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ASEAN AIT SCHOLARSHIPS

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EVALUATION  
OF THE  
ASEAN/AIT SCHOLARSHIP & RESEARCH PROGRAM

MAY 14, 1982

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Evaluation of the ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research Program

#### I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- A. Country : ASEAN Regional Program
- B. Title : ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research Program
- C. Number : 498-0258.4
- D. LOP Dates : Signed - July 13, 1979  
PACD - July 13, 1986
- E. AID Funding : \$3,125,000 Grant Commitment  
\$2,450,000 Obligated as of 5/31/82

#### II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

AID is contributing \$3.125 million of financial assistance to the ASEAN Scholarship and Research Award Project of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for a period of five years. The project calls for AID to finance 250 scholarships at the rate of 50 each year for five years. These scholarships are allocated equally among the five ASEAN countries. Coordinating bodies in each of the ASEAN countries nominate scholarship candidates whose names are submitted to AIT which makes final selections on the basis of AIT's academic standards. Areas of study offered include, among others, agriculture and food process engineering, energy technology, human settlements and rural development planning, soil and water engineering, computer application technology, and transportation engineering and systems. As of May 1982, a total of 116 scholarships (106 long-term and 10 short-term) had been awarded to ASEAN students of whom 21 were from Indonesia, 3 from Malaysia, 36 from the Philippines, 15 from Singapore, and 41 from Thailand. Of the 116 students receiving scholarship awards, 33 had graduated, 12 had

withdrawn or been dismissed, and 71 were in training.

III. PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

The purpose of the evaluation is to apprise the overall effectiveness of project implementation, the efficacy of project design and the adequacy of project funding, and to make such recommendations deemed necessary to attain project objectives. The evaluation of this project, one of the earliest AID-financed ASEAN projects, was conducted in May 1982 because there has been sufficient experience with project implementation (i.e. over 2 years) to permit an evaluation and sufficient time remaining (i.e. about 5 years) to institute any required revisions necessary to enhance success of the project. Another consideration was the belief that the evaluation of an ASEAN Regional Project might serve as a sampling of the general effectiveness of the ASEAN Regional Program.

IV. SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation team concluded that this project has been successful in providing the kinds of training required by participating countries, enhancing the effective utilization of trained personnel within the region, promoting research applicable to the region, and encouraging the support of a regional institution capable of providing these objectives on a continuing basis. The commitment of ASEAN countries is demonstrated by the level of participation in and support of the program, especially by those countries having the greatest need for the training being offered. Differing levels of utilization by the five ASEAN countries coupled with increasing tuition costs, however, have created a situation where few, if any, additional scholarship awards may be

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issued to the three countries with the greatest demand and need while scholarships allotted to the two countries with least demand go unused. The team found the regional mode of delivery employed by AID to assist this ASEAN program to be distinctively cost effective in terms of grant objectives and AID management requirements. While much of the credit for the effectiveness of this project is due to AIT, the implementing agent, improvements in communications and coordination between AIT and the participating countries Coordinating Agencies is necessary to streamline selection procedures for nominees. While the team found AIT training to be generally relevant and effectively utilized, it also concluded that the most objective means of determining the impact of training on graduates and their nominating institutions would be for participating countries to assess the relevancy and utilization of AIT training by tracking each returned participant for a period of several years.

V. SUMMARY OF MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The team made eight recommendations on the basis of their findings and conclusions. A major recommendation is that ASEAN continue this program and encourage other similar types of donor support. The recommendations requiring immediate attention are: (1) that ASEAN and AIT encourage the two countries not making full use of their participation to accelerate the use of their allocation, and (2) that the ASEAN Secretariat give authority to AIT to devise and implement an equitable formula for reallocating the unused portion of the grant to those countries able to make maximum use of their allocations. Also important, but subject to implementation of these two recommendations is the recommendation that AID give favorable consideration to ASEAN's

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request for an additional grant of \$2.0 million required to fully fund the project target of 250 scholarships. Other recommendations have to do with the need to interpret allocations in terms of dollars, more flexibility in the types of training which can be financed under the AID grant, authority for AIT to coordinate project activities directly with participating countries national administering agencies, and assessment by national administering agencies of the applicability of training at AIT and its effective utilization in their respective countries.

BASIC PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Country: ASEAN Regional Program
2. Project Title: ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research Program
3. Project Number: 498-0258
4. Project Dates:
  - A. First Project Agreement - - - July 13, 1979
  - B. Final Obligation - - - - - FY 83
  - C. Project Activity Completion Date (PACD) - July 13, 1986
5. Project Funding:
  - A. A.I.D. Bilateral Funding - - - - - U.S.\$3,125,000
  - B. Other Major Donors - - - - - N/A
  - C. Host Country Counterpart Funds - - - - - N/A

Total U.S.\$3,125,000
6. Mode of Implementation - - - - - Institutional grant to A.I.T.,  
the implementing agent.
7. Project Design - Incorporated in ASEAN project proposal
8. Responsible Mission Officials:
  - A. ASEAN Liaison Officer - Donald N. Melville
  - B. Project Officer - Clark H. Billings
9. Previous Evaluation and Reviews: None
10. Cost of Present Evaluation:
  - A. Direct Hire - \$1,400 Operational Expense Funds
  - B. Contract -
  - C. Other - \$1,400 PDS Funds

## MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Impact of The ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program

A successful regional training and research program is one that provides the kinds of training required by participating countries, enhances the effective utilization of trained personnel within the region, promotes research applicable to the region, and encourages the support of regional institutions capable of providing these objectives on a continuing basis. The ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program is demonstrating success in each of these areas. All 116 scholarship awards have been for training in the technical fields identified by ASEAN countries as priority needs of the region; all 33 graduates have been retained in the region and effectively employed; all 24 masters level graduates have completed research theses in fields appropriate for their sponsoring country, and 8% of AIT's student body is financed through this ASEAN program. Moreover, this model of training for ASEAN is being considered by the Canadian Government and The Commission of the European Communities.

Recommendation: That ASEAN continue this program and encourage other similiar types of donor support

### 2. Commitment of ASEAN Countries

The commitment of ASEAN countries is demonstrated by the degree of participation in and the support of the program. Three of the five countries are maximizing the use of their allocations, one country is a moderate user while one country is making only nominal use of their allocations. Given the escalation in scholarship costs, the reduced number of scholarships which can be financed within present funding commitments, and the time frame of the grant agreement, the nominal participation of two countries must either be rapidly accelerated or their unused allocations be reallocated among the other countries

maximizing the use of their allocations. Unless this matter is resolved by ASEAN early enough to enable students to enter AIT by May 1983, it will not be possible for ASEAN to fully utilize the funds available under the AID Grant nor could it be feasible for AID to provide the additional funding required to finance the initial target of 250 scholarships

Recommendations: 1. That ASEAN interpret scholarship allocations in terms of dollar commitments by the US Government which at present constitute 1/5 of \$3.125 million for each country.

2. That the ASEAN Secretariat give authority to AIT to devise and implement an equitable formula for reallocating the unused portion of the grant to those countries able to make maximum use of their allocations.

### 3. Effectiveness of AID Assistance

The overall effectiveness of AID assistance can be measured in part by the successful impact of the ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program discussed elsewhere. The regional mode of delivery employed by AID to assist the ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program is distinctively cost-effective both in terms of grant objectives and AID management requirements. This grant allows for the training of three Masters level participants at a cost of what it would take to provide such training for only one participant in the U.S. Moreover, on-site regional training and research is more relevant to ASEAN needs as demonstrated by the fact that over 93% of all AIT graduates (100% of those trained under this grant) have remained in the Region. The AID management of this grant is performed by a two-person ASEAN Liaison Office in Manila which is a very efficient ratio of personnel to the size and importance of the project.

The design of this project is fundamentally sound and implementation is on schedule. The target of 250 scholarships over a five year period is both significant and realistic. Increasing costs, however, have reduced the number of scholarships which can be funded to around 170. It is presently estimated that an additional \$2.0 million will be required to finance the initial target of 250 scholarships. ASEAN requested additional grant funding and flexibility during the Fourth ASEAN-US Dialogue.

250  
170

Recommendations: 1. That AID give favorable consideration to ASEAN's request for an additional grant of \$2.0 million required to fund the project target of 250 scholarships.

2. That AID afford more flexibility in the types of training which can be financed under the AID grant.

4. Communications and Coordination between AIT and the AIT Coordinating Agencies

The Communication channels used by the project to allow information flow and coordination between AIT and the various coordinating units involve a complex system of networks. Recognizing the problems that various postal systems already pose, the communication channels further slows down efficient communication between the national administering agencies and AIT. This necessitated the setting up by AIT of a direct notification system to awardees to ensure immediate response to avoid delays in travel preparations. This in turn weakened the monitoring capability of various nominating agencies because students get the notices first and can leave their jobs without proper government contracts.

Recommendation: ASEAN authorize AIT to coordinate the project directly with the respective national administering agencies in addition to the regular ASEAN channels.

5. Selection Procedures for Nominees

The ASEAN countries have unevenly responded to the project by submitting nominees to AIT at varying levels. The uneven nomination is partly dependent on the availability of appropriate candidates for the offered fields of study or the specificity of the field where training is being sought.

The procedure for nominations for each country involve multiple agencies participating and sharing in the responsibility of screening. The process of selection of nominees reflect the particular focus of each country in the planning and training of their manpower.

Recommendation: ASEAN and AIT encourage the countries not making full use of their participation to accelerate the use of their allocation.

6. Impact of Training on Graduates and Nominating Institutions

The limited time for evaluation did not allow the team to interview enough of the 33 students that have graduated from AIT on this program. Preliminary findings show that most of them returned to positions that recognized their competence and utilized them for projects that needed their expertise in research, policy formulation and supervision skills. The expected adjustment in salary and upgrading of positions has not occurred immediately upon their return due to various civil service policies on promotions and study leaves.

Some nominating government institutions have felt the impact of the individual's return to the institution and have recognized them by offering accelerated promotion to cover for the years of absence. Private agencies hiring AIT graduates returnees definitely recognize the value of additional training by hiring them at a higher rate.

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**Recommendation:** That the national administrative agencies consider assessing the applicability of training at AIT and its effective utilization in their respective countries.

**Bangkok, 14 May 1982**

## EVALUATION REPORT

### I. BACKGROUND

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organization formed in 1967 by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand for the purpose of establishing a regional identity which would provide a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in Southeast Asia. Since the first ASEAN-U.S. Dialogue in September 1977, there has been a continuous exchange of views between the U.S. and ASEAN concerning development cooperation. A specific framework for A.I.D. development assistance to ASEAN was established in July 1978 at the Meeting on Development Cooperation held in Manila.

A.I.D. development strategy is to respond to ASEAN assistance requests for specific development projects which promote regional cooperation and endeavors among the ASEAN countries. This strategy is applied to place maximum reliance on existing Southeast Asian institutions and expertise for project implementation. As such, the ASEAN regional program endeavors to improve the institutional capability and regional character of existing institutions located in the ASEAN region.

The ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research Program grew out of discussions among ASEAN, the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), and A.I.D. The ASEAN Standing Committee approved the proposal for this project in May 1979 and designated AIT as the implementing agent. The project agreement was signed on July 13, 1979 thereby launching one of the earliest ASEAN Regional projects. A.I.D. has since obligated \$2,450,000 in tranches of \$500,000 in FY 79, \$600,000 in FY 80, \$750,000 in FY 81 and \$600,000 in FY 82.

II GRANT PURPOSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING COMMITMENT

A. PURPOSE

The grant purpose, targets and funding commitment are stipulated in Attachment I to the standard letter of grant agreement signed on July 13, 1979 by the Acting President of AIT and the American Ambassador to Thailand. The stated purpose of the grant is "... to provide financial assistance to the ASEAN Scholarship and Research Award Project of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) for a period of five(5) years." If, in fact, the purpose is as stated, then the purpose in the strictest sense has been largely (78%) attained by AID's obligation of \$2,450,000 (as of May 10, 1982) against the total funding commitment of \$3,125,000 over the life of project (final obligation of \$675,000 is planned in FY 83). The evaluation team notes, however, that the purpose as stated appears to be more a means to an end than an end in itself. While it is not within the prerogatives of the team to restate the given purpose of the grant, the team does believe that a purpose focusing on some aspect of technical training of ASEAN nationals in the region would seem to be more appropriate and better lend itself to more meaningful measurements of progress and attainment.

B. TARGETS

The target of 250 scholarships at a rate of 50 per year over a five-year period (1980-84) constitutes approximately 8% of AIT's student body of 580 enrolled in the 20-month masters program. In terms of enhancing the utilization of AIT's capacity to serve the training needs of the ASEAN Region, the target of 250 scholarships is both significant and realistic. While AIT's total capacity of 700 students has yet to be realized, the 250 scholarship target has significantly reduced the gap between capacity and utilization. The allocation of this target to 10 per year for each of the five ASEAN countries is also proving to be realistic in terms of sponsoring government's

screening/nominating procedures and salarizing/family support of selected students from the public sector. Nominations from three of the participating countries substantially exceed the number that can be selected for admission under this program. This is a significant indicator of the demand for more technical training from those countries. This has enabled AIT to be more selective in their enrollment standards and thereby reduce the withdrawal/dismissal rate which has improved measurably since the first class of students funded through this grant were selected in late 1979.

C. FUNDING COMMITMENT

While the initial design target remains realistic and appropriate, the funding commitment to finance this attainment is neither realistic nor adequate. The A.I.D. commitment of \$3,125,000 is based on 250 twenty-month, masters level scholarships and research awards at a fixed cost \$12,500 per scholarship. Actual costs, however, have increased periodically reaching \$15,350 (23% increase) in 1980, \$17,500 (14% increase) in 1981, and \$19,415 (11% increase) in 1982. Assuming an inflation factor of 10% in 1983, 1984 and 1985, the total number of scholarships which can be financed will be reduced to about 170 (68% of the original target of 250) and an allocation of only 34 scholarships per country versus the 50 planned.

The financial plan of the grant design does not appear to have made any allowance for inflation. This constitutes a serious flaw in the relationship between the specified target and AID's funding commitment since the former cannot be attained without a substantial increase in the latter. It is presently estimated that an additional \$1.8 million is required to fully fund the target level of 250 scholarships.

## III IMPLEMENTING AGENT

### A. INTRODUCTION

The Asian Institute of Technology was designed to foster an Asian attitude towards Asian development problems. It was located in Asia to help stem the flow of expertise from the region by providing high quality and relevant education to Asians in Asia. The ASEAN countries have been closely associated with AIT and have benefit from the Institute's commitment to serve their needs. AIT strives to develop a close working relationship with universities, government agencies, professional societies and industry throughout ASEAN.

Originally established in 1959, the Institute was chartered in 1967 as an independent, international, non-profit educational institution by special legislation of the Royal Thai Government. The present campus is situated on 400 acres of land 42 kms north of Bangkok, Thailand.

Previously in 1979, ASEAN selected AIT for a post-graduate scholarship and research program for ASEAN nationals funded under the ASEAN-United States cooperation program. This program designed to provide training for up to 250 ASEAN nationals from either the private, university or public sector leading to the degree of Master's of Engineering and Master's of Science has been in operation since January 1980. A component of the ASEAN-Energy Activities allows AIT's Continuing Education Center, Division of Energy Technology and the Renewal Energy Resources Information Center to help the ASEAN countries cope with the problems of Energy Technology which play such an important role in their present development.

B. GRADUATES, STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF AIT

Since its inception, the AIT has produced 2,302 outstanding graduate engineers, scientists and planners as shown in Appendix I. Forty seven percent or 1,098 of these graduates are from the five ASEAN member nations and the majority of these men and women are now serving ASEAN in various capacities both in the private and public sector. The latest tracer study of all AIT alumni reveals that 30% are working in business and industry; 40% are in government service and 30% are in the teaching profession. Of the 1,098 ASEAN graduates, the study shows that approximately 96.5 percent are living and working in ASEAN. \*

Students enrolling at AIT have obtained their previous degrees from over 200 institutions located in 33 countries - stretching from Iran in the west to Korea in the north and Papua New Guinea in the south. The ASEAN students, live together with those from these many different countries on campus, where through study, research and extra-curricular activities, they become aware of a common Asian identity despite differences of nationality and culture.

As of January 1982, 568 students from 21 countries are enrolled at the Institute as given in Appendix II. This Appendix shows that the number of students presently enrolled from the five ASEAN nations is 266 or 46.8% of the Institute's enrollment. As an international and independent institution, AIT strives to give equal opportunity to students from Asia irrespective of their political or religious beliefs. The main criteria for selection is academic performance and potential to return to their home countries in order to participate in the development process in their countries. This selection criteria results in a high percentage of AIT graduates being retained in the region or with a net brain drain of only 7 percent.

The Institute's teaching faculty and research staff represent some 22 nationalities; half of them are from Asia. Fourteen faculty members are from ASEAN countries. Over 80% of the present faculty members hold doctoral degrees from some of the best universities in the world.

C. RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Since AIT was chartered as a post-graduate institute, the students and faculty are all deeply involved in research. However, all such projects are undertaken only if each meets the primary objective of AIT to serve the nations of Asia and if each relates to the educational mission of the Institute. All AIT research projects are, therefore, based on problems of practical importance, relevant to the development of Asia and to the education of the students who are being prepared to participate in the development processes of their own countries. These research projects, are therefore, a vital component in the education of AIT students and involve both faculty and students.

AIT sponsors international conferences, seminars, workshops and short courses on topics relevant to the development processes in Asia. This program in continuing education is designed to update and augment the knowledge of professionals working in the region in order to make them effective agents of change.

The Regional Computer Center (RCC) provides computing services not only for AIT but also for local and regional agencies. It serves as a documentation programs. It also fosters computer use and applications development to solve problems in the developing countries of the region. The RCC is equipped with an IBM System 3031 model 6. The computer facilities are well used for computer oriented courses and for faculty and student research, including sponsored research. The RCC conducts continuing education programs throughout the year on computer technology and applications.

The Institute devotes considerable effort and resources to the development of an outstanding library collection to serve the needs of the Institute's expanding teaching and research program. At present the library contains over 120,000 volumes of books, reports, theses documents, proceedings, and bound journals and subscribes to more than 800 journal titles from all over the world.

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A Regional Documentation Center was established to coordinate all present and future information activities being developed to meet the increasing information needs of both AIT's Academic Divisions and the Asian countries. At present specialized information centers are in operation to provide specialized information services.

These are as follows:

- . Asian Information Center for Geotechnical Engineering (AGE)
- . International Ferrocement Information Center (IFIC) ✓
- . Environmental Sanitation Information Center (ENSIC)
- . Renewable Energy Resources Information Center (RERIC)

D. ACADEMIC PROGRAMS AT AIT

The Asian Institute of Technology has stressed the problem-oriented nature of its academic programs to the end that appropriate solutions may be found for Asian problems. AIT is academically structured to emphasize problem areas of importance to the development of Asia rather than the traditional disciplines of science and engineering.

The Institute offers degree and diploma programs in nine (9) academic Divisions:

- AFE . Agricultural and Food Engineering
- CA . Computer Applications
- ET . Energy Technology
- EE . Environmental Engineering
- GTE . Geotechnical and Transportation Engineering
- HSD . Human Settlements Development
- IEM . Industrial Engineering and Management
- SEC . Structural Engineering and Construction
- WRE . Water Resources Engineering

The Master's degree normally requires 5 terms or 20 months of study; while the Doctorate requires an additional two years of study and research. The Diploma of AIT is offered for the successful completion of specially structured programs of 2 terms or 8 months from governments, industries and universities throughout Asia who cannot be released from their positions for the longer period required for the Master's program.

Teaching and research supervision in the different fields of study are provided through the Academic Division. Support teaching is conducted through the Language and Media Center and the Regional Computer Center.

E. USAID PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AT AIT

This project is a continuing link in the chain of United States involvement with the Asian Institute of Technology, which it founded 22 years ago. AIT has grown from one of the earliest small regional projects to become a respected center of excellence and relevance in the Asian region. The total United States support representing approximately 20.1 percent of the operating expenses is a sign of strong interest in human resources development within the Asian region for the region and also of the large role it has played in the development and prospering of AIT.

Contrary to popular belief, the United States never cut the ties with AIT. Up until 1975, the bulk of the Institute's operating funds along with faculty and staff, books and equipment were provided by the United States. The construction of the main academic building, some student dormitories and other facilities were also funded. In 1974, the Regional Computer Center was constructed with a grant of \$1.45 million. Between 1975 and 1979, through the Regional Economic Development Office program, Masters degree scholarships were provided for students from Southeast Asia. The ASEAN scholarship program beginning in 1979 gives

continuity to the US program of assistance to AIT from its founding in 1959 to the present.

At the AIT's Donors' Meeting held on 3rd February 1982, the representative of one of the Institute's relatively new major donors commended the Government of the United States and USAID, in particular, for its special efforts to open new channels of project support for the Institute (such as the AIT/ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program).

The USAID funded AIT/ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program has had far reaching impact on the development of the financial resources of the Institute, because it stands as that link in the chain of US and ASEAN interest in AIT's involvement and service to Asia for all of AIT's present 77 donors to see and emulate.

F. AIT'S ROLE AS ASEAN'S IMPLEMENTING AGENT

AIT's role as ASEAN's implementing agent for the AID grant consists of a host of administrative functions in addition to providing the facilities and instruction for training and research. Initially it was necessary for AIT to establish lines of communications with participant coordinating units in each of the five countries and to develop nominating procedures compatible with AIT's student selection standards. On a continuing basis AIT monitors country allocations, conducts student selection and makes scholarship awards, arranges and provides for student travel, accommodations and allowances, makes reports on academic progress, supervises student research activities and maintains a graduate tracer program. AIT also makes all financial, administrative, status and academic reports required by ASEAN, ASEAN countries, and AID. AIT is responsible for the accountability of funds and maintains a separate bank account for funds provided under the AID grant. AIT's performance as the implementing agent is recognized by the ASEAN Liaison Office as being an exemplary model of an implementing agent for other regional projects.

#### IV PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Project implementation began immediately after signing of the grant agreement in July, 1979. The initial phase of implementation consisted of AIT working with the ASEAN member governments to establish standardized procedures for administering the grant agreement. In January, 1980 AIT admitted 18 ASEAN nominees selected as the first group of students to be financed under the AID grant agreement. By May of 1982 a total of 116 scholarships (106 long-term and 10 short-term) had been awarded to ASEAN students of whom 21 were from Indonesia, 3 from Malaysia, 36 from the Philippines, 15 from Singapore, and 41 from Thailand. Of the 116 students receiving scholarships awards, 33 had graduated, 12 had withdrawn or been dismissed, and 71 were still in training (see Table 1).

2. All scholarship awards have been for training in the fields specified in the grant agreement. These are summarized as follows:

<u>Agricultural</u> and Food Engineering	25
Computer Applications	12
Energy Technology	8
Environmental Engineering	12
Geotechnical and Transportation Engineering	10
Human Settlements Development	13
Industrial Engineering and Management	4
Structural Engineering and Construction	2
<u>Water Resources</u> Engineering	22
Program in Computer Applications Development	8
	<hr/>
Total	116
	*****

Table 1

	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Total
<b>US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS AT AIT/MAY 1982</b>						
No. Students Enrolling May 1982	3	1	3	1	5	13
No. Students Enrolling January 1982	1*	-	1	1	6	9
No. Students Enrolling September 1981	3	-	8	-	5	16
No. Students Enrolling May 1981	1	-	4	-	7	12
No. Students Enrolling January 1981	1	-	6	3	6	16
No. Students Extending Program	-	-	3	-	2	5
<b>Total Students As of May 1982</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>71</b>
*Diploma & PCAD program						
<b>US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES COMPLETING PROGRAM</b>						
No. Awardees Completing Master's Degree	7	-	6	1	10	24
No. Awardees Completing Diploma Program	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Completing PCAD Program	-	-	-	8	-	8
<b>Total Awardees Completing As of May 1982</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES DISMISSED/WITHDRAWING</b>						
No. Awardees Leaving in February 1982	-	1	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Leaving in August 1981	1	-	1	1	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in April 1981	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Leaving in December 1980	1	-	2	-	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in August 1980	1	1	1	-	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in April 1980	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total Awardees Leaving As of May 1982</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>TOTAL AWARDS MADE AS OF MAY 1982</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>

May 10, 1982  
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3. At a juncture in time less than half way through the implementation schedule, 46% of the initial target of 250 scholarships and 68% of the present financially possible target of 170 (see Section III.C.) has been attained. All but three of the 33 graduates (24 long-term and 9 short-term) have immediately returned to jobs in their respective countries which allow them to utilize their training. Three of the Thai graduates are gaining additional experience as research assistants at AIT and will take up jobs upon completion of their work at AIT. The research outputs (funded at \$2,500 each) of 24 graduates have actually enriched the literature in the region dealing with ASEAN problems and recommended solutions. An additional 71 more researches are expected to be completed from the present beneficiaries of the AID grant. Thus, the objective of providing training appropriate for the region, generating regional research, and retaining trained manpower within the region is being attained.

4. Another achievement is the improvement in the linkage and coordination between AIT and the Scholarships Coordinating Units located in each of the five ASEAN countries. There is greater appreciation from four(4) of the coordinating units of the responsiveness of AIT in helping monitor scholars' status and performance while in school. There is also recognition that AIT is insuring not only quality out relevance of training in the region by encouraging researches to be done in the scholars country of origin. Most coordinating units have cooperated with AIT by improving their procedures and standards for nomination for the US-ASEAN awards as well as bringing in more students at AIT that can be supported by other awards. This has enhanced competition among candidates and enabled AIT to be more selective in the admission of scholars. The result has produced a higher quality of students and reduced the attrition rate of the earliest group of scholarship's recipients.

## V EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PARTICIPANT SELECTION SYSTEM

Allowing the participating countries to do initial selection of nominees increased the relevance of the program at AIT to the manpower needs of the ASEAN countries. The nominating procedures in each country reflects in some sense their philosophy for human resources development and particular approach to manpower training. (Descriptions of the AIT Coordinating or Implementing units in each ASEAN country appear as Appendix III of this report.) Singapore and Indonesia uses the scholarships purely for upgrading the government civil servants while Thailand and the Philippines offer the scholarships to personnel of both government and private agencies.

At the start of the program (January 1980 term and September 1980 term) 19 out of 42 nominees were accepted by AIT. As feedback on academic requirements, attrition rates and selection criteria reached the various coordinating agencies, and tighter nominating procedures were adopted by each country ensuring a better crop of nominees for AIT to choose from. While the ratio of candidates awarded scholarship to nominated candidates has not increased significantly by 1982, the quality of candidates nominated has considerably improved. As a consequence, the drop-out rate of about seven(7) for the January 1980 term and September 1980 term dropped to four(4) by 1981 (January term) and zero for the group that entered in May 1981. (See table 2 for detailed breakdown.)

The AIT Scholarships Coordinating Unit in each ASEAN country has shared the responsibility of selection and nomination of candidates with various agencies. The table that follows (Table 3) indicates the sharing of accountability and responsibility over the scholar nominated to study at AIT under the US-ASEAN Grant.

Table 2

PROGRAMS OF AIT

ENROLLING DATES	AFE	CA	ET	EE	GTE	HSD	IEM	SEC	WRE	PCAD	TOTAL
January 1980 + Dismissal/Withdrawal	8 +2	+1	3 +1						3		14 +4
September 1980 + Dismissal/Withdrawal				3	3	5		+1	4 +2	1	16 +3
January 1981 + Dismissal/Withdrawal	1 <sup>D</sup> +8 +2	5 +2	3								17 +4
May 1981						5			7	4	16
September 1981 + Dismissal/Withdrawal				9	6 +1			1			16 +1
January 1982	1 <sup>D</sup> +3	4	1							3	12
May 1982						3	4		6		13
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>116</b>

D = Diploma Program - 12 months

May 12, 1982  
EK/ys

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Table 3

COUNTRY	COORDINATING AGENCIES	OTHER AGENCIES IN THE NOMINATION PROCESS
INDONESIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ASEAN National Secretariate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li><li>- Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Relevant faculty member of technical university</li></ul>
MALAYSIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ASEAN National Secretariate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li><li>- Public Services Department</li></ul>	
PHILIPPINES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ASEAN National Coordinating Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li><li>- Ministry of Agriculture</li><li>- University of Life</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Center for Educational Measurement</li><li>- Various faculty from relevant university</li><li>- Other AIT graduates</li></ul>
SINGAPORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Public Service Commission (Scholarship Unit)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Relevant ministry or government agency</li></ul>
THAILAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ASEAN National Secretariate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li><li>- Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (US-AID Subdivision)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Civil Service Commission</li><li>- National Education Commission</li><li>- Faculty members from relevant university</li></ul>

The communications and coordination channels used by the project for information flow and monitoring involves a very complex network. (Please refer to Table 4.) AIT writes not only to ASEAN and AID but also to each government in calling for nominees thru their respective embassies. Each embassy then notifies their respective ASEAN Coordinating Units in their Foreign Affairs Ministry who in turn activates various nomination and selection agencies to recruit applicants to the various programs. Considering the delays already posed by various postal systems the coordination channels involve certain phases that impede efficient and timely communication and coordination. Once the final list of nominees are drawn, two countries shorten the process by having the national implementing agency communicate directly to AIT. While the three other countries take the normal ASEAN route.

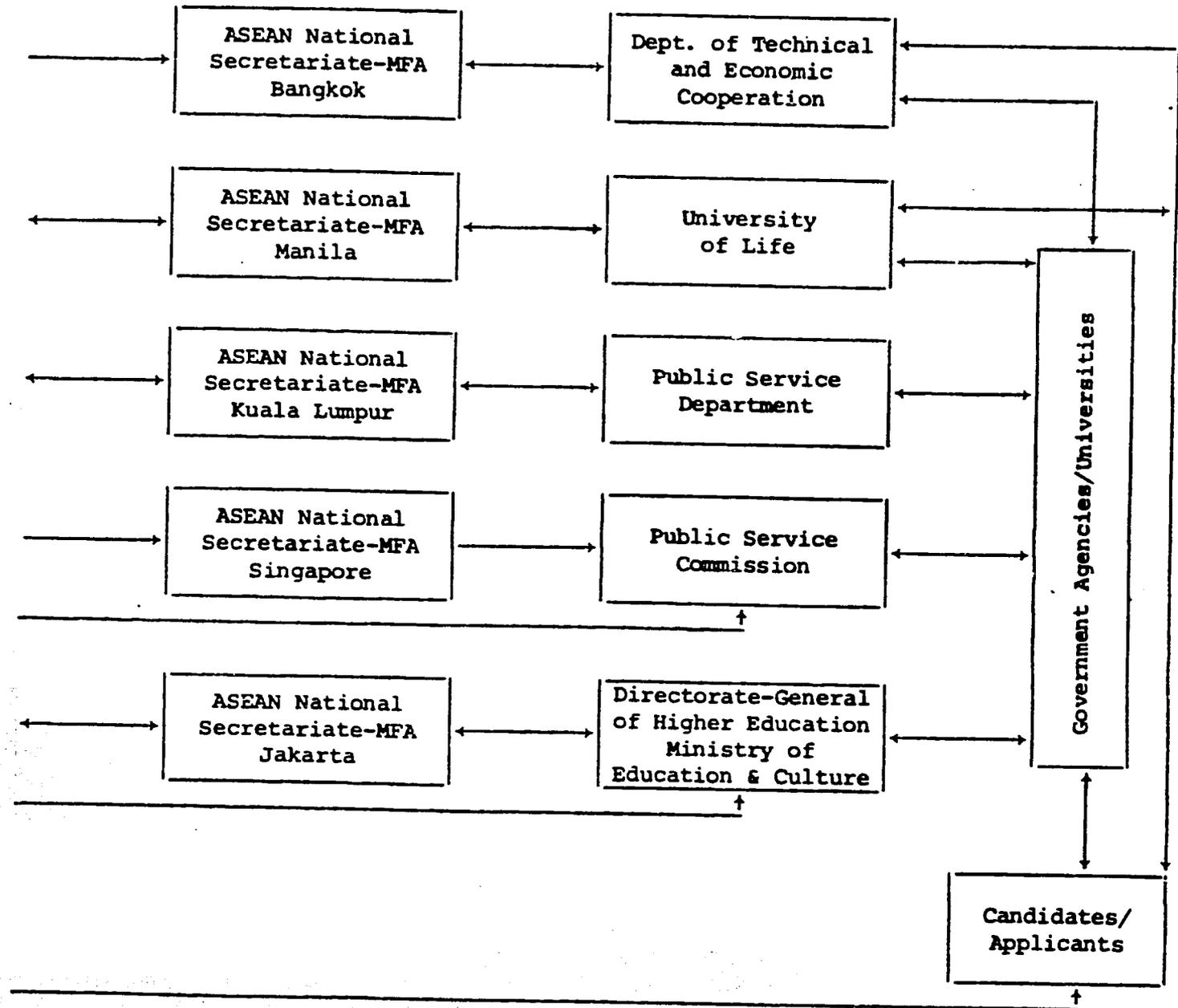
As soon as AIT selects the scholars from the nominees, AIT notifies each government of the awardees, then the ASEAN channels. Delays in response time from students usually happen in this stage resulting in delayed registrations or arrival in campus. As a result AIT started simultaneously notifying the students of their acceptance ensuring a speedier response from them. This procedure enabled students to get information earlier and faster than their national administering agencies encouraging applicants to sometime resign from various employments to avoid signing contracts with governments once scholarship is ensured.

Several recommendations were collected by the evaluation team from the various AIT coordinating agencies as well as from their discussion.

They are as follows:

- (1) That AIT be given authority by ASEAN to communicate directly with the various national administering agencies.
- (2) That AIT notify the various national administering agencies ahead of students on the acceptance of scholars.

# Communications and Coordination System



(V-3)

- (3) That national implementing agencies take the initiative in requesting monitoring reports or grades of students for monitoring purposes, in cases where they do not receive their usual communications.

## VI ALLOCATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The Grant Agreement specifics that up to 50 scholarships are to be allocated to each of the five ASEAN countries. Experience to date suggests that allocation by number of scholarships will not necessarily provide for equal distribution of benefits among the ASEAN countries. The reason is that some countries prefer short-term scholarships for training outside the 20-month masters level program. Given the need for flexibility which allows each country to determine the type of training best suited to their needs and the fact that about three short-term scholarships can be financed at the cost of one long-term scholarship; allocations it may be necessary to denominate allocating in terms of committed dollars. Another reason for such allocation is the partial funding of scholarships in cases of student dismissal and withdrawal.

The allocation of 50 scholarships per country also appears to be infeasible in terms of country utilization. While three countries are fully if not overly subscribed in terms of funding constraints, two countries have made only nominal use of their allocation. Therefore, there is a growing urgency for the two non-utilizing countries to make use of their allocation or for the ASEAN Secretariat to authorize the reallocation of unutilized allocations to those countries having a demonstrated need. Without such action, funding available within the grant can not be fully utilized.

It is also noted that the increasing costs discussed in Section III. C. impose a reduction in the number of long-term scholarships from 250 to 170 or 34 per country. Without authority for reallocation and/or additional AID funding, two countries are already overly subscribed and one is nearing the level of reduced allocations.

(VI-2)

In view of the above, the evaluation team envisages several possible solutions. The first is for the two undersubscribed countries to determine how much of their allocation they actually need and can utilize within the remaining time span of the grant. In the meantime, the ASEAN Secretariat should authorize AIT, the implementing agent, to reallocate among high demand countries any unused allocations not utilized by a predetermined date not later than May 1983. Subject to these actions, ASEAN may then wish to request that AID provide the additional \$1.8 million funding required to finance the initial target of 250 scholarships (or the short-term training equivalent).

Bangkok, 12 May 1982

## VII IMPACT OF TRAINING ON GRADUATES

Of the 116 students sponsored by the US-ASEAN Grant, thirty-three(33) have graduated as of April 1982. Of these 25 took academic programs while 8 completed the short-term course in Program in Computer Applications Development (PCAD). Table 1 showed the distribution of graduates by country of origin with Thailand receiving the most number of graduates (10) back into service. Since the initial focus of the program is in agriculture and food, it is not surprising that 16 out of the 33 graduates are in agriculture, 9 are in energy and 8 in the field of computers. (Refer to Appendix IV.)

The limited time for evaluation did not allow the team to interview as many graduates from each country but available evidence indicate that most, if not all, returned to previous employment prior to the scholarship. The selection and monitoring procedures of the coordinating units of Singapore and Indonesia ensures that graduates return to their original position in their respective offices since their salaries were kept by the agencies while on scholarship and government bonds or contracts were signed by them for future service commitment. The scholars coming from government service in Thailand and the Philippines were similarity treated but are allowed in some instances to return to the service of other government agencies, not necessarily the ones that sent them.

An advantage perceived by graduates returning to government service is the recognition of their competence and assignment to more important projects that need their expertise in research, policy formulation and supervision skills. A disadvantage perceived is the non-adjustment of salary because of the absence from work and policies on non-promotion while on study leave which most countries subscribes. It might be too early for graduates returning to government service to feel their impact in the civil service that only recognizes natural "increments" in salary as a norm. The graduates, though, are optimistic that in the long run their value will increase.

(VII-2)

The graduates coming from private companies (as in the case of Thailand and the Philippines) had to resign to avail of the scholarship but had better bargaining for salary increases upon return either to their original employment or to other related companies. While the benefits to this group seem to be for the person rather than their respective agencies, the fact that they still work within the country helps produce the balance of trained personnel demanded by their respective economies.

## VIII INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ON AIT

### A. GENERAL

During the period August to December 1979, equivalent to AIT's September 1979 term, the ASEAN nations became involved in establishing coordinating units for the selection of candidates for the ASEAN scholarships. As a result the first ASEAN scholarship awardees under this program began their studies at AIT in January 1980. The AIT full time student enrollment in September 1979 was 469 with 214 students, or 45.6 percent, from the five ASEAN countries.

### B. SCHOLARSHIP CONTRIBUTION TO AIT'S OPERATING BUDGET

As of the January 1982 term, the AIT full-time student enrollment was 567 with 268 or 47.3 percent from the five ASEAN countries.

Seventy-four of these students were receiving financial support under the USAID funded AIT/ASEAN program, i.e. 13 percent of the student body can be identified as US/ASEAN scholarship awardees. Further it can be said that 75 percent of the increase in enrollment from 469 in September 1979 to 567 in January 1982 was made possible because of the availability of scholarships for ASEAN candidates under this program.

Since January 1980, 116 ASEAN scholarship awards have been made and except for 20 students who either completed the one-term PCAD program, withdrew or were dismissed, the awards are for five term Masters degree programs. In fact, five students required six terms to complete their studies. The income to AIT from each scholarship has been \$6,000 per year but it will increase to \$7,000 per year per scholarship commencing in May 1982. The income from tuition and fees constituted an average of over 75 percent of the total income of the Institute in 1980-81 and thus provides the majority of cash operating budget for AIT.

At a time when only modest amounts of unrestricted cash are available to the Institute to meet operating costs, the US/ASEAN scholarship program has had significant impact on the ability of AIT to continue to provide post-graduate technical education which is of excellence and yet relevant for Asians in Asia.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH PROJECTS IN THE REGION

An innovative outcome of the US/ASEAN Research Program which allows all scholarship holders to return to their home countries, if they choose to do so, for the collection of data and to perform research for their thesis has been the resulting interest among all faculty, in addition to the immediate research supervisor, to do research in other ASEAN countries as well as in Thailand. Forty-six students have completed or are working on research topics relevant to ASEAN. Reports on the research topics and the contact persons in the students' home countries have been made to ASEAN and to USAID on November 6, 1980, November 11, 1981 and March 2, 1982. Twelve students are now preparing thesis proposals and most plan to return to their home countries to do research in late April 1982.

During the period January - December 1981, the AIT faculty have been involved in fourteen seminars, visits, contract and grant research projects in ASEAN countries, excluding Thailand. In addition more than thirty short courses, seminars, and workshops have been held in Thailand on topics relevant to AIT's host country. Completed contract and grant research projects for Thailand in 1981 included more than 35 projects and 48 more are in progress. This increase in involvement in the ASEAN region is a development flowing from the US/ASEAN Scholarship Project.

D. INCREASED CONTACTS WITH ASEAN PERSONNEL

The US/ASEAN program has stimulated increased contacts between AIT faculty and staff and ASEAN government agencies, universities and research institutions. The shared responsibilities for thesis research supervision by a student's home country adviser and an AIT faculty supervisor has helped to broaden the view of all those concerned. The close contact has facilitated AIT's access to information on the needs, problems and potential requirements for AIT's services as well as provided relevant data and other reliable information from the ASEAN countries.

The number of applicants to AIT from the ASEAN region have increased and the process for selecting AIT candidates has been strengthened by the contacts made through the US/ASEAN program, especially in Indonesia and Singapore. The Philippines and Thailand programs continue their strong involvement in this area.

## IX COMMITMENT OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

As discussed elsewhere, participation by the ASEAN countries has not been uniform. While three of the countries are making maximum use of their allocations, two countries are making only nominal use of theirs. The problem with one of the under-utilizers appears to be a misunderstanding about the degree of flexibility afforded by the grant agreement to meet their particular training needs. This problem is expected to be resolved in the near future and the country's participation substantially increased. The other nominal utilizer appears to have a serious problems with their selection of nominees. As to whether this problem can be resolved depends on the participating country's government.

It is notable that the three countries having the greatest need for the technical training provided by this program are making maximum use of their allocations. Thus, most of the ASEAN countries are demonstrating their commitment by participating to the fullest extent possible.

Another indication of the ASEAN countries support of this project is the maintenance of salary for those selected from the public sector of most countries. Moreover, these governments also assume the cost of salary for those that must fill selected employee's positions during their absence as students. Since most students are from the public sector, the cost to participating governments for salaries of positions from which students are selected is substantial.

Finally, there is the cost of maintaining the extensive network required to identify, process and nominate student nominees. Since a far greater number of candidates are nominated than can be selected the effort and costs are substantial.

In view of the foregoing, the evaluation team finds most ASEAN countries, especially those most in need, to be fully committed to the ASEAN Scholarship and Research Program.

ALUMNI RECORD

As of Thirty-Third Graduation on 21 August 1981, the number of AIT Graduates totalled 2,302 from 29 countries.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Afghanistan	15	0.65
Bangladesh	216	9.38
Brunei	3	0.13
Burma	4	0.17
Canada	1	0.04
China, Republic of	331	14.38 ✓
Ghana	1	0.04
Hong Kong	50	2.17
India	140	6.08
Indonesia	81	3.52
Iran	7	0.30
Japan	8	0.35
Khmer Republic	3	0.13
Korea, Republic of	24	1.04
Laos	1	0.04
Macao	5	0.22
Malaysia	105	4.56
Nepal	28	1.22
Pakistan	179	7.78
Papua New Guinea	2	0.09
Philippines	243	10.56 ✓
Singapore	16	0.70
Sri Lanka	138	6.00
Tanzania	1	0.04
Thailand	653	28.37 ✓
Turkey	6	0.26
United Kingdom	2	0.09
United States of America	3	0.13
Vietnam	36	1.56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,302	100 %
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Student Enrollment  
January Term 1982

Appendix II

COUNTRY	S74 - Master	S76 - Doctoral	S78 - Doctoral	M79 - Doctoral	S79 - Doctoral	J80 - Master	M80 - Doctoral	S80 - Master	S80 - Doctoral	S80 - Diploma	J81 - Master	J81 - Doctoral	J81 - Diploma	M81 - Master	M81 - Doctoral	M81 - Diploma	M81 - Certificate	S81 - Master	S81 - Doctoral	S81 - Diploma	J82 - Master	J82 - Doctoral	J82 - Diploma	J82 - Certificate	J82 - Special	Total	
Afghanistan											1														1		
Bangladesh						2		15			6			1	1	1		3		4	1				9	43	
Brunei													1													1	
Burma								2			1					2	2				2					9	
Ghana										1																1	
Hong Kong								1			1							2								4	
India					1	1		8			7			7				3	1		10					38	
Indonesia								16			2		1	4			1	8			13			4		49	
Iran																									1	1	
Japan								4						1				1								6	
Korea								4				1						3			1				1	10	
Malaysia								7	1		3			2				5			6		1		2	27	
Nepal								13			3			6				6			2					30	
Pakistan								10			4			4				6			5					29	
Papua New Guinea								1						1												2	
Philippines						3		10			9			9				12			11		1			55	
Rep. of China						1		15	1		8			3				23			7					58	
Singapore								1			3										1				2	7	
Sri Lanka				1		1		26			4	*1		8	1			11			9					61*	
Thailand	*1	1	1		2	*1	1	48	1		14		21					19			17	1			1	128*	
Vietnam								2			2							1			3					8	
DIVISION																											
Agri. & Food Eng.					1	1					25										37		1	4	1		70
Computer Appli.						2			1		26										34		1		3		67
Energy Technology						5		2			16		2								17						42
Environmental Eng.	*1				2			30	2			1						34	1							70*	
Geo. & Trans. Eng.				1				40			1							41		4						87	
Human Sett. Dev.								28		1			28		1											58	
Ind. Eng. & Magt.			1				1	20				*1	19	1												42*	
Struct. Eng. & Con.						*1		32						1				28			1					62*	
Water Res. Eng.		1				1		31					20		2	3										58	
R.C.C. (PCAD)																									12	12	
PROGRAM																											
M.Eng./M.Sc.	*1					9	*1	183			68			67				103		88						518*	
D.Eng./D.Tech.Sc.		1	1	1	3		1		3			1	*1		2				1		1					15*	
Dip.AIT										1			2			3				4			2			12	
Certificate																								4		4	
Special																									16	16	
TOTALS																											
	*1	1	1	1	3	9	*1	183	3	1	68	1	*1	2	67	2	3	3	103	1	4	88	1	2	4	16	569*

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DESCRIPTION OF COORDINATING AGENCIES

COUNTRY : INDONESIA

AIT Coordinating Unit : - Directorate General of Higher Education  
Ministry of Education and Culture

A. Description:

The Office of Higher Education has a sub-directorate that undertakes the selection and scholarship management for all governmental scholarships coming from Indonesia and foreign government sources.

B. Procedures for Nomination:

- (1) The AIT Scholarship is open to all nationals working in government.
- (2) Nominees from outside Java are given preference over those in the city and faculty from various universities are given more encouragement to apply than those working in various technical agencies of government. Approximately 75% of the scholarship nominees are from the Ministry of Education and about 25% are from other government technical agencies.
- (3) Availability of scholarships are announced by the sub-directorate of Higher Education to about 40 state universities and other government agencies.

- (4) Nominees may be prescreened by their respective nominating agencies or universities before their application forms are forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- (5) A committee participated in by relevant faculty from technical universities join the AIT-faculty interviewer in the selection of nominees.
- (6) The nominees are listed in the central registration and are cleared for travel out of the country by the Secretary of the Cabinet in the event that they are accepted by AIT.

C. Service Contracts or Government Bonds

- (1) Since all candidates are government officials, service contracts are to be signed by them prior to their departure for AIT. The scholar is to return to government service two years for every year that the scholarship was enjoyed plus two more years.
- (2) Upon return the MEC assumes the right to change their post or assignment whenever the need may be. Even if government has a "no promotion" policy while student is abroad, those returning to university posts are considered for accelerated promotion to include the absent years.

D. Monitoring System

- (1) AIT submits a yearly report to MEC. Requests for term grades are also being arranged for by the monitoring agency.
- (2) While in school the Cultural Attache of Indonesia in Bangkok monitors the performance of the students.

- (3) When the student is ready for research, MEC can offer counterpart funding to enable the student to return to Indonesia and do their research there.
- (4) A report will have to be submitted by the student to the MEC after his graduation from AIT.

DESCRIPTION OF COORDINATING AGENCIES

COUNTRY : PHILIPPINES

- AIT Coordinating Unit :
- ASEAN-National Coordinating Agency,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ANCA-MFA)
  - Ministry of Agriculture
  - University of Life

A. Description of Coordinating Units

- (1) The ASEAN-National Coordinating Agency assigns various agencies to undertake the screening and selection of nominees for the AIT Scholarships. For the first two terms in 1980, when the focus was on Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Agriculture was primarily responsible for nominating and screening candidates. They continued to help ANCA-MFA in the nomination process for the three terms in 1981.
- (2) For the schoolyear 1982, when more fields were considered for scholarships, the responsibility of conducting the screening for nominees was given to the University of Life. The University has a Scholarship Management and Educational Exchanges Office (SMEEEO) that manages and administers local and foreign scholarship programs sensitive to the requirements of current development projects and efforts of the country. Aside from the US-ASEAN program at AIT, the University of Life also manages the Philippine Developmental Scholarship Program for Japan, the Singapore Training Awards, the Israeli Government Scholarships and other short-term training

programs available on a non-regular basis from sources in Metropolitan Manila.

B. Procedures for Nomination

- (1) The scholarship is open to all nationals from public or private agencies in the Philippines.
- (2) Announcements of available slots were originally done thru pertinent government agencies but the inclusion of the University of Life amplified the extent of dissemination to the various regions. The University has a network of required scholarship coordinators in various universities all over the country who conduct both dissemination and initial screening of applicants against a given set of standards. Announcements are made thru the media and direct mail to agencies, schools and other private organizations.
- (3) Nominees from various regions that had been prescreened are further evaluated by a committee at the University of Life.
- (4) The final list of nominees are then submitted to ANCA-MFA for transmittal to AIT
- (5) When the AIT faculty interviewer does the interviews in the country, the Scholarship Staff of the University assists in the screening process.

C. Service Contracts or Government Bonds

Government employees nominated by their agencies sign service contracts with the government committing three(3) years of future service for every years of scholarship benefit enjoyed. Over and above this is a service commitment to the University of Life making themselves

their services available for any developmental project of government. For nominees from the private sector, no contracts with government is required but they similarly sign a service commitment with the University of Life.

D. Monitoring System

- (1) The system of feedback is thru an exchange of reports between AIT and the ASEAN Coordinating Agency which forwards these reports to the University of Life.
- (2) A visit from the Scholarship Committee of the University of Life, at least once a year to AIT enables immediate feedback on problems of students while in school.
- (3) Participation in the arrangement for linkages for those students about to undertake research encourages students to work on existing development projects in the Philippines.
- (4) A report by returning scholars and their evaluation of the program will ensure matching of better students to the program as well as better placement of students to future jobs.
- (5) Scholars screened by the University of Life will be part of the corps of trainers of the University and will be involved in managing development projects.

DESCRIPTION OF COORDINATING AGENCIES

COUNTRY : SINGAPORE

AIT Coordinating Unit : - Public Service Commission (PSC)

A. Description of Unit

The Scholarship Section of the Public Service Commission is responsible for planning and administration of scholarships, training awards and bursaries offered by the government of Singapore, foreign governments and local organizations and foundations. The AIT scholarships, under the US-ASEAN Scholarship Program is one of the scholarships being coordinated by the Public Service Commission.

B. Procedures for Nomination

- (1) The Scholarship is open to nationals in the civil service for computer applications and soil engineering.
- (2) Announcements for availability of scholarship slots is done by PSC to pertinent departments who circulate announcements to various office under them.
- (3) Preliminary screening is done by individual offices for their own candidates using standard guidelines presented by PSC for all scholarships applicants of Singapore. Complete profiles of their nominees, ranked according to suitability, are forwarded by nominating departments to the PSC.

The PSC draws up a selection board from the commission and other relevant ministries to screen the nominees.

- (5) The final list of nominees is officially transmitted by PSC to AIT.
- (6) Even if individual notices of acceptance are issued by AIT, the action that activates the processing and preparation of papers for the scholars is the official notification of PSC to the respective agencies sending the scholar.

C. Service Contracts or Government Bonds

All scholars keep their salaries and positions while on scholarships and a government bond is prepared for them by the sponsoring agency. A government bond specifies the period of service that the employee is required to render to his nominating agency. The PSC finally determines the computation of the bond, considering levels of position, other benefits derived from the scholarship as well as presence of previous bonds for other scholarship benefits already availed of. The usual policy of "increments" is used to adjust ratings in promotion of scholar once he returns.

D. Monitoring System

- (1) PSC has requested AIT to provide grades or reports on the status of students which is then sent to various agencies nominating the scholar.
- (2) PSC gets direct feedback from graduates through a training report they have to submit upon return. The report covers an evaluation of the usefulness of training, the relevance of training to present job as well as their own views about the benefits of the scholarship program.

DESCRIPTION OF COORDINATING AGENCIES

COUNTRY : THAILAND

- AIT Coordinating Unit :
- ASEAN National Secretariate,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  
  - Department of Technical and Economic  
Cooperation (DTEC), US-AID Sub-Division

A. Description of Coordinating Unit

The ASEAN National Secretariate requests the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation on a term by term bases to participate in the nomination of candidates from Thailand.

The DTEC has a US-AID Subdivision that administers all technical cooperation projects of Thailand with the US Government.

B. Procedures for Nomination

(1) The scholarship is open to all nationals from both public and private enterprises who:

- have sufficient academic background in the field they are applying for (at least a GPA of 2.5);
  
- have had one year work experience before applying;

- don't have masteral foreign degrees or masteral degrees from Thailand;
- have worked at least a year after enjoying any foreign scholarships supported by Thailand;
- have no scholarship application form filed at DTEC for the past year; and

(2) Announcements on availability of scholarships are done by DTEC to various departments, offices and universities thru radio and newspapers for a period of one month.

Application forms are received by DTEC for preliminary screening by the ASEAN Scholarship Unit.

Applicants then register for an English test at DTEC and take the test at the Language Institute Students. Only those passing about 60% - 70% of the test are qualified as applicants so they must check with DTEC after two weeks if they passed and qualify for an interview.

(5) Preliminary screening and interview is undertaken by a committee composed of representatives from the following agencies for two focal areas:

- DTEC
  - Office of the Civil Service Commission Examination Division
  - Office of the National Education Commission
  - ASEAN National Secretariate
- General

Special Field - Faculty from relevant universities

- (6) Final list of nominees are then drawn by the committee for transmission to the ASEAN National Secretariate who endorses candidates to AIT.

C. Service Contracts or Government Bonds

- (1) Government employees are given salaries while on scholarships but are not entitled for promotion while at school. They also have to sign a government contract that requires them to serve two years with government for every year that the scholarship was used.
- (2) For scholars coming from the private sector no government contract is required and they negotiate their terms with their own employers or resign from the job prior to enrollment at AIT.

D. Monitoring

AIT submits on a regular basis reports on the program to the ASEAN-National Secretariate who forwards the same to DTEC. In some cases, grades or other information on students are requested by DTEC from AIT.

D. Program in Computer Applications

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Position After Completion</u>
1. Tan Swan Foon (Sept. - Dec. 1980)	Singapore	Singapore Meteorological Service 41 Hillcrest Road Singapore 1128
2. Lau Chee Chon, (May - Aug. 1981)	Singapore	Ministry of Health Head Quarters, Cuppage Centre Singapore 922
3. Ong He Tian (May - Aug. 1981)	Singapore	Ngee Ann Technical College 535 Clementi Road Singapore 2261
4. Tan Cheow Chen (May - Aug. 1981)	Singapore	Housing & Development Board National Development Building Maxwell Road Singapore
5. Tan Ngak Ser (May - Aug. 1981)	Singapore	Public Utilities Board PUB Building Somerset Road Singapore 9
6. Wee Lee Hee (Jan - Feb. 1982)	Singapore	Vocational & Industrial Training Board Vocational Drive Singapore 0513
7. Pee Hong Lee (Jan - Apr. 1982)	Singapore	" "
8. Wee Soon Kian (Jan - Apr. 1982)	Singapore	Survey Department 3rd Floor, ND Bldg. Maxwell Road Singapore 0106

RESEARCH TOPICS OF EXTENDING STUDENTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
1. Renato S. Gamboa	Philippines	Water Resources Development	Ground-water Flow Model for the Management of a Well Field at the Central Luzon Basin.
2. Mary Lou Lallab Alcid (Miss)	Philippines	Human Settlements Development	Village Development: Changes in the Roles of Women in Laguna Province, Philippines.
3. Idelfonso Reblando Santos	Philippines	Human Settlements Development	Comparative Study of Slum Eviction Using Hyderabad as Model in Relation to Thesis: Slum Eviction in Manila, Philippines.
4. Nantasak Roonprabhan	Thailand	Human Settlements Development	(Special Study) The Pimai Agricultural Co-operative in Northeast Thailand: A Case Study in Co-operative Marketing.
5. Thavat Singh-poo	Thailand	Water Resources Development	Water Resources System of Natural Lake, Nong Han, in Northeast Thailand.

May 13, 1982

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Research Topics of US-ASEAN Scholars

(Students Enrolling January 1981)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
1	Nurpilihan (Mrs.)	Indonesia	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Effects of Water Level and Fertilization Application on Yield and Consumptive Use of Water in Paddy.
2.	Caesar A. Calocia	Philippines	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Performance Evaluation of Mechanical Pineapple Harvester.
3.	Nestor Lazaro Oguis	Philippines	Agricultural & Food Engineering	(Project) Water Use Efficiency in Sugarcane.
4.	Alan Ludovico Presbitero	Philippines	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Conjunctive Use of Ground-water and Surface Water for Agricultural Purpose at the Central Luzon, Philippines.
5	Norman Tolentino Solis	Philippines	Agricultural & Food Engineering	An Economic Evaluation of Paddy Drying in Shallow Beds Using Ambient and Heated Air.
6.	Conchito P. Talaboc	Philippines	Computer Applications	Real Time Economic Dispatch and Control of Cascaded Hydroelectric Plants with Thermal Back-up.
7.	Rebecca A. Alivio (Miss)	Philippines	Energy Technology	Evaluation of the Alcolgas Program of the Philippines (Energy Flow and Economic Analyses of the System).
8.	Khoo, Beng Yang (Miss)	Singapore	Computer Applications	A Computerized Information System for the University Medical Clinic.

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Research Topics of US-ASEAN Scholars  
(Students Enrolling January 1981)  
Page two

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
9.	Leong, Cheen Fah	Singapore	Computer Applications	A Multivariate Analysis of Factors Affecting Education Performance.
10.	Chia, Chee Liong	Singapore	Computer Applications	A University Computer Performance Monitoring System.
11.	Nanda Krairiksh	Thailand	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Soil Interpretations for Some Engineering Use of Some Soils in Amphur Muang, Phetchaburi.
12.	Prajuab Thongplave	Thailand	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Rehabilitation of Phayao Reservoir.
13.	Onrawee Techasena (Miss)	Thailand	Agricultural & Food Engineering	Compression Tests for Measuring the Firmness of Potatoes.
14.	Suphamit Chittayasothorn	Thailand	Computer Applications	Data Base Design and Implementation for Graphical Data Presentation; the Case of Thailand.
15.	Thamnong Oungsakul (Maj.)	Thailand	Energy Technology	The Energy Flow in New Energy Technology Division Complex; Estimation of the Energy Requirement in Construction of New Energy Technology Building.
16.	Widhoon Chiamchitrong	Thailand	Energy Technology	A Feasibility Study of Solar Heating for the Finishing Unit of a Textile Factory.

May 13, 1982

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## ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

US-ASEAN SCHOLARS WHO HAVE COMPLETED THE PROGRAM AS OF MAY 1982

## A. Graduates Enrolling January 1980

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Position on Return</u>	<u>Division of Study</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
1. Lienda Aliwarga (Miss)	Indonesia	Chemical Engineering Dept. Bandung Institute of Technology Jl. Ganesha 10, Bandung	AFE	Experimental Investigation of Rice Bran Oil Extraction by a Small-Scale Solvent Process
2. Harsono	Indonesia	Fakulti Teknologi Pertanian Universitas Gadjahmada Jogjakarta	AFE	The Effect of Intercropping Systems on Erosion
3. Robert Kraemer Manurung	Indonesia	Chemical Engineering Dept. Bandung Institute of Technology Jalan Ganesha 10, Bandung	ET	A Fully Automatic Intermittent Ammonia-Water Solar Refrigerator Appropriate for Rural-Area in Developing Countries
4. Bambang Prasudya Noorachmat	Indonesia	Perumahan IPB, Jalan Jagung 27 Baranangsiang I, Bogor	AFE	A study of Field Performance of Land Clearing Machinery on Sedge- grass Land in Indonesia
5. Eduardo C. Abores	Philippines	Technosphere Consultants' Group 6th Floor, JEC Building Legaspi St., Makati Metro Manila	WRD	Integrated Development of Ground- water and Surface Water Resources for Water Supply in Cebu, Philippines
6. Leopoldo A. Catabay	Philippines	CIADP, 2nd Floor, Sarmiento Bldg. Ayala Ave., Makati, Metro Manila	AFE	Development of a Model for Multi- purpose Water Storage in Cagayan, Philippines
7. Aurelio Alfonso De Los Reyes, Jr.	Philippines	INSAET University of Philippines at Los Banos College, Laguna	AFE	Study of Mechanization and rural Infrastructure in Laguna, Philippines

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Position on Return</u>	<u>Division of Study</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
8. Mario M. Gulinao	Philippines	National Irrigation Administration EDSA, Quezon City	WRD	Firming-up of Programmed Area of NIA Run-off the River Systems Under Rice Cropping Pattern (Stochastic Approach)
9. Franklin S. Rawones	Philippines	ADD, MRMP-NIA ECHAGUE, Isabela	AFE	Magat River Multi-purpose Project (MRMP) Water Distribution Management Optimization
10. Supachart Chungpaibulpatana	Thailand	Research Associate Energy Technology, AIT	ET	Optimization of the Storage Tank Volume of a Thermal Solar Plant by using a two state first order Markovian Insolation Mode' for Thailand
11. Chusak Narxprasit	Thailand	CP Intertrade Thavit Building Klong Toey Bangkok 11	AFE	Processing of Spray-dried Coconut Milk
12. Sompan Poolpol (Miss)	Thailand	Research Associate Energy Technology, AIT	ET	Design and Construction of a Thermal Solar Collector Test bed to determine the parameters of the Non Linear Saunier Model of Solar Collector
13. Noppadol Sresupart	Thailand	Land Operation Division Agricultural Land Reform Office 166 Pradiphat Road, Sapan Kwai Bangkok 4 (Tel. 278-5360-4)	AFE	Heavy Equipment in land conso- lidation work in Thailand

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B. Students Enrolling September 1980

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Positions After Completion</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
14. Usman Kusmulyana	Indonesia	Dept. of Sanitary Engineering Bandung Institute of Technology Jalan Ganeca No. 10, Bandung	ET	Evaluation of Water Supply in Indonesia
15. Gandhi Harahap	Indonesia	DIT Palan Bina Marga Jalan Pattimura 20 Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan	GTE	Road-Rail Interaction: The Medan-Rantau Prapat Highway, Indonesia
16. Zouharawaty Abdullah Ariff (Miss)	Indonesia	Fakultas Teknik Universitas Syiah Kuala Darussalam-Banda Tech	WRD	(Special Study) Regimes of Flow and Sediment Transport
17. Carlos Candia Tan	Philippines	(Not Available) 1230 Diego Silang St. Lourdes, Angeles City	WRD	Regional Drought Analysis
18. Lim, Thian Loke	Singapore	Special Services Branch Public Works Dept. Kallang	GTE	Strength and Consolidation Characteristics of Marine Clay in Singapore
19. Kanda Glinsorn (Mrs.)	Thailand	Dept. of Industrial Works Ministry of Industry Rama VI Rd., Payathai Bangkok	ET	Treatment of Pesticide Waste- water at Shell CNS Installations
20. Atcharaphan Phuangthong (Miss)	Thailand	Environmental Division EGAT	ET	Post Implementation Impact Analysis of Srinagarind Dam Reservoir Project
21. Samart Ratchapolsitti	Thailand	Expressway & Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand Paholyothin Rd., Bangkok Bangkok-10900	GTE	Mini-bus Operation in Hat Yai, Thailand

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Position After Completion</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
22. Thipparat Chirathamkijkul (Miss)	Thailand	Research & Construction Dept. National Housing Authority Klong Chan, Bangkok-10240	HSD	The Feasibility Study of Slum Reconstruction in Bangkok
23. Nopanant Tapanunont	Thailand	Div. of Specific Planning Dept. of Town & Country Planning Ministry of Interior Bangkok-10200	HSD	(Special Study) The Urban Land System of Thailand
24. Prasit Ponvilpi	Thailand	Research Associate Water Resources Development AIT	WRD	Water Resources Development Aspects for the Rehabilitation of Bung Boraped Lake, Nakorn Sawan Province, Thailand
<u>C. Diploma Program</u>				
<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Position After Completion</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Research Topics</u>
Adil Surbrkti	Indonesia	Fakultas Teknik USU Jalan Prof. Maas Kampus USU Medan, Indonesia	AFE	Energy Analysis in Agricultural Production

Estimated Value of US-ASEAN Scholarships  
Allocations Committed by INDONESIA

As of May 1982

I *Scholarship Holders at AIT*

3 Masters Entering in May 1982	@ \$19,500	US\$ 58,500
1 Diploma	" January 1982	9,950
3 Masters	" September 1981 @ \$19,150	57,450
1	" May 1981	18,450
1	" January 1981	17,750

II *Scholarship Awardees Completing Program*

7 Masters Entering in Jan/Sept 1980	@ \$16,500	115,500
1 Diploma Entering in January 1981	(4 terms)	13,850

III *Scholarship Awardees Dismissed/Withdrawing*

1 Entering Jan. 1981 - Aug. 1981	6,500
1 " Jan. 1981 - Apr. 1981	3,250
1 " Sept. 1980 - Dec. 1980	3,100
1 " Jan. 1980 - Aug. 1980	6,100

Total	US\$ 310,400
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Estimated Value of US-ASEAN Scholarship  
Allocations Committed by MALAYSIA

As of May 1982

<i>I Scholarship Holders At AIT</i>	
1 Masters Entering in May 1982	US\$ 19,500
 <i>III Scholarship Awardees Dismissed/Withdrawing</i>	
1 Entering in Sept. 1981 - Feb. 1982	6,150
1 Entering in Jan. 1980 - Aug. 1980	6,200
	<hr/>
Total	US\$ 31,850
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Estimated Value of US-ASEAN Scholarships

Allocations Committed by PHILIPPINES

As of May 1982

I Scholarship Holders at AIT

3	Masters	Entering in May 1982	@ \$19,500	US\$ 58,500
1	"	" January 1982		19,200
8	"	" September 1981	@ \$19,150	153,200
4	"	" May 1981	@ \$18,450	73,800
6	"	" January 1981	@ \$17,500	105,000
3	"	Extending - Extended Sept. 1980 + 1 term	@ \$20,800	62,400

II Scholarship Awardees Completing Program

6	Masters	Entering in Jan/Sept 1980	@ \$16,500	99,000
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III Scholarship Awardees Dismissed/Withdrawing

1	Entering	Jan. 1981 - Aug. 1981		6,500
2	"	Sept. 1980 - Dec. 1980	@ \$3,100	6,200
1	"	Jan. 1980 - Aug. 1980		6,200
1	"	Jan. 1980 - Apr. 1980		3 100

Total US\$ 593 100

Estimated Value of US-ASEAN Scholarships  
Allocations Committed by SINGAPORE

As of May 1982

*I Scholarship Holders at AIT*

1 Masters Entering in May 1982	US\$ 19,500
1 " " January 1982	19,200
3 " " January 1981 @ \$17,750	53,250

*II Scholarship Awardees Completing Program*

1 Masters Entering in Sept. 1980	16,500
3 PCAD " Jan. 1982 @ \$3,200	9,600
5 PCAD " May 1981 & Sept. 1980 @ \$2,900	14,500

*III Scholarship Awardees Dismissed/Withdrawing*

1 Entering in Jan. 1981 - June 1981	6,100
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Total US\$ 138,650

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Estimated Value of US-ASEAN Scholarships

Allocations Committed by THAILAND

As of May 1982

I Scholarship Holders at AIT

5	Masters	Entering in May 1982	@ \$19,500	US\$ 97,500
6	"	" January 1982	@ \$19,500	117,000
5	"	" September 1981	@ \$19,150	95,750
7	"	" May 1981	@ \$18,450	129,150
6	"	" January 1981	@ \$17,750	106,500
2	"	Extending - Extended in Sept. 1980 (6th terms)	@ \$20,800	41,600

II Scholarship Awardees Completing Program

10	Masters	Entering in Jan/Sept 1980	@ \$16,500	165,000
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Total US\$ 752,500

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The ATTACHED Estimated US-ASEAN Scholarship Value IS Based On  
the Following DATA, as of May 1982.

<u>Term Beginning</u>	<u>Estimated Cost Per Term</u>	<u>Estimated Cost Per 5 Term Scholarship</u>
	US\$	US\$
January 1980	3,100	16,500
May 1980	3,100	No Awards
September 1980	3,100	16,900
January 1981	3,250	17,750
May 1981	3,250	18,450
September 1981	3,650	19,150
January 1982	3,650	19,500
May 1982	3,900	19,500
September 1982	3,900	
1983 Onwards	4,000	

Prepared by: Emilie Ketudat  
Development Office/AIT  
16 May 1982  
EK/ys

	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Total
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US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS AT AIT/MAY 1982

No. Students Enrolling May 1982	3	1	3	1	5	13
No. Students Enrolling January 1982	1	-	1	1	6	9
No. Students Enrolling September 1981	3	-	8	-	5	16
No. Students Enrolling May 1981	1	-	4	-	7	12
No. Students Enrolling January 1981	1	-	6	3	6	16
No. Students Extending Program	-	-	3	-	2	5
<b>Total Students As of May 1982</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>71</b>

\*Diploma & PCAD program

US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES COMPLETING PROGRAM

No. Awardees Completing Master's Degree	7	-	6	1	10	24
No. Awardees Completing Diploma Program	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Completing PCAD Program	-	-	-	8	-	8
<b>Total Awardees Completing As of May 1982</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>

US-ASEAN SCHOLARSHIP AWARDEES DISMISSED/WITHDRAWING

No. Awardees Leaving in February 1982	-	1	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Leaving in August 1981	1	-	1	1	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in April 1981	1	-	-	-	-	1
No. Awardees Leaving in December 1980	1	-	2	-	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in August 1980	1	1	1	-	-	3
No. Awardees Leaving in April 1980	-	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total Awardees Leaving As of May 1982</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>

**TOTAL AWARDS MADE AS OF MAY 1982**

<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>
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May 10, 1982  
FK/ys

ASEAN Regional Program

ASEAN/AIT SCHOLARSHIP AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

Scope of Work for Evaluation

Prepared April 30, 1982

THE PROJECT

- A. Title: ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research
- B. Number: 498-0258.4
- C. Cost: AID - \$3,125,000
- D. Life of Project Dates: July 13, 1979 to July 13, 1986
- E. Status: Under Implementation since January, 1980 (over 2 years)

II. PURPOSE AND TIMING OF EVALUATION:

- A. Purpose: To appraise the overall effectiveness of project implementation, the efficacy of project design and the adequacy of project funding and to make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary to attain project objectives.
- B. Timing:
  - 1. The evaluation will be conducted in two parts during the period May 3-14, 1982.

2. The evaluation is being conducted at this particular time because there is sufficient experience with the project to enable an evaluation and sufficient time remaining for any required revisions to enhance the success of the project.
3. Use of the Evaluation: AIT and AID's ASEAN Liaison Office will use the evaluation report as a management tool. Copies of the evaluation will be supplied to the ASEAN National Coordinating Agency of the Philippines and AID/Washington for such use as deemed appropriate.

### III. QUESTIONS FOR THE EVALUATION TEAM

- A. Are project design targets realistic and are funding commitments adequate to meet these targets ?
- B. What progress has been made in awarding the number (250) and types of scholarships specified in the project agreement?
- C. What has been the effectiveness of the participant selection system including the initial selection of nominees by the AIT Scholarship Coordinating Units in each of the five ASEAN countries and the final selection of nominees by AIT for admission?
- D. Is the original allocation of 50 scholarships for each country appropriate and realistic in light of experience to date?
- E. What has been the impact on participants having completed their training and on the respective organizations from which they came?

- F. What has been the impact on the institutional development of AIT and/or other ASEAN Institutions in the ASEAN region?
- G. Has the cooperation and support of the five ASEAN member country governments demonstrated an ASEAN commitment to the project?
- H. What has been AIT's overall effectiveness as the implementing agent?

IV. TEAM COMPOSITION

- A. Dr. Ricardo P. Pama, Vice President for Development, Asian Institute of Technology. Dr. Pama is a Philippine citizen with Ph.d. and with expertise in institutional development and program management.
- B. Mrs. Supaporn Ake-Uru, Technical Services Division, Department of Technical & Economic Cooperation, Royal Thailand Government. Mrs. Supaporn is a Thai citizen with expertise in the institutional development of educational institutions.
- C. Ms. Grace de Vera, Vice President for Research & Development, University of Life, Republic of the Philippines. Ms. de Vera is a Philippine citizen with expertise in the development of educational institutions, student selection committees, and external economic assistance.
- D. Mr. Clark H. Billings, Program Officer, ASEAN Liaison Office, USAID/Manila. Mr. Billings is an AID Foreign Service Officer (FS-1) with expertise in program management and evaluation.

## V. Methodology and Procedures

- A. The evaluation will be conducted in two parts during the period May 3-14. Ms. Grace de Vera, a specialist in university level student selection, will visit (invitational travel status) AIT Scholarship Coordinating Units in the ASEAN countries during the period May 3-8 and prepare an appraisal report for review by the evaluation team. The evaluation team including Ms. de Vera will assemble at AIT (site of project focus) on May 10 and remain on site through completion of their evaluation and preparation of preliminary draft report on May 14.
- B. In order to gauge the progress in achieving Project objectives, the evaluation team will:
  1. interview key administrative personnel and selected participants; and
  2. review implementation documentation in AIT files.

Because of the regional nature of this project, the above methods hold the best means of accurately measuring implementation and impact.

- C. The evaluation team will generally adhere to the following five-day schedule:
  1. First Day
    - Review, discuss and, if necessary revise scope or work for evaluation.
    - Review initial documentation and identify information gaps.

- Make arrangements for securing necessary information.
- Decide upon specific work assignments.
- Brief the President of AIT or his designee on the purpose and scope of the evaluation.
- Accommodate any interviews, etc., already arranged by AIT.

2. Second Day

- Conduct interviews as necessary.
- Secure, review and analyze information available.
- Team discussions.

3. Third Day

- Continue analyzing information available.
- Team discussions.

4. Fourth Day

- Draft preliminary evaluation report.
- Team discussions.

5. Fifth Day

- Edit and finalize preliminary evaluation report.
- Debrief the President of AIT or his designee and key staff on team's findings and recommendations.

VI. FUNDING OF EVALUATION

- A. Royal Thai Government - Services of Mrs. Supaporn Ake-Uru.
- B. AIT - Services of Dr. Ricardo P. Pama and the in kind administrative and logistical support of Evaluation Team.
- C. University of Life - Services of Ms. Grace de Vera.

D. AID

Project Development & Support  
funds for invitational travel of  
Philippine National - - - - - \$1,400  
Operational Expense funds for  
travel and per diem of USDH - - - - - \$1,400

VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General: The evaluation team is expected to prepare two reports. The first report will consist of an appraisal of the AIT Scholarship Coordinating Units and will address the concerns set forth in Attachment A. This report will be prepared by Ms. Grace de Vera on the basis of her visits to the AIT Coordinating Units. Her findings will be incorporated into the overall evaluation.

The second report will constitute the preliminary draft evaluation report. This report will be prepared by the main body of the evaluation team during the latter part of the evaluation, but prior to the team's departure from AIT.

B. Format of Report: The preliminary draft evaluation report will be set forth in the following format:

1. Executive Summary
2. Basic Project Identification Data Facesheet (Attachment B)
3. Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations
4. Main text of Report
5. Appendices

- B. Submission of Report: The evaluation team will submit their preliminary draft evaluation report to the President of AIT and AID's ASEAN Liaison Officer (ALO) in Manila for review and comments prior to preparation of the final evaluation report and its submission to the ASEAN National Coordinating Agency of the Philippines and AID/Washington.
  
- D. Debriefing(s): The evaluation team will brief the President of AIT or his designee and select AIT staff on the team's findings and conclusions during the afternoon of Friday, May 14.

SCOPE OF WORK FOR EVALUATOR OF AIT SCHOLARSHIP COORDINATING UNITS

1. Name the AIT Scholarship Coordinating Unit in each of the five ASEAN countries.
2. Set forth composition of Coordinating Unit (names, positions, and organization. Identify ethnic balance of Unit if this is a factor in the selection process.
3. Explain selection process including how information on scholarship availability is made known, selection criteria, procedure for notifying competitors of scholarship awards, etc. Is this selection system used for all AIT Scholarship awards or only for AID-financed scholarships. If the latter, why do the systems differ?
4. Assess, if possible, whether the ELEVEN student withdrawals/dismissals reflect inadequacies in the selection system or other problems. If the former, identify the Coordinating Unit/s. If the latter, identify other problems.
5. Explain System of Feedback on student performances during and at end of training.
6. Explain follow-up system on returned students to determine the benefit and utilization of training. Determine whether the FOURTEEN students completing their training returned to the job and organization for which trained. If so, at the same or higher position?
7. What is the attitude of the Coordinating Unit towards the AID-financed AIT Scholarship program -- is the attitude good, bad or indifferent? Should the program be continued or terminated? If continued, should it be at the present level, expanded or reduced?

8. Interview 2 or 3 returned students, if possible, to determine their attitude towards their AIT training.
9. Identify major problems and proposed solutions.
10. Prepare paper on each Coordinating Unit following the above guidelines.
11. Prepare summary paper on overall selection system including major problems and recommended solutions.

Attachment B

BASIC PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DATA

1. Country: ASEAN Regional Program
2. Project Title: ASEAN/AIT Scholarship and Research Program
3. Project Number: 498-0258
4. Project Dates:
  - A. First Project Agreement - - - July 13, 1979
  - B. Final Obligation - - - - - - - FY 83
  - C. Project Activity Completion Date (PACD) - July 13, 1986
5. Project Funding:

A. A.I.D. Bilateral Funding - - - - -	U.S.\$3,125,000
B. Other Major Donors - - - - -	N/A
C. Host Country Counterpart Funds - - - - -	N/A
Total	U.S.\$3,125,000
6. Mode of Implementation - - - - - Institutional grant to A.I.T..  
the implementing agent.
7. Project Design - Incorporated in ASEAN project proposal
8. Responsible Mission Officials:
  - A. ASEAN Liaison Officer - Donald N. Melville
  - B. Project Officer - Clark H. Billings
9. Previous Evaluation and Reviews: None
10. Cost of Present Evaluation:
  - A. Direct Hire - \$1,400 Operational Expense Funds
  - B. Contract -
  - C. Other - \$1,400 PDS Fund: