



THAILAND OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Report 2007–2008



Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Development
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Report 2007–2008**

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Preface

With its key role in the provision of Thai ODA to other developing countries, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency has realised the importance of available accurate ODA information. Thus, a Sub-Committee on ODA Data Collection was set up with participations from relevant public and private agencies to give direction in ODA data collection and compilation and to ensure better coordination among donor agencies for a complete picture of overall Thai ODA.

This is the first comprehensive report on Thai Official Development Assistance (ODA) offered by Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with continuous support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Thailand. UNDP Thailand has also provided specialists for the improvement of the overall Thai ODA data system as well as clearer understanding of the definition and types of ODA for relevant donor ministries and agencies. This will lead to more accurate and complete ODA information in compliance with OECD requirements for DAC and non-DAC Members, like Thailand, for their annual reporting.

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency would like to express its appreciation to UNDP Thailand for its active support for the production of this report. We hope that this report will be of benefit, both directly and indirectly, to all line ministries, principal donors and to the public at large.



Chitriya Pinthong, Director-General
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Executive Summary

Thailand is a donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Thailand gives ODA because of its long-term commitment to international development, to regional and sub-regional integration, and most of all to help the development of its neighbours in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS).

Thailand's ODA consists of grants and concessionary loans provided by the Royal Thai Government to other developing countries. The ODA also consists of grants to the United Nations, the ADB and other organisations that help developing countries. This report to the Thai people, Thai Officials and the international community is the first comprehensive report on Thailand's overall programmes of ODA.

Thailand became a donor of ODA in 1992, after many years of providing technical assistance, training, and scholarships to other developing countries with support from Japan and other Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donors. By 1996, Thai ODA totaled 4,250 million baht, or US\$ 170 million. More than 90 percent of the ODA in that year was provided to least developed¹ neighbouring countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.

In 2007–2008 Thai ODA totaled 6,014 million baht, or US\$ 172 million. As in 1996, more than 90 percent of the ODA went to the least developed neighbouring countries, mainly to Lao PDR and Cambodia. (Please see Appendix 1 for full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008)

Helping the development of the neighbouring countries is among the highest priorities of Thai foreign policy. The “Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Committee (NEDB)” makes overall policy and is chaired by the Prime Minister.

Much of Thai ODA to these countries helps to promote public health and better education, to reduce trafficking of people and drugs and to build roads, dams, integrated power grids, and other infrastructure. The Thai ODA thus deals with cross-border opportunities and problems, helping to promote regional public goods – public goods that cross borders (Please see Appendix 2). In addition, the ODA helps promote sub-regional integration in the GMS. A case study of the impact of Thai ODA in one country – Lao PDR – shows that the ODA also contributes directly and indirectly to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs.)

The main Royal Thai Government donors of ODA are the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Export-Import Bank of Thailand (EXIM Thailand), and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA) based in the Ministry of Finance.

TICA, NEDA and 17 line Ministries of the Royal Thai Government provide grant ODA. Grant ODA is the preferred form of ODA. It does not add to the indebtedness of the partner countries. Grant ODA is increasing as a percentage of total Thai ODA. But concessionary loans still account for most Thai ODA. In 2007–2008 grant ODA accounted for 20 percent of Thai ODA. Loans from EXIM Thailand and NEDA accounted for 80 percent.

In 2007, TICA developed a Strategic Framework for provision of Thai ODA. The Framework calls for a fully collaborative pattern of ODA. The Framework incorporates and builds upon the key characteristics of Thai ODA over the years. These characteristics include: North-South-South and South-South patterns of cooperation; support for Regional and Sub-Region integration, activities that draw on Thai development experience; support for establishing Thailand as a center of expertise; provision of scholarships and training programmes; promotion of public-private sector cooperation and people to people patterns of ODA; promotion of international trade with partner countries including tourism; and promotion of mutually beneficial Thai Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the partner countries.

TICA has also taken the lead in collecting more complete information on ODA provided by the Royal Thai Government. Cooperation in providing better information will likely lead gradually to better coordination among the Royal Thai Government donors of ODA.

The pattern of Thai ODA since 1996 has remained quite stable. The focus has been overwhelmingly on the development of neighbouring countries and on promoting cross-border public goods that benefit both Thailand and the neighbouring countries and also support sub-regional integration. ODA to least developed countries has consistently exceeded 90 percent – a far larger percentage than provided by any OECD donors.

It is likely that this pattern will continue, although the 2008–2009 financial crises may reduce grant aid in the near term. It is also likely that information about Thai ODA will continue to improve and that coordination among Royal Thai Government donors of ODA will increase.

¹ Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are defined by the United Nations based on per capita income, economic structure, and levels of education and health. The LDCs in Asia include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, and Timor Leste.



Vietnamese Homestay in Thailand

The Rationale for Thai ODA to Other Countries: Partnerships for Development

Introduction

Thailand has become an important donor of foreign aid – of “Official Development Assistance” (ODA)² Thailand gives ODA because of its long-term commitment to international development, to regional and sub-regional integration, to making contributions to Millennium

Development Goal 8³ – (MDG 8) the “Global Partnership for Development” – and, above all, to helping the development of the least developed⁴ neighbouring countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS): Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

Thai ODA consists of grants and concessionary loans provided by the Royal Thai Government to other developing countries. The ODA also consists of grants to the United Nations, the ADB and other organisations that help developing countries.

All donor countries must decide – together with partner countries – what their aid will support. The choices should ideally be based on a clear concept of development and on the national interests of both countries. All donor countries must also explain to their citizens, to opinion leaders, academics and other government officials why such aid should be given.

This report on Thai ODA is the first comprehensive report to the Thai people, to Thai officials and to the international

² The OECD, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as aid flows to developing countries, and to multilateral organisations, provided by donor government agencies. The eligible countries are specified in Part 1 of the DAC List of AID recipients. Aid to countries not on the Part 1 List is not to be counted as ODA. Not all of the grants to multinational organisations are counted as ODA, because some, such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) do most of their work outside the developing countries. The aid must be concessionary in character and be provided for “the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries”. “Concessionary” is defined as grants, and the full face value of loans that have a grant equivalent component of at least 25 percent at a discount rate of 10 percent.

³ In 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United Nations published a report documenting Thailand’s contributions to MDG 8, including ODA, trade concessions and FDI. (Please see References)

⁴ Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are defined by the United Nations based on per capita income, economic structure, and levels of education and health. The LDCs in Asia include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, and Timor Leste.

community about how much Thai ODA is provided, the purposes of the aid, and why the aid is given.

How Thailand Became a Donor of ODA

Thailand became an important donor of ODA over a multi-year process that was gradual and careful. The Thai International Cooperation Programme (TICP) began in the 1960s when Thailand was still a large recipient of ODA. TICP is now managed by the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TICP's activities included the education and training of students from other developing countries in Thailand and the provision of Thai experts to work in other developing countries. The sectors of emphasis were health care, education, and agriculture – particular strengths of the pattern of Thai development.

This was an interesting pattern of North-South-South (NSS) cooperation. With Thai initiative and support from Japan and other OECD donors, Thailand provided grants to other developing countries, mainly neighbouring countries for technical assistance, fellowships, and training.

Beginning in 1992 TICP's grant programmes and technical assistance were increasingly supported by the Royal Thai Government, although the modality of NSS cooperation has continued. (Please see the section on the Donor Partnership Programme and Box 2.) In 1996 Royal Thai Government support for TICP's programme of grants and line Ministries' grant programmes was 500 million baht (US\$ 20 million). In the same year, the Export-Import Bank of Thailand (EXIM Thailand) made a loan to Myanmar for airport construction for US\$ 150 million (3,750 million baht). This loan met the OECD criteria for ODA. Thus, just before the Asian Crisis, Thai ODA had already reached a total of 4,250 million baht, or US\$ 170 million. The ODA in 1996 was equal to 0.13 percent of Gross National Income (GNI) – the same percentage as Thai ODA in 2002–2003.

As a result of the Asian Financial crisis, the Royal Thai Government's support for TICP and other grant programmes dropped to a low of 123 million baht in 1999. Since then, the Royal Thai Government support for grant ODA has gradually increased, reaching and surpassing pre-crisis levels⁵.

The Current Total and Rationale

In 2007–2008, the Royal Thai Government provided a total

of 6,014 million baht, or US\$ 172 million, of ODA mainly to neighbouring countries in the GMS: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

The leading agencies providing Thai ODA are TICA, EXIM Thailand, and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA). In 2007–2008, 40 percent of TICA's grant aid support was provided to Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and Myanmar. All of the NEDA grants and loans, and EXIM Thailand loans went to Lao PDR and Cambodia.

The development logic and the choices behind this Thai ODA were explained by a senior advisor to the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), at a workshop on Aid Effectiveness in 2008:

“Thai GDP has grown from Baht 4.5 trillion in 2000 to an estimated Baht 7.75 trillion in 2006. Thailand's GDP per capita is now four to five times that of its neighbours in the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Viet Nam, and China's Yunnan province. Thailand's aid to neighbouring countries aims to narrow this gap and helps provide better income and living conditions in neighbouring countries as well as lower negative flows across Thailand's borders such as illegal migration, smuggling and drugs.”

“Areas of sectoral focus (for this Thai Aid) include:

- Transport – improving regional infrastructure linkages
- Telecommunications – developing a regional backbone network
- Energy – promoting alternative energy and ensuring energy security
- Agriculture – promoting co-production through contract farming
- Tourism – promoting the regional ecosystem and cultural tourism linkages
- Trade and Investment – improving laws/regulations and customs procedures
- Environment – conserving biodiversity and ensuring less environmental degradation from development”

Thus among the main reasons for the ODA provided by the Royal Thai Government is to reduce income disparities and improve living standards in the neighbouring countries. Successful development of these countries is among the highest priorities of Thai foreign policy. The “Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Committee” makes overall policy and is chaired by the Prime Minister.

In part, the aid to neighbouring countries reflects a moral obligation to neighbouring people still living in poverty and deprivation. Partly, there are shared values and cultural roots in the sub-region and the impact of regional and sub-regional agreements such as ASEAN, AFTA, and GMS, and of regional and sub-regional agreements established by

⁵ In real terms, the pre-crisis ODA total was higher than some recent years including 2007–2008 because the pre-crisis Thai baht was worth more (bad more “purchasing-power”) than the post-crisis baht.

Box 1: Regional and Sub-Regional Agreements initiated by Thailand that include GMS countries

ACMECS: The Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy was established in 2003 to promote development and cooperation among Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. ACMECS has more than 200 projects in trade, investment facilitation, agriculture, industry, transport, tourism, and human resource development.

BIMSTEC: The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation was established in 1997 to promote development and cooperation among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. BIMSTEC activities focus on poverty eradication, trade and investment, energy, transport and communication, tourism, fisheries, and protection of biodiversity.

MGC: Mekong-Ganga Cooperation is an agreement established in 2000 to promote development among Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Areas of cooperation include tourism, culture, education, transportation and communication. The most active area of cooperation is transport – a road project to link India, Myanmar and Thailand.

Thailand including ACMECS, BIMSTEC, and MGC (See Box 1). But it is also far better for Thailand that its neighbours are growing, integrated and successful, rather than isolated, stagnant and unstable. Success in reducing disparities in income and living standards between Thailand and its neighbours will therefore be a win-win outcome – good for the neighbouring countries and good for Thailand, helping the sustained growth of the sub-region and the growing prosperity of its people.

The sectors and activities supported by Thai ODA are also likely to create win-win outcomes. Most Thai ODA addresses problems and opportunities that are inherently cross-border in nature. Problems that cross borders include diseases, refugees, migrants, air pollution, water pollution, bird flu, and trafficking of people and drugs. Opportunities that cross borders include bridges, roads, telecom systems, river systems, energy pipe lines and transmission lines, information, and international trade (including tourism).

ODA that helps deal successfully with cross-border problems and improves cross-border benefits creates “regional public goods,” public goods that cross borders. These public goods also help promote sub-regional integration. For example, ODA supported road building in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar will increase trade among the GMS countries. Building of hydroelectric dams in Laos and integration of the power grids will facilitate greatly increased Lao exports of electricity and will provide Thailand and other GMS countries with a source of energy not dependent on fossil fuels, and thus free of fossil fuels’ uncertainties

about prices and supply. This kind of ODA is good for the recipient countries, good for Thailand, and promotes sub-regional integration, helping the sustained growth of the sub-region and improving the living standards of its people.

It is appropriate –even predictable – that Thai ODA should concentrate initially on these opportunities to promote cross-border public goods and sub-regional integration. (Please see Appendix 2 for a more detailed and technical discussion of cross-border public goods)

A Strategic Framework for Thailand's ODA

TICA took the lead in 2007 to develop an overall five-year Strategic Framework for Thai ODA. The Framework was reviewed and approved by the Committee on Technical and Economic Cooperation Policy, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which includes the key line Ministries of the Royal Thai Government involved in ODA. In addition, TICA consulted with non-governmental organisations representing the Private Sector, including the Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Thai Industries. The Strategic Framework also reflects the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of which Thailand is a participating member.

The resulting TICA Strategic Framework is as follows:

Mission:

1. Promote **good practices** in technical cooperation
2. Promote **human resource and capacity development** of individuals and institutions.
3. Further **knowledge management** in more efficient ways
4. Promote **development cooperation as an important tool** to accelerate economic, social and environmental development in the region and sub-region.
5. Jointly work under the **partnership framework** with major funding agencies to support developing countries.

Objectives:

1. Support developing countries in reducing poverty by increasing their capabilities for sustainable development.
2. Strengthen cooperation at regional and sub-regional levels to boost social and economic development.



Sufficiency Economy Study Visit for the Delegation from Africa and South Asia to Nong Chok District, Bangkok, Thailand (May 2008)

3. Extend partnerships for development to enable Thailand to play a key role in the Asian region, and in Africa and Latin America.
4. Promote Thailand as a centre for development cooperation, with Thailand seen as providing best practices internationally in education and training.

Targets:

1. Good relationships and strengthened ties with other countries.
2. Use of development cooperation to support trade and investment goals of Thailand and its development partners.
3. Promote economic, social and technical cooperation among Thailand and partners in the region and sub-region.
4. Promote greater exchange not just between governments, but people to people.

Strategies:

1. Promote Thailand as a centre for international human resource development
2. Promote high capacity of Thai experts, volunteers and institutes and internationalise them
3. Promote the “Sufficiency Economy” philosophy
4. Promote proactive cooperation

5. Promote Regional and Sub-regional Cooperation
6. Extend Partnership for Development Cooperation
7. Promote Public-Private sector cooperation and also cooperation with civil society

The TICA Strategic Framework initially applies only to the TICA programmes of ODA. But given that the Framework was reviewed by all other Royal Thai Government donors, its impact will likely broaden over time as other ODA donor agencies in government move gradually closer to these principles.

NEDA, for example, has in the past followed a top-down and mainly Thai decision-making process in selecting projects for loans. The people in the partner countries have not had much of a role in this process. NEDA now wants to move to a more bottom-up process with full involvement of the partner countries.

The Strategic Framework does not explicitly include the Paris Declaration's requirements for untied ODA or the OECD targets for aid to the social sectors. But a recent evaluation of compliance with the Paris Declaration showed that some of the OECD countries were only “gradually” coming into compliance.

Thus it is likely that Thailand, too, will see a gradual evolution of compliance with the objectives, targets and strategies of the TICA Strategic Framework, the goals of the Paris Declaration, and the OECD goals on social sector support and untied aid.

Important and Evolving Characteristics of Thai ODA

Some of the most important characteristics of Thai ODA are included in the TICA Strategic Framework and some date from the beginnings of the TICP in the 1960s. These characteristics include:

Support for Development of the Neighbouring Countries – This is the most important objective and characteristics of Thai ODA. Many of the other characteristics of Thai ODA are supportive of this basic objective.

Support for Regional and Sub-Regional Integration – Regional and sub-regional cooperation on development leading to increased integration is a related objective of Thai ODA. It is supported by the many regional and sub-regional agreements of which Thailand and its partner countries are members. For the neighbouring countries, the objective is supported by Thai ODA that helps to promote cross-border public goods and by the many other activities in the GMS supported by ADB, Japan and other donors.

South-South Cooperation – A subset of this pattern is “Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC)” best represented by TICA’s work on human resource and capacity building with partner countries. A South-South pattern is at the core of Thai ODA. All Thai ODA, including support to international and regional organisations, is to help development and reduce poverty of nations in the South, particularly least developed countries in the GMS, elsewhere in Asia, and beyond⁶.

Human Resource and Capacity Development – This has been a priority from the beginning of Thailand’s bilateral programmes of ODA. Students and staff from the partner countries are supported for degree programmes in higher education and for training programmes in Thailand. Thai experts and other programmes of technical assistance are provided to help build institutions in partner countries. The overall objectives are to help reduce poverty and enhance sustainable development in partner countries in the region and beyond. These activities are now further enhanced by Bilateral Cooperation Agreements with partner countries in the GMS.



Railway Construction Project from Friendship Bridge Nongkai to Ban Thanalaeng (Lao PDR)

North-South-South Cooperation (NSS) – This pattern also dates back to the beginning of Thai ODA and is also called “trilateral cooperation.” A recent example is a TICA programme with Japan called the “Japan-Thailand Partnership, Phase II,” (JTPP II) which works through and with regional agreements including ACMECS, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, and GMS. The programme supports training in Thailand of students from the countries in these agreements and provision of Thai experts to the same countries. Support for these activities comes both from Japan and the Royal Thai Government.

Donor Partnership Programme – The Donor Partnership Programme evolved from the pattern of NSS cooperation. Thailand now has donor partnership agreements with international organisation donors including the ADB, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank. It has partnership agreements with OECD donors including: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Singapore, Sweden and the USA. Many of the activities under these agreements are focused on the GMS countries particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. (See Box 2)

The agreements provide a way for TICA and other Royal Thai Government donors of ODA to learn best practice and perhaps also to avoid mistakes that some of the OECD donors have made in the past. Working with other donors will also lead to greater harmonisation between their programmes and Thai ODA – as was the case in the JTPP II programme. Harmonisation is an objective of the Paris Declaration.

⁶ China and India are also large South-South donors (Myers 2007) but they have not yet published comprehensive reports on their ODA programmes. The Chinese programme in the GMS countries is very large. China’s ODA to Lao PDR in 2006 was US\$ 280 million. China’s ODA to Cambodia in 2007 was US\$ 600 million.

Box 2: Examples of TICA-OECD Donor Cooperative Programmes in the GMS

Australia – Human trafficking prevention and problem solving project in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (CLM)

Canada – APEC Economic Integration Programme for CLM and Vietnam. Project on HIV/AIDS along the borders.

France – Feasibility studies for railway project in Lao PDR, a project under ACMECS in Cambodia, Royal Golden Jubilee scholarship for doctorate's degree for CLM students. A project in Biotechnology for CLM.

USA – A pilot project in hospital preparedness for pandemic influenza in CLM.

Thai Development Experience – Thai ODA from the beginning has been based on some of the lessons of Thai development. The TICA programme and the programmes of some of line Ministries are good examples. The lessons of Thai development are important because Thailand has taken, with some real success, the same steps that its neighbours and other developing countries are still confronting. These steps include successful agricultural development including exports, and provision of basic and middle education and public health, including prevention of HIV/AIDS. The first three sectors for the early programme of Thai ODA and to date are precisely agriculture, education and public health.

Efforts in these sectors continue. Current examples include: the Thai-Cambodian Cooperation Programme on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, a Clinic Training Programme for Laos, an Oncology Nursing Training for Bhutan, an Assistance Programme on Avian Flu in Cambodia, an International Students Scholarship Programme for Neighbouring Countries, and an ACMECS-AC5 Joint-venture Programme on Hybrid Seed Production for ACMECS countries.

Other important steps in Thai development include labour-intensive manufactured exports, promotion of tourism and other services sectors, transition to higher technology manufacturing and exports and cross-border supply chains, contract farming and food processing, widespread availability of higher education, IT development, banking, protection and restoration of the environment and renewable energy. The ODA programmes of TICA and the line ministries are now in many of these sectors and fields as well. A current example is a Center of Excellence for Energy and Environmental Technology for Vietnam, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

People to People – This is target of TICA's Strategic Framework for ODA. Perhaps the best example of people to people ODA is the TICA and line Ministries' programmes of scholarships and fellowships for students from

other countries to complete undergraduate and post-graduate degrees in Thailand. These students not only complete degrees. They also learn about Thai development and Thai culture. They form lasting friendships with Thai faculty and Thai students, creating networks that last a life time. They represent a well of goodwill and positive views of Thailand.

A TICA and JICA (Japan) joint evaluation of third country students who attended training programmes in Thailand (with TICA and JICA support) found that most of students had an excellent experience in Thailand and that their time in Thailand had aided their subsequent careers and their contributions to the development of their own countries.

Another example of people to people ODA is the TICA supported programme called "Friends from Thailand," a programme that supports Thai volunteers who work in partner countries.

Civil Society Organisations – Involvement of civil society organisations in Thai ODA activities is a strategy of the TICA Framework for ODA. A good example is the Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage that is now working with TICA and other donor support in Afghanistan and Indonesia. The foundation's work represents international and Thai "best practice" in helping to promote new livelihoods for farmers instead of growing opium poppies or marijuana. (See Box 3)

Public-Private – This is a strategy of the TICA Framework for ODA. For example, TICA has encouraged Siam Cement Company to fund Chinese students for degree programmes in Thailand, in part as a way of improving business relationships.

But the two Royal Thai Government agencies that most promote private sector participation in ODA are EXIM Thailand and NEDA. Both require that Thai consultants and Thai companies be involved in the projects that their loans support. EXIM Thailand often also encourages private Thai investors to join in supporting the project that the EXIM Thailand loan supports.

This pattern – also seen in the ODA programmes of some OECD donors – is criticised as "tied aid." The criticism is that the expensive companies and experts from the OECD country often get much of the money that the donor country provides to a developing country. Lower-cost contractors in the recipient country and from neighbouring countries are excluded from the bidding. There is little or no development of capacity in the recipient country and thus little capacity to maintain, modify and improve projects that are built by OECD country companies.

For a lot of reasons, these arguments are less strong in Thailand's programmes of South-South ODA. Indeed there are some strong arguments that tied aid is not a bad thing for now. Thai experts and companies are not as expensive as OECD country experts and companies. Thai experts and Thai companies often make a longer-term commitment to work in the neighbouring countries. They tend to work

Box 3: Civil Society Organisation Involvement in ODA: Best Practice – MFLF

Originally established in 1972 as ‘The Hill Tribes Products Promotion Foundation’ by the late Princess Mother of Thailand, it was renamed as ‘The Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage’ (MFLF) in 1985. HRH wished to expand her already substantial efforts to aid impoverished northern hill tribe villagers who were addicted to opium and practiced destructive slash and burn agriculture. Well known in Thailand through a nationwide network of ‘**Café Doi Tung**’ coffee shops and ‘**Doi Tung Lifestyle**’ handicraft outlets, and aided by a market-oriented management team, this non-profit achieved substantial success in opium crop elimination and poverty alleviation. MFLF project managers consciously developed a sense of ‘ownership’ or ‘buy-in’ by offering participants a role in the design and implementation stages.

In July 2002, the secretary general of the MFLF was invited by the British Government to share SALD experiences at an Afghanistan drug coordination conference. The presentation was focused on poverty and the lack of opportunity as the primary problems to solve in order to sustainably eliminate opium cultivation. Senior-level contacts ensued as well as preliminary research by the foundation into Afghanistan’s opium and poverty situation; and prompted by the foundation’s competence and commitment to helping Afghanistan, Belgium provided funds to MFLF for an Afghan project under the ‘Afghanistan Compact: A Strategy For Security, Governance, Economic Growth, And Poverty Reduction’ that came out of the London Conference on Afghanistan in February 2006. This money funded study visits to value-added processing facilities in Thailand and MFLF’s flagship Doi Tung development project in northern Thailand that the foundation organised for Afghan officials from the central, provincial, and local governing bodies; representatives from local communities in Balkh province; Afghan NGOs; the private sector; and

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) personnel. Out of this activity came the proposed “Integrated Karakul Sheep Development Program in Balkh Province – Northern Afghanistan.” Options were subsequently tested via feasibility studies and business plans in the field by MFLF staff working with Afghan counterparts, and a consensus ultimately developed that a sheep bank and accompanying sheep by-product development program offered the greatest chance of success. Thai/Afghan planners ultimately narrowed down the likely project steps goals as follows:

- 1) An initial “quick hit” – i.e. visibly generating additional income to a frustrated, poor and skeptical local population in the short-term; followed by:
- 2) Creation of real and visible opportunities for medium-term and long-term income and wealth generation from the breeding, raising and harvesting of indigenous karakul sheep; leading to:
- 3) Multiple value chain opportunities, immediate and long-term downstream activities such as yarn spinning and carpet weaving which lend themselves particularly well to Afghan village culture by creating income-generation opportunities for women working at home and maintenance of local animal husbandry and home industry traditions.

MFLF was more recently invited by UNODC and the government of Indonesia to tackle cannabis cultivation in the Lamteuba village cluster of Aceh province, Indonesia. The initial components of the subsequent Aceh programme were a malaria preparedness programme and basic carpentry training, aimed at building trust and paving the way for longer-term programmes.

better and more effectively. The cultural differences are less. Hiring of local staff and training and capacity building are more likely. Most important, it is often important to help build important infrastructure – to create cross-border public goods – more quickly than a least developed country can do on its own. (Please see Appendix 2) Thai experts, companies, and investors can help. Gradually Thai ODA will and should become less tied to Thai contractors. But for now the current pattern makes sense.

Promotion of trade and Investment – This is a target of the TICA Strategic Framework for ODA. There is now good evidence that a donor country’s ODA leads to FDI from that country’s own companies, particularly in neighbouring countries. The World Bank estimates that one

dollar of ODA leads eventually to two dollars of FDI. In small countries, such as Lao PDR and Cambodia, most of the ODA is trade related and trade promoting – for example Thai FDI for tourism development, garment production, and hydro power projects in Lao PDR. This is yet another argument for tied aid – for having Thai companies and Thai investors involved in Thai ODA.

Finally, the promotion of trade and investment is also helped by AFTA and by regional organisations established by Thailand, particularly ACMECS, which offer special trade concessions to LDC exports to Thailand. These concessions induce Thai FDI to take advantage of the Thai market openings offered by these agreements.

Ministries and Agencies that Provide Thai ODA, and ODA Information and Coordination

Grant ODA

Grant ODA is preferred to loans by the Paris Declaration and by the OECD. The reason is straightforward. Grants do not increase the indebtedness of the countries receiving the aid. Many of the least developed countries in Asia and beyond have high debt burdens. ODA loans increase that burden even when the duration and the interest rates of the loans are concessionary.

Some Thai ODA donors distinguish between technical assistance to partner countries and grants to international organisations. Only the support to international organisations is considered as grant ODA. But because technical assistance costs money that does not have to be repaid by the partner country, the OECD practice is to count the cost of technical assistance as grant ODA as well.

Grant ODA is provided by TICA, by the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA) in the Ministry of Finance, by the Department of International Organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by line Ministries of the Royal Thai Government.

The **Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency** of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a leading provider of grant ODA and of ODA to the social sectors. Priority sectors for the ODA include human resource and capacity development, agricultural development, education, health care, HIV/AIDS, and sustainable development based on His Majesty's concept of a "Sufficiency Economy". TICA provides ODA to the largest number of countries – not just the neighbouring countries but also to other developing countries in Asia and to developing countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Middle East.

TICA also provides grants to international organisations that help developing countries. TICA is a leader in



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establishing bilateral development cooperation agreements with the Mekong countries and in developing cooperation agreements involving other donors. TICA was also the leader in developing the Strategic Framework for the provision of ODA.

The **Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA)** in the Ministry of Finance has become (by 2007) the largest donor of Grant ODA. The grants are to support road projects and other infrastructure construction in Cambodia and Lao PDR. NEDA also makes concessionary loans to support the same projects.

The **Department of International Organizations (DIO)** in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes grants to international organisations including the United Nations and the Asian Development Bank. The grants include membership fees, contributions to UN peace-keeping efforts, support for UN Headquarters maintenance costs and contributions to UN Agencies. Most of these grants qualify as ODA. The key test is whether the activities are in and/or support the development of developing countries. Peace-keeping efforts in developing countries qualify as ODA. Peacekeeping efforts in Europe do not. Support to the UN Agencies qualifies as ODA when the UN Agencies provide help to developing countries. These UN Agencies include FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNODC, the WFP and WHO. All grants to the ADB qualify as ODA.

A total of 17 other Ministries and Agencies of the Royal Thai Government provide Thai grant ODA including grants to international organisations, scholarships, and technical assistance. These Ministries and Agencies are shown in the following table with a summary of their priorities and the kinds of ODA they provide, mainly to neighbouring countries.

Table 1: Grant ODA of Line Ministries

Ministry or Agency	Priorities	ODA Support Provided
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Irrigation, flood management systems, avian flu, hybrid seed production, animal husbandry, and fisheries. Grant support to FAO.	Technical assistance, field tests in recipient countries, provision of equipment, study visits, international meetings and fellowships, support for international organisations.
Ministry of Commerce	Foreign trade, trade negotiations, and export promotion	Fellowships, training and study visits
Ministry of Education	Vocational education, teacher training, Thai language education, educational quality and equity, grant support to UNESCO.	Workshops, international meetings, study visits, scholarships, and training. Support for international organisations.
Ministry of Energy	Hydro power, solar power, bio fuels, biomass generation of electricity and wind energy.	Field projects, training, international meetings and seminars
Ministry of Finance	Tax management and research	Training
Ministry of Public Health	HIV/AIDS, MCH, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Quality Control.	Technical assistance, training, fellowships, study visits, and international meetings
Commission on Higher Education	Higher education in public health, science and technology, agriculture and animal husbandry, Thai language and culture, energy, hospitality and tourism, and faculty training and development.	Scholarships, faculty exchanges, joint research programmes. provision of software, training and study visits
Ministry of Interior	Community development, Sufficiency Economy, rural and provincial electrification.	Technical assistance, and training
Ministry of Justice	Legal and judicial development and narcotics control. Grant support to UNODC.	Contributions to international organisations, study visits, training, and international meetings. Support for international organisations.
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Social security, industrial rehabilitation and training	Field projects and study visits
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	International water resources cooperation, ground water resource development and conservation, mineral resources, and ASEAN wildlife enforcement and conservation.	Study visits, provision of equipment, building of schools and water systems, field projects and training
Office of the Prime Minister	Public relations (radio), civil service, management and leadership development.	Fellowships and study visits, international meetings
Ministry of Science and Technology	ICT, genetic engineering and biotechnology	Technical assistance, fellowships, international meetings, training and study visits
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Disabilities, social welfare, prevention of human trafficking in the GMS.	Training and international meetings
Bank of Thailand	Banking practices, auditing, stock exchange development, calculation and forecasting of core inflation, foreign exchange management, and foreign investment flows.	Technical assistance, fellowships, study visits,
Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Physical education and tourism development.	Fellowships and international meetings
Ministry of Transport	Airlines, and railroads	Seminars and training

ODA Loans

The **Export-Import Bank of Thailand (EXIM Thailand)** is the largest provider of loans – mainly to neighbouring countries and mainly to help build very large infrastructure projects such as hydro-electric dams and power stations in Lao PDR. Some of the loans are made in US dollars.

Some of the loans meet the OECD definition of ODA, and these ODA loans make EXIM Thailand the largest single provider of Thai ODA in the years in which it makes loans that qualify as ODA. For example in 2002–2003, three loans made by EXIM Thailand accounted for 67 percent of all Thai ODA in that fiscal year. The three loans were made to Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Maldives. The largest of the three loans (for US\$ 60 million) was made to help build a large hydroelectric project in Lao PDR.

The EXIM Thailand loans provide for the involvement of Thai consultants, Thai construction firms and Thai (private) investors in the supported projects. EXIM Thailand also provides some technical assistance and training.

Between 2001 and 2008, EXIM made ODA loans every year except in 2007. This report on Thai ODA in 2007 thus confronts an anomaly. The largest single donor of Thai ODA made no ODA loans in the year covered by the report. If the report only analysed the rest of the ODA given in 2007, it would greatly understate the amount of ODA provided by the Royal Thai Government in a typical year. The way to remedy this anomaly is to use either the EXIM ODA loans made in 2006 or in 2008. We have chosen to use the EXIM loans made in 2008. They are the most recent and representative of the types of ODA loans made by EXIM Thailand in past years. Thus in this report all data on Royal Thai Government ODA is for the calendar year 2007, except for EXIM Thailand which is for calendar year 2008. Thus the report uses as a short-hand the period “2007–2008.”

The **Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA)** in the Ministry of Finance makes loans, grants, and provides technical assistance to the GMS countries mainly for infrastructure. Recent loans have supported road building and airport improvements in Lao PDR, and road building in Cambodia. The loans are long-term, and have very low interest rates. The loan term is 20 years with an additional 10-year forgiveness provision, and the interest rate is 1.5 percent. All of the NEDA loans qualify as ODA under the OECD definition.

NEDA is the second largest provider of Thai ODA. Like the EXIM Thailand loans, the NEDA loans provide for the involvement of Thai consultants and Thai firms in the supported projects. There is a bidding process. NEDA reviews the bids to assess costs, and to confirm bidder reputation, competence, and legitimacy. The final choice among the Thai contractor(s) is made by the partner country.

ODA Information and Coordination

An initial analysis of Thai ODA in the years 2002–2003 was a bit difficult. There was no centralised collection of information on overall Thai ODA. Some individual Agencies and Ministries had complete information. Some did not.

Some of the ODA provided by line Ministries was (and still is) provided from their regular budgets not from allocations for ODA provided to them from the overall budget for ODA approved in the five-year budget process undertaken by the NESDB. Thus, it was difficult to get full information and to analyse what the line Ministries were doing.

Since then, the situation has improved. The Royal Thai Government, with help from the United Nations Development Programme, has taken a number of steps to improve information on Thai ODA. Better information, in turn, will lead eventually to better coordination of overall ODA.

First, there is now a clearer understand of what constitutes ODA according to the OECD definition. Second, TICA has been given the overall responsibility explaining the definition of ODA and for collecting as complete information as possible on all ODA provided by the Royal Thai Government Ministries and Agencies. The data will be computerised and be widely accessible within Government and beyond.

Finally, to facilitate the data collection, a Sub-Committee on ODA Data Collection was established in 2004, chaired by TICA's Director-General. The members include representatives of the main donors of ODA in the Royal Thai Government. Now the donor Ministries and Agencies are talking to each other. This will eventually lead to better coordination of ODA. In the shorter-term, the information on Thai ODA is now much better, more complete, and more easily available. This first comprehensive report on Thai ODA makes use of the improved information.



Pakse Airport, Lao PDR

Brief Overview of Thai ODA 1996–2004

The years 1996, 2002–2003 and 2004 are good representative examples of past Thai ODA.

It is important to note that by OECD standards, Thai ODA in these years and in all years is undercounted. A typical OECD country counts as ODA the cost of administration of its ODA programmes, contributions in kind (in Thailand's case, the United Nations Headquarters complex in Bangkok), subsidies provided by universities to students from developing countries studying in the donor country and aid to refugees from developing countries currently living in the donor country. Thailand does not count any of these contributions and costs as ODA.

In 1996, Thai ODA totaled 4,250 million baht, or US\$ 170 million⁷ – equal to 0.13 percent of GNI. Twelve percent of the ODA consisted of grants and 88 percent consisted of a loan for infrastructure construction in Myanmar. Most of the grants were made to the GMS countries and particularly to Cambodia and Lao PDR. Thus, at least 95 percent of Thai ODA in 1996 went to least developed countries, compared to an OECD goal of 20 percent of ODA to the LDCs.

In 2002–2003 Thai ODA totaled 6,688 million baht, or US\$ 167 million – equal to 0.13 percent of Thailand's Gross National Income (GNI). Twelve percent of the ODA consisted of grants and 88 percent of the ODA consisted of loans. The loans supported infrastructure construction in the GMS countries and the Maldives. TICA was the largest provider of grant aid. At least 90 percent of the ODA was provided to least developed countries – mainly to neighbouring countries in the GMS – a much larger percentage than any OECD donor. Other countries receiving support – mainly from TICA – included Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Bangladesh, Senegal, Mongolia, Philippines, Kenya, Pakistan, Maldives, Uganda, Afghanistan and Timor Leste.

In 2004, Thai ODA totaled 8,064 million baht, or US\$ 202 million – equivalent to 0.19 percent of Thailand's GNI. This is a higher percentage of GNI than was provided by some OECD donors in 2004, including Greece, Italy, and the United States, and was the same percentage of GNI as provided by Japan. Thirteen percent of Thai ODA in 2004 consisted of grants and 87 percent consisted of loans. Again, at least 90 percent of Thai ODA was provided to least developed countries mainly neighbouring countries in the GMS and mainly for infrastructure construction. And again TICA was the largest provider of grants, and provided aid to the largest number of countries.

Even though information for only three years is available, the pattern between 1996 and 2004 is similar and consistent. Most of Thai ODA consisted of loans. The loans supported infrastructure construction in the GMS countries. The size of the loans in the ten-year period determined the percentage of Thai GNI devoted to ODA. More than 90 percent of Thai ODA went to the least developed countries – a percentage unmatched by any OECD donor. Thai grant aid increased over the two-year period. TICA's budget for grant aid went up. But the size of the loans still dominated the overall pattern.



Thai volunteers working for the development project in Bhutan (2008)

⁷ The exchange rates used to convert Thai baht to US dollars are as follows: 1996 US\$ 1 = 25 baht. The years 2002–2003, and 2004: US\$ 1 = 40 baht. The years 2007–2008: US\$ 1 = 35 baht.



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Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Introduction and Data Problems

ODA information is much more complete for 2007 than in past years. As mentioned above, EXIM Thailand made no ODA loans in 2007. EXIM Thailand made two loans in 2008 in syndication with the ADB and other lenders to Lao PDR and Cambodia. These loans qualify as ODA and are used instead in this report. This is not double counting. It is using the 2008 information as representative of what EXIM Thailand has done in every other past year. So the period covered for recent Thai ODA is 2007–2008: 2007 for all other Thai donors and 2008 for EXIM Thailand.

Even with the better information for all other Royal Thai Government ODA donors, the ODA totals shown are still understated by OECD standards for the reasons already explained. In addition, some of the Royal Thai Government line Ministries have only been able to provide information on their ODA in the first 6 months of 2007.

Grant ODA

Grant ODA in 2007 totaled 1,274 million baht – 872 million baht, or 68 percent for technical cooperation with partner countries, and 403 million baht, or 32 percent for contributions to international organisations including the ADB, the United Nations, United Nations peace-keeping missions, and United Nations agencies including FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and UNODC.

The largest Royal Thai Government donors of grant ODA in 2007 were NEDA (350 million baht for infrastructure construction in Cambodia and Lao PDR), TICA (330 million baht for multiple programmes of technical cooperation and for donations to international organisations), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (278 million baht to international organisations), the Ministry of Energy (111 million baht for renewable energy programmes), the Ministry of Education and the Commission on Higher Education (76 million baht and 7.6 million baht for education and training), the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (58 million baht for agricultural development) and the Ministry of Public Health (23 million baht for infectious disease prevention and other health promotion).



Improvement of Agricultural Extension Project at Khet Namthoum, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR

Table 2: Grant ODA 2007

Ministries	Grant/Technical Cooperation	Contributions to International Org.	Total (Baht)
Bank of Thailand	1,007,520.50	-	1,007,520.50
Commission on Higher Education	7,557,670.65	-	7,557,670.65
Office of the Prime Minister	942,333.33	-	942,333.33
NEDA	350,460,834.78	-	350,460,834.78
TICA	301,466,000.00	28,564,908.76	330,030,908.76
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	20,278,576.70	37,407,000.00	57,685,576.70
Ministry of Commerce	1,852,236.52	-	1,852,236.52
Ministry of Education	20,148,976.46	55,785,936.58	75,934,913.04
Ministry of Energy	110,877,235.00	-	110,877,235.00
Ministry of Finance	1,985,750.00	-	1,985,750.00
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (excl. TICA)	-	278,344,788.41	278,344,788.41
Ministry of Interior	5,297,732.00	-	5,297,732.00
Ministry of Justice	2,646,698.55	2,445,000.00	5,091,698.55
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	698,585.00	-	698,585.00
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	10,101,310.00	-	10,101,310.00
Ministry of Public Health	23,282,470.18	-	23,282,470.18
Ministry of Science and Technology	4,591,522.55	-	4,591,522.55
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	4,917,720.50	-	4,917,720.50
Ministry of Tourism and Sports	3,024,824.51	-	3,024,824.51
Ministry of Transport	672,200.00	-	672,200.00
Total (Baht)	871,810,197.23	402,547,633.75	1,274,357,830.98

The following table shows the geographic distribution of Grant ODA to partner countries and regions.

Table 3: Geographic Distribution of Grant ODA 2007

Countries	Total Value (Baht)	%
The Four Neighbouring Countries <i>Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam</i>	711,169,328.40	81.57
South East Asia	31,816,112.14	3.65
East Asia <i>China, Mongolia</i>	17,942,368.94	2.06
South Asia & Middle East	63,385,312.34	7.27
Africa	22,471,505.00	2.58
Latin America	5,011,000.00	0.57
Others	20,014,570.41	2.30
Total	871,810,197.23	100.00

The four neighbouring countries still receive more than 80 percent of Thai grant ODA given to developing countries. But the geographical reach of grant ODA is increasing. TICA, in particular, is now providing grant aid for technical assistance, scholarships and other support to LDCs and other developing countries in the GMS, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Countries receiving support

from TICA in 2007 included: Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Vietnam, as well as Nepal, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, The Philippines, Timor-Leste, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Jordan.

The following table shows the distribution of grant ODA by economic sectors.

Table 4: Grant ODA by Sectors 2007

Sector	Total Value (Baht)
Agriculture	94,715,375.70
Banking & Finance	9,238,270.50
Communication & ICT	7,280,723.55
Education	78,057,254.11
Energy	113,415,317.00
Health	79,987,670.18
Industry	1,566,000.00
Infrastructure & Public Utilities	368,973,034.78
Natural Resource & Environment	29,322,310.00
Public Administration and Legislation	20,995,431.88
Science and Technology	7,384,000.00
Social Development & Welfare	27,958,305.50
Tourism	14,148,767.51
Trade, Services & Investment	13,642,236.52
Multi-sector: Rural Development	5,125,500.00
Total	871,810,197.23

The table shows that infrastructure projects (in Cambodia and Lao PDR) received 42 percent of all grant ODA in 2007. Other important sectors for grant ODA are the original sectors of work dating from the 1960s and drawn from Thai development experience: agriculture and rural development, education, and public health. Energy, tourism, natural resources and environment and science and technology are newer sectors of work for grant ODA but also drawn, in part, from Thai development experience.

ODA Loans

ODA loans in 2007–2008 were as follows:

EXIM Thailand (in 2008): 3,734 million baht to support a hydro-electric dam and power station in Lao PDR (3,490 million baht) and cross-border power lines between Thailand and Cambodia (244 million baht.)

NEDA: 1,006 million baht for road construction in Lao PDR and Cambodia.

Thus ODA loans in 2007–2008 totaled 4,740 million baht, all for infrastructure in Lao PDR and Cambodia.

Overall ODA 2007–2008

Total Thai ODA in 2007–2008 was 6,014 million baht, or US\$ 172 million. This ODA was equal to 0.10 percent of Thai GNI in 2007. Loans accounted for 80 percent of Thai ODA and grants accounted for 20 percent of ODA.

TICA's budget for grant ODA increased substantially between 2002 and 2007 – by 37 percent – and NEDA has become large donor of grant ODA. As a result grant ODA is now a higher percentage of total ODA than in previous years. More than 90 percent of Thai ODA went to least developed countries – a far larger percentage than any OECD donor. (Please see Appendix 1 for much more detailed tables on all ODA provided by the Royal Thai Government in 2007–2008.)

There is – as in past years – a clear focus in the overall pattern of Thai ODA in 2007–2008 on development of the neighbouring countries, particularly Lao PDR and Cambodia. Indeed, at least 86 percent of Thai ODA in 2007–2008 – the loans provided by EXIM Thailand and grants and loans provided by NEDA – went to these two neighbouring countries.

In addition, the ODA loans (and NEDA grants) supported the construction of cross-border public goods: roads that facilitate international trade and sub-regional integration. The loans also supported construction of hydro-electric projects and integrated power grids that facilitate electric exports and imports and sub-regional integration. The same focus on cross-border public goods is seen in the ODA programs of many of the line ministries, including: reducing human trafficking, control of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, international drug control, and promotion of international trade including tourism. Attainment of these cross-border public goods is important for Thailand as well as beneficial to the neighbouring countries, and also promotes sub-regional integration. (Please see Appendix 2 for more detail on cross-border public goods.)



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A Case Study of Lao PDR; Thai ODA and the MDGs

Lao PDR is the largest recipient of ODA from Thailand. Thai ODA to Laos accounted for 73 percent of all Thai ODA in 2007–2008. The following table shows the amounts and purposes of this aid in 2007–2008. (Ministries providing less than 100,000 baht to Lao PDR in 2007–2008 are excluded from the list)

Many Royal Thai Government ministries provided grant ODA in 2007 in important fields for development in Lao PDR. But the amounts were relatively small. The large Thai donors to Lao PDR in 2007–2008 were: EXIM Thailand (in 2008), NEDA, TICA, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and the Commission on Higher Education (in the Ministry of Education).

Table 5: Thai ODA to Lao PDR in 2007–2008

Ministry or Agency	Purposes of the ODA	Total Amounts (millions)
Bank of Thailand	Central Bank development	0.8
Commission on Higher Education	University programs and exchanges on HIV/AIDS, health care, cattle production, technology and tourism	4.7
EXIM Thailand (2008)	Hydro Electric Project (USD 100 million)	3,490.0
Office of the Prime Minister	Middle management training	0.1
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Irrigation, hybrid seed production, plant system improvement, corn production, animal husbandry, and fisheries	6.7
Ministry of Commerce	Training and capacity development for exports including handicrafts, AEC and ASEAN Hub participation.	1.3
Ministry of Education	Teacher training for vocational education, educational tools, scholarships and staff exchanges	1.0
Ministry of Energy	Solar energy, biomass and bio diesel	51.9
(Jan-June 2007 only)		
Ministry of Public Health	Clinical Training	0.3
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Social security and rehabilitation	0.2
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Geology and mineral resources	0.1
Ministry of Science and Technology	ICT training, linguistics, biotechnology	0.6
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	Human trafficking prevention, disability rehabilitation	2.4
Ministry of Tourism and Sports	Tourism development	0.2
NEDA	Road construction, railroad construction	720.9
TICA (bilateral programme only)	Fellowships and training, (agriculture, education, industry, information, technology, public health, public administration), technical assistance, and equipment	57.0
Total		4,338.2

Thai ODA and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

A useful and conventional way to evaluate Thai ODA to Lao PDR is to assess whether the ODA directly or indirectly contributes to attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in that country. There are seven national MDGs to be attained by 2015:

1. Reducing poverty by half
2. Attaining universal primary education
3. Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women
4. Reducing child mortality
5. Improving maternal health
6. Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability

Much of the Thai grant ODA provided by TICA and the line ministries directly addresses some of these goals. For example, TICA, the Commission on Higher Education, and the Ministry of Public Health provide help on HIV/AIDS, public health, and health care. TICA, the Commission on Higher Education (in the Ministry of Education), the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, and the Ministry of Energy provide support for development and diversification of Lao agriculture which will help reduce poverty. The Ministry of Commerce is helping to promote handicraft exports from Lao PDR. The Ministry of Tourism is helping to promote tourism in Lao PDR. Both these programmes provide off-farm employment options and are likely also to reduce poverty. TICA and the Ministry of Education are providing support for human resource development and for teacher training, education development and better use of educational materials and tools. And the work of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to help reduce human trafficking disproportionately benefits women. Many of these activities also helped create cross-border public goods.



Construction of drainage system and T2 road improvement in Vientiane

Infrastructure

EXIM Thailand loans and NEDA grants and loans to Lao PDR in 2007–2008 are helping to build roads, dams, and hydro-electric power stations. There is international research that indicates how and how much these large projects may contribute to attaining the MDGs.

The research indicates the improved roads reduce income poverty directly by providing the poor with access to improved and lower cost agricultural inputs, better access to markets, and better access to alternate employment. The effect is particularly strong when rural and feeder roads are built, as they have been in Lao PDR by the government and with help from other donors such as the ADB. The feeder roads connect previously isolated communities and people to the road corridors, and to employment and trade opportunities.

⁸ Information problems hinder markets, growth, and attainment of the MDGs. Without some public provision, information can be costly for individual actors to obtain and is also often asymmetric – that is, that one actor knows more than another in a transaction. A Chinese sugarcane buyer in Northern Laos, for example, knows more about Chinese market prices (and premiums for quality) than the individual Lao producer. As a result, returns to the producer are lower and he/she has less capital and incentive to improve production and quality. A bank finds it cheaper per \$ of a loan to get information on large firms. As a result, credit is rationed to larger firms. And rates are set low to reduce the moral hazard of borrowers. Thus capital markets don't work well. (The success of micro-credit programmes close to the people is that they help solve this information problem.) Urban households have better information on labour market returns to education than rural households. Thus, urban girls have high attainment; rural girls do not. Information on market prices for agricultural goods is better known to buyers and exporters than to farmers. As a result, farm gate prices are lower and rural poverty higher than they otherwise would be. The more such information problems are reduced, the better markets will work. Making information available thus serves to help meet many of the MDGs, and improving information can be low cost to government. The most important innovation may be mobile phones (rented out one call at a time) in poor agricultural areas. Better farmer price information helps to reduce poverty.

ADB research also found that road improvements increase access to information⁸, and access to and use of health services and enrollments in education. In particular, information about the availability and importance of MCH services and lower time and travel costs to attain MCH services can reduce maternal and infant mortality, and – together with higher incomes – improve child nutrition. The research also found that improved roads and transport were associated with, “increases in school enrollment especially of girls,” and with improvements in poor people’s “safety, social interaction and security, even marriage prospects.” These findings were confirmed in recent field research and field interviews of people who now have access to an all-weather feeder road built by a dam project in Lao PDR.

The direct impacts of energy projects on the MDGs are somewhat less than the impacts of road projects. But rural electrification was found to reduce income poverty by saving time and improving agricultural productivity. Non-poverty MDG effects include: better access to information by radio, TV, and mobile phones; better medical care; better health and food hygiene from refrigeration; more study time for students, and increased schooling.

Dams in Lao PDR have been built faster and larger than they otherwise would have been because of electricity exports. A 1999 Lao Government decree requires that 10 percent of the electricity generated by the projects be used for domestic consumption, including expanded electrification in rural areas. The number of Lao households with access to electricity has increased from 25 percent in 1995 to 47 percent in 2005. The government target for 2010 is 70 percent. Ninety five percent of urban households were already connected by 2003. Most of the recent increases are occurring and will occur in rural areas.

International research and research in Lao PDR shows multiple potential benefits, particularly for girls and women, from rural electrification. The findings show that rural electrification can:

- Save time, enhance productivity and support economic activities and growth that reduces poverty – pumps for irrigation, power for storage and processing of agricultural products and other primary products, charging of mobile phones
- Reduce burdens on women for collection of fuel and water, by using electricity for cooking and pumping water
- Reduce the same burdens on girls and thus increase their likely enrollment in schools
- Improve the health of women and girls in particular by reducing indoor and outdoor air pollution from wood and other biomass cooking fuels
- Reduce pressures on the environment from fuel-wood cutting and burning

Again, field research in Lao PDR showed that the benefits were real and appreciated.

Box 4: The Benefits of All Weather Roads

Ban Phou Kao Khouay is one of the relocated villages directly affected by the Nam Mang 3 project. A new dirt road passes through the new village which can be travelled all year round (in the old village the road was not passable in the rainy season). Villagers can now easily reach the market, big rice mills, hospitals and schools. In the old village students had to walk 10–20 kilometres to go to the lower secondary school (in the lowlands). Many dropped out after Grade 5. Now they continue their schooling.

“In the old village, sometimes I had to carry firewood and a sack of rice on my back due to the impassable road. Now, the family uses a mini-tractor to carry heavy goods home. And in the old village, rice mills were small; sometimes I had to come back and manually crush rice by myself as well. If the family wanted to go to the bigger rice mills, the only way was by bus which was very costly.”

—Woman in Ban Phou Kao Khouay

Source: Leechuefoung, 2006



R48 Trad-Koh Kong-Srae Ambel Road Improvement Project, Cambodia

Electricity has also created a safer environment for women to move about at night and thus increased women’s participation in night-time meetings. In one village, a woman said that in the past, only men were allowed to go to the community meeting. It was considered inappropriate for women to go out at night for security reasons. Now women are able to attend and participate.

Thus Thai ODA for roads, dams and power stations may indeed be contributing to attainment of the MDGs. These positive ODA impacts are aided and increased by good Lao government policies such as the 10 percent set aside for rural electrification and the construction of rural and feeder roads.

There is, of course, always the risk of negative environmental impacts from road construction and dam building as well. This is one of several potential conflicts among the MDGs. Indeed it was only five years after the Millennium Declaration that experts determined that investments in roads, energy, and ICT “play a crucial role in the effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”. Deficient investment in these areas is particularly acute in low income countries – and major increases in investment of nearly double the levels of the 1990s are needed.”

TICA has pioneered the development of a bilateral agreement with Lao PDR for the provision of TICA’s ODA. In future there may need to be some additional attention in this agreement to some of the potential negative impacts of roads and dams and how they might be mitigated with Thai help. In addition to environmental impacts, there is also a need to help minimise some of the predictable negative effects of improved roads – greater danger of illegal logging and timber exports; increased trafficking of people, endangered animals, and drugs; and more rapid spread of infectious disease. Dealing with these problems would mean, again, helping to attain cross-border public goods.

Box 5: The Benefits of Rural Electrification near a dam site in Lao PDR

My life is easier – Nam Lai Fai Savang. There is enough water and electricity provides a bright light for the villagers. Buying or selling products is also easier.”—Woman in Ban Khounkham

“It is easy to look after my baby at night.” —Woman in Ban Kengbit

“Electricity makes it easier to move around at night. With electricity I can see things and know where things are with my own eyes.”—Woman in Ban Kengbit

“When batteries were used for light, I would have to go to bed when the batteries gave out even if I wanted to study more. Now, I can study as long as I want at night.” (Young male student in Ban Houai Leuk) “My family is small. Electricity is now used to cook rice and sometimes other meals.”—Woman in Ban Phou Kao Khouay

“Now, if I am too lazy to make a fire for cooking, I can use the electric cooker.”—Woman in Ban Kengbit

“We feel more urbanized with electricity.”—Village headman and male representatives of Ban Hoai Leuk

Source: Leechuefoung, 2006



Theun Hinboun Hydropower Station, Lao PDR

Summary and Conclusions: Stability and Trends in Thai ODA

Thailand has become an important donor measured by ODA as a percent of GNI, and particularly by the percentage of the ODA given to least developed countries in the region and beyond. The focus has been overwhelmingly on the development of neighbouring countries and on promoting cross-border public goods that benefit both Thailand and the neighbouring countries and also support sub-regional integration. Grant ODA has increased and support for international organisations has continued, but big loans still dominate the pattern.

This pattern has remained relatively stable since 1996. There have been some fluctuations due to the “lumpy” nature of big loans for infrastructure. The full value of EXIM Thailand ODA loans is counted in the year they are made. NEDA reports and counts loan disbursements. In some years the disbursements are small, in some years they are much larger. As a result, the percentage of GNI devoted to ODA has fluctuated from a high of 0.19 to a low of 0.10.

Will this relatively stable pattern of Thai ODA continue in the future?

In a democratic society there is always political change. There are always political questions about government policy. Political leaders come and go. Governments change. But important national interests and commitments do not.

It will likely always be in Thailand’s national interest:

- To maintain its long-term commitment to international development – to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development
- To support regional and sub-regional integration
- To continue its contributions to MDG8 – The Global Partnership for Development, including trade concessions and mutually beneficial FDI
- To promote the successful development of the neighbouring countries until the big disparities are reduced
- To increase the number and quality of cross-border public goods that benefit both Thailand and the partner countries
- To provide concessionary loans that facilitate trade-related Thai FDI in the partner countries and thus also increase

and diversify international trade including tourism

- To maintain and increase Thailand’s role in international and regional organisations by providing financial support, including to regional organisations established by Thailand such as: ACMECS, BIMSTEC and MGC
- To promote Thailand as a center of excellence and expertise for education and training of students and officials from other developing countries
- To continue a pattern of technical cooperation with partner countries based on human resource development and capacity building
- To work closely with international and OECD donors
- To increase people-to-people exchanges and involvement of Thai civil society organisations
- To promote the concept of a “Sufficiency Economy;” this concept has particular appeal in difficult times and when there are increasing questions about the quality of processed foods in international trade.

Thus there is strong reason to expect that Thailand will continue to provide ODA for the same kinds of objectives and goals in the future.

The spill-over from the 2008–2009 world financial crisis on the domestic economy may slow economic growth and reduce government revenue and thus put pressure on the amount of grant aid that can be provided, just as happened in the Asian Financial Crisis a decade earlier. Some OECD countries are already likely to reduce what they provide as the current crisis gets worse. But the compelling logic of national interests suggests that Thailand will continue to be an important donor in the future in much the same way that it is today.

It is also likely that information about Thai ODA and coordination of Thai ODA will continue to improve. TICA has taken the lead in collecting the information and has adopted a Strategic Framework for ODA that will likely influence other Royal Thai Government ODA donors. For example, NEDA already intends to move away from top-down decision-making and toward a more bottom-up process with full participation of the partner countries. The EXIM Thailand Bank is pursuing harmonisation with other donors – an important objective of the Paris Declaration – by joining loan syndications in 2008 involving the ADB, most recently for loans to Laos and Cambodia. TICA’s partnership agreements with international and OECD donors will also lead to greater harmonisation.

Broader Thai compliance with OECD DAC targets and with the Paris Declaration is likely to be gradual, just as it is for some OECD donor countries. But lack of “progress” may be due to the fact that some of OECD DAC and Paris targets may not be realistic yet for a middle income country aiding primarily the development of its LDC neighbours given the importance of attaining cross-border neighbours given the importance of attaining cross-border public goods and promoting sub-regional integration with those countries first.

Appendix 1:

Full Detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Bank of Thailand

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country					Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	China	Nepal			
Study visit to Securities and Exchange Commission of Laos National Bank on Stock Exchange Establishment		54,868.00				54,868.00	Banking	Study visit
Study visit on calculation and forecast of core inflation of Thailand			67,028.00			67,028.00	Banking	Study visit
Training course and study visit for executives and staff of The State Securities Commission of Vietnam (SSC) on the control of foreign investment flows			3,250.00			3,250.00	Banking	Training
Training for Hanoi Central Bank's officials on establishment and development of auditing curriculum for auditors' school			46,867.00			46,867.00	Banking	Expert
Fellowships for neighbouring countries' central banks		75,751.00				75,751.00	Banking	Fellowship
Training for officials from Nepal Rastra Bank					3,195.50	3,195.50	Banking	Training
Training for officials from Agricultural Development Bank of China				353.00		353.00	Banking	Training
Study visit to the National Bank of Lao PDR on Payment System and Micro Finance		88,135.00				88,135.00	Banking	Study visit
Study visit to the National Bank of Lao PDR on International Relations-Internal Auditing and Money Laundry		89,014.00				89,014.00	Banking	Study visit
Study visit to the National Bank of Lao PDR on Thailand's Financial Institutions Development and and Macro Economics Policy for Foreign Currency Control and International Reserves Management		100,653.00				100,653.00	Banking	Study visit
Study visit to the National Bank of Lao PDR (Outbound) for establishment of financial institutions system		165,893.00				165,893.00	Banking	Study visit
Fellowships for neighbouring countries' central banks		102,565.00				102,565.00	Banking	Fellowship
Study visit to the National Bank of Lao PDR in Vientiane (Outbound) on IT System and Payment Tools Development		121,719.00				121,719.00	Banking	Study visit
Training for officials from Cambodia's Central Bank on Roles of the North Eastern Office during their visit and on Clearing House during their visit to the Banknote Operations Center in Khon Kaen	59,872.00					59,872.00	Banking	Study visit
Visit of Lao PDR's Prime Minister to the BoT's Governor		28,357.00				28,357.00	Banking	Study visit
Total	59,872.00	826,955.00	117,145.00	353.00	3,195.50	1,007,520.50		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Commission on Higher Education

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Commission on Higher Education	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Students Exchange Programme					27,400.00	12,400.00	39,800.00	Education	
International Academic Forum					94,275.00	448,750.40	543,025.40	Education	
Partial Programme				900,000.00		1,000,000.00	1,900,000.00	Science & Technology	
Mahidol University									
Hand Language interpreters training		112,710.00					112,710.00	Education	training
Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinating Center	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00			1,200,000.00	Health	training/ study visit
Short-term international training						202,222.20	202,222.20	Education	training/ study visit
Short-term international scholarship/ training						52,800.00	52,800.00	Tourism	scholarship
Personnel and Students Exchange Programme with GMS	111,750.00			111,750.00			223,500.00	Dentistry	scholarship
Kasetsart University									
Healthcare curriculum training programme (Sakol Nakorn)		19,500.00					19,500.00	Healthcare	Scholarship
Cattle production training programme		187,500.00					187,500.00	Agriculture	
Study in the Anti-Tumor Activity – Secondary Metabolites from Endophytic of Cephalotaxus Mannii					35,000.00		35,000.00	Science & Technology	Project under Sino-Thai
Support for Kampaengsaen cattles and livestock research to Champasak University		490,675.00					490,675.00	Education	research programme
Cattle production training programme for Champasak University Staff		133,078.05					133,078.05	Education	training
Naresuan University									
Undergraduate students scholarship programme				75,000.00		824,000.00	899,000.00	Public Health	scholarship
Bhutan Undergraduate students scholarship programme						824,000.00	824,000.00	Education	
Human Resource Development in Substitute Energy for GMS countries					28,250.00		28,250.00	Energy	
Prince Songkla University									
Programme for Disease Surveillance System Development in hospitals						71,200.00	71,200.00	Public Health	infection analysis software
Sukhothai University									
Fawatthana College of Technology		8,910.00					8,910.00	Education	text books
King Mongkut Institute of Technology North Bangkok									
International Students Scholarship Programme	160,000.00		42,500.00				202,500.00	Education	
King Mongkut Institute of Technology Thonburi–Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment									
Center of Excellence for Energy and Environmental Technology				60,000.00		129,000.00	189,000.00	Energy/ Environment	scholarship
Center of Excellence for Energy and Environmental Technology						195,000.00	195,000.00	Energy/ Environment	scholarship
Total	571,750.00	1,252,373.05	342,500.00	1,446,750.00	184,925.00	3,759,372.60	7,557,670.65		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Office of the Prime Minister

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country				Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Others			
Office of the Prime Minister							
Office of the Civil Service Commission (OCSC)							
Study visit of Indonesian civil servants				7,000.00	7,000.00	Public administration	study visit
Training of ASEAN New Middle Management and Leadership Development	133,333.33	133,333.34	133,333.34	533,333.32	933,333.33	Public administration	fellowship
Study visit on Actual Management and Operation of CSTI				2,000.00	2,000.00	Public administration	study visit
Total	133,333.33	133,333.34	133,333.34	542,333.32	942,333.33		

Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA)

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country		Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (Public Organization) (NEDA)	Cambodia	Lao PDR			
Chiang Rai–Khunming Road through Lao PDR (R3) (1,385 million Baht)		278,195,880.52	278,195,880.52	Road transport	grant/ loan
Road gutter construction and road improvement T2 (160 million Baht)		82,956,895.83	82,956,895.83	Road transport	grant/ loan
Nongkhai–Ta Laeng, Lao PDR Railway Construction (197 million Baht)		85,411,677.21	85,411,677.21	Rail transport	grant/ loan
Huaykone/Muang Ngoen–Pakbang Road Improvement (840 million Baht)		274,371,444.55	274,371,444.55	Road transport	grant/ loan
Trad–Koh Kong–Srae Ambel Road Improvement (867 million Baht)	334,203,875.30		334,203,875.30	Road transport	grant/ loan
Road no.67 improvement (Anlongweng–SeamReap) (1,300 million Baht)	296,037,088.88		296,037,088.88	Road transport	grant/ loan
	5,584,221.79		5,584,221.79	Road transport	grant
Total	635,825,185.97	720,935,898.11	1,356,761,084.08		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country					Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Indonesia	Others			
A4 Sheep Bank Project in Afghanistan					3,493,000.00	3,493,000.00	Agriculture	
School under Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Sponsorship to Contribute to Education for the Kingdom of Cambodia	23,865,000.00					23,865,000.00	Education	100 Fellowships
The Project on Malaria Control under the Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	9,664,000.00					9,664,000.00	Public Health	
Project on Sufficiency Economy	869,000.00					869,000.00	Agriculture	
Teaching Thai Language at the Royal Phnom Penh University	2,283,000.00					2,283,000.00	Education	2 Experts, Equipment
Cambodian-Thai Skill Development Centre Project	163,000.00					163,000.00	Labour & Employment	6 Experts
The Project of Transit and Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking and Other Vulnerable Group	141,000.00					141,000.00	Social Development & Welfare	4 Experts
The Project on Training Program in Technology of Medicine & Public Health Personnel from Lao PDR initiated by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Phase II		823,000.00				823,000.00	Public Health	26 Fellowships, Equipment
The Project of Exchange Experience and Development Quality of Life for Governor of Lao PDR initiated by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn		357,000.00				357,000.00	Public Administration	10 Experts
The Pilot Project on Raw Material Product with regard to Animal Food Production (Soybean)		347,000.00				347,000.00	Agriculture	10 Fellowships, 4 Experts
The Pilot Project on Raw Material Product with regard to Industrial Production (Baby Corn)		1,328,000.00				1,328,000.00	Agriculture	26 Fellowships, 21 Experts
The Improvement of Agricultural National Research Center Project		3,177,000.00				3,177,000.00	Agriculture	6 Fellowships, 16 Experts, Equipment
Improvement of Agricultural Extension Project at Ket Namthoum, Nambak District		4,653,000.00				4,653,000.00	Agriculture	10 Fellowships, 12 Experts, Equipment
Animal Disease Control Project in Champasack Province		1,280,000.00				1,280,000.00	Agriculture	22 Fellowships, 5 Experts
Rural Aquaculture Extension in Sakong and Attapeu		96,000.00				96,000.00	Agriculture	5 Experts
Improvement of Agricultural and Forestry Center Development, Thongkhan District Project		734,000.00				734,000.00	Agriculture	3 Fellowships
Thai-Lao Collaboration Project for Medical Technology Development to be Bachelor Degree		4,535,000.00				4,535,000.00	Education	28 Fellowships, 5 Experts
Ban Keun's Teacher College Project		994,000.00				994,000.00	Education	5 Fellowships, 4 Experts, Equipment

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Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (continued)

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country					Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Indonesia	Others			
Thai-Lao Collaboration Project for Nursing Manpower Development Phase II		2,103,000.00				2,103,000.00	Education	386 Fellowships, 8 Experts, Equipment
Self-Employment Promotion for 4 Provinces in Northern Party Laos		1,214,000.00				1,214,000.00	Education	12 Fellowships
Savannakhet Technical School Development Project		70,000.00				70,000.00	Education	5 Experts
Development Project of Borkeo Hospital		2,098,000.00				2,098,000.00	Public Health	4 Fellowships, 13 Experts
The Improvement of Health Services in Phonehong District Project		161,000.00				161,000.00	Public Health	5 Experts
Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Development Programme for Aceh				5,906,000.00		5,906,000.00	Agriculture	2 Experts
The Indonesia–Malaysia–Thailand Growth Triangle (IMTGT Project)				394,000.00		394,000.00	Education	2 Fellowships
Prostheses Centre Development Project				11,880,000.00		11,880,000.00	Public Health	5 Fellowships, 7 Experts
Sustainable Agricultural Development between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Kingdom of Lesotho						2,290,000.00	Agriculture	5 Fellowships, 7 Experts
Gem Cutting Training Project for Madagascar						1,431,000.00	Trade, Services & Investment	6 Fellowships
Development of Small-scale Fisheries in Mozambique						756,000.00	Agriculture	6 Experts
Establishment of Mother and Child Hospital in Lumpini, Nepal						290,000.00	Public Health	3 Experts
Thailand–Egypt Cooperation Programme					181,000.00	181,000.00	Agriculture	3 Experts/ Missions
Strengthening Capacity for Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry			272,000.00			272,000.00	Agriculture	2 Fellowships, Equipment
Integrated Forestry Development at Khuon Than, Bac Giang Province (Phase II)			1,494,000.00			1,494,000.00	Agriculture	14 Experts, Equipment
The Teaching Thai Language at College of Foreign Languages, VNU, Hanoi			1,244,000.00			1,244,000.00	Education	5 Fellowships, Expert, Equipment
The Teaching Thai Language at University of Social Sciences & Humanities, VNU, Ho Chi Minh City			641,000.00			641,000.00	Education	5 Fellowships, Expert, Equipment
The Teaching Thai Language at University of Foreign Language and Information Technology, Ho Chi Minh City			2,642,000.00			2,642,000.00	Education	31 Fellowships, Expert, Equipment
The Teaching Thai Language at the University of Danang			1,926,000.00			1,926,000.00	Education	10 Fellowships, 1 Mission, Equipment
Strengthening Managing Competence and Information Technology Literacy in Haiphong Teacher's Training University			355,000.00			355,000.00	Education	1 Fellowship
Total	36,985,000.00	23,970,000.00	8,574,000.00	18,180,000.00	3,674,000.00	96,150,000.00		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Contributions to Multilateral organisations: FAO, CAPSA (ESCAP), APCAEM, CIRDAP, IFAD, CFC						37,407,000.00	37,407,000.00	multisector	contribution
THV/1–12 Technical Cooperation for Flood Management System between Thailand and Vietnam				148,642.00			148,642.00	agriculture (irrigation)	technical visit
Thai–Malaysian Cooperation Programme						60,946.61	60,946.61	natural resources & environment (irrigation)	meeting (24 persons)
Department of Royal Irrigation									
Thai–Malaysian Cooperation Programme						71,347.15	71,347.15	natural resources & environment (irrigation)	meeting (4 persons)
Thai–Chinese Cooperation Programme					374,601.00		374,601.00	agricultur (irrigation)	meeting (25 persons)
Study trip on water management for irrigation		420,850.00					420,850.00	water management	study trip (70 persons)
International Network for Water and Ecosystem in Paddy Fields (INWEPE)	92,259.53	92,259.53	92,259.53	92,259.53	92,259.53	830,335.81	1,291,633.46	agriculture (irrigation)	meeting
Department of Livestocks									
Study trip on Avian flu control				127,135.00			127,135.00	agriculture MOU	study visit (3 persons)
Assistance Programme for Avian flu problem solving	3,635,323.30						3,635,323.30	agriculture	equipment
Targeted economic plants production improvement programme under Thai–Cambodian operation plan CT-13	6,038,240.00						6,038,240.00	agriculture	10 experts / 10 fellowships
Study trip of Department of Animal Farming and Fishery of Lao PDR under the Lao–Thai Livestock Development Joint-Commission		282,768.18					282,768.18	agriculture	Study visit
Thai–Lao economic plants system improvement programme		4,006,800.00					4,006,800.00	agriculture	training & field operation
Training curriculum on cropping: corn production technology		919,000.00					919,000.00	agriculture	training
Thai–Lao cooperation programme on targeted economic plants production system improvement (under the Northeast competitiveness development strategy)									
AC5 Joint venture for Hybrid Corn Seed and Soybean: Seed Production Development	159,650.00	159,650.00	159,650.00	159,650.00		159,650.00	798,250.00	agriculture	training
Department of Fisheries									
Technical cooperation with neighbouring countries	261,253.33	261,253.33	261,253.34				783,760.00	agriculture	training
Department of Agriculture Techniques									
Technical cooperation and agreement under ACMECS		520,760.00					520,760.00	agriculture	study visit (84 persons)
ACMECS–AC5 joint-venture programme on Hybrid Seed Production – Training on bean seed production	159,704.00	159,704.00	159,704.00	159,704.00		159,704.00	798,520.00	agriculture	Programme under ACMECS–AC5
Total	10,346,430.16	6,823,045.04	672,866.87	687,390.53	466,860.53	38,688,983.57	57,685,576.70		

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Ministry of Commerce

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country		Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Commerce	Cambodia	Lao PDR			
Department of Foreign Trade					
Study tour to the Commercial Court of Thailand for Cambodian	287,483.76		287,483.76	Trade education/training	training/ study visit
Department of Export Promotion					
Training on Basic Knowledge for Export		190,545.00	190,545.00	Trade education/training	training
Training on Basic Knowledge for Doing Business in Cambodia	312,545.00		312,545.00	Trade education/training	training
Training Programme on Commercial Handicraft Production Promotion		40,820.00	40,820.00	Trade Services	study visit 15 fellowships
Department of Trade Negotiation					
Capacity Building Programme towards ASEAN Economic Community under trade cooperation with Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar		390,319.76	390,319.76	Trade education/training	training
Offensive and Preserving Strategy of Regional Markets (ASEAN Hub) Programme		630,523.00	630,523.00	Trade education/training	study visit
Total	600,028.76	1,252,207.76	1,852,236.52		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Education

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Education</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Contributions to Multilateral organisations: UNICEF, UNESCO, SEAMEO, SEAMES						55,785,936.58	55,785,936.58	Multisector	contribution
Office of the Vocational Education Commission									
Vocational training promotion activities in the Kampong Chheuteal High School	4,371,551.06						4,371,551.06	Education	Workshop
Vocational training promotion activities in the Kampong Chheuteal High School	1,965,600.00						1,965,600.00	Education	training/ study visit
Office of the Permanent Secretary									
UNESCO National Secretariat Office Staff Exchange Programme	124,360.20	124,360.20			124,360.20	497,440.80	870,521.40	Education	Meetings
Thai–Vietnam Working Committee Meeting				147,328.00			147,328.00	Education	Meetings
Visit to Thailand of Malaysian Minister of Education Delegation						88,650.00	88,650.00	Education	Study visit
Exchange programme and training on teacher training tools for vocational training development for Lao PDR		327,900.00					327,900.00	Education	training/ study visit
Thai Government scholarship under cooperation with the UNESCO	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00			1,000,000.00	Education	training
Youth Leadership Forum 2007						1,630,050.00	1,630,050.00	Education	seminar, meeting, study visit
Buriram Rajabhat University									
Fostering relationship with neighbouring country programme (Thai language teaching)	200,000.00						200,000.00	Education	study visit (13 persons)
Chandrakasem Rajabhat University									
Students Exchange Programme in Hotellery and Tourism					32,143.00		32,143.00	Tourism	training
Chiang Rai Rajabhat University									
Students Exchange Programme for Hotellery and Tourism		145,000.00					145,000.00	Education	scholarship
Kalasin Rajabhat University									
International Strategy Development for HRD Programme	242,000.00	242,000.00		242,000.00	242,000.00	242,000.00	1,210,000.00	agriculture & rural development	scholarship/ training
Kampaengpetch Rajabhat University									
Fostering relationship with neighbouring country programme (Thai language teaching – basic level)			200,000.00				200,000.00	Education	study visit (42 persons)
Nakornsawan Rajabhat University									
Cooperation Programme with Nan Ning Vocational and Technology College					61,265.00		61,265.00	Education	training

Continues...

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Education (continued)

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Education	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Petchburi Rajabhat University									
Students Exchange Programme					200,000.00		200,000.00	Education	scholarship
Roi Ed Rajabhat University									
Students Exchange Programme				636,000.00			636,000.00	Education	scholarship
Sakol Nakorn Rajabhat University									
Fostering relationship with neighbouring contry programme (Thai language teaching – intermediate level)				200,000.00			200,000.00	Education	study visit (84 persons)
Students Exchange Programme		170,750.00		160,750.00			331,500.00	Education	scholarship
Sisaket Rajabhat University									
Scholarship programme for Cambodian Students	130,000.00						130,000.00	Education	scholarship
Technical Cooperation Programme				15,000.00			15,000.00	Education	
Suan Dusit Rajabhat University									
Cooperation Programme with the National University of Laos		2,328,000.00					2,328,000.00	Tourism	scholarship
Cooperation Programme with :									
-Guangxi University of Nationalities					684,000.00		684,000.00	Education	scholarship
-Chengdu University					150,000.00		150,000.00	Tourism	scholarship
-Wuzhou University					150,000.00		150,000.00	Tourism	scholarship
Surin Rajabhat University									
Doctorate Degree Scholarship for Cambodian and Lao students	112,800.00	112,800.00					225,600.00	Education	scholarship
Fostering relationship with neighbouring country programme (workshop/training on educational tools)		200,000.00					200,000.00	Education	study visit (20 persons)
MOU with international agencies	82,823.40	124,235.20		41,411.70	41,411.70		289,882.00	Education	scholarship
Ubon Ratchathani Rajabhat University									
Education assistance to students in neighbouring countries	270,000.00	270,000.00		270,000.00			810,000.00	Education	scholarship
Valai Alongkorn Rajabhat University									
Thai Language and Culture Teaching for Chinese student					144,000.00		144,000.00	Education	training
Suwannabhumb Rajamongkol Institute of Technology									
HRD programme for Ban Koen Teachers College		145,200.00					145,200.00	Education	
Regional meeting on Quality and Equality in education in the SEAMEO member countries						1,259,786.00	1,259,786.00	Education	meeting/ training (252 persons)
Total	7,749,134.66	4,440,245.40	450,000.00	1,962,489.70	1,829,179.90	59,503,863.38	75,934,913.04		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Energy

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country					Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Energy	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Sudan	Bhutan			
Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT)								
Cambodia's Masterplan for Electricity Generating and system	1,000,000.00					1,000,000.00	Energy	projects and trainings
Load Dispatching Control Center Training Course (Group 1/5)				2,370,060.00		2,370,060.00	Energy	
Operation and Maintenance of Hydro Power Plant Training Course					16,000.00	16,000.00	Energy	
Department of Alternative Energy and Efficiency								
Study, development and demonstration Programme by demonstrating a solar dryer technology prototype		6,178,000.00				6,178,000.00	Energy	
Study and development of electricity generating from biomass fuel	7,450,000.00	7,440,000.00	7,490,000.00			22,380,000.00	Energy	
Demonstration programme on bio-diesel in community: bio-diesel production prototype		3,999,600.00	3,999,000.00			7,998,600.00	Energy	
Feasibility study on Solar Energy		20,100,000.00				20,100,000.00	Energy	
Feasibility study on Wind Energy	11,840,000.00					11,840,000.00	Energy	seminar & training
Statistics on Energy	4,999,575.00		4,995,000.00			9,994,575.00	Energy	seminar & training
Feasibility study on Solar Energy	14,800,000.00					14,800,000.00	Energy	seminar & training
Demonstration programme on electricity generating by solar energy and efficiency		14,200,000.00				14,200,000.00	Energy	
Total	40,089,575.00	51,917,600.00	16,484,000.00	2,370,060.00	16,000.00	110,877,235.00		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Finance

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>	Vietnam	China	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Others			
Revenue Department									
Training for officials on Asian Tax Management and Research	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	992,875.00	1,985,750.00	Banking	training
Total	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	198,575.00	992,875.00	1,985,750.00		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (excl. TICA)

Ministry/Projects	Recipient	Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (excl. TICA)				
Department of International Organizations				
Contribution to United Nations' Annual Budget	United Nations	135,021,565.17	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 – ICTY	United Nations	6,153,744.68	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in Rwanda and Rwanda Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 – ICTR)	United Nations	5,114,596.35	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon – UNIFIL	United Nations	2,010,346.77	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Mission in Liberia – UNMIL	United Nations	2,357,519.53	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia – UNOMIG	United Nations	87,096.21	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo – MONUC	United Nations	3,613,145.55	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea – UNMEE	United Nations	568,520.33	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti – MINUSTAH	United Nations	2,432,495.07	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste – UNMIT	United Nations	525,869.06	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
2007 Annual Contribution to UN (Maintenance cost of UN Headquarters in NewYork)	United Nations	26,725,581.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations in Thailand	United Nations	300,000.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNICEF	United Nations	6,118,271.25	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNHCR	United Nations	717,826.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to OHCHR	United Nations	717,826.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNRWA	United Nations	1,076,739.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNDP	United Nations	31,049,994.33	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNCDF	United Nations	89,728.25	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UNITAR	United Nations	71,782.60	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UN Disarmament Information Programme	United Nations	35,891.30	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and Pacific	United Nations	107,673.90	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to general funds for delegations of the countries which lost economic benefits to attend ESCAP meetings	Trust Fund for the Pacific Countries	71,782.60	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations

Continues...

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (excl. TICA), continued

Ministry/Projects	Recipient	Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (excl. TICA)				
Department of International Organizations				
Contribution to Trust Fund for the Pacific Countries	Trust Fund for the Pacific Countries	35,891.30	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institution – APF	APF	179,456.50	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	United Nations	176,497.28	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	United Nations	9,094,601.31	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Mission in Liberia – UNMIL	United Nations	8,088,018.40	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Organization Mission in Western Sahara – MINURSO	United Nations	495,844.81	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo – UNMIK	United Nations	2,408,948.49	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus – UNFICYP	United Nations	140,205.88	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia – UNOMIG	United Nations	276,419.77	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Operation in Cote d'Ivoire – UNOCI	United Nations	2,577,681.26	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo – MONUC	United Nations	7,111,402.31	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea – UNMEE	United Nations	360,095.64	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti – MINUSTAH	United Nations	6,239,314.56	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan – UNMIS	United Nations	8,708,138.86	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to the United Nations Mission in Timor-Leste – UNMIT	United Nations	1,287,917.09	Post-conflict peace keeping (UN)	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to United Nations Trust Fund for Human Rights	United Nations	1,026,147.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Contribution to Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	CERF	675,606.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Department of International Economic Affairs				
Contribution to APEC Funds	APEC	2,494,000.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Donation to G77 – ECDC activities	G77-ECDC	215,000.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Membership fee of the OECD Development Centre	OECD	1,375,000.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Donation to the PECC	PECC	410,607.00	Multi-sector	Contribution to Multilateral Organisations
Total		278,344,788.41		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Interior

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country			Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Interior	Cambodia	Sudan	Nepal			
Community Development Department						
Child Development Mobile Project on Highway no.67 in Cambodia	55,000.00			55,000.00	Social/Welfare Services	Project
Establishment of Sufficiency Economy Village on Highway no.48 (Koh Kong–Srae Ambel) in Cambodia	85,000.00			85,000.00	Social/Welfare Services	Training
Establishment of Pilot Village for Life Quality Improvement on Road no.67 Chong Sangam–Anlonweng–Seamreap	2,485,500.00			2,485,500.00	Multi-sector	Training
Establishment of Participative Sufficiency Economy Village for Sustainable Development on Road no.48	2,500,000.00			2,500,000.00	Multi-sector	Agricultural Expert
Provincial Electricity Authority						
Training course on Rural Electrification Development			96,957.00	96,957.00	Energy education/ training	Training 6 persons
Training course on Load Dispatching Control Center		3,875.00		3,875.00	Energy education/ training	Training 10 persons
Training course on Internal Audit Training	71,400.00			71,400.00	Energy education/ training	Training
Total	5,196,900.00	3,875.00	96,957.00	5,297,732.00		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Justice

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Justice	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	China	Indonesia	Others			
Study visit programme for Chinese Officials				102,534.72			102,534.72	Legal & Judicial Development	study visit
Thai–Cambodian Development Project on Legal Cooperation on Narcotics	56,802.72						56,802.72	Legal & Judicial Development	training
Office of Justice Affairs									
Judicial Management Training for Executives	56,260.00						56,260.00	Legal & Judicial Development	training
Office of the Narcotics Control Board									
Study visit for Youth Network on Narcotics					154,140.00		154,140.00	Narcotics control	study visit
Donation to International Organizations on Narcotics Control						360,000.00	360,000.00	Multi-sector	contribution to multilateral org
Training course on narcotics control for high-ranked officer of China				90,694.00			90,694.00	Narcotics control	training/study visit
Study visit on narcotics demand reduction of the Chinese delegation under the MOU				806,955.37			806,955.37	Narcotics control	training/study visit
Study visit on narcotic precursors control of the Chinese delegation			174,644.71				174,644.71	Narcotics control	training/study visit
Study visit under Thai–Cambodian Development Project on Legal Cooperation on Narcotics	146,070.03						146,070.03	Narcotics control	training/study visit
Contribution to United Nations for United Nations International Drug Control Programme						1,035,000.00	1,035,000.00	Multi-sector	contribution to multilateral org
Contribution to ASEAN for ASEAN and China Cooperation in Response to Dangerous Drugs (ACCORD)						1,050,000.00	1,050,000.00	Multi-sector	contribution to multilateral org
4th Training on narcotic precursors and chemicals control for ASEAN drugs law enforcement officers						815,632.00	815,632.00	Narcotics control	training
31st Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of the Asia and the Pacific Region (HONLEA)						149,500.00	149,500.00	Narcotics control	meeting
Meeting of ASEAN and China drugs law enforcement senior officers on ATS prevention in the region						83,738.00	83,738.00	Narcotics control	training
Study visit of Israeli delegation on drugs and narcotics prevention and suppression in Thailand						9,727.00	9,727.00	Narcotics control	training/study visit
Total	202,872.75	56,260.00	174,644.71	1,000,184.09	154,140.00	3,503,597.00	5,091,698.55		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Labour

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Labour	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Social Security Office									
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office		7,190.00				8,375.00	15,565.00	Social/Welfare Service	study visit
Development Project of the Industrial Rehabilitation Center to South East Asian Industrial Rehabilitation Training Center	151,000.00	151,000.00	151,000.00	151,000.00			604,000.00	Social/Welfare Service	project
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office				6,545.00			6,545.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 7 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						4,850.00	4,850.00	Social/Welfare Service	study visit
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00		130.00	650.00	Social/Welfare Service	study visit
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						8,600.00	8,600.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 5 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						5,500.00	5,500.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 4 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						32,965.00	32,965.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 3 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						12,830.00	12,830.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 20 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						700.00	700.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 12 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						4,630.00	4,630.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 5 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office					750.00		750.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 5 persons
Study visit of foreigners at the Social Security Office						1,000.00	1,000.00	Social/Welfare Service	Study visit 11 persons
Total	151,130.00	158,320.00	151,130.00	157,675.00	750.00	79,580.00	698,585.00		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country				Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Others			
Department of Water Resource							
Thailand–Myanmar Water Resource Management Cooperation Programme			97,547.00		97,547.00	Natural Resources & Environment	study visit
Department of Mineral Resources							
Thai–Lao Technical Cooperation in Geology and Mineral Resources		104,763.00			104,763.00	Natural Resources & Environment	meeting
Department of Groundwater Resource							
HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Royal programme for education assistance to Cambodia	6,999,000.00				6,999,000.00	Education	equipment
Department of National Parks							
Setting-up of ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network				2,900,000.00	2,900,000.00	Natural Resources & Environment	project
Total	6,999,000.00	104,763.00	97,547.00	2,900,000.00	10,101,310.00		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Public Health

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country					Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Public Health	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	China	Others			
Mental Health Department								
Technical exchange programme with China: – Inner Mongolia Commission – Sichuan Provincial Health Bureau				249,561.00		249,561.00	Health	study visit (15 persons)
6th International Forum on Urban Mental Health			122,642.14	122,642.14	367,926.42	613,210.70	Health	meetings
Exchange programme with Health Bureau of China				853,859.00		853,859.00	Health	study visit
Exchange programme with Health Bureau of China				314,000.00		314,000.00	Health	study visit
Short-term training for nurses on HIV/AIDS prevention and cure					41,000.00	41,000.00	Health	fellowship
Clinic training programme		300,000.00				300,000.00	Health	training
Cooperation Programme for mother and child medical center prototype	42,700.00					42,700.00	Health	
Thai–Cambodian cooperation programme on Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	18,530,483.47					18,530,483.47	Health	training/ meeting
Oncology Nursing Training					82,356.00	82,356.00	Health	training
Technology Transfer Programme for international doctors and nurses on diagnostic and cure to reduce death rate from Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever					45,000.00	45,000.00	Health	fellowship/ experts
Long distance training (telemedicine) in diagnostic and cure in Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever infected area					60,000.00	60,000.00	Health	experts
Annual workshop for doctors on reduction of death toll from Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in 2007					20,000.00	20,000.00	Health	training/visit
Workshop for doctors and nurse in Cambodia on reduction of death toll from Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever	1,500,000.00					1,500,000.00	Health	training
Training Programme on Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance and Quality Control	196,666.67				393,333.34	590,000.01	Health	training
APLAC MRA Member on ISO 15189 cooperation programme				27,900.00		27,900.00	Health	experts
APLAC MRA Member on ISO 15189 cooperation programme			12,400.00			12,400.00	Health	experts
Total	20,269,850.14	300,000.00	135,042.14	1,567,962.14	1,009,615.76	23,282,470.18		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Science and Technology

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Science and Technology</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
National Electronics and Computer Technology Centre (Nectec)									
ICT Training in Developing Countries	320,199.60	280,174.65	160,099.80	400,249.50			1,160,723.55	Information & Communication Technology	Training
Asian Applied Natural Language Processing for Linguistics Diversity and Language Resource Development (ADD)	10,250.00	10,250.00				20,500.00	41,000.00	Information & Communication Technology	Study visit
National Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (Biotec)									
Visiting Program on Animal Breeding and Embryo Transfer Technology				33,497.00			33,497.00	Agricultural research	Study visit
Student Internship						92,246.00	92,246.00	Agricultural research	Training
TWAS-UNESCO Associateship Scheme						54,056.00	54,056.00	Agricultural research	Training
Research Cooperation Programme between Biotec & Anhui Agricultural University					200,000.00		200,000.00	Agricultural research	Training
Department of Science Service									
Proficiency testing assistance programme for Pakistan Laboratory						1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	Technological research & development	Technical cooperation
Asian Applied Natural Language Processing for Linguistics Diversity and Language Resource Development (ADD)		53,000.00	53,000.00	53,000.00		371,000.00	530,000.00	Information & Communication Technology	meeting
Human Resource Development in Biotechnology	246,666.67	246,666.67	246,666.67	246,666.67		493333.32	1,480,000.00	Technological research & development	fellowship
Total	577,116.27	590,091.32	459,766.47	733,413.17	200,000.00	2,031,135.32	4,591,522.55		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country						Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Social Development and Human Security</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam	China	Others			
Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD)									
Training on Information Communication Technology (ICT) for All: Training of ICT for Persons with Print Disability (18 days)	1,490.00	1,490.00				5,960.00	8,940.00	Social/Welfare Service	training
Refresher Training to Strengthen Community-based Rehabilitation (CBR) through Participatory Comprehensive Approach (17 days)	16,707.90	16,707.90	16,707.90	16,707.90		16,707.90	83,539.50	Social/Welfare Service	training
Department of Social Development and Welfare									
Human Trafficking Prevention & Problem Solving Programme	662,653.99	2,351,954.99	1,707,967.32	46,665.77	37,332.62	18,666.31	4,825,241.00	Social/Welfare Service	programme
Total	680,851.89	2,370,152.89	1,724,675.22	63,373.67	37,332.62	41,334.21	4,917,720.50		

Thailand Official Development Assistance (ODA) Report

Ministry of Tourism and Sports

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country				Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
<i>Ministry of Tourism and Sports</i>	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Vietnam	Others			
Institute of Physical Education							
Physical Education, Health, Sports and Recreation Educational Programme	49,500.00				49,500.00	Education	Fellowship
Office of Tourism Development							
Organizations and participations in national meetings	328,759.69	174,154.01	159,330.34	2,313,080.47	2,975,324.51	Tourism	Meeting
Total	378,259.69	174,154.01	159,330.34	2,313,080.47	3,024,824.51		

Appendix 1: Full detail on Thai ODA in 2007–2008

Ministry of Transport

Ministry/Projects	Recipient Country		Total Value (Thai Baht)	Sector	Type of cooperation
Ministry of Transport	Myanmar	Malaysia			
Thai Airways International PLC					
Strategic Regional Collaboration in Human Resource Development and Education		286,960.00	286,960.00	Transport	Seminar
State Railway of Thailand					
Operation Management	126,630.00		126,630.00	Transport	Training
Locomotive Maintenance	125,810.00		125,810.00	Transport	Training
Signalling and Telecommunications Engineering	132,800.00		132,800.00	Transport	Training
Total	385,240.00	286,960.00	672,200.00		

Appendix 2: Win-Win ODA: Promotion of “Weak Link” Cross-Border Regional Public Goods

Recent research has analysed neighbour ODA in Asia, and the provision of regional public goods. (ESCAP, UN, and ADB 2006, Myers 2007 and 2006) The research shows that neighbour ODA mainly supports regional public goods of a particular kind –so called “Weak Link” cross-border public goods.

A “pure public good” benefits everyone and excludes no one. Good examples are clean air, peace and security, and the rule of law. Many public goods are, or should be, produced at the national level. Indeed, it is a central role of government to provide national public goods, including well-functioning markets, access to information, domestic peace and security, and good governance. Because public

goods benefit all, and no one can be excluded, the successful provision of these goods enhances development, equity, and human development. That no one can be excluded from the benefits also creates the well-known “free rider” problem.

But exclusion in the case of cross-border public goods is particularly easy in the case of “club public goods” such as regional trade agreements, integrated power grids, or cross-border road corridors. Because non-contributing countries can be excluded – they will not be members of the “club” – countries have much stronger incentives to cooperate and contribute to club public goods than to pure public goods. The following table shows types of regional public goods and where the major effort to attain them is required.

Public Goods and Country Effort Effects

Type of Public Good	Summation or Weighted Sum (of all countries efforts)	Best Shot (most competent country or countries)	Weak Link (least competent or least committed country or countries)
Pure Public Good		Scientific research, agricultural research	
Pure public good	Health surveillance	Vaccine development	Public health: vector control, culling
Pure public good	Enhanced trust & amity		
Pure Public good		Avoiding regional financial instability	
Pure public good	Law enforcement: reduced trafficking		Law enforcement: drug control
Pure public good		Avoidance of natural disasters: Tsunami warning system	
Pure public good	Environmental protection: clean air		
Club public good	Water sharing and cooperation		Environmental protection: river system protection
Club public good			Improved roads and transport
Club public good			Energy cooperation: integrated power grids
Club public good	Regional trade agreement and enhanced trade		
Club public good	Regional tourism promotion and increased tourism		

Myers 2006

Weak link regional public goods depend for their attainment on what happens in the least developed and less developed participating countries. For example, energy exports in the region depend on the building of hydro-power projects in Bhutan, Nepal, and Lao PDR, on gas well development in Myanmar, Central Asia, and Bangladesh, and on electricity transmission lines and gas pipe lines from those countries to consuming countries, mainly China, India, and Thailand. Road projects to increase trade between Thailand and China and between Thailand and Vietnam depend for their success on what gets built in Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. Control of bird flu and other contagious diseases is hardest in the least developed countries and lack of control in those countries will affect their more prosperous neighbours.

Because the LDCs often cannot undertake such projects successfully or, at least, quickly without outside help, there is every reason to expect that there will be both Official Development Assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment (FDI). For all these reasons, a large proportion of Thai ODA is concentrated on attaining “Weak Link” public goods in the least developed neighbouring countries, particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

This Thai ODA is based on clear self-interest, and the need to deal with the problem of effort in the case of the “weak link” regional public goods. But attainment of these cross-border weak link public goods is good for the least developed countries as well, and also promotes sub-regional integration.

Infrastructure constraints are one of the most serious obstacles to economic growth and international trade in the LDCs. The Thai ODA is trade-related and trade induced; road corridors will enhance trade among the GMS countries; hydro projects and integrated power grids facilitate energy exports. The ODA also induces Thai FDI.

Some important infrastructure projects are funded by the ODA and built faster and better than the available budgets in the LDCs could have supported. Available LDC funds are freed up to (for example) build feeder roads, increase rural electrification and to invest in education and health.

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