involve economy of resources approaches by regional institutions, agencies or organizations in their mutually-conceived efforts to reduce competition for the development resources flowing into the region from the developed world. Whatever their nature and origin, initiatives that offer an opportunity for developed and developing countries to share in the search for solutions to development problems in Asia will be accepted and a proper hearing sought.

IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR CENTRALLY FUNDED RESEARCH

The Asia Region, extending from Korea to Pakistan on the continent and from Sri Lanka to Papua-New Guinea in the island periphery, covers a broad range of physical and human environments. Yet, there are a number of development problems common to all or many of the countries of the region which are intimately related to AID operational programs. Interregional research could provide new or improved adaptive technology to deal with effectively or solve those development problems.

In particular, there are a number of opportunities for research in the relatively new and difficult program areas, with limited resources, which have the potential for yielding useful insights on how to assist the poor majority. This requires serious attention to efforts to obtain and to evaluate information on what is and what is not working and why. It also implies close attention to external and regional linkages so that experiences in the region which are in theory replicable get known and replicated or adapted both within the region and elsewhere. Some of these opportunities, for which research or pilot project proposals are in a reasonably advanced state of preparation by regional institutions in Asia are outlined below according to Congressional Mandate area.

* Food and Nutrition.

- Pilot Projects for Intensified Rice Culture on Small Farms.

Rice, the primary grain production of Southeast and East Asia, is primarily a labor-intensive crop when traditional methods are

used. The region is one of the lowest labor-cost areas of the world, yet the rice yields in the LDCs of South and Southeast Asia are among the lowest in the world. Studies by the Southeast Asia Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) at Los Banos, the Philippines, have shown that the small family farm of 1.5 hectares can produce thirty times the national average rice production if intensified rice culture (similar to techniques used in Japan and Taiwan) are employed. From the standpoint of employment generation in rural areas, income level improvement for the poor majority, meeting food needs for expanding populations, and generally increased national productivity, intensified cultivation of rice adapted to national conditions and spread rapidly would make a significant contribution, because most rice farmers in Asia are on very small holdings.

SEARCA has a well thought-through proposal for a first stage test of the adaptation of an intensified rice culture for small farms in four countries which have expressed interest in participating: Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Sri Lanka. The time horizon is only one year to establish a pilot farm in each country. Budgeting needs are merely \$35,000. Replication, if the pilot efforts are successful, will, of course, require much greater inputs.

- Biologic Control of Aquatic Weeds. The full justification for this activity was included in the RED FY 1977 ABS. Subsequent reviews with Asia Bureau and TAB led to the decision to include the

activity in centrally-funded programs. So far, however, the actual proposals by the Mekong Committee, the Regional Center for Tropical Biology (BIOTROP), the Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand (ASRCT), Kasetsart University in Bangkok, and the University of the Philippines have not been synthesized or further advanced. All of the regional institutions and most of the government agencies in the region remain convinced that the time for seminars and work-shops is long past and that research for utilization has established the lack of cost-effectiveness of such efforts. Thus, the pressing need is for laboratory and field trials of the most promising biologic control techniques, after which the costly mechanical control techniques can be replaced and the growing economic and social cost of aquatic weeds in the region can begin to be cut back.

- Commercial Pesticide Field Evaluation for Market Vegetables.

The increasing demand for greater quantity and quality of vegetables in Asian markets has led to a rapid growth of commercial vegetable producers near urban markets, including up-country regional centers. In order to meet the quality demands of consumers and to safeguard yields from the plethora of insect and other pests which thrive in the region, producers are increasingly utilizing pesticides and fungicides. But the Asian market place is now flooded by literally hundreds of brands and formulae for local packaging of pesticides, few of which have ever received objective field trials for effectiveness against specific pests of the common vegetables of tropical Asia. Nor have the tests

been made on the possibilities of developing resistant pests, of direct and side effects on consumers and the environment, and of cost effectiveness.

SEARCA in the Philippines and the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center (AVRDC), in Taiwan have prepared a comprehensive eighteen-month program of field trials to prepare guide lines for extension agents, farmers and governments on the most effective pesticides available for each crop, each pest, etc., and also to provide environmental guidelines, cost effectiveness analysis, and initial findings concerning persistence and direct and indirect effects on humans.

- Agriculture Information Bank for Asia. As part of the world-wide effort to increase food production and distribution, the FAO has developed the concept of an international network for agricultural information, now embodied in the AGRIS system, and new methods and services in the field of computerized information. SEARCA was selected initially by FAO, UNESCO and IDRC/Ottawa as the coordinator for the establishment and operation of an Agricultural Information Bank for Asia (AIBA). Considerable developmental work to creat the AIBA was completed by SEARCA in 1974 and 1975. SEARCA's efforts included a region-wide seminar, establishment of an input/output center for Southeast Asia for the FAO AGRIS System, development of regional linkages, and formulation of a scientific

literature service. The one stumbling block to activation of this most useful concept has been the lack of availability of a suitable computer. Now, this obstacle appears to be breached with the establishment at AIT in Bangkok of the Regional Computer Center with the most modern hardware and capacity, as well as technical assistance furnished by IBM. The pressing need now is for expertise to work out the details of direct linkage between SEARCA's AIBA center and the computer at AIT so that the inconvenience of distance is eliminated. Several hundred thousand dollars in consultant time and software development would activate this very important concept and avoid the duplication of facilities (at a cost of about \$4 million) that is now being discussed.

- Intercropping Cash Crops in Southeast Asia Fruit-tree Farming Systems. The increasing population pressure on the land resources of the region means that increased food production must depend more and more on increased yields and multiple cropping. One practice that is virtually untried in the region is the utilization of space between rows in orchards. If that method is successful, it would provide a means of increasing production per unit area and, hence- improve the net farm income of the small village farmer. Intercropping can be useful, not only in terms of cash income to farmers, but also for increasing fruit yields by using suitable leguminous crops that can reduce the nitrogenous fertilizer requirements for the orchard.

The University of Chiangmai Faculty of Agriculture, in cooperation with AVRDC, is prepared to undertake a research program on pilot field sites with ten cash vegetable crops in orchards for longan, mango, litchi, citrus, and coconut trees. The program is proposed for two years' field trials, to be followed by a dissemination phase.

- Pilot On-farm Fisheries. An extensive study by Dutch and Israeli experts for the Mekong Committee, a few years ago, indicated that both income per farm-family and protein-yield per hectare was greater for intensive on-farm fish ponds than from multi-cropping irrigated rice culture. This, coupled with the popularity of fish as the principal source of animal protein in the Asian diet, led to initiation of a program of pilot on-farm fishery projects in mainland Southeast Asia in 1975. Unfortunately, this program was a casualty of the events of Indo-China.

Now, however, the data and project formulation reports for this program remains available and it would be of significant value to food production and increased on-farm income if selected pilot projects could be undertaken in typical locations in the region. Some examples are -- one in delta rice lands in Thailand, Indonesia or Sri Lanka; one in upland dry-farming areas in Thailand, Philippines or Pakistan; and a third in a mountain valley farming area in Malaysia, Indonesia or Nepal. SEARCA would be a logical candidate as a regional coordination and implementing institution.

- Research and Training for Selected Commodity Systems

(Agri-business) Management in Asia. Almost no modern management analysis has been devoted to the dynamics, structure, coordinating mechanism, as well as the progress and problems of the very large and economically significant food and fiber commodity industry systems in the Asia region. The Southeast Asia Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) at Los Banos, Philippines, has formulated a research proposal for such an analysis to be conducted by SEARCA in collaboration with selected educational institutions in ten regional countries, with the assistance of the Harvard Business School.

The commodities selected are soybeans, sorghum, fruits and vegetables, coconuts, palm oil, peanuts, kenaf, jute, cassava, and sweet potato. The countries involved are Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Bangladesh. The six-year program requires \$60,000 of outside funding support.

- Kenaf for Paper Pulp - Adaptive Technology. Using funds provided by RED in FY 1975, the Mekong Committee contracted with the American firms of Agri-business Consultants and Joseph E. Atchinson Consultants, Inc., for a detailed pre-feasibility study of kenaf for paper pulp in the lower Mekong basin. This extremely thorough and comprehensive report has stimulated considerable interest from tropical LDCs and USAIDs in several geographic bureaus, and has

already led to a nearly-completed \$50 million investment in Thailand, and prospective expanded use of kenaf for paper pulp in India, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and perhaps Mexico.

One major mechanical problem still seems to hamper the economy of kenaf pulping operations. It is easiest to pulp the whole kenaf stalk; nevertheless, the mechanical separation of core material and bast ribbon will produce higher quality in both chemical and mechanical pulps. Unfortunately, there is not presently a commercially produced machine or mechanical device for efficient separation of the core and the bast ribbon materials. A centrally-funded research project at an existing kenaf pulp plant or its supply area in India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, or Australia would lead to early adaptation of machines already developed for other fibre plants. (It is reported that the Toyo Pulp Company of Japan is already working on development of an automatic-feed kenaf ribboning machine.) Such a project would yield high returns in economic production of quality paper in tropical LDCs.

*Education and Human Resource Development.

- Regional Center for Project Management Training. As the result of TAB project funded during 1971-76, project training approaches and materials for LDC adaptation and use have been developed. The May 1976 visit to Southeast Asia by TAB and USDA representatives resulted in a proposal to utilize the Asian Development Institution (ADI) as collaborator with TAB and Asia Bureau in a world-wide project management training network. ADI is a regional

center spawned by ESCAP and recipient of some UNDP institutional support funds; however, well over 50% of the center's operating budget is provided by regional and bilateral donors. The ADI Director is a dynamic and knowledgeable Thai, former Secretary-General of the National Economic and Social Development Board and Director of the Budget. He is eager to establish a four-expert unit to work full-time, for a minimum of two-years, to carry the newly developed project management training package to key administrators and project managers in the ESCAP/ADI member governments - Asia from Iran to Japan and the Pacific Islands. It appears that \$100,000 per year is needed to test ADI's ability to perform this role, which, if successful, would then become a part of the Center's regular program and produce skilled project managers to direct the design, implementation and evaluation of development projects within the ESCAP member countries. The Agency could also serve as an alternative for participant training by bilateral Asian USAID Missions to very costly and often marginally relevant training in the U.S.

- An Action Model for Human Resource Development in Parallel with Water Resource Development. One of the major deficiencies in the development process as it has been applied in South and Southeast Asia - as well as other parts of the world - is the relative neglect of the human factors in the implementation of large water resource development schemes. Not giving proportional emphasis to human factors as compared with physical factors has frequently

led to disappointment or near failure of large projects when dams introduce irrigation systems and new sources of power, but the people do not make optimum use of them when improved agricultural inputs and procedures are made available, people do not rush to increase their production beyond what they have done using traditional methods; when drastic transformations of forest lands into rice fields are accomplished, people do not automatically adjust and rejoice in the new conditions. In order to develop an action model to motivate people to take advantage of the potential made available for rural economic and social development by large water resources projects, the Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) has proposed to conduct pilot studies for human resource development in the service area of the Ubol Ratana Dam near Khon Kaen in Northeast Thailand.

SEAMEO proposes to conduct the projects under Secretariat (SEAMES) coordination in collaboration with appropriate SEAMEO Regional Centers, namely Tropical Medicine and Public Health Project (TROPMED) for health, nutrition and family planning; Southeast Asia Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) for agricultural production and rural community development; Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (INNOTECH) for education and learning components - both formal and non-formal. Implementation of the project is proposed in three phases. The first is 18 months of a participatory approach in the Ubol Ratana service area to prepare

the sites, identify specific needs, set goals and targets, and detail action plans. The second is also 18 months of implementation of action plans, recording and organizing the experience and products of the development processes into an action model. The third phase is two years of trial testing of the action model at two other sites in the region - locations in the Philippines and Indonesia have already been suggested.

This research project has already been forwarded to the Asia Bureau and TAB for funding consideration.

- Socio-economic Bench Mark Surveys. Over a period of several years, the Mekong Committee Secretariat developed a procedure of extensive sampling of farmers in areas to be served by irrigation projects sponsored by the Committee in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. The surveys determined the existing economic and social background of farmers, their basic demography, land and land use, agriculture technology, income distribution, farm organization, marketing system, etc. After the projects were completed and in operation for 3-5 years, the Committee Secretariat returned to the same area with new surveys to ascertain: benefits obtained from the project in terms of increased production and income and flood control; changes in income distribution and initial impact on economic status and social life of the inhabitants after project implementation; the social and economic changes for people living in the area before and after project construction; and present problems and obstacles

delaying full utilization of potential irrigation for increased crop production, particularly during the dry season.

The Committee Secretariat, utilizing RED funding for some of these socio-economic bench mark surveys in Northeast Thailand and Vietnam, involved the Royal Irrigation Department, and Chulalongkorn, Kasetsart, and Khon Kaen Universities in conducting the surveys, as well as similar institutions in Vietnam. It would be valuable, now, to update the studies in Thailand for Lam Pao, Lam Dom Noi, Lam Pra Plerng, Nam Pong and Lam Takong and, at the same time, perhaps coordinate the activity through SEARCA or AIT. Additionally, the technique and regular up-dating procedure could be extended to selected projects in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and, perhaps, Bangladesh.

*Population Planning and Health.

- Low-cost, Easily Maintained and Operated Water Treatment Unit. (Appropriate - Intermediate - Technology). The lack of reasonably reliable potable water supplies is one of the principle causes of chronic poor health in rural communities of the Asian LDCs. Most attempts to provide rural community water supply systems have been dependent upon operation of a semi-automatic conventional water treatment plant. These units require a highly-trained technician to operate, special chemicals for coagulation and bacteriologic control, and a fairly uniform water quality source to assure reasonable operating efficiency. In rural Asian water supply systems, great

difficulty has been found in operating sophisticated modern conventional coagulation, sedimentation, rapid-sand filtration plants. In addition, the high organic turbid surface water found in most of the region presents unsurmountable difficulties in keeping the biologic filters in good working condition.

In recent years, RED has supported two grants for research in developing and field-testing coconut fibre/burnt rice husks and sand filtration units. The grants to the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and to Dr. Richard J. Frankel of SEATEC, Ltd., have resulted in substantial success in furnishing potable water of good quality and with 90%, or better, removal of coliform. These filters are very inexpensive to build, operate, and maintain and are made entirely of locally available materials; however, they fall somewhat short of WHO biologic purity standards that can be achieved by a properly working sand filter.

It would appear to be a very high priority to develop the necessary improvements to the AIT/Frankel filters to bring the coliform removal up to WHO and PHS standards, without introducing costly chemicals, the need for highly-trained technicians, or onerous and costly maintenance. The AIT is prepared to move into the next phase of such development testing in the laboratory and the field, as is the SEAMEO Tropical Medicine Project (TROPMED). An 18 month research and field testing stage, plus a two-year replication program is suggested.

- Schistosomiasis Control. Over the last six years, A.I.D. has made available nearly \$1 million for the Smithsonian Institution to study waterborne diseases in the lower Mekong basin and for the Lowell Institute of Technology, in association with TROPMED and the Dooley Foundation, to implement a schistosomiasis control project in Thailand and Laos. The control activity was partially aborted by political developments in Laos. However, it is clear, now, that several practical possibilities for control of Asian schistosomiasis have been developed through these activities.

Various strains of schistosomiasis, transmitted through several different species of snail, are prevalent in other parts of Thailand and in several sub-regions of the Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia and India. It would be a major contribution to the health of the rural poor for A.I.D. to fund a continuation of the TROPMED schistosomiasis control program in Thailand and thence through the other TROPMED centers in the region in the other countries effected.

*Sector 106 Development Activities.

- Alternative Sources of Energy. The Asian region is one of many in which the non-petroleum producing LDCs are in desperate need of alternative sources of energy adaptable to their conditions, so they can free intolerable burdens of foreign exchange now used for petroleum products for use in economic and social development. Recent TAB consultants in wind energy for pumping and electricity, geothermal energy, tidal energy, and improved utilization of small

hydro-energy sources have produced a great deal of interest in government agencies, regional institutions, and the private sector, particularly in Bangkok, Manila and Kuala Lumpur.

In view of previous activities in related studies, RED would encourage TA/OST interest in utilizing the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and its associated Regional Computer Center for R & D activities in adapting research in these areas by the developed countries for use in the region. Particular interest has been expressed at AIT in follow-up activities to Dr. Hironomous' report on potential for application of wind energy for pumping and for electricity generation in Thailand and the Philippines.

- Develop Flood Warning and Reservoir Control Computer Program for Regional River Systems. One of the great tragedies of Asia is the recurrent disaster of flood damage to humans and their crops and towns in the valleys of the very rivers upon which most farmers depend for the water for consumption and irrigation. Over the last fifteen years, the Mekong Committee developed a series of computer models and programs of the lower Mekong system that produced a flood forecasting system for the mainstream from the Burma border to the South China Sea. This forecasting system was employed every year from 1969 through 1976 and its early warning (up to five days) of overbank flooding has been credited with saving hundreds of lives and millions of dollars in losses to livestock and property.

All of the Mekong computer programs (developed with considerable funding and technical assistance from A.I.D.) are available for use by and at the Regional Computer Center (a joint RED/IBM project) on the campus of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). Similar savings in lives and property could be made along rivers throughout the region if the Computer Center were funded to adapt these programs for other rivers.

An associated benefit from these programs is the ability to open and close gates on storage reservoirs for flood control or reduction without sacrificing other benefits such as irrigation and hydropower generation. Integrating into the program of computer program adaptation, the training of local hydrologists and meteorologists working in the river basins concerned would provide a continuing competence to provide inputs for the model so each area could operate its own river forecast program.

Country/Program EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Summary Table I

Funding Levels for FY 1976, IQ, FY 1977, FY 1978

	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Interim Quarter</u>	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Food/Nutrition	-	-	55	50
Grants	-	-	55	50
Loans	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	20	-
Grants	-	-	20	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	(20)	-
(Grants)	-	-	(20)	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-
Education	285 0	6	1675	18.31
Grants	285 0	6	1675	18.31
Loans	-	-	-	-
Section 106	674	-	38	7
Grants	674	-	38	7
Loans	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	3524	6	1788	1888
Grants	3524	6	1788	1888
Loans	-	-	-	-
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	3524	6	1788	1888
HIGs	-	-	-	-
PL 480				
Title I				
Title II				

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				1. TRANSACTION CODE A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE				2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6						
ABS/CP SUMMARY				3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Asia Regional		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>		5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7/7		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL RA B. CODE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE 498		
8. TYPE DATA 1 1 = ABS 2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP 4 = CP NOTIFICATION						9. TYPE ASSISTANCE 1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM								
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLI.	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLI. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/INSTRUMENT	17. BUDGETS (IN \$000)							
							AY	TQ	OY	BY	LSP			
	FOOD AND NUTRITION													
0249	Prog. Dev. & Supp	3	78	-	190S	GC	31	-	55	50	136			
	POP. PLNG & HEALTH													
0249	Prog Dev & Supp.	2	77	PH	590S	GC	-	-	20		20			
	EDUC. & HUM. RES.													
0198	Reg. Ed. Dev. *	3	78	EH	600B	GC	1,072	-	1,170	1,060	21,980			
0244	Reg. Comp. Ctr. 1/	-	76	EH	601B	GC	1,300	-	-	-	1,450			
0246	Reg. Schol. Prog.	3	78	EH	600B	GC	480	-	470	725	2,205			
0249	Prog. Dev. & Supp	3	78	-	690S	GC	29	6	35	46	116			
	DEV. ACT.-SEC. 106													
0210	Reg. Trans/Comm.	-	76	-	772B	GC	600	-	-	-	4,857			
0249	Prog. Dev. & Supp.	1	78	-	790S	GC	-	-	38	7	45			
0208	SEA Dev. Adv. Gp.	-	76	-	700R	GC	12	-	-	-	12			
1/ Primary Purpose Code - Col. 15 - entered as 601B because activity funded from EH appropriation, however, code 750 is probably more appropriate for this highly sophisticated Regional Center which happens to be located on Asian Institute of Technology campus.							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W					MM	DD	YY

NARRATIVE PROGRESS STATEMENTS

A. Regional Education Development (Project 498-11-690-198).

(1) This project is on schedule and no changes are anticipated in the implementation schedules, outputs or purpose (See PAR #75-02 submitted by TOAID A-07, dated January 6, 1975 for BIOTROP and Project Paper approved in December 1974 for INNOTECH). The evaluation schedule describes plans for current calendar year review of all SEAMEO activities, including BIOTROP, INNOTECH and SEAMES.

(2) Deviation in funding schedule. The objective of FY 1978 obligations as the last in fulfillment of the U.S. commitment to regional education activities remains unchanged. The project budget for FY 1977, however, can be reduced, primarily as a result of the revised five-year development plan for INNOTECH in connection with the July 1976 move to the Philippines. A revised Project Paper, addressing primarily the change in funding, but not implementation, outputs or purpose, will be submitted in November 1976 to justify the final year of funding (FY 1978) and support the Congressional Presentation. The revised funding requirements for the project are as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1977 (CP)</u>	<u>1977 Revised</u>	<u>1978</u>
BIOTROP	\$380,000	\$335,000	-
INNOTECH	900,000	735,000	\$910,000
SEAMES	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Total	\$1,380,000	\$1,170,000	\$1,060,000

The funding for BIOTROP and INNOTECH in both years includes Special Funds. The FY 1978 funding for INNOTECH and SEAMES covers the final

18 months of support for INNOTECH through December 1979 and appropriate support for SEAMES for project design and evaluation, seminars, special meetings, short-term advisory services and specialized participant training.

B. Regional Scholarship Program (Project 498-11-690-246).

(1) This project, as described in PROP submitted to AID/W under cover of TOAID A-340, dated October 11, 1974, is on schedule. No changes are anticipated in the outputs or purpose as contained in the PROP. Because the FY 1975 funds (first year of obligation) were allotted and obligated very late in the year, the project could not be launched according to the approved implementation schedule. Part of the funds for FY 1976 were likewise allotted late in the year, however, the implementation schedule is nearly back on track. These developments postponed initial evaluation which is now scheduled as shown in the Evaluation Plan and will involve four weeks of outside consultant time to accomplish the first and therefore extremely vital PAR.

(2) Deviation in funding schedule. The funding schedule contained in the approved PROP foresees the last obligations being made in FY 1979. A Project Paper revision to be submitted in November 1976 after the evaluation will propose that the last two years of funding be obligated in FY 1978 for reasons, among others, as follows:

- establish final year of obligation to coincide with that of Regional Education Development (Project 198).
- obviate necessity for justifying single regional education project for FY 1979.

- reduce the RED administrative workload consistent with projected orderly phasedown of field management responsibilities for regional activities.

The revised funding schedule for FY 1977 and FY 1978, which still provides the \$2,205,000 committed in the approved Project Paper, would be composed as follows:

	<u>Project Paper</u>			<u>Revision</u>
	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>
Project 246	\$470,000	\$400,000	\$325,000	\$725,000

The FY 1978 funds, proposed for obligation in last quarter, would cover scholarship expenditures through June 1980, the date of completion of the commitment undertaken in the Project Paper.

C. Program Development and Support (Project 498-11-995-249)

(1) This project is administered by AID/Washington to finance the costs of designing new loan and grant projects for the development programs in Asia; of undertaking region-wide studies of critical development problems, country sector studies, and research in support of planning future programs; of focusing on special issues such as energy, human rights and women in development; of exchanging ideas and experiences on basic development issues through workshops and seminars; of evaluating the impact of completed programs and on-going projects where evaluation funds are not otherwise provided for; and of providing other technical services in support of the programs. This project also provides minor support to activities of regional organizations such as the Colombo Plan, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) with its associated regional offices of United Nations Agencies, which were

previously funded through the Regional Technical Advisory Services, Project No. 498-11-995-165, from FY 1968 through FY 1975, administered by the Regional Economic Development Office in Bangkok.

(2) During FY 1976 the following ad hoc program development and support activities were undertaken within the Congressional Mandate areas indicated:

- Food and Nutrition.

Partial support of a Marketing Workshop for Small Farmers, conducted by the East Asia and Pacific Regional Center of FAO (\$29,000).

In conjunction with ESCAP, attendance of an expert at the International Conference on Global Water Law System (\$2,200).

Joint evaluation of Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center by representatives of RED, USAID/Manila and TAB/AGR (\$2,500 from MOB, involving primarily D/H travel and per diem). PAR submitted by TOAID A-122 dated June 16, 1976

- Education and Human Resources Development.

U.S. contribution to the operating costs and scholarship program of the Colombo Plan Staff College (\$28,500).

For the Transition Quarter, RED proposes to support Education and Human Resources Development by funding a joint evaluation of the Regional Scholarship Program (Project 246) with SEAMEO, AIT and AIM (\$5,500).

(3) FY 1977, RED proposes the activities listed below for funding from the program and development support project:

- Food and Nutrition.

Agriculture Marketing Training Improvement in conjunction with the Regional FAO, SEARCA and Other Donors (\$55,000).

- Education and Human Resources Development.

Colombo Plan Staff College (\$30,000).

Joint evaluation of SEAMEO Centers (\$5,000).

- Population Planning and Health.

Joint workshop with TROPMED (\$20,000).

- Sector 106 Development Activities.

Joint evaluation of Regional Computer Center (Project 244) (\$2,500).

Joint evaluation with ESCAP of the Mekong Basin Development project to produce terminal PAR (\$5,000)

Workshop with AIT on alternative sources of energy in South and East Asia (\$30,000)

- Total FY 1977 Program: \$147,000.

(4) For FY 1978, RED proposes the activities listed below for PD & S funding:

- Food and Nutrition.

For regionally-oriented seminars and workshops in conjunction with FAO, SEARCA, ESCAP and AIT (\$50,000).

- Education and Human Resources Development

Joint evaluations of BIOTROP and INNOTECH (\$5,000)

Colombo Plan Staff College (\$35,000)

Joint Evaluation of Regional Scholarship Program
with SEAMES, AIT and AIM (\$5,500).

- Sector 106 Development Activities.

Joint AID/IBM evaluation of Regional Computer Center
after three year initial operation (\$3,000).

Joint evaluation of SEATAC (\$3,500)

and preparation of terminal PAR.

- Total FY 1978 Program: \$102,000.

Country/Program EAST ASIA REGIONAL

FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

REGIONAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT (SEAMEO) INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1967 DATE PROP/REVISION N/A
 PROJECT NAME 498-11-690-198 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 DATE LAST PAR
 PROJECT NUMBER EHRD TOTAL COST \$21980 DATE NEXT PAR See Evaluation schedule
 APPROPRIATION EHRD in ABS

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of: 6/30/75		FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI					
			6/30/76	Cost Component	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total		
Actual FY 1976	1072	1084	1631	U.S. Techn.	77	78	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	800	831	Local & Tcn. Participants						
Estimated FY 1977	1170	1000	1001	Commodities						
Proposed FY 1978	1060	1200	861	Other Costs			1170	1060	1170	1060
				Total			1170	1060	1170	1060

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor Period	FY 1976 Obligations		Int. Qtr. Obligations		FY 1977 Obligations		FY 1978 Obligations		On Board Personnel				
	From	to	From	to	From	to	From	to	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978	
Amount													
Period													
Amount													

Direct Hire
 PASA
 Contract Participants

Country/Program EAST ASIA REGIONAL

FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PROJECT NAME REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975 DATE PROP/REVISION Oct 11, 1974
 PROJECT NUMBER 498-11-690-246 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1978 DATE LAST PAR -
 APPROPRIATION EHRD \$2205 DATE NEXT PAR November 1976
 TOTAL COST

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY		FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:		FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI				
	Obligations	6/30/76		6/30/76	Component	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total	
Actual FY 1976	480	412	68	412	77	78	77	78	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	292	120	9/30/76						
Estimated FY 1977	470	562	200	9/30/77				470	725	725
Proposed FY 1978	725	1027	260	9/30/78				470	725	725

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor Period	FY 1976 Obligations		Int. Qtr. Obligations		FY 1977 Obligations		FY 1978 Obligations												
	From	to	From	to	From	to	From	to	From	to									
Amount																			
Period																			
Amount																			

On Board Personnel

	On Board Personnel			
	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978
Direct Hire PASA				
Contract Participants				

Country/Program EAST ASIA REGIONAL

FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PROJECT NAME REGIONAL TRANS/COMM DEV. INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1969 DATE PROP/REVISION _____
 PROJECT NUMBER 498-11-995-210 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976 DATE LAST PAR _____
 APPROPRIATION Development Activity TOTAL COST \$4857 DATE NEXT PAR September 1977
under Sec 106

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:		FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI				
			6/30/76	9/30/76	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	Total	
Actual FY 1976	600	641	502	402	77	78	77	77	78
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-0-	100							
Estimated FY 1977	00-	350	52						
Proposed FY 1978	-0-	52	-0-						

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor	FY 1976 Obligations		Int. Qtr. Obligations		FY 1977 Obligations		FY 1978 Obligations		On Board Personnel				
	From	to	From	to	From	to	From	to	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978	
Amount													
Period													
Amount													

Direct Hire
 PASA
 Contract
 Participants

Country/Program _____

FORMAT FOR FISCAL DATA

ONGOING GRANT PROJECTS FOR THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

PROJECT NAME REGIONAL COMPUTER CENTER INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1975 DATE PROP/REVISION _____
 PROJECT NUMBER 498-11-995-244 FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976 DATE LAST PAR _____
 APPROPRIATION E & HR TOTAL COST \$1450 DATE NEXT PAR _____

U.S. DOLLAR COST (IN THOUSANDS)

	FY Obligations	FY Expenditures	Unliquidated as of:	FY 1977 and FY 1978 Obligations by Cost Component/MOI				
				6/30/76		9/30/76		Total
				Cost Component	Direct Aid	Contract	PASA	
Actual FY 1976	1300	652	648	77	78	77	78	
Estimated Interim Qtr.	-	165	483					
Estimated FY 1977	-	483	-0-					
Proposed FY 1978	-	-0-	9/30/78					

Contract/PASA Funding Periods

Name of Contractor Period	FY 1976 Obligations		Int. Qtr. Obligations		FY 1977 Obligations		FY 1978 Obligations		On Board Personnel				
	From	to	From	to	From	to	From	to	6/30 1976	9/30 1976	9/30 1977	9/30 1978	
Amount													
Period													
Amount													

Direct Hire
 PASA
 Contract Participants

Country/Program EAST ASIA REGIONAL

Long Range Program Plan

	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>
Food/Nutrition	50	-	-	-	-
Grants	50	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Population/Health	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
(Population)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
(Health)	-	-	-	-	-
(Grants)	-	-	-	-	-
(Loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Education	18 31	-	-	-	-
Grants	18 31	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Section 106	7	-	-	-	-
Grants	7	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	188 8	-	-	-	-
Grants	188 8	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total	188 8	-	-	-	-
HIGs	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480					
Title I					
Title II					

Country: Asia Regional

Date: June 1976

Period Covered: October 1976 thru September 1978

Mission Evaluation Schedule for FY1977 and FY1978

(1) Project Title and Number	(2) Last Evaluation Date	(3) Number of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submission FY77 and FY78 Evaluations	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation (in months)	(6) Remarks
Regional Education Development (SEAMEO) 498-11-690-198					See attached supplement
BIOTROP	Dec 1974	75-2	October 1977(FY78)	12	
INNOTECH	Feb 1975	75-4	November 1977(FY78)	13	
RECSAM	None FY75	-	June 1977(FY77)	14	Terminal PAR
TROPMED	None FY75	-	November 1976(FY77)	15	Terminal PAR
RELIC	None FY75	-	June 1977(FY77)	2	Terminal PAR
Regional Scholarship Program (RSP) 498-11-690-246					See attached supplement
None FY76	-	October 1976(FY77)	22		
Southeast Asian Regional Computer Center: 498-11-995-244					See attached supplement
None FY75	-	April 1977(FY77)	27		
Mekong Basin Development 498-15-120-220					Terminal PAR
Sub-project evalu- ated in PAR FY75-3, January 1975			January 1977(FY77)	24	
Regional Transportation and Communications Development 498-11-995-210					Terminal PAR
March 1975	75-5	October 1977(FY78)	31		

Supplement to RED Program Evaluation Schedule FY 1977/78

1. Project 198: All SEAMEO Centers(6) and the Secretariat were evaluated by a joint Asian-Donor team of twelve(12) persons (funded in part by the US) during the period March 1 through July 31, 1976. The Team's Final Report and Recommendations, due during the Transition Quarter, will serve as a basis for any replanning and project management decisions in lieu of standard PAR's as cited - and agreed by AID/W - in TOAID A-295 dated September 18, 1975.
The 1977/78 evaluations of SEAMEO Projects/Centers, except for TROPED and RELC, are therefore planned on a sequenced basis, following the sub-mission of the Joint Team Evaluation Report.
2. Project 246. First year funding in FY 1975 was not allotted and obligated until Third Quarter FY 1975, thus the project did not get under way on schedule. Part of FY 1976 funds were not allotted and obligated until the Fourth Quarter. Scheduling the first evaluation in October 1976 seeks to achieve adequate time span to assess scholar performance and provide basis for justification of FY 1978 funding in Congressional Presentation.
3. Project 244. FY 1975 funds obligated in March 1975 for A & E work only. FY 1976 funds for physical construction allotted and obligated in October 1975; ground breaking began in January 1976 and facilities scheduled for completion in Spring 1977. PAR preparation in April 1977 will establish bench marks to measure subsequent progress toward regional application of IBM hard-and soft-ware to solve economic and social development problems.

Special Evaluations*

<u>Project Title and Number</u>	<u>Expected Duration and Period of TDY or Consultant Services</u>
Regional Scholarships Program(RSP) (498-11-690-246) To follow up special FY76 IQ evaluation to measure impact of USG funded scholarships on institutional development of SEAMEO, AIM and AIT.	30 days--First Quarter FY1978, one person
Regional Transportation and Communications Development (498-11-995-210) To determine level of institutional maturation and benefits from USG-funded feasibility/studies including among other Penang, Palembang and Batangas Ports.	5 days--October 1977, one person
Mekong Basin Development (498-15-120-220) To prepare terminal PAR on major USG participation in Mekong affairs over 10 years. RED requests Louis A. Cohen TDY services based on his role in the Mekong Coordinating Committee for five years 1970-1975 and as RED Deputy Director 1975-1976.	5 days--Early calendar 1977, one person
Southeast Asian Regional Computer Center (498-11-995-244) To determine base line data prior to using Center for SEAsia regional problem solving. RED requests an expert on applying computers to economic and social development problems in a regional context.	15 days--April 1977, one person
Regional Education Development (498-11-690-198) INNOTECH To assess the results of INNOTECH's overall program, particularly pilot projects in Non-formal education(NFE). RED requests an expert on NFE to participate with RED in preparation of the PAR.	15 days--November 1977, one person
RELC/RECSAM To prepare Terminal PAR.	10 days--Third Quarter FY1977, one person

Anticipated Resources for Special Evaluations:

In view of the fact that RED is phasing down there is an unusual requirement to perform a number of terminal evaluations on projects that, we believe, could produce worthy lessons re. various aspects of regional project design, management and measurement. RED believes further that AID/W IDY or consultant services could add an important dimension to RED's terminal and other evaluations. This viewpoint is in keeping with current RED operating policy to organize point evaluations of its TA projects when appropriate.

* Funds required have been programmed in Program Development and Support Project and scheduled by quarter.