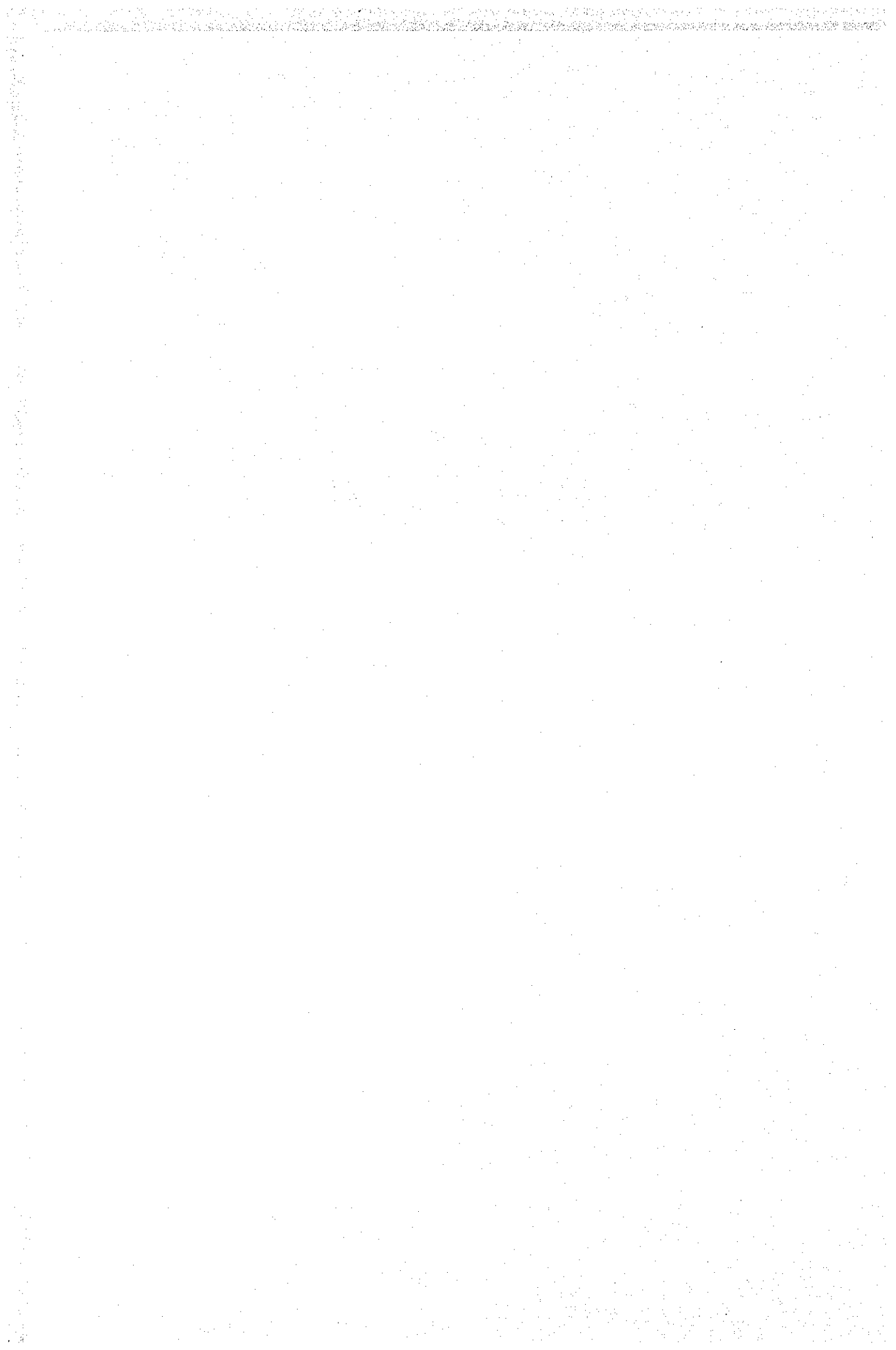


添付資料



DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Krung Kasem Road, Bangkok, Thailand

Cable : DEPTECO

TEL. 2800980.4

No. 1902/16664

June 23, 1994

Dear Mr. Omote,

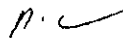
Subject: Request for Assistance

We have been informed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of its wish to acquire an assistance from the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) to support the project entitled "A Model for Development of the Hilltribes Towards Self - Reliant Communities" for a period of 5 years (1994 - 1998).

Having considered this request carefully, we wish to support it. We, therefore, enclosed a copy of project proposal for your consideration.

We would greatly appreciate it if you would consider this request and let us learn of the outcome at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,



(Miss Priya Osthiananda)

Director-General

Enclosure: As stated

Mr. Shinichiro Omote
Resident Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Thailand Office
1674/1 New Petchburi Road
Bangkok 10310

DEC - 1/VO Sub-Division
Tel. 2812623, 2820743
FAX: 2801248, 2817148

Project Proposal

entitled

**" A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF
THE HILLTRIBES TOWARDS SELF - RELIANT COMMUNITIES "**

Requesting Agency

Source of Assistance

Department of Public Welfare

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

(JOCV)

Project title : A model for development of the hilltribes towards
self-reliant communities

Requesting agency : Hilltribe Division, Department of Public Welfare

Proposed source of assistance : Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)

1. Background information and justification for the project

It is estimated that there is a total of 554,172 hilltribe population in Thailand (Table 1). They are ethnically and culturally divided into nine tribes, namely the Karen, the Meo, the Yao, the Lahu, the Lisu, the Akha, the H'tin, the Khamu and the Lua. Some of them i.e the H'tin, the Khamu, the Lua and the Karen were found living in Thailand dating back over 200 years ago. The rest have migrated to Thailand from neighbouring countries within the last century.

Most of the hilltribes live in remote and inaccessible mountainous areas of 19 northern and western provinces covering totally 3,553 villages (Table 2). They have their own way of living, unique culture, tradition and religious beliefs which are different from the lowland Thais. Shifting cultivation is mainly practised although form of land use may be different. This particular type of cultivation has caused the deforestation and deterioration of watershed within highland areas. The ecological balance is unavoidably affected especially the soil and water resources. In addition, lack of essential government services coupled with the hilltribes own beliefs, culture, tradition and their ignorance of the problems that exist all have unfavorable impact on tribal communities and the country as a whole. The hilltribe problems encompass many aspects socially, economically politically. They cover such crucial areas as malnutrition low production and income, insufficient rice for household

consumption, soil infertility, lack of educational services, problem of being easily lured or forced by influential groups, problem of opium cultivation, opium/heroine addiction problem of robbery along the borders etc.

The Thai government is well aware of the problems and has, therefore, rendered hilltribe welfare and development services since 1959 with the Department of Public Welfare being designated as a main government agency directly responsible for coordinating, facilitating and seeking proper solutions to the problems derived from the hilltribe as well as development provided for them.

Although the last 3 decades, attempts have been made to develop proper policies, measures and a model that has been especially drawn up to overcome the hilltribe problems. The aim is to promote permanence of settlements and farming practices without posing any threats or damages towards the natural resources and environment. This can be achieved through the introduction of sustainable farming systems that provide better yields and better income in the long run. It is expected that, by having a more promising alternative, the hilltribes should no longer engage in shifting cultivation and rely on opium cultivation as a main source of income.

The present policy of the Thai Government towards the hilltribes is based on a declaration of July 6, 1976 in which the goals and objectives have been clearly identified. The long-term goal is the integration of the hilltribes into the Thai society with full rights being maintained in cultural and religious practices. The principle objective

is stated precisely that the Thai Government wishes to enable the hilltribes to be first-class, self-reliant citizens. The policy encompasses 3 main aspects with the following sets of objectives:

1. Political and administrative affairs focusing on the permanence of settlements and the formulation and institutionalization of an administrative system supported by law enforcement.

2. Socio - economic Development covering the improvement of income and quality of life and the eradication of opium cultivation and addiction.

3. The conservation, utilization and development of natural resources aiming to develop a sound system for the conservation, utilization and development of natural resources so that the balance of nature is maintained.

There are many agencies involved in policy implementation. As for the Department of Public Welfare, work is carried out through its 14 Provincial Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centers who serve as an operational and cooperating body among agencies concerned for activities in dealing with the hilltribes and also the base for the mobile units stationed at key villages.

Services are now reaching 1,277 villages in 18 provinces with totally 306,816 beneficiaries or approximately 54.4% of the total hilltribe population (Table III). Among these, there are 172,626 hilltribes or 52.26% of the total reachable population who have been registered as Thai citizens.

From the administrative point of view, the implementation is still limited due to the lack of following inputs:

1. Personnel : There are now totally 1,233 staff (677 officials and 556 temporary hires). Most of them are field staff of 216 mobile units in 78 development zones. On the average, each individual has to be responsible for about 500 hilltribes.

2. Budget : Annual budget received for implementing the hilltribe welfare and development program is very limited and considered to be insufficient when compared to the amount of work that has to be done. For example, total budget for 1992 was Baht 133 million which mainly included such costs as salary, per diem and administration. Only a small portion left for the actual implementation of various development activities in the field.

3. The availability of a proper model and technologies designed especially for the highland development : These are available inadequately including materials, equipment and training in various fields.

Being hindered by such limitations, the Thai Government has, therefore, realized the need to seek external sources of assistance to reinforce its capability in extending and strengthening present performance in this particular field to be more effective and highly efficient. In the past, the following projects have been executed with funding support provided by external donors.

1. The Highland Agricultural and Social Development or HASD

Project (1980-1988) : The project was initially funded by the World Bank and later supported by the Australian Government in an effort to extend more service coverage from project phase I. There were totally 20 project areas in 5 northern provinces located in Chiangmai, Chiangrai, Mae Hong Sorn, Lumpang, Nan and Lumpoon covering about 100,000 hilltribes in 553 villages. It took 5 years to further implement the project phase II from 1989 to 1993 using a total of Baht 303 million supported by the Australian Government.

2. The Thai-Norwegian Church Aid Highland Development Project or

TN-HDP (1985-1992) : Project areas were located in 3 provinces (Chiangmai, Lumpang and Payao) covering approximately 20,000 hilltribes in 67 villages. Assistance was provided by the Norwegian Church Aid in the total amount of Baht 161 million.

Both HASD and TN-HDP were implemented by DPW in cooperation with other involved agencies.

3. The Thai-German Highland Development Project or TG-HDP (1984-1998)

The Office of the Narcotics Control Board is the implementing agency in cooperation with other involved agencies including DPW. The project is financially and technically supported by the Federal Republic of Germany in the total amount of Baht 124 million. There are 25,000 hilltribes, 119 villages in 3 project areas benefit by the project.

The significant outcome of implementing the 3 projects is a better quality of life and a better income among the target population.

Some of the major impacts can be summarized as follows:

1. Foreign-funded projects has enabled DPW to develop a model for highland development focusing on active participation of the target population themselves in the process of sustainable development and on small-scale watershed development which is applicable to all tribal areas. The model has offered a sound solution to the hilltribe problems leading to a more permanent type of settlements and a way of life which does not cause any damages towards natural resources and environment. Besides, it also meet different needs of each different tribal community.

2. The projects especially TN-HDP and TG-HDP have proven to be highly successful in a remarkable reduction of opium cultivation. Opium produced in TN-HDP project areas has decreased from 1,100 rai to less than 100 rai and 4,600 rai to just over 100 rai for TG-HDP. Under these projects, Crop replacement program which introduces both food and cash crops has decreased the amount of opium produced from 145 tons in 1977 (UN report) to 27.19 tons in 1987/88 and 59.6 tons in 1990/1991 respectively (ONCB report).

3. The projects help increase the potentialities of government officials and the hilltribes within the project areas through the process of training and development of data collecting system that facilitate planning to be carried out more accurately and appropriately.

It is not too far-fetched to say that it would take DPW much more time to gain such achievements if it has to depend entirely on their own budget without support from external sources.

Lessons learned

Although the past 3 decades of the Thai Government's being involved with providing hilltribe welfare and development whether through the regular projects or projects funded by external sources of assistance, there are comments which can be summarized as follows:

1. Budget as well as personnel the Thai Government are rather limited and, therefore, result in the inability to provide more thorough service coverage. There remains 247,356 hilltribes or approximately 35% of the total hilltribe population which have not yet been fully served.

2. DPW is the only government agency equipped with staff who actually work closely with local villagers. As a result, they have learned and known the nature of problems that really exist and, therefore, be capable of maintaining a leading role for the coordination of development work.

3. The hilltribes problems are closely related with one problem leads to another. Solutions should not be sought for only one particular problem but for all problems. To be able to do so, an accurate, reliable data-collection and analyzing system must be applied reinforced with full participation from local villagers and officials involved.

4. Although projects which focus mainly on the eradication of opium cultivation have proven to be highly successful, they also have negative impact and brought about new problems to the tribal communities i.e. an increase in heroine addiction and HIV/AIDS through injections.

5. Most of the foreign-funded projects cover a large number of project areas and target population. Although the projects are considered to be successful at a certain level (better-income, better quality of life and a proper model for highland development), it was found out that only a few villages are so well developed to the extent that they become fully self-reliant. The majority of them, although being developed under the same projects, have not yet been able to do so. Most of the villages being developed are key villages or villages located near the station of each zonal area. The degree of development are less intensified in proportion with the distant of villages. The further they are, the less they are developed. Villages which are located in a very remote area barely receive any services although they are also in the project areas. There are various reasons such as there are a lot of target villages in the project area, limited project life or limited staff available, the difficulties encountered when travelling etc.

6. The model which has been proven to be successful is the development of data system covering MIS and GIS to be further used for planning and follow-up of project/program implementation. Active participation of the target population is also required althrough the process of development starting from problem-identifying, planning, implementing and follow up of activities that have been carried out. Such activities include those in the areas of social and economical development; conservation-based farming practices, development of non-agricultural sector. The main purpose is to enable highland communities survive in the long run without damages being done to the natural resources and environment.

New approach

Past experience has clearly shown that although DPW staff are assigned to work at village level, there are still other limitations. Since hilltribes problems, as earlier mentioned, are related and need to be solved altogether, the approach that guarantees a success should be the one that places equal emphasis to all aspects of development. In each tribal community, there is generally one key village and about 4-5 satellite villages. This key village should be a site for setting up a station which comprises of staff's accommodation and a training center. Development is provided for both the key and satellite villages on a sustainable basis. The factors which are required to ensure the successful outcome are personnels, equipment and materials as follows:

Personnels which consist of :

1. The hilltribes as well as various organizations in the community must be prepared and trained to increase their potentialities and a better understanding through training and study visits.
2. Government officials at village-level play the role of a coordinators and supervisor for the hilltribes and community organizations until they become more capable of helping themselves.
3. Volunteers consist of a group of experienced persons in such fields as agriculture, social development, planning etc. They will work together to analyze the data/information, to plan how to solve problems and to establish a system which enable actual implementation of various development activities to be consistent complementary and applicable.

These volunteers and field-level staff must try to develop a good relationship with the hilltribes whom they are going to work with so as to win their confidence, create a better atmosphere where the hilltribes can rely on them and are willing to cooperate. As a result, data collected will be more comprehensive and more accurate.

As for as equipment and materials are concerned, those which are considered to be essential are vehicles, training and planning facilities i.e computer. Although the project is phased out, these materials and equipment can be further utilized for development in other tribal areas together with past experiences and lessons that have been learned.

2. Details of the project

2.1 Objectives

- to serve as a model of a new development approach for the units at field level.
- to enable hilltribe communities to become truly self-reliant in the long run.
- to improve the potentialities of staff, the hilltribes and volunteers in planning and problem-solving
- to develop a better understanding and a good image regarding a cooperation of the government officials/villagers between the Thai and the Japanese Government.
- to exchange work experiences between a country with high technology and a developing country or even the local wisdoms of the least-developed group of villager

2.2 Expected outcome

When the project is complete, it is expected that a group of hilltribes (approximately 4-5 villages) will be developed to the extent that they become self-reliant, capable of making their community sustain without causing damages to natural resources and environment. The new development approach adopted by the project as well as materials and equipment will be further utilized for other tribal areas that encounter similar problems/difficulties.

2.3 Duration

5 years from 1994-1998

2.4 Project areas and target population

The proposed approach can be implemented in all tribal areas within service coverage of DPW's mobile teams. However, 3 units with different level of development have been selected and proposed to JOCV for consideration (See annex).

2.5 Work plan and activities in detail

Main activities are as follows;

2.5.1 Data collecting of village profile and household profile, land use, geographical features etc; The information collected will be processed and stored in a computer for further analysis and being used for planning purpose.

2.5.2 Mapping This includes making a land use map, a land classification map, a map indicating land holdings to be used for growing crops classified according to the suitability of each crop at different slopes etc. Besides, a model building demonstrating the geographical features in the project area should also be prepared to enhance a better understanding regarding land use patterns of the hilltribes.

2.5.3 Infrastructure and construction; The activities cover road maintenance, village water supplies, the construction of accommodation for volunteers, training centers, wiers and irrigation channels etc.

2.5.4 Improvement of the hilltribes and staff potentialities
This is done through training, study visits and community preparation to ensure that the communities will participate in the development provided for them. Activities included are problem census, the establishment and management of community groups/organizations, the principles and management of village revolving funds, planning and follow-up.

2.5.5 Agricultural development ; Many activities are involved such as land development for wet rice cultivation at slopes between 0-5%, cultivation of field crops, vegetables using such conservation-based farming practices as line planting of shrub or grass strips with field crops at slopes between 6-35%, tree crops at area between 35-55% slope, community forest or native forest at land over 55% slope. Fish farming or animal husbandry may also be promoted depending on the suitability of each area.

2.5.6 Social development ; services provided include activities relating to public health, education, organization set-up, village revolving funds, occupational promotion for the non-agricultural sector, village administration, promotion of tribal culture, control of narcotics crop cultivation and drug addiction by making use of village level organizations and the hilltribes own culture and customs etc.

2.6 Budget, Budget required to run the project will be saught from JOCV and also DPW's own budget (salary and perdieum are not included) as follows;

2.6 Project budget covering the following JOCV funding support and Thai counterpart contribution (Salary and Perdiem are not included)

Project budget (in Thai thousand baht)

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Equipment								
Vehicle, 4 WD, pick-up	1	800	800	-	-	-	-	
Vehicle, pick-up	1	300	300	-	-	-	-	
Motorcycle model 125	1	40	200	-	-	-	-	
Overhead projector								
equipped with screen	1	12	12	-	-	-	-	
Slide projector	1	10	10	-	-	-	-	
Computer	1	60	60	-	-	-	-	
Printer	1	40	40	-	-	-	-	
Stabilizer	1	40	40	-	-	-	-	
Electric Typewriter	1	40	40	-	-	-	-	
Electric Generator	2	15	15	15	15	-	-	
Duplicator	1	120	120	-	-	-	-	
VDO/Television	1	20	20	-	-	-	-	
Tables and chairs	10	3	30	-	-	-	-	
Tape recorder	3	6	6	12	-	-	-	
Educational equipment	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	
Health equipment	-	-	150	150	150	150	150	
Furniture	2	10	20	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous	-	-	50	150	150	150	150	
Total			1833	567	420	420	420	3710

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Construction								
Accommodation for volunteer	1	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	
Training building	1	150	150	-	-	-	-	
Village water supplies	5	40	80	120	-	-	-	
Weirs	2	100	100	100	-	-	-	
Canals	2	50	50	50	-	-	-	
Nurseries	1	50	50	-	-	-	-	
Rice storages	5	10	10	40	-	-	-	
Total			2,440	310				2,750
Agricultural Development								
Land preparation for								
wet rice cultivation	150	0.8	20	20	40	-	-	
Field crop promotion	1500	0.3	30	90	150	90	90	
Tea Coffee fruit trees	350	1	20	100	100	100	30	
Vegetables	200	0.5	25	100	100	50	50	
Reafforestation	1000	1	200	200	200	200	200	
Grass strips	1500	0.3	30	90	150	90	90	
Animal husbandry	-	-	-	200	200	200	200	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	
Total			325	940	1040	830	760	3,895

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Social Development								
Construction of toilets	200	0.5	-	50	50	-	-	
Establishment of Village	5	10	-	30	20	-	-	
Welfare Centers								
Supporting of village	15	5	-	40	35			
organizations								
Rice banks	5	20	20	80	-	-	-	
Construction of access	20	50	-	400	400	200		
tracks								
Village cooperative	5	10	-	-	-	-	50	
stores								
Total			20	600	505	200	50	1,375
Training								
Staff/Volunteer Training-		-	40	40	40	40	40	
Hilltribe Training	-	-	50	150	150	150	50	
Study visit of the	-	-	40	60	100	100	100	
staff/Volunteers								
Study visit of the	-	-	100	200	200	200	200	
hilltirbes								
Total			230	450	490	490	390	2,050

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Survey/Mapping								
survey	-	-	200	100	-	-	-	
Mapping	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	
Total			200	250				450
Follow-up/evaluation								
Workshop	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Follow-up by JOCV	10	100	200	200	200	200	200	
Evaluation	2	200	-	-	200	-	200	
Total			300	300	500	300	500	1,900
Temporary hires								
Driver	1	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Maid/cook	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Workers	3	24	72	72	72	72	72	
Total			172	172	172	172	172	860
Grand total			5520	3589	3127	2412	2292	16,940

Thai counterpart Contribution (in Thousand Baht)

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Maintenance								
Vehicles	2	30	-	-	60	60	60	
Motorcycles	5	3	-	15	15	15	15	
Roads	50	5	-	-	250	250	250	
Total				15	325	325	325	990
Fuel and lubricant								
Vehicles	2	30	60	60	60	60	60	
Motorcycles	8	6	48	48	48	48	48	
Total			108	108	108	108	108	540
Social Development								
Social Welfare services	5	5	25	25	25	25	25	
Total			25	25	25	25	25	125
Follow up/evaluation								
Costs to be incurred	20	20	80	80	80	80	80	
Total			80	80	80	80	80	400
Temporary hires								
Drivers	1	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Total			60	60	60	60	60	300

Description	No.	Unit cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Additional Budget								
Perdiem for Thai staff	8	12	96	96	96	96	96	
Volunteers	8	36	288	288	216	216	216	
Total			384	384	312	312	312	1,704
Grand total			657	672	910	910	910	4,059

Note : Salaries of Thai staff and volunteers are not included

3. Staff

Project staff consist of 8 Japanese volunteers Each of them has following background and experince :

1. Agricultural extension (5 - year term)
2. Animal husbandry (5 - year term)
3. Survey/Mapping (2 - year term)
4. Nutrition (5 - year term)
5. sanitation (5 - year term)
6. Planing/Data collecting
Computer (MIS, GIS) (5 - year term)
7. Development of water
resources/infrastructure (2 - year term)
- 8, Soil conservation (5 - year term)

The following Thai personnel are required for the project :

1. 2 central level coordinations
2. 1 field-level coordinator
3. 7 counterparts
4. 1 driver

4. Future Plan

It is expected that after the project phase-out, experiences and lessons learned as well as materials and equipment received will be further utilized and extended to other tribal areas. Project sites will also serve as a model where study visits can be arranged for other villages with the hilltribes within the project areas themselves acting as a local guide

Table I

Hilltribe population classified by tribes

Tribe	No. of pop.	%	Note
Karen	275,355	49.86	Found in 15 provinces
Meo	82,356	14.86	" 10 "
Lahu	59,813	10.79	" 9 "
Yeo	34,757	7.27	" 8 "
Akha	32,245	5.82	" 6 "
H'tin	28,015	5.06	" 2 "
Lisu	24,572	4.43	" 9 "
Lua	9,345	1.69	" 7 "
khmu	7,714	1.39	" 5 "
Total	554,172	100	

Source : A survey report by the Office of the National
Statistics, 1985 - 88

Table 2

Hilltribe population classified by provinces

Provinces	No. of village	No. of Households	No. of population
Chiangmai	1,077	24,289	139,965
Chiangrai	539	16,800	98,105
Mae Hong Sorn	653	15,007	82,967
Lumpoon	62	4,311	21,259
Lumpang	91	1,564	9,573
Nan	248	8,227	55,147
Prae	21	1,727	8,397
Payao	47	1,533	10,913
Petchaboon	11	1,190	8,446
Tak	475	12,129	68,745
Pitsanulok	8	764	5,086
Kumpangpetch:	33	1,270	8,622
Uthai Thanee	39	567	3,088
Kanchanaburi	138	3,742	19,670
Petchaburi	26	576	3,088
Rachaburi	46	1,216	5,953
Prachuabkirikan	5	148	758
Sukothai	17	417	2,734
Supanburi	16	272	1,396
Loei	1	89	501
Total	3,553	95,838	554,172

Source : A survey report by the Office of the National
Statistics, 1985 - 88

Table 3

Hilltribe Population within DPW's service coverage

Hilltribe Development and welfare Centers	No. of villages within service coverage	No. of population	Percentage of reachable h.t. population compared with the whole population within the province
1. Chiangmai	165	32,063	22.9%
2. Chiangrai	361	85,574	87.2%
3. Mae Hong Sorn	152	24,037	28.9%
4. Lumpoon	62	21,968	100%
5. Lumpang	79	11,611	100%
6. Nan	129	40,310	73%
7. Payao	44	12,381	100%
8. Prae	20	9,402	100%
9. Pichaboon	13	8,973	100%
10. Tak	85	26,032	37.8%
11. Pitsanulok	21	8,045	100%
12. Kampangetch	31	6,730	100%
13. Uthaitanee	37	7,460	100%
14. Kanchanaburi	58	20,270	52%
Total	1,277	306,816	

A Summary of sites to be selected by JOCV - assisted Project

	1. Tak	2. Chiangrai	3. Chiangmai
<p>1. Proposed site</p> <p>2. Access to the proposed project site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from HVD center - from city center of the province - from the district where the project is located - Road conditions during dry/rainy seasons 	<p>1.1 Tambon Mae Tor, Muang district Tak province. The site is located within DPW's land.</p> <p>1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.7 km/2 minutes - 35.7 kms/ $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. - 35.7 kms/ $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. - very good/good 	<p>2.1 Tambon Mae Pao and Tad Duan, Phaya Mengrai district, Chiangrai province.</p> <p>2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 92 kms/2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs - 62 kms/1 $\frac{3}{4}$ - 10 kms/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. - good/fairy good 	<p>3.1 Tambon Mae Saab and Yang Morn, Sameung district Chiangmai Province. The site is located in the National Park (Sameung Forest)</p> <p>3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 kms/3 hrs - 100 kms/3 hrs - 25 kms/2 hrs - difficult/very difficult

	1. Tak	2. Chiangrai	3. Chiangmai
<p>3. Agencies providing services</p> <p>4. Baseline Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of villages - Names of village - Tribe - No. of households - No. of families - No. of population - Water Resources 	<p>1.3 - Department of Public Welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Line Agencies - 4 villages - Musur Umyom, Musur kui, Ton Mamuang, Huay Karum - Lahu, Lisu, Miao - 118 households - 137 families 741 - natural sources 	<p>2.3 - Department of Public Welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Line Agencies - 3 villages - Musur 'Iae Tam, Khun Huay Mae Pao, Miao-Yao Mae Tam - Lahu, Yao, Miao - 274 households - 318 families 1,867 - natural sources and village water supply 	<p>3.3 - Department of Public Welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Development Zone under the Thai-Australians Project - 6 villages - Baku, Payong, Lhun Um long Khun Saab Kloung, Hun, Tai - Karen, Lisu - 137 households - 147 families 772 - natural sources

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public services available 5. Economic account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupation - Average income/ family/year - Development status 6. Priority set for each site 	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Tak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health station, primary school, Tambon-based Police Station - farmers, wage workers, gathering of forest products - 5,000 baht - less developed <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2. Chiangrai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health station, school, Day care center - farmers, wage workers - 6,000 baht - moderate <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3. Chiangmai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health station, school - farmers, wage workers - 8,000 baht - moderate <p style="text-align: right;">3</p>
--	--	--	---

Population Data of Registered Tribe in Pak

Village	Moo	Tambon	Zamhur	Tribe	Population							Household registered			I.D. card issued			Registered as Thai citizen							
					M	F	B	G	Total	M	Fam	pop	Fam	M	F	Total	Fam	M	F						
																				M	Fam	pop			
1. Musur Umyom		Mae Tor	Nueng	Lahu	50	66	69	47	46	47	229	50	66	229				69	67	136	50	115	114	229	
2. Musur Kui				Lahu Kui	19	21	30	24	36	24	121		4	7						4					
3. Huay Kanum n				Moo, Lahu	24	25	36	23	23	23	162		5	37											27
4. Ton Mamuang				Moo, Lisu	36	36	47	66	65	66	229	36	36	229	36	43	48	91					104	110	214
Total	4	villages			129	148	182	180	170	160	741	111	502		112	115	233	50	219	224	443				

Abbreviation:

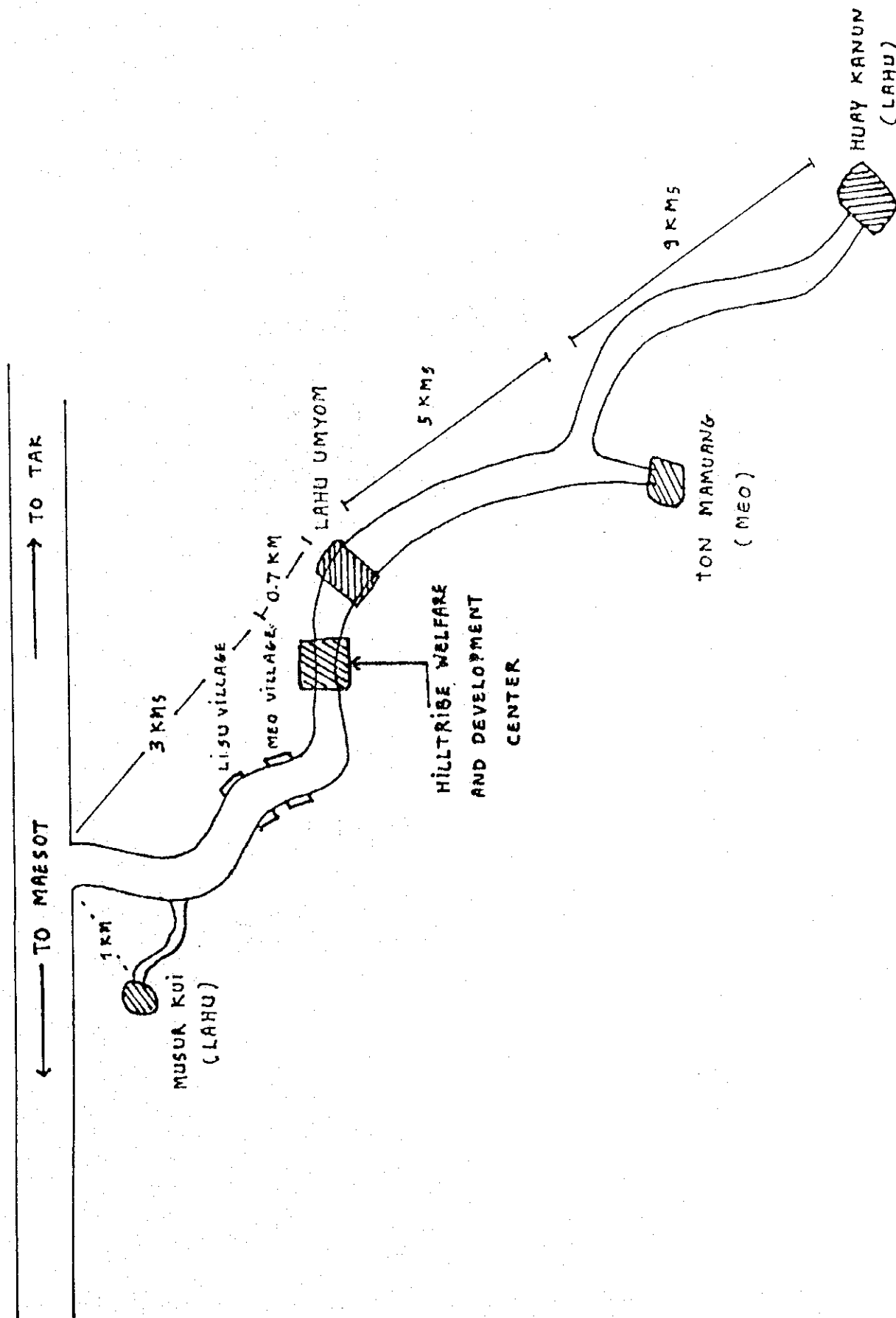
- M = household
- Fam = family
- M = male
- F = female
- B = boy
- G = girl
- pop = population

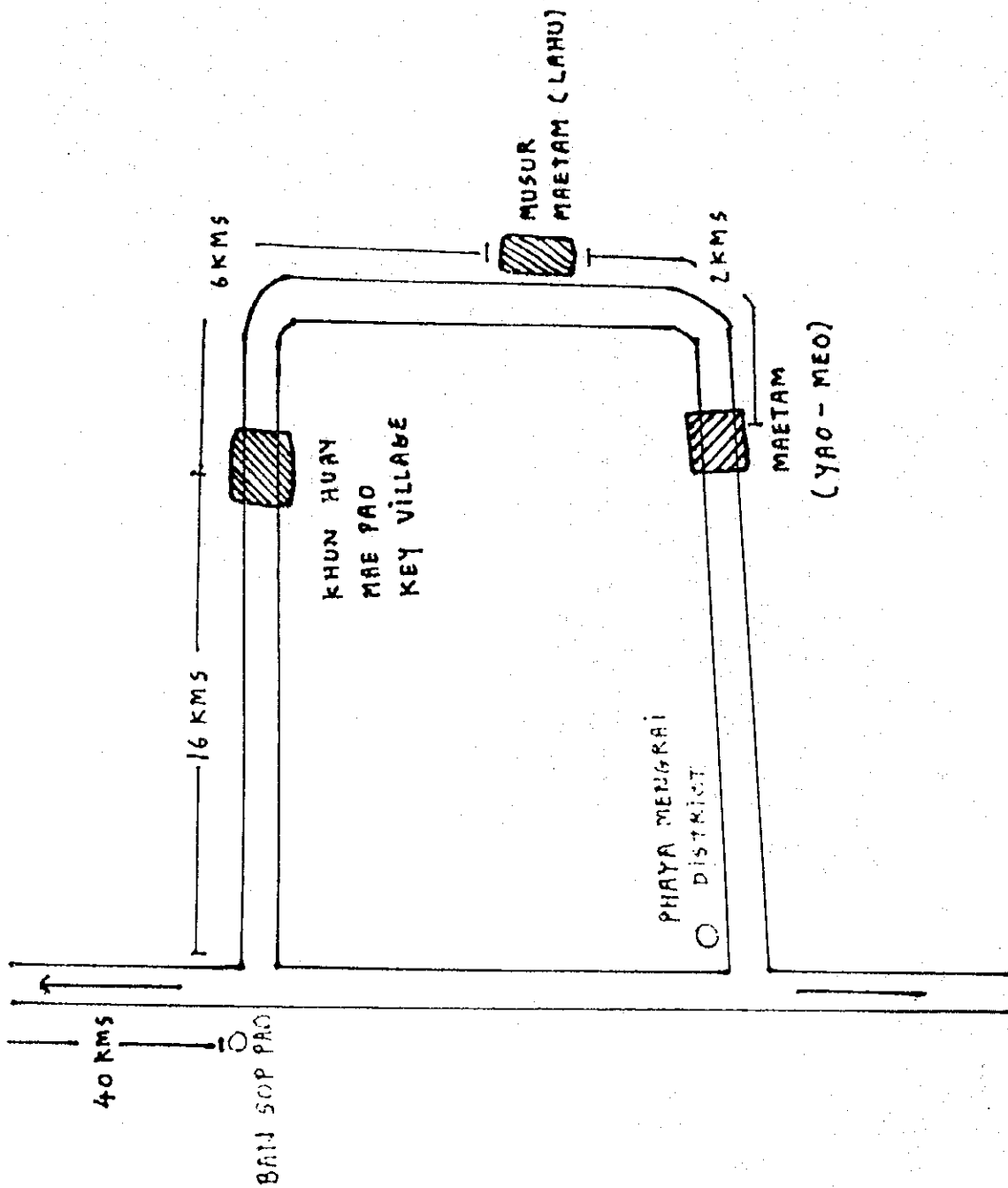
Population Data of proposed site in Chitlangul

Village	Moo	Tambon	Amphur	Tribe	Population							Household registered		Registered as Thai Citizen		I.D. Card issued
					III	Fam	M	F	B	G	Total Fam	Pop	Fam	Pop		
1. Khun Huay Mae Pao	5	Mae Pao	Phaya Mengrai	Meo	144	179	248	256	297	258	1059	125	780	-	780	420
					30	34	65	51	55	51	222	32	222	222	95	
2. Yao Mae Tam	4	Tad Duan		Meo	48	50	60	68	111	109	348	37	347		347	102
3. Musur Mae Tam	9	Mae Tam		Lahu	52	57	-	-	-	-	238	29	59	29	53	19
Total 3 villages					274	320					1867	223	1408		1402	637

Population Data of proposed site in Chiang Mai

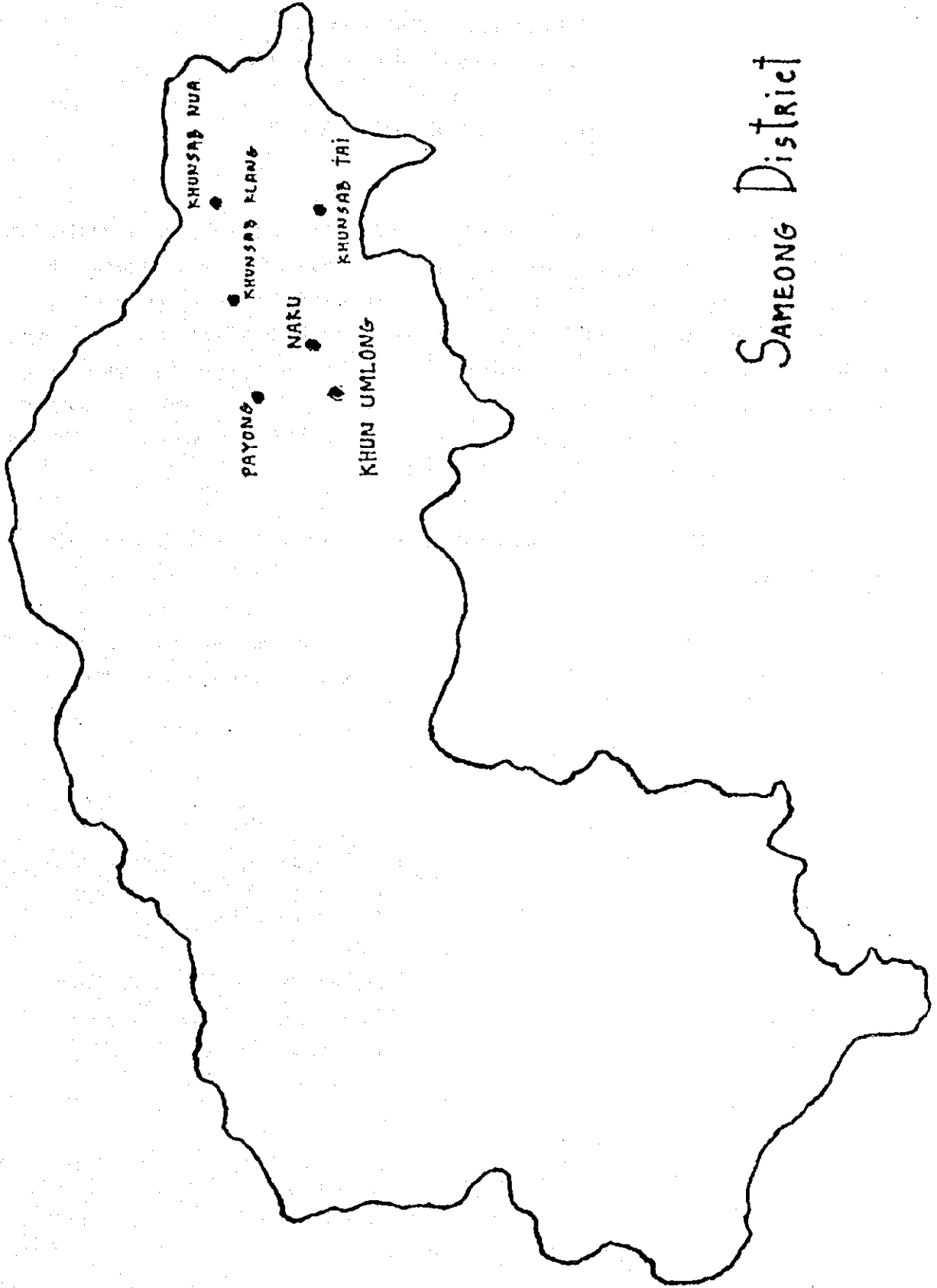
Village	Moo	Tambon	Amphur	Tribe	Population						Household registered			i.D. cards issued			Registered as Thai citizen				
					HH	Fam	M	F	B	G	Total HH	Fam	Pop	Fam	M	F	Total	Fam	M	F	
																					HH
1. Khun Saab Mue	6	Mae Saab	Sameung	Karen	37	42	62	68	39	42	211	37	42	211	42	62	62	124	42	101	110
2. Khun Saab Klang	6	"	"	"	8	8	14	8	4	7	33	8	8	33	8	15	8	23	8	18	15
3. Khun Saab Tai	6	"	"	"	21	22	46	36	15	13	110	21	22	110	22	46	33	79	22	61	49
4. Naku	9	"	"	"	20	24	41	34	21	25	121	20	24	121	24	41	34	75	24	62	59
5. Pa Yong	9	"	"	Lisu	32	36	51	64	43	27	185	7	7	25	7	8	9	17	7	11	14
6. Khun Om Long	7	Yang Meim	"	Karen	13	17	39	25	23	25	112	13	17	112	17	39	25	64	17	52	50
Total	6	6 villages			131	149	253	235	145	139	772	106	120	612	120	211	171	307	120	315	297





TONG DISTRICT

CHIANGMAI



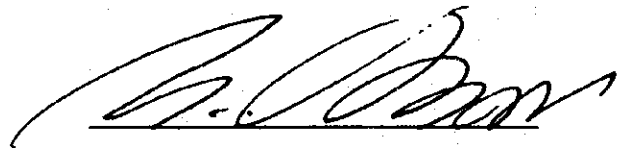
Sameong District

**LEADER'S REPORT OF
THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY TEAM FOR
A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HILLTRIBES
TOWARDS
SELF-RELIANT COMMUNITIES, THAILAND**

The Japanese Preliminary Survey Team for A Model for Development of Hilltribes towards Self-Reliant Communities (hereinafter referred to as "the team" organized by the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers/Japan International Cooperation Agency-- hereinafter referred to as "JOCV/JICA") headed by Mr. Takao MATSUZAKI, visited the Kingdom of Thailand from 20th November to 3rd December 1994, for the purpose of conducting a preliminary survey on proposed project sites for A Model for Development of Hilltribes towards Self-Reliant Communities and conducted discussions with the Ministry of Labor and Welfare (hereinafter referred as "the Ministry").

As a result of the preliminary survey, the team reports the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

The Ministry of Labor and Welfare
Bangkok, 2nd December, 1994



Mr. Takao MATSUZAKI

Leader

Japanese Preliminary Survey Team

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

JICA, Japan

Attached Document

- 1) The team headed by Mr. Takao MATSUZAKI met with Mr. Elawat CHANDRAPRASERT, Deputy Director-General, representing the Ministry for the purpose of reporting observation results of the sites proposed for A Model for Development of The Hilltribes towards Self-Reliant Communities.
- 2) The team submitted to the Ministry the summarized data and information as shown in the Annex.
- 3) The team and JOCV headquarters examine the collected data and information, and make the report to inform the results.
- 4) The JOCV headquarters will submit the report to the Ministry.
- 5) The JOCV headquarters will discuss the results of the preliminary survey with the team members based on the report. JOCV headquarters will decide the action plan according to the discussion.

ANNEX: SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY

PROVINCE	CHIANG RAI			CHIANG MAI		
	Yao-Meo Tam	Musur-Mae Tam	Khun Huy Mae Tam	Khunsaab 3 Villages	PaYone	Other Villages
Tribe	MEO & YAO	LAHU	MEO	KAREN	LISU	
Income/Family(Baht)	6,000 ~ 6,500			8,000 ~ 11,000		
No. of Family	320			149		
No. of Household(HH)	274			131		
Altitude (m)	350 ~ 450			780 ~ 1,200		
Rainfall/yr	1,800 mm			2,044 mm	2,500 mm	
Temp. Max (* C)	39.5				31.5	
Min (* C)	7.0				6.5	
Ave (* C)	26.0				21.0	
Land: Paddy (ha/HH)	0.67*			0.64	0.02	
Upland (ha/HH)	3.8*			0.13	0.62 (Fruit)	
Soil	L to CL (Low Fertile)			L (Mid. Fertile)	FSL(Fertile)	
Water Resurce	Stream (80L/sec)	Stream	Stream (600 L/sec)	Stream (240-600 L/sec)	Springs	
Irri. Facility(Weir)	N/A	N/A	20-Traditional	1-Conc. & 4 Tra.	(Bamboo Canal)	
Irrigation Method	Basin & Furrow	Basin & Furrow	Basin & Furrow	Basin & Furrow	Sprinkler	
Machinery	TWO WHEEL TRACTOR			Two-wheel trac.	N/A	
Livestock	0.6 (LAHU: 15 Heads/HH)*			1.5	-	
No. of Cow/HH	0.6*			1.9	-	
No. of Buffalo/HH	2.2*			8.9	3.9	
No. of Pig/HH	17.8*			2.0	9.7	
No. of Chicken/HH	1.1*			1.3	-	
No. of Duck/HH						
Crop & Yield (kg/ha)	PADDY (3.1 t/ha) CORN (2.5 t/ha) UPLAND RICE (1.6 t/ha) GINGER (18.8 t/ha) MILET (2.1 t/ha)			Paddy(2.5 t/ha) Upland rice (1.6-1.8 t/ha) Coffee(2.5 t/ha)	Vegetable Cabbage(1.1 t/ha) Celery(1.3t/ha) Spinat(1.0t/ha) Carrot, Chinese-cabbage, etc. Tree Crops Coffee Peach, Plum tree, etc.	
Health Care Facility	HEALTH POST, STATION and HOSPITAL (7km far)			HEALTH POST and STATION (12 km far)		
Time from HWDC (km)	2.5 hrs to Yao-Meo Tam (92 km)			2. hrs to Khunsaab & 2.5 hrs to PaYone (100 km)		
Foreign Aid & Others (except UNICEF)	Japan's NGO	N/A	N/A	HASDP	Royal Project	HASDP or Royal
Priority Problems	Marketing Health problem Land Use	Health problem same as left	Low active Instl.	LACK OF LAND USE POOR INCOME LACK OF EDUCATION		

Note: * shows the average value of five villages including the neighboring two villages.

ANNEX: SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY (Cont.)

PROVINCE	T A K			
	Musur Uyem	Musur Kui	Ton Mauang	Huay Karum
Village	LAHU	LAHU	MEU	LAHU
Tribe				
Income/Family(Baht)		5,000~8,000		
No. of Family		148		
No. of Household(HH)		120		
Altitude (m)		670~820		
Rainfall/yr		1,530 mm		
Temp. Max (° C)		29.0		
Min (° C)		10.0		
Ave (° C)		20~21		
Land: Paddy (ha/HH)		0		
Upland (ha/HH)		0.8-4.8		
Soil		L to C (Mid. Fertile)		
Water Resource	N/A	Reservoir	N/A	N/A
Irri. Facility(Meir)	N/A	Earth dam	N/A	N/A
Irrigation Method	(Rain)	(Rain)	(Rain)	(Rain)
Machinery		N/A		
Livestock				
No. of Cow/HH		4.8		
No. of Buffalo/HH		-		
No. of Pig/HH		3.6		
No. of Chicken/HH		12.1		
No. of Duck/HH		0.4		
		0.5 (horse)		
Crop & Yield (kg/ha)		UPLAND RICE (0.9t/ha) CORN (1.6-1.9t/ha) VEGETABLE -CABBAGE AND CHINESE CABBAGE (6.3-10.6t) BAMBOO SUE (12.5 t/ha)		
Health Care Facility		NO HEALTH POST		
Time from HWDC (km)	4 min. to Musur Uyem & 1 hr to Huay Karum (15km)			
Foreign Aid & Others (except UNICEF)		N/A		
Priority Problems		NOT ENOUGH LAND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION LOW STANDARD OF LIVING		

จำนวนประชากรและแหล่งที่มา
 ของชนเผ่าชนกลุ่มน้อย
 ๑. ในพื้นที่ 5002

สำมะโนประชากรและชุมชนในประเทศไทย
 TRIBAL POPULATION SUMMARY IN THAILAND

จังหวัด PROVINCE NAME	กลุ่มชาติพันธุ์ ETHNIC GROUPS							รวม TOTAL	แหล่งที่มา DATA SOURCE	ปี YEAR
	กะเหรี่ยง KAREN	มอญ MEO	ลาหู่ LAHU	ลิสู่ LISU	ย้าอ YAO	อักฮา AKHA	ลูอา LUA			
กาญจนบุรี Kanchanaburi	138 ** ***	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 3,534 18,358	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2531 1988
กำแพงเพชร Kamphaengphet	6 * ***	7 398 3,247	3 145 694	2 72 504	13 378 2,822	- - -	- - -	31 1,190 8,217	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2534 1991
เชียงใหม่ Chiang Mai	32 * ** ***	37 1,936 10,217	194 5,513 23,131	37 1,323 5,511	50 1,522 9,628	162 4,935 27,427	6 266 1,447	8 16,800 83,730	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2534 1991
เชียงใหม่ Chiang Mai	731 * ** ***	64 1,628 14,911	172 4,051 22,684	58 1,708 10,331	6 130 1,017	24 436 2,411	13 532 2,736	1,068 24,454 142,251	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2532 1989
ตาก Tak	425 * ** ***	43 2,852 21,121	8 668 5,050	5 199 1,203	1 64 409	1 164 1,179	- - -	483 15,525 90,188	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2534 1991
น่าน Nan	- * ** ***	23 1,496 16,339	- - -	- - -	37 822 7,672	- - -	115 4,449 25,609	20 1,144 7,245	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2535 1992
ประจวบคีรีขันธ์ Prachuap Khiri Khan	5 * ** ***	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 148 748	ศูนย์ภาค Provincial H.W.D.C.	2531 1988

สรุปประชากรชนเผ่าในประเทศไทย
TRIBAL POPULATION SUMMARY IN THAILAND

นายอภิรักษ์ โกษะโยธิน
ผู้อำนวยการศูนย์วิจัย
ประชากรชนเผ่า 50002

จังหวัด PROVINCE NAME	เผ่าชน ETHNIC GROUPS							รวม TOTAL	แหล่งข้อมูล DATA SOURCE	ปีรวบรวม COLLECTED YEAR
	กะเหรี่ยง KAREN	มอญ MEO	ลาหู่ LAHU	ลิสู่ LISU	เย้า YAO	อาข่า AKHA	ลัวะ LUA			
สุพรรณบุรี Phitsanulok	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	สำนักงานประชากรชนเผ่า	2534
	**	838	-	-	-	-	-	838	ชาวจีน ม.ค.อ.	1991
	***	5,649	-	-	-	-	-	5,649	M.C.O.	
เพชรบูรณ์ Phetchaburi	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2531
	**	581	-	-	-	-	-	581	Provincial	1988
	***	3,003	-	-	-	-	-	3,003	H.W.D.C.	
เพชรบูรณ์ Phetchabun	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	16	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2535
	**	1,135	3	71	7	-	1	1,217	Provincial	1992
	***	8,406	12	416	47	-	4	8,885	H.W.D.C.	
พิจิตร Phayao	-	9	-	1	33	-	-	43	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2534
	**	668	-	33	1,039	-	-	1,740	Provincial	1991
	***	5,064	-	182	7,474	-	-	12,720	H.W.D.C.	
แพร่ Phrae	14	4	-	1	-	-	-	21	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2535
	**	1,804	196	8	59	-	-	2,067	Provincial	1992
	***	7,761	1,821	61	292	-	-	9,935	H.W.D.C.	
แม่ฮ่องสอน Mae Hong Son	578	16	28	17	-	19	-	658	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2534
	**	13,111	268	833	695	-	638	15,545	Provincial	1992
	***	70,080	2,636	4,884	4,415	-	3,883	85,898	H.W.D.C.	
ราชบุรี Ratchaburi	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	ศูนย์ภาคชนเผ่า	2531
	**	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	1,242	Provincial	1988
	***	5,849	-	-	-	-	-	5,849	H.W.D.C.	

หน่วยงานและเขต
สำนักงานสถิติ
จ.เชียงใหม่ 50002

สำมะโนประชากรชนกลุ่มน้อยในประเทศไทย
TRIBAL POPULATION SUMMARY IN THAILAND

จังหวัด PROVINCE NAME	เผ่าชน ETHNIC GROUPS										รวม TOTAL	แหล่งข้อมูล DATA SOURCE	ปีรวม COLLECTED YEAR
	กะเหรี่ยง KAREN	มอญ MEO	ลาหู่ LAHU	ลิสู่ LISU	ย้าก YAO	อาฮา AKHA	ลัว LUA	หมี H'MI	ขมุ KHAMU	อื่น OTHER			
ลำปาง Lampang	21 697 3,464	8 124 905	5 121 689	1 5 21	26 625 4,462	7 134 732	-	-	-	1 26 141	69 1,732 10,414	ศูนย์วิจัย Provincial H.W.D.C.	2535 1992
ลำพูน Lamphun	63 4,733 23,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63 4,733 23,262	ศูนย์วิจัย Provincial H.W.D.C.	2535 1992
เลย Loei	-	1 90 616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 90 616	ศูนย์วิจัย Provincial H.W.D.C.	2533 1992
สุโขทัย Sukhothai	2 117 597	3 86 605	-	1 10 99	7 118 1,014	-	-	-	-	-	13 331 2,315	สำนักงานประมง จังหวัด M.C.O.	2534 1991
สุพรรณบุรี Suphan Buri	8 230 1,486	-	-	-	-	2 28 161	-	-	-	-	10 258 1,647	ศูนย์วิจัย Provincial H.W.D.C.	2534 1991
อุทัยธานี Uthai Thani	25 497 2,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 83 313	27 580 2,819	ศูนย์วิจัย Provincial H.W.D.C.	2534 1991	

สรุปข้อมูลประชากรชนเผ่าในประเทศไทย
TRIBAL POPULATION SUMMARY IN THAILAND

จังหวัด PROVINCE NAME	เผ่าชนต่าง ๆ ETHNIC GROUPS							รวม TOTAL	แหล่งที่มา DATA SOURCE	ปีรวม COLLECTED YEAR
	กะเหรี่ยง KAREN	มอญ MEO	ลาหู่ LAHU	ลิสู่ LISU	เย้า YAC	อักฮา AKHA	ลัว LUA			
มณฑลยูนนาน Tot. Villages	2,120	237	410	124	173	196	40	115	31	3,446
มณฑลยูนนาน Tot. H/Hold	55,406	11,775	11,334	4,124	4,705	5,728	1,464	4,450	1,530	100,516
มณฑลยูนนาน Tot. /Persons	292,814	91,537	57,144	22,743	34,545	32,041	8,227	25,613	8,705	573,369
ร้อยละ Percentage	51.07	15.96	9.97	3.97	6.02	5.59	1.43	4.47	1.52	100

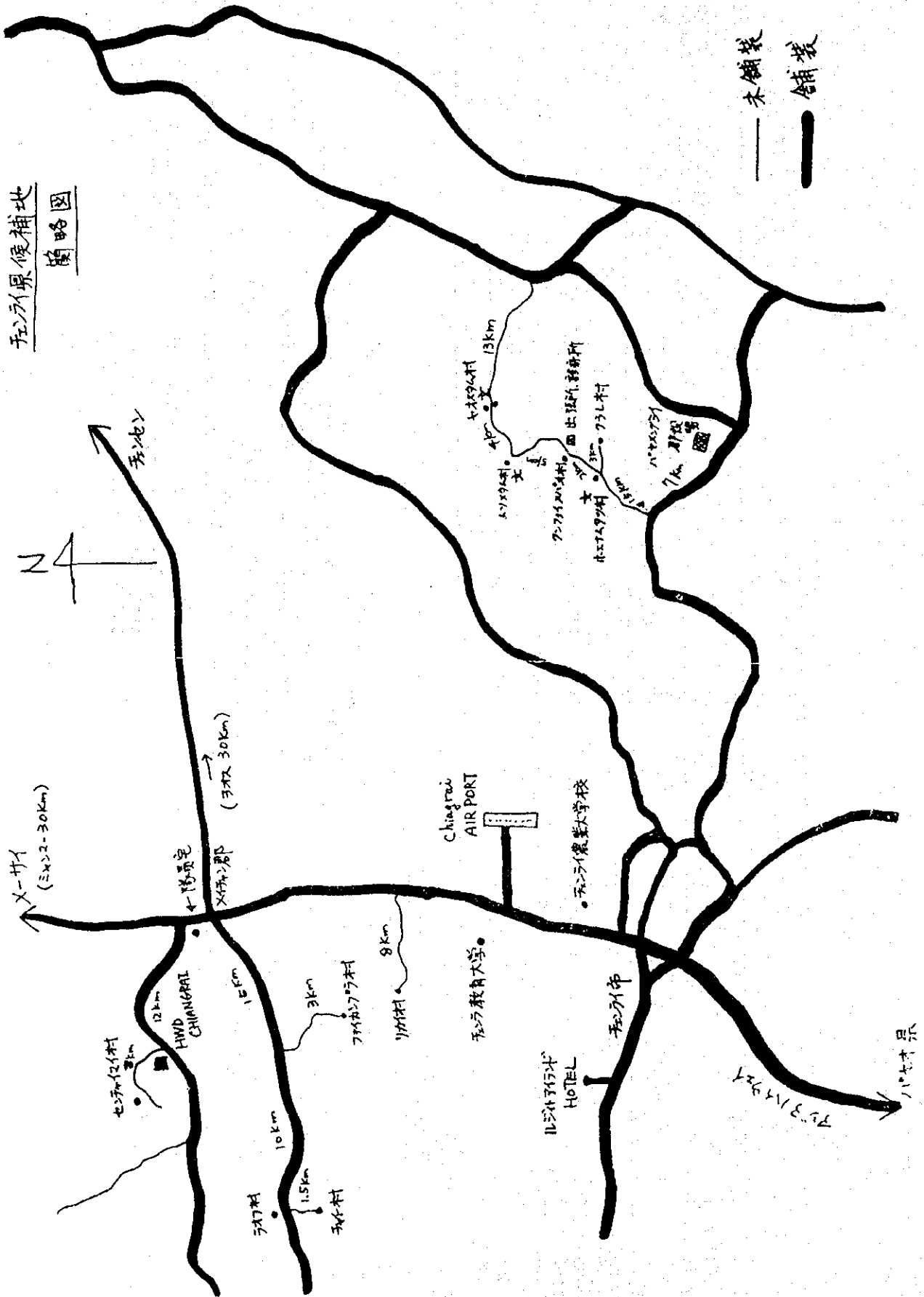
หมายเหตุ :
 * จำนวนหมู่บ้าน : No. of Villages
 ** จำนวนครัวเรือน : No. of Household
 *** จำนวนประชากร : No. of Persons
 อื่นๆ : ข้อมูลจากกรมส่งเสริมการค้าระหว่างประเทศ
 H.W.D.C. : Hilltribe Welfare and Development Center
 H.C.O. : Hilltribe Co-operation Office (Phitsanulok)
 1. ตัวเลขที่ปรากฏในตารางนี้แสดงถึงจำนวนประชากร 4 หมู่บ้าน 90 ครัวเรือน 485 คน
 The total number of population in Chiang Mai Province exclude the Palong
 who just migrated to Thailand with 4 villages, 90 households and 485 persons
 2. ตัวเลขที่ปรากฏในตารางนี้แสดงถึงจำนวนประชากร 7 หมู่บ้าน 154 คน
 The total number of population in Nan Province exclude 154 persons of the Mlabries
 3. ตัวเลขที่ปรากฏในตารางนี้แสดงถึงจำนวนประชากร 7 หมู่บ้าน 40 คน
 The total number of population in Phrae Province exclude 7 households and 40 persons of the Mlabries

รายงานโดย :
 สำนักงานวิจัยชาติพันธุ์
 สถาบันวิจัยชาติพันธุ์
 จ.เชียงใหม่ 50002

Prepared by:
 Service and Publicity Section
 Tribal Research Institute
 Chiang Mai, Thailand
 50002

วันที่ :
 ตุลาคม 2535
 October 1992

五洲原候補地
簡略図



1. DATA INFORMATION ON POPULATION IN HIGHLAND AREA/REGISTRATION AND I.D. CARD

No	Village	Moo	Tambon	Tribe	HH	Fam	Population				Total	Household Registered	Thai Citizen	I.D. Card	B.E. 2457 Royal Decree	in forest	on river bank	Security Policy Settlement	Code	
							M	F	B	G										
	Amphur Phaya Meng Rai																			
1.	Khun Huay Mae Pao	5	Mae Pao	Meo	144	179	248	256	297	258	1,059	125	780	780	420	1		2514	PC19307	
2.	Ka Lae	7	Mae Pao	Meo	62	75	95	93	104	115	407	52	268	268	195	1		2515	PC19704	
3.	Huay Nam Hak	5	Mae Pao	Meo	19	26	39	40	49	29	157	17	54	54	32				PC17904	
4.	Yao Mae Tam	4	Tad Kwan	Yao Meo	30 48	34 50	65 60	51 68	55 111	51 109	222 348	32 37	222 347	222 347	96 102	1				PC19307
5.	Musor Mae Tam	4	Tad Kwan	Musor	51	60	71	66	57	54	248	15	58	58	34					PC20011
					354	424	578	574	673	616	2,441	278	1,729	1,729	879	3				

1. Population Data According to Ages

No.	Village	No. of Household	Number of Population according to Ages												TOTAL		
			0 - 3 yrs.		3 - 6 yrs.		6 - 15 yrs.		15-25 yrs.		25 - 45 yrs.		45 - 60 yrs.			60 yrs. up	
			B	G	B	G	B	G	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
1.	Amphur Phaya Mengrai	179	49	65	57	55	191	138	116	108	85	94	35	30	12	24	1,059
2.	Khun Huay Mae Pao	75	21	21	25	58	73	32	23	48	49	8	11	7	10	407	
3.	Xa Lae	26	11	4	9	29	17	8	13	21	15	7	9	3	3	157	
4.	Huay Nam Hak	84	52	52	35	40	79	68	43	56	59	19	12	7	9	570	
5.	Yao Mae Tam	60	9	9	16	32	30	18	18	35	33	12	12	6	3	248	
	Musor Mae Tam	424	142	151	142	139	389	326	217	201	245	250	81	74	35	49	-2,441

3. Social Data

No.	Village	Pre-Education 3 - 6 yrs.		Population in School at different levels							Graduates				Age 14-50yrs than place	Education	Religion		
		Total	No. in nuse-Centre	Age 6-45 yrs	G.1-6	G.7-9	G.12 Dip.	Cert. Bac.	Master Degree	G.6	G.9	G.12 Dip.	Cert Bac.	Master Dr.			Age illiterate can not speak Thai	Bud.	Christ.
1.	Amphur Phaya Mengrai Khun Huay Mae Pao	112	112	732	345	35				25	4	1				992	35	32	
2.	Ka. Lae	46		283	131				3							367	40		
3.	Huay Nam Hak	17		103	46				2							120	20		
4.	Yao Mae Tam	75		344	147	5			6	4						500	70		
5.	Musor Mae Tam	31		166	62											248			
		281	112	1,628	731	40	0	0	0	36	8	1	0	0	0	2,227	165	32	0

Provincial Primary Education

5. Data Information on Land Use/Occupation and Income

No.	Village	Fam.	Total plot of land	Type of Land Use						Occupation					Income		rice productivity	shortage of rice for consumption (HF)			
				paddy rice (rai)	field crops (rai)	fruit crops (rai)	fish pond (rai)	pas-ture	Total (rai)	agriculture (HH)	employees (HH)	waving	needle-work	wooden-work	silver-ware	wage/baht/pp/day			average income per family		
	Amphur Phaya Mengrai																				
1	Khun Huay Mae Pao	179	6,800	41	5,536	10					5,587	174	5					40	12000	400	90
2	Ka Lae	75	4,544	20	4,440						4,460	73	2					40	5000	400	35
3	Huay Nam Hak	26	520	4	491	2					497	26						40	5000	400	6
4	Yao Mae Tam	84	4,000	14	3,455	400					3,869	3	81					40	8000	30	38
5	Musor Mae Tam	60	4,000	10	3,861						3,871	60						40	5000	300	50
		424	19,864	89	17,783	412	0	0	0	18,284	336	88		0	0	0	0	200	35000	1,530	219

6. Data Information on Infrastructures

No.	Village	Moo	Tambon	Transportation		Electricity		Water Source			Vehecles pick-up car motorcycles bicycles	Communi- cation		Public service centres/ Social service centres																							
				Distance from district (km.)	road in good condition (year)	Yes	No	village water supply	well	surface water		sufficiency of water consumption	radio	TV	temple	church	mosque	rice bank	cooperaive shop	Radio broadcast center	Newspaper service	Village address center															
																							87	5	3	2	4	4	11	411	7	72	83	150	24	0	3
1	Asphur Phaya Mengrai	5	Mae Pao	16	1	1		1		1	3	179	2	35	50	90	13																				1
2	Khun Huay Mae Pao	7	Mae Pao	15	1	1		1		1	3	62	2	10	11	20	5																			1	
3	Ka Lae	5	Mae Pao	13	1	1		1		1	2	26		4	6	10	1																			1	
4	Huay Nam Hak	4	Tad Kwan	22	1			1	1	1	2	84	2	20	12	20	3																			1	
5	Yao Mae Tam	4	Tad Kwan	21	1			1	1	1	1	60	1	3	4	10	2																			1	
	Musor Mae Tam	4	Tad Kwan	21	1			1	1	1	1	60	1	3	4	10	2																			1	

QUESTIONNAIRE
ON
PRELIMINARY SURVEY
FOR
A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE HILL TRIBES
TOWARDS
SELF-RELIANT COMMUNITIES, THAILAND

This questionnaire is prepared to collect basic information and data for smooth implementation of our survey.

Although some of the answers are given in the paper, "THE RAPID RURAL APPRAISAL ON THE 13 HILL TRIBE VILLAGES IN CHIANG RAI, CHIANG MAI AND TAK" submitted to JICA on March 1994, some data are not divided into three provinces or all the provinces are not cover by the provided data. We, thus, prepared this questionnaire.

It should be appreciated if you could answer all the questions.

Please note the followings when you answer the questions.

- 1) Example answers are prepared to ease your understanding. These example answers (hereinafter shown "EXA.") are just examples, and please, thus, answer the questions from you own viewpoints.
- 2) If it is difficult for you to answer some questions, please skip them.
- 3) Questions are common to the three provinces (Tak, Chiangrai and Changmai) except some questions with notice. Please answer for each province.
- 4) Please show your answers on other papers indicating the Question No. (ex. "Answer for Question-1").

Questions to analyze the technical feasibility

1. Please show the approximate depth of annual rainfall and seasonal rainfall distribution of the hill tribe area in your province (hereinafter referred to "the Area").

EXA. Rainfall: 1,500 mm/year

Distribution: About 1,000 mm out of the 1,500 are given in spring (April to May)

2. Is there dry season? If yes, please show the months and monthly rainfall of each month.

EXA. Yes.

The dry season includes April, May and June. The monthly rainfall records of 1987 in the Area are as follows.

April: 15 mm/month
May : 10 mm/month
June : 5 mm/month

3. Please show the average annual temperature, the maximum temperature and minimum temperature in the Area.

EXA. Average temperature : 20 C (1987)
Maximum temperature : 36 C (1987)
Minimum temperature : 15 C (1987)

4. What range of altitude is the Area located?

EXA. The area located from an altitude of 500 m to 1,000 m in Tak province.

5. Please select the major water resource for irrigation in the Area from the followings.

River Reservoir Tube well Rainfall

6. Please select the major water resource for domestic water supply in the Area from the followings.

River Reservoir Tube well Rainfall

7. Please show the major crops in the Area together with the yield in the case of "with irrigation" and "without irrigation."

EXA. Corn: 2.5 tons/ha (without irrigation), 4.5 tons/ha (with irrigation)

8. What type of soils are there in the Area?

EXA. Silty Loam to Clay Loam

9. Does the Area have any problems on soil? If yes, please describe them.

EXA. Yes. Saline soil

10. What are major animals for breeding in the Area?

EXA. Cow for meat

11. Please show the average family members of a typical hill tribe farm.

EXA. Three adults and 6 children

12. What is the average farm area per hill tribe family?

EXA. 1.0 hectare

13. What is the average number of breeding animals in the Area?

EXA. Three cows and 10 chickens

14. What is the average farm income per hill tribe family?

EXA. Baht 30,000 per year

15. What are the major markets of the hill tribe farmers' products?

EXA. Chiangmai city

16. What is the major farming tools and machines?

EXA. Two wheel tractors and hoes

17. What are the major Irrigation methods in the Area?

EXA. Basin irrigation is applied for paddy rice, and furrow irrigation is applied for grain crops.

18. What are the major irrigation facilities available in the Area?

EXA. Gablon Weir, Channel (no lining), Hand pump and Intake gate (Stop-logs)

19. If the major water resource for the hill tribe people is river, please show the scale of the largest river.

EXA. The river width is 50m, and the discharge in dry season is 1 cu.m/sec.

20. On your request of technical cooperation for surveying, what organization is in charge of surveying for hill tribe people? And Please list up the major surveying instruments available at the organization.

EXA. The hill tribe development unit of PWD is in charge of cadastral surveys and mapping for the hill tribe people in Tak. The available survey instruments are as follows.

Thodlite: 3 units

Level machine: 5 units

21. How many health service centers, stations and posts are available for hill tribe people in you province?

EXA. There are 2 health centers, 2 health stations and 15 health posts.

(The following questions are related to the Thai-Australian Highland Agricultural and Social Development (HASD) Project. The questions are, thus, only for Chiangrai and Chiangmai provinces.)

22. We heard that HASD project had five components, i.e., Agricultural development, Social development, Training and Management. How these components are followed?

EXA. The hill tribe welfare division is undertaking the procedures developed in HASD project and expanding them.

23. What are the problems to follow HASD project?

EXA. Lack of finance

November, 1994

EXPLANATORY NOTE
ON
THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY
FOR
THE PROJECT PROPOSAL
ENTITLED
A MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE HILL TRIBES TOWARD SELF-RELIANT COMMUNITIES
IN
THAILAND

1. BACKGROUND

To overcome the hill tribe problems, the policy of the Thai Government was declared on July 6, 1976. In the policy, the goals and objectives have been identified. The long-term goal is the integration of the hill tribes into the Thai society with full rights being maintained in cultural and religious practices. The principle objective is to enable the hill tribes to be first-class, self-reliant citizens. The policy encompasses three main aspects, i.e., (1) socio-economic development, (2) conservation, utilization and development of natural resources, and (3) political and administrative affairs.

In the policy implementation, there are many agencies involved, and the Department of Public Welfare (PWD) of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare is one of the agencies. The PWD works through 14 Provincial Hill Tribe Development and Welfare Centers who serve as an operational and cooperating body among the agencies. The present Third PWD Master Plan (1992-1996) gives emphasis on economic policies aiming at promotion of economic activities to ensure that the hill tribes can be economically self-reliant by being engaged in permanent agriculture. This is accompanied by social measures such as family planning programs and social integration programs.

The implementation for the policy is, however, limited due to the lack of personnel, budget and availability of a proper model and technologies. The Thai Government has, therefore, realized the need to external sources of assistance to reinforce its capability. In the past, several projects have been executed with funding support provided by external donors. The significant outcome has been given through implementation of the foreign supported projects. The major impacts are development of a model, reduction of opium cultivation, increase of the personnel potentialities. Despite of the implementation done by the external support projects as well as PWD regular projects, there are still many problems to be solved and many villages which have not been well developed.

A new approach is, therefore, suggested. This approach is the one that places equal emphasis to all aspects of development. To realize the new approach, the PWD requested the Government of Japan to acquire an assistance from the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The requested factors are personnel, equipment and materials for the duration of five years.

A cooperation program called "Team Cooperation" was suggested to be suited for the request. To identify the suitability of the Team Cooperation, the Secretariat of JOCV has decided to send a preliminary survey team.

2. SURVEY PURPOSES AND MEMBERS

The survey purposes are to understand the concrete issues on hill tribe people from cooperation aspects, and to discuss the project feasibility.

The survey members are as follows.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Title and Organization</u>
Takao MATSUZAKI	Leader	Technical Adviser of JOCV, JICA
Hideyuki KANAMORI	Village Development	Irrigation Development Specialist, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA
Tetsuji IIDA	Coordinator	Staff, Secretariat of JOCV, JICA

3. Description of Team Cooperation

For smooth conduction of our preliminary survey, contents of the Team Cooperation are described here although you have known the outline.

3.1 Definition

The Team Cooperation is a program to have the bigger cooperation performance with more input than the regular type of volunteer cooperation. The purpose of the Team Cooperation is to contribute to the social, economical and public welfare improvement by integrated and comprehensive cooperation. In this cooperation, several volunteers are sent from different technical fields, and their cooperation activities are carried out with participation of the recipient people.

3.2 Measures taken by the Government of Japan and the Recipient Country

The Team Cooperation is jointly implemented by Japan and the recipient country. The Government of Japan provides the services of the Japanese Volunteers, provides equipment and machinery, provide local cost assistance, and accept several personnel of the recipient country in Japan with provision. The Government of the recipient country provides services of the counterpart personnel and administrative personnel, provides land, building and facilities, and is born local cost such as the expenses necessary for the transportation, installation, operation and maintenance of the provided equipment and materials, etc.

3.3 Implementation Procedure

Implementation of the Team Cooperation is entrusted by the Government of Japan to JOCV, JICA. The activities taken for starting the Team Cooperation are the preliminary survey and implementation survey. In some cases, short term dispatches of senior level volunteers for investigations are carried out to supplement these surveys.

There is a document for implementation, which is called The Minutes of Meetings. The main component of the Minutes is a Master Plan. The general contents of the Master Plan are project title, period, project site, application of

agreement, project purpose, project objectives, scope of cooperation and project activities.

3.4 Implementation Organization

A Committee is provided for smooth implementation of the Team Cooperation Project. The functions are periodical checking the project progress and discussing the counter measures if difficulties are met. The Committee members are generally the representative and responsible persons of the implementation organizations of the recipient Government, the leader of the volunteers and the representative of the JICA office.

3.5 Evaluation

Evaluation of the Team Cooperation Project is conducted jointly by both Governments through JICA and the recipient county's authorities.

4. An Example of Team Cooperation

For your better understanding, an example of the Team Cooperation project for integrated rural development is shown below.

4.1 Project Formulation

For the integrated rural development, identifying specific problems for the target villages is indispensable. Two senior members of volunteers were, thus, sent for total one year to identify the problems. Very detailed questionnaire survey was done on each target villages for the total of one year by the two senior members of volunteers. About the total of 50 problems per village were identified. These specific problems were analyzed and classified through a problem analysis technique. The objective analysis was, then, done for identifying the cooperation objectives. Through these analyses, the root problems and objectives are identified as follows.

Problems

Low income

- Low agricultural productivity
- Inefficient marketing
- Low livestock productivity
- Lack of other income than farming

Natural hazard

Low level on health

Objectives

Generate income

- Increase the productivity
- Market survey
- Improve the productivity
- Encourage manufacturing

Protection

Provide clean water

Improve the living environment

Additional survey was done to identify the project activities and decide the technical fields of volunteers.

4.2 Project Framework (Master Plan)

Project Title

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN KKK PROVINCE

Purpose of the Project

The purpose is to conduct activities for income generation and welfare improvement for villages in the Province of KKK.

Objectives of the Project

- (1) Increase the farm family income.
- (2) Improve and protect the living environments.

Period of Cooperation

Five (5) years from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1999

Implementation Principles

- (1) Income generation is given the priority to improving the living environments.
- (2) Efficient utilization of existing systems and technologies is the main tool in this cooperation.
- (3) Two villages, KJJ and JJK, are given the priority.

Scope of Work

- (1) Increase agricultural productions for raising the income level.
- (2) Increase the animal breeding productivity for raising the income level.
- (3) Extend by-production for raising the income level.
- (4) Provide domestic water supplies and conduct reforestation and other methods for improving and protecting the living environments.

Activities and Technical Fields of the Volunteers

The volunteers assist the following activities.

- (1) Install simple irrigation facilities and provide appropriate operation and maintenance. (Irrigation Engineering Volunteer)
- (2) Improve cultivation methods and extend them. (Food Crop Production Volunteer)
- (3) Suggest diversified management and market infrastructure improvement measures. (Market Research Volunteer)
- (4) Introduce intensive breeding and other methods. (Animal Breeding Volunteer)
- (5) Extend by-production or increase the value added. (Village Development Volunteer)
- (6) Provide water supplies, (If necessity arises) provide health care facilities, and reforestation. (Village Development Extension Volunteer)

Two Senior members of volunteers are also sent for the leader and coordinator. The leader is assigned to lead and advise the volunteers on all the above activities. The coordinator is assigned to collect information on levels of the nation, province and project, and coordinate for smooth communication on all the levels. The coordinator is responsible for project accounting.

Organization

Operation committee is provided on the province level.

Implementation Schedule

The first one year is spent for detailed surveying and formulating the implementation plan on each activity. The following years are spent for implementation.

5. Terms of References of the Preliminary Survey Team

(1) Collecting Information

To understand concrete issues on hill tribe, supplemental information and data for each province are collected.

(2) Discussing the Project Feasibility

To identify the feasibility, the cooperation possibilities are analyzed from socio-economic, technical and other aspects.

6. Survey Method

6.1 Questionnaire Survey

To carry out the survey efficiently, the team prepared questionnaire. We would like to ask you to answer the questions in English.

6.2 Field Observation

The team members will visit the following places on each province.

A typical water resource for irrigation

Irrigation facilities

Hill tribe farmers' fields

A typical domestic water supply facility

A health service center, station or post

A public center where the people have meetings

Village council office

(If the following questions can not be answered in provincial level, please answer to the following questions in any section in the ministry)

24. What did the germany, norwegian, and australian project leave as result?

EXA. Road construction (Chiangmai-Khun Saab), 4vehicles , construction of health center in 3 villages, organizing of agriluctural cooperative in 2villages etc.

25.If volunteers who are from other country cooperate in hill-tribe area, please show the project sites (provinces, areas, and/or villages) and the field of cooperation jobs.

EXA. Name of volunteers : VSO

Project site: Khun Saab in Chiangmai

Cooperation field: Rural development or

26.If NGOs cooperate in hill-tribe area, please show the project sites (provinces, areas and/or villages) and the field of cooperation jobs.

EXA. Name of NGO : XXXX

Project sites: Hua Porn in Mae Hong Son

Cooperation field : Expansion of fruit tree

End of questions

General Information
of 6 Villages

1. Average Temperature: 21 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 31.5 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6.5 C
4. Altitude: 780 - 1200 m.
5. Irrigation source: stream, rain
6. Consumption water source: Village water supply, well
7. Economic crops: paddy rice, soybean, coffee, taro, maize
8. Type of soils: soil, rocky soil
9. Problems on soil: *unstable abundance, erosion*

10. Important livestock: Chicken ; 1,446
11. Size of household: small household
Male: 244 Female: 208 Boy: 150
Girl: 128 Total: 730
Number of household: 131 Number of families: 152
12. Land ownership by hilltribes: 4-10 rai/household
13. Number of livestock: cow 232 buffalo 260
pig 458 chicken 1,446 duck 90
14. Average income: 8,000 - 11,000 Baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: two wheel tractor, hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation: follow irrigation, rain
17. Facilities for irrigation system: reservoir
18. water resource from stream: width 1 m. in Dry Season;
amount of water in stream = 0.5 litre/second
19. Department of Public Welfare survey the area and draw map
20. Health station: 1 station at Khunsaab village
21. TA-HASD project in continuation: village revolving fund
22. Are there any problems after the termination of TA-HASD ?
(answered by the Department, Division)
23. What are the results derived from the assistance of TA-HASD
project?
24. If there are volunteers working in the area, please specify
the name of the volunteers.
25. If NGOs cooperate in the area, please specify.

Data Information of
Khun Saab Tai Village

1. Average Temperature: 22 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 32 - 34 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6 - 8 C
4. Altitude: 780 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: stream, reservoir
6. Consumption water source: village water supply
7. Economic crops: paddy rice, crop rice, soybean, coffee, maize
Type of irrigation: reservoir
8. Type of soils: rocky, uncertain abundance, drainage is not good.
9. problems on soil : unavailability, ill-drainage
10. Chicken: 196
11. 21 household; 25 families; Male 48; Female 38; Boy 16
Girl 10; Total 112 persons
12. Land ownership: 8 - 10 rai/family
13. Cow 26; buffaloes 41; pig 31; chicken 196; duck 37
14. Average income: 11,000 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: two wheel tractor, hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: reservoir
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: reservoir
18. No river
19.
20. one (1) health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

Data Information of
 Khun Saab Klang Village

1. Average Temperature: 22 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 32 - 34 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6 - 8 C
4. Altitude: 780 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: stream, reservoir
6. Consumption water source: village water supply
7. Economic crops: paddy rice, crop rice, soybean, coffee, maize
 Type of irrigation: reservoir
8. Type of soils: *Redkey-soil, unabundance, ill-drainage.*
9. problems on soil: *soil is in bad-condition, ill-drainage.*
10. Pig 27; chicken 71
11. 7 household; 8 families; Male 10; Female 7; Boy 4
 Girl 8; Total 29 persons
12. Land ownership: 5.6 rai/family
13. Number of livestock: Cow 5; buffaloes 9; pig 27;
 chicken 71; duck 3
14. Average income: 9,500 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: reservoir
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: reservoir
18. No river
19.
20. No health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

Data Information of
 Khun Saab Nua Village

1. Average Temperature: 22 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 32 - 34 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6 - 8 C
4. Altitude: 780 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: stream, reservoir
6. Consumption water source: village water supply
7. Economic crops: paddy rice, crop rice, soybean, maize
 water resource for agriculture: reservoir
8. Type of soils: Rocky-soil, unboundance, ill-drainage (poor erosion)
9. problems on soil : poor soil , ill-drainage (poor erosion)
10. Chicken: 319
11. 38 household; 41 families; Male 63; Female 69; Boy 40
 Girl 39; Total 211 persons
12. Land ownership: 5 - 6 rai/family
13. Cow 71; buffaloes 77; pig 79; chicken 319; duck 38
14. Average income: 9,500 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: two wheel tractor, hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: reservoir
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: reservoir
18. No river
19.
20. No health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

Data Information
of Na Ku Village

1. Average Temperature: 22 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 32 - 34 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6 - 8 C
4. Altitude: 1,100 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: stream, reservoir
6. Consumption water source: village water supply
7. Economic crops: paddy rice, soybean, garlic, maize, taro
Type of irrigation: reservoir
8. Type of soils: *there are subsoil and topsoil. type of soil and abundance are different, rocky soil*
9. problems on soil: soil is not suitable for cultivation. Soil should be reserved for forest.
10. Chicken: 285
11. 21 household; 25 families; Male 39; Female 36; Boy 25
Girl 24; Total 124 persons
12. Land ownership: 5 - 7 rai/family
13. Cow 63; buffaloes 73; pig 121; chicken 285; duck 6
14. Average income: 10,000 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: two wheel tractor, hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: reservoir
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: reservoir
18. No river
19.
20. No health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

Data Information
of Payong Village

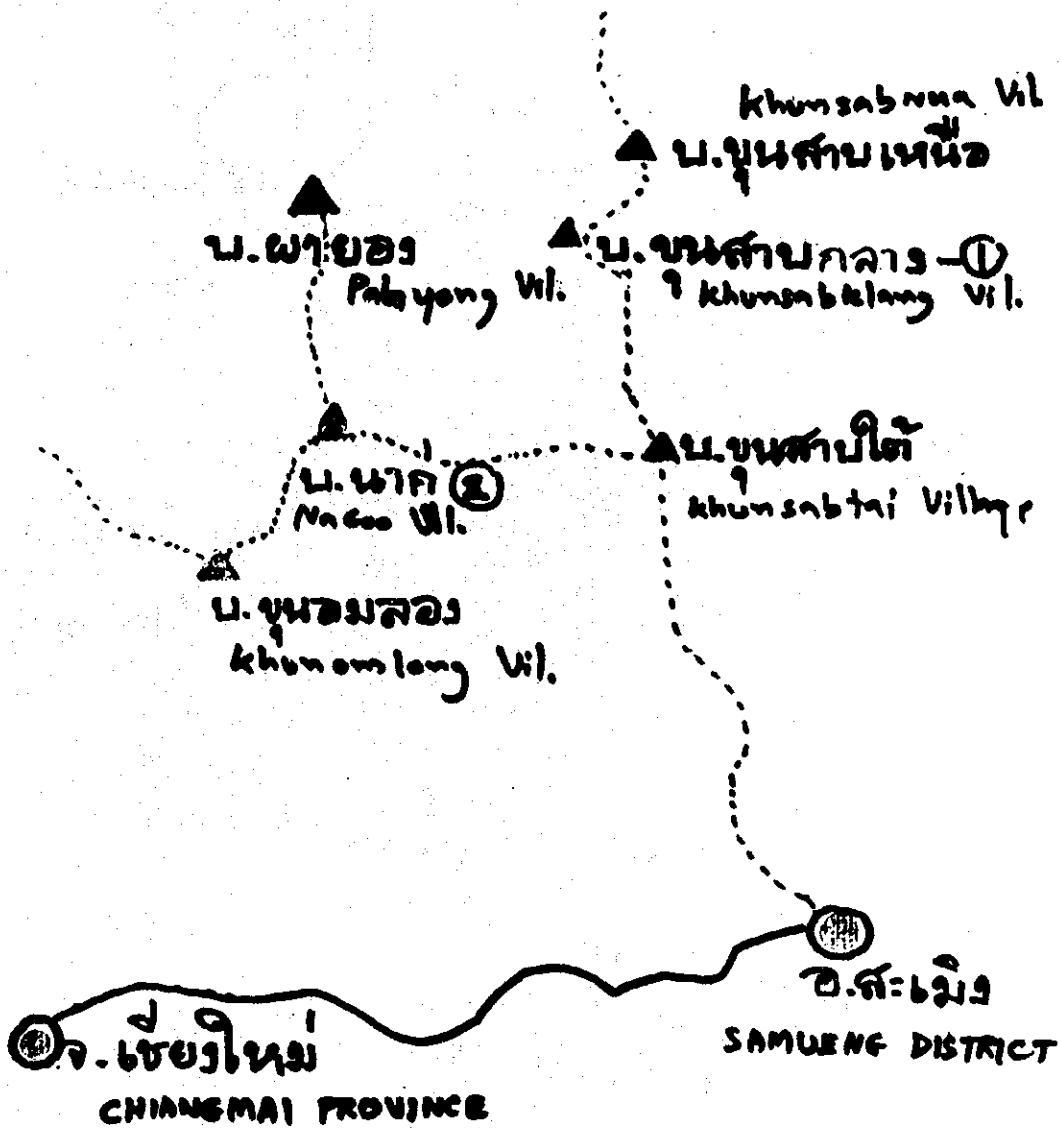
1. Average Temperature: 20 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 30 - 32 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 5 - 7 C
4. Altitude: 1,200 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: No
6. Consumption water source: well, village water supply
7. Economic crops: tempered vegetables, tempered fruits
8. Type of soils: there are subsoil and top soil, rocky-soil
9. problems on soil: Soil is not suitable for agriculture. It should be preserved for forest.
10. Chicken: 300
11. 30 household; 32 families; Male 49; Female 58; Boy 38
Girl 27; Total 172 persons
12. Land ownership: 4 - 5 rai/family
13. pig 120; chicken 300
14. Average income: 8,000 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: No
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: No
18. No river
19.
20. No health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

Data Information of
Khun Om Long Village

1. Average Temperature: 22 C
2. Maximum Temperature: 32 - 34 C
3. Minimum Temperature: 6 - 8.C
4. Altitude: 1,000 m.
5. Water source for agriculture: stream, reservoir
6. Consumption water source: village water supply
7. Economic crops: -
8. Type of soils: *subsoil and topsoil, some rocky.*
9. problems on soil : *not suitable for agriculture, should be preserved to grow forest*
10. Chicken: 196
11. 21 household; 25 families; Male 48; Female 38; Boy 16
Girl 10; Total 112 persons
12. Land ownership: 8 - 10 rai/family
13. Cow 26; buffaloes 41; pig 31; chicken 196; duck 37
14. Average income: 11,000 baht/household/year
15. Agricultural instrument: two wheel tractor, hoe, spade, knives
16. Irrigation in the area: reservoir
17. Type of irrigation supplied in the area: reservoir
18. No river
19.
20. one (1) health station
21.
22.
23.
24. No volunteers from other countries
25. No NGOs in the area

แผนที่ตั้งหมู่บ้าน เขตชนตำบล MAPPING

อ.สังเมิง จ.เชียงใหม่

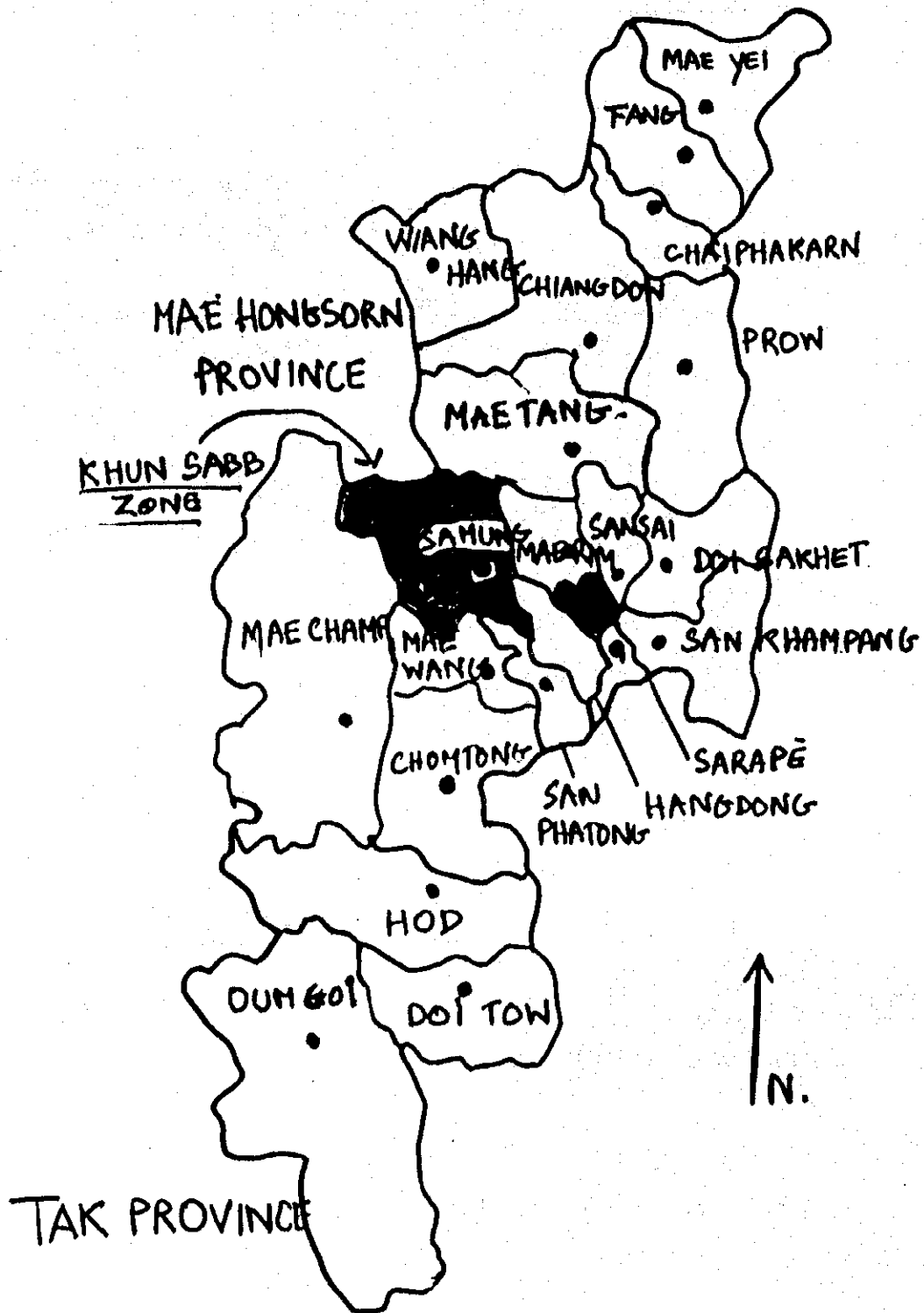


Chiangmai to samueang district 47 km.

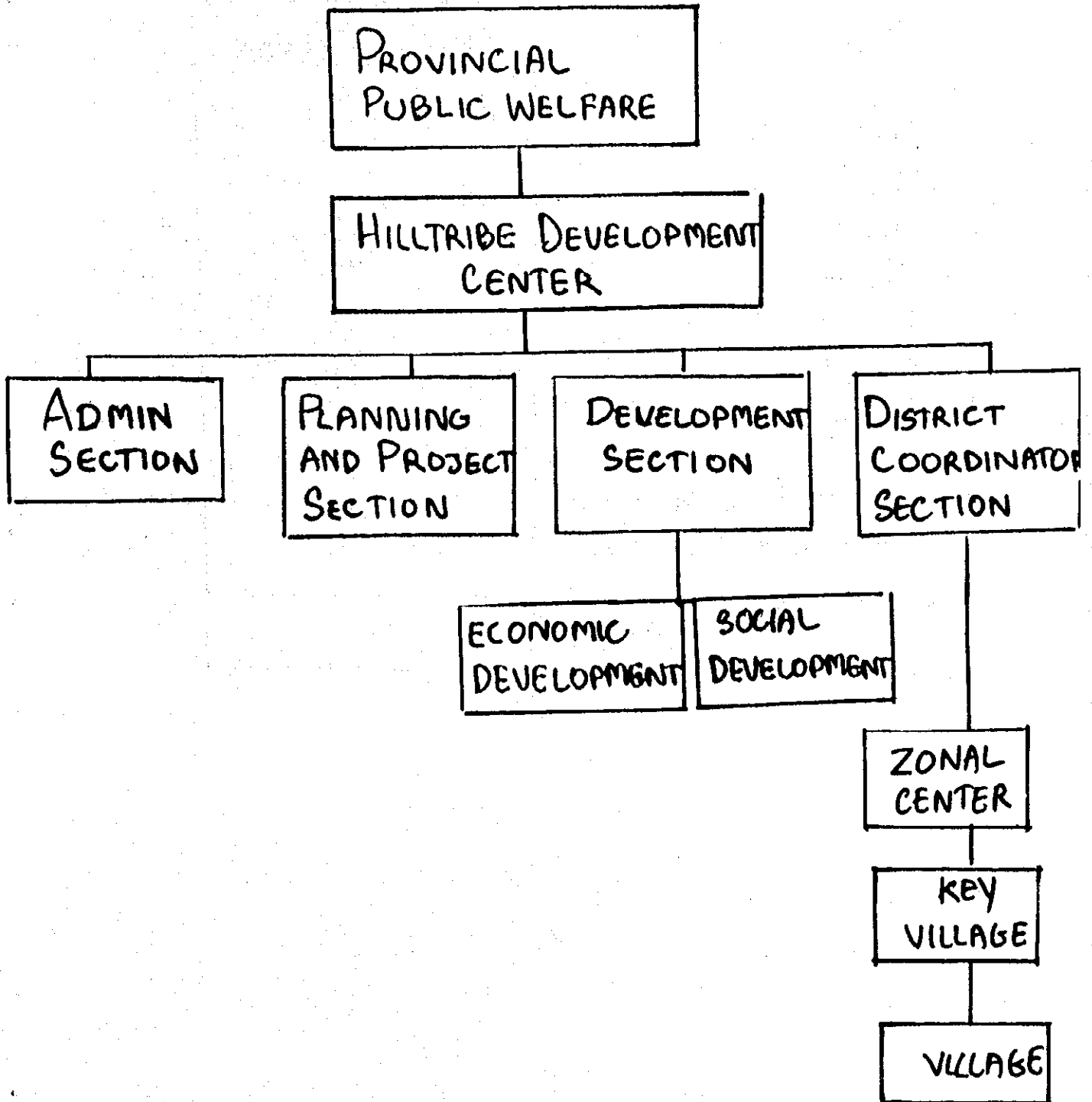
Samueang district to khunsabklang Village 35 km.

khunsabklang vil. to Naeoo Village 5 km.

SKETCH MAP OF CHIANG MAI

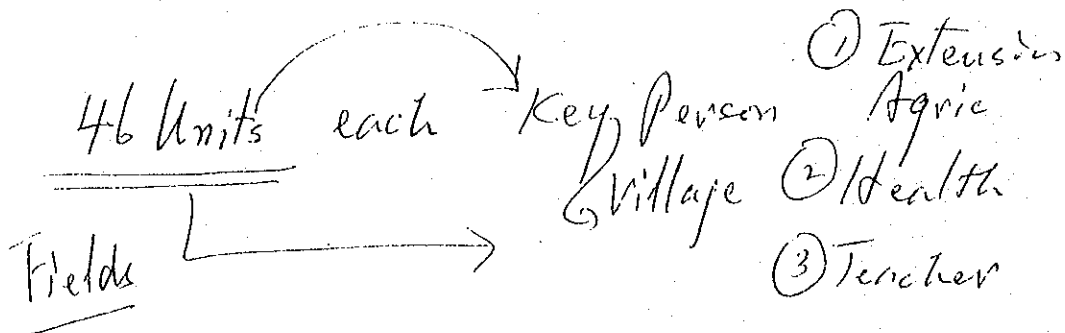


Administration Structure



STAFFING

LEVEL	NO. OF PERSON
PC. 8	1
PC. 7	1
PC. 6	4
PC. 5	23
PC. 4	38
PC. 3	20
PC. 2	—
PC. 1	—
PERMANENT EMPLOYEE	82
TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE	141
TOTAL	310



27 Office of D. Planning Monitor ^{Evaluates} Data Centre

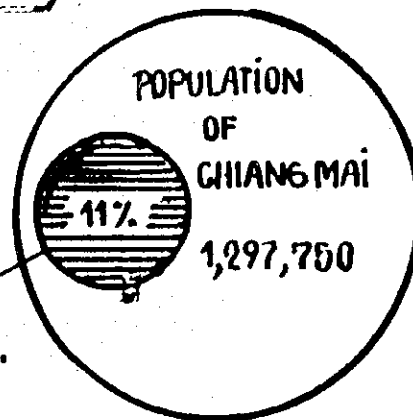
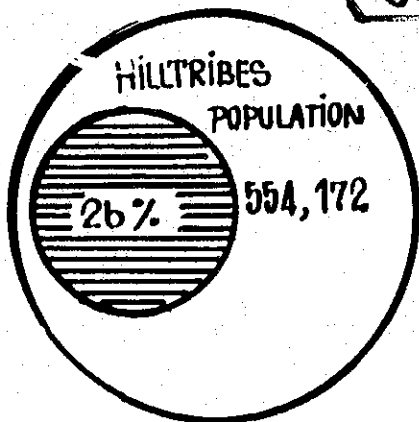
17 Tech. Service

< 40 staff >

HILLTRIBES POPULATION IN CHIANGMAI

10 DISTRICTS 3 SUB DISTRICTS, 1050 VILLAGES
AND 169,741. PEOPLE.

COMPARE



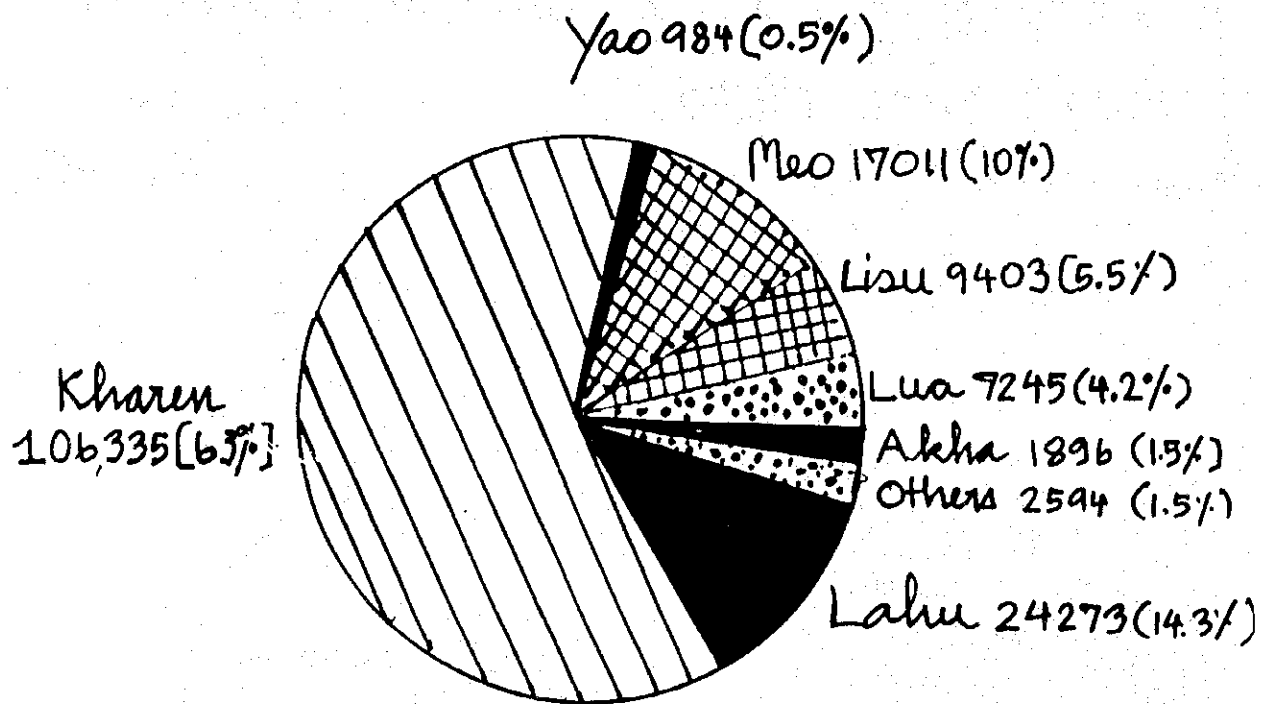
169,741.

HILLTRIBES
POPULATION
IN THAILAND

POPULATION
OF
CHIANG MAI

Hilltribe Population in Chiangmai

Separate by Tribes



Total population = 169,741

Total villages = 1050

Villages Responsible = 295

PROBLEMS in the Hills

1. Food Scarcity
 - Over 70% of the hill population is not self sufficient for rice
2. Poor Health and Sanitation
 - Few clean water supplies, latrine
 - Endemic diseases, inadequate diet
3. Poor Education
 - Many cannot speak Thai
 - Lack of school or school curriculum within the government regular system
4. Poor Access
 - Many villages are accessible by walking tracks
5. Forest Degradation
 - About 2% of the forest is being encroached each year
6. Soil Erosion
 - Soil losses of 50 to 100 tonnes per hectare per year
7. Security
 - Incursions from Burma.
8. Opium
 - Addicts to opium and heroin
9. Migration to town
 - Prostitutions, Unskill labors

ACHIEVEMENTS REPORT

1062 villages under census survey

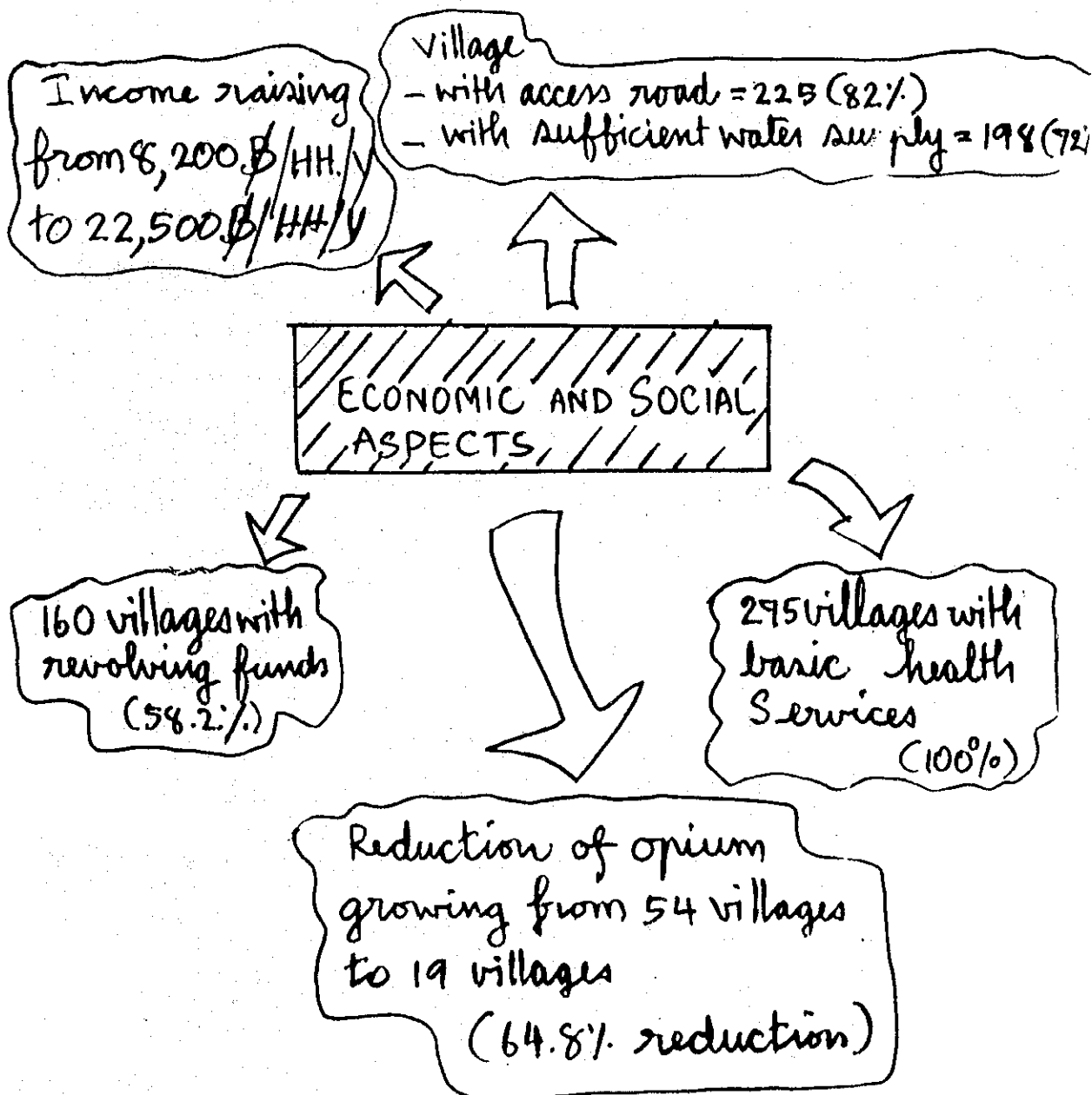
40% acquired citizenship

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATION ASPECTS

275 villages (100%) are legitimated under the government administrative system

Reduce illegal migration from outside the country to 2%

ACHIEVEMENT REPORT



ACHIEVEMENTS REPORT

PROMOTION OF LAND USE
ACCORDING TO CONSERVATION
SYSTEM [157 villages (57%)]

REDUCE SHIFTING
CULTIVATION TO 15,750 RAI

REDUCE SOIL EROSION
FROM 18.9 TON/RAI/YEAR
TO 0.2 TON

NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION ASPECTS

PROMOTION:

3,457 RAI
are under
reforestation

945 RAI ARE
under
Community
forest

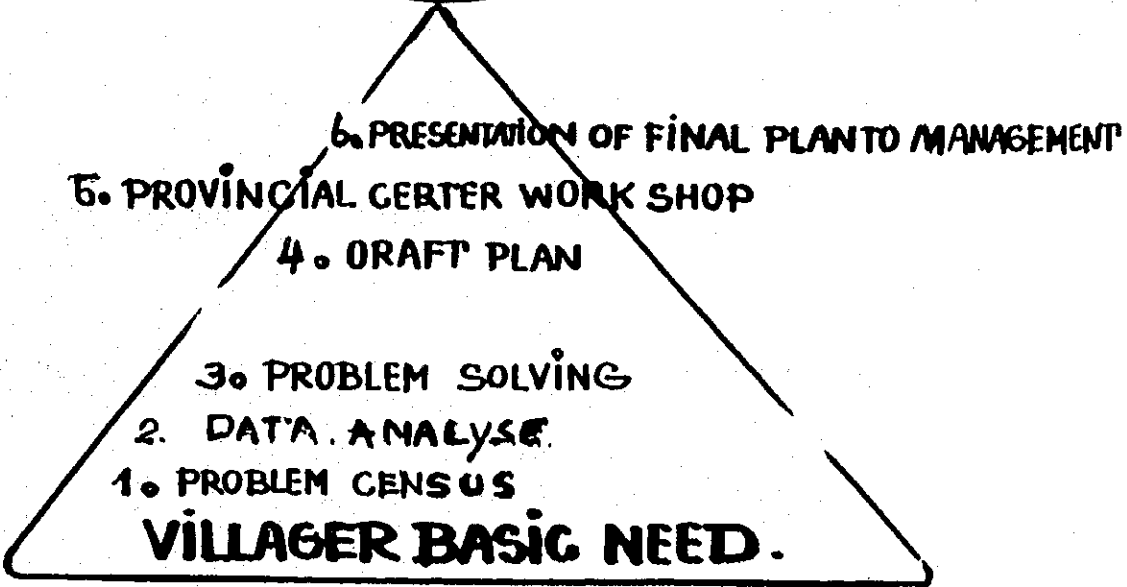
Soil conservation
measurements:

- Paddy land development = 2,157 RAI
- Terracing = 653 RAI
- Grass strips = 930 RAI

PLANNING PROCESS

POLICY, TARGET
PROJECT
OBJECTIVE

ANNUAL
WORK PLAN



<4-7>
Tak

Baan Um Yom

1. General Information

1.1 Location: Baan Musor Moo 6 Tambon Mae Tor
Amphur Muang Tak Code : MU 950524
Height above sea level: 820 m.
Distance from Tak province: about 35 km.
Distance from the DPW Tak : about 800 m.

1.2 Frontier
North : Baan Maew Mae Tor
South : Baan Maew Ton Mamung
East : Lan Sang National Park
West : DPW Tak center

1.3 Weather
There are 3 seasons: summer, rainy season, winter
Maximum temperature: 29.22 C
Minimum temperature: 13.87 C
Average temperature: 21.55 C
Rainy season: May - October
Average rainfall: 103.33 ml.m/year

2. Economy

Important agricultural occupation: field rice, maize, horticulture for consumption. Major income is from: husbandry, coffee, bamboo shoot and bean. Average income: 8,000 baht/household/year.

3. Social

Big family. Houses are built in the near area and made of local materials. Size of family: 5 - 6 members

4. Population

50 household 66 families Total 229 villagers
Male: 69 Female: 67 Boy: 46 Girl: 47
Tribe: Musor

5. Education

- There is a DPW nusery centre, and a school of the primary educational office at Baan Maew Mai which is 2 km far from Baan Um yom

- 50 school-children: 24 boys 26 girls
34 primary school children average = 68 per cent

6. Public Health

6.1 Health care 63 % or 140 out of 229 hilltribes are sick of malnutrition, mal-respiration and malaria.

6.2 Nutrition 63 % or 19 out of 30 children aged between 0 - 5 yrs are under malnutrition condition at level 1.

6.3 Birth Control 25 % or 9 out of total 36 couples aged between 15 - 44 yrs.

6.4 Latrine there are 40 % or 20 out of 50 household have latrine.

6.5 Drinking water for consumption: 60 % or 30 out of 50 household keep drinking water for their consumption.

7. Water Source

7.1 Water source for agriculture: - None -

7.2 Water source for consumption: village water supply; 800 m. far from village

8. Land Utilization

8.1 Land ownership 15 - 30 rai/household. Type of soil is clay, red soil. Problems on soil: erosion

8.2 Land for agriculture: Most hilltribes grow economic crops: field rice, maize. Rice productivity is 15 ton/rai. Maize productivity is 320 kg./rai. Details of animal husbandry:

- 47 horses
- 366 cattles
- 233 pigs
- 501 chickens
- 52 ducks

They raise their animal in open field.

8.3 Irrigation: rain water.

They grow crops for their consumption. Agricultural instrument: hoe, knives, no machine

9. Politics

Um Yom village has been settled legally in B.E. 2457.

10. Problems

10.1 Land use: there are problems on soil erosion because of shifting cultivations, encroachment

10.2 Living standard: poor, uneducated, poor health, shortage of rice for consumption in 45 families

10.3 Drugs: there are about 30 drug addictives. This is because they still believe that drugs can be used as medicines to cure themselves.

10.4 Population growth: very high because birth control is not popular among hilltribes.

Baan Huay Khanun

1. General Information

- 1.1 Location: Baan Huay Khanun Moo 7 Tambon Mae Tor
Amphur Muang Tak Code point: MU 988440
Height above sea level: 670 m.
Distance from Tak province: about 52 km.
Distance from the DPW Tak : about 17 km.
village is located in valley
- 1.2 Frontier
- | | |
|---------|------------------|
| North : | Baan Um Yom |
| South : | Baan Huay Lueng |
| East : | Baan Ton Mamuang |
| West : | Baan Thong Chai |
- 1.3 Weather
- There are 3 seasons: summer, rainy season, winter
Maximum temperature: 28 C
Minimum temperature: 10 C
Average temperature: 20 C
Rainy season: May - October
Average rainfall: 115 ml.m/year

2. Economy

Important occupation: field rice, maize, animal husbandry, collecting agricultural products from forest (Bamboo shoot etc.)
Average income: 5,000 baht/household/year.

3. Social

Extension family. Houses are built in the same area and made of simple materials which can be found easily in local area. Now 6 families of Meo from Baan Meo Mae Tor have migrated to the village. There are about 4 - 6 person/household.

4. Population

24 household	25 families	Total	113 villagers
Male: 36	Female: 31	Boy: 23	Girl: 23
Tribe: Musor and Meo			

5. Education

There is no school at the village. However, many villagers can speak Thai, but children have not enough education. There are 26 school children. And there are only 5 children studying in primary level. This is equivalent to 19.23 per cent.

6. Public Health

6.1 Health care 46.29 % or 75 out of 162 hilltribes are sick of malnutrition and malaria.

6.2 Nutrition 90 % of children or 18 out of 20 children aged between 0 - 5 yrs, are under malnutrition condition at level 1.

6.3 Birth Control 26 couples aged between 15 - 44 yrs do not have birth control.

6.4 Latrine There are totally 24 household, but only 15 household (62.5 %) have latrines. However, using latrine is not popular among hilltribes because of shortage of water.

6.5 Sanitation: there is no good sanitation system. And environment and sanitation should be improved.

7. Water Source

7.1 Water source for agriculture: Huay Sukuree resevoir, must be improved because villagers can not bring water to use in their agricultural activities now.

7.2 Water source for consumption: village water supply; 1000 m. far from village

8. Land Utilization

8.1 Land ownership 15 - 20 rai/household.

8.2 Land for agriculture: Most hilltribes grow economic crops: field rice, maize. Rice productivity is 15 ton/rai. Maize productivity is 250 kg./rai. Details of animal husbandry:

- 53 cattles
- 132 pigs
- 227 chickens

They raise their animals in open field.

8.3 Irrigation: rain water.

Agricultural instrument: hoe, knives, no machine

9. Politics

Baan Huay Khanun village has not yet been registered legally under Thai law. There are village headman, religious leader, but they are not appointed legally.

10. Problems

10.1 Communication: inconvenience, isolated and remote area

10.2 Soil erosion: encroachment

10.3 Drugs: villagers still believe in their old custom, and use drugs to cure themselves when they are sick. There are about 20 addictives.

Baan Ton Mamuang

1. General Information

1.1 Location: Baan Ton Mamuang, located between Baan Um Yom and Baan Huay Khanun. The village has been separated from Baan Meo Mai but its registration households still depends on Moo 7 Tambon Mae Tor, Amphur Muang Tak.

Height above sea level: 700 m.

Distance from Tak province: about 41 km.

Distance from the DPW Tak : about 6 km.

1.2 Frontier

North : Baan Um Yom

South : Baan Huay Khanun

East : Baan Thong Chai

West : Baan Som Poi

1.3 Weather

There are 3 seasons: summer, rainy season, winter

Maximum temperature: 29 C

Minimum temperature: 12 C

Average temperature: 21 C

Average rainfall: 110 ml.m/year

2. Economy

Important agricultural products: field rice, maize, horticulture and bamboo shoot. Average income: 8,000 baht/household/year.

3. Social

Houses are built scatteringly on plain ground or on the shoulder on the hill. It is extension family. Family members are about 7 person/household.

4. Population

36 household 36 families Total 229 villagers

Male: 47 Female: 51 Boy: 65 Girl: 66

Tribe: Meo

5. Education

- There is no school in the village. Children must go to Baan Meo Mai school which is 8 km. far.

- There are 65 school-children and 30 primary school children. It is an average 46.15 per cent

6. Public Health

6.1 Health care 65.51 % or 150 out of 229 villagers are sick of malnutrition, mal-respiration and malaria.

6.2 Nutrition 54.76 % or 23 out of 42 children aged between 0 - 5 yrs are under malnutrition condition at level 1.

6.3 Birth Control There are 11.42 % or 4 out of total 35 couples aged between 15 - 44 yrs.

6.4 Latrine There are 33.33 % or 12 out of 36 household.

6.5 Drinking water for consumption: There is village water supply but villagers do not pay enough attention to keep it clean. So it need to be improved.

7. Water Source

7.1 Water source for agriculture: Huay Ka Pong to be supplied to 500 rai. However it is still lack of advance technology to bring water to use sufficiently in the village.

7.2 Water source for consumption: village water supply; but villagers do not keep it clean.

8. Land Utilization

8.1 Land ownership 20 - 30 rai/household.

8.2 Land for agriculture: Important economic crops: field rice, maize, horticulture. Rice products: 16 ton/rai. Maize products: 300 kg/rai. Horticulture: lettuce, cabbages 1,100 - 1,700 kg/rai. Domestic animals:-

- 120 cattles
- 70 pigs
- 300 chickens

They raise their animals in open field.

8.3 Type of agriculture: old system, lack of knowledge on soil and water preservation, soil erosion, encroachment. instrucment: hoe, knives, no machine

9. Politics

Their house registration is at Moo 7 Baan Meo Mai. There are village headman, witch man, assitance headvillager etc. But they are not appointed legally by Thai government.

10. Problems

10.1 Population growth: very high because no birth control and they still believe that having many children is good because children can help them in their works.

10.2 Soil and water preservation: lack of proper knowledge.

10.3 Education: Health stations are not enough

Baan Musor Lueng

1. General Information

1.1 Location: Baan Musor Moo 10 Tambon Mae Tor
Amphur Muang Tak Code : MU 926534
Height above sea level: 800 m.
Distance from Tak province: about 33 km.
Distance from the DPW Tak : about 3 km.

1.2 Frontier

North : Taksin National Park
South : Horticulture Experiment Station
East : Baan Som Poi
West : Baan Lee Sor

1.3 Weather

There are 3 seasons: summer, rainy season, winter
Maximum temperature: 29 C
Minimum temperature: 11 C
Average temperature: 21 C
Average rainfall: 105 ml.m/year

2. Economy

Important agricultural products: field rice, horticulture.
Major income come from: collecting forest products and labour.
Average income: 6,000 baht/household/year.

3. Social

Houses are built in the valley or on the hill. Size of family: 5 - 6 members

4. Population

19 household	21 families	Total	121 villagers
Male: 30	Female: 31	Boy: 36	Girl: 24

5. Education

- There is no school in the village. Most of villagers can speak Thai. There are 29 school children and 16 children in primary school level. It is equivalent to 55.17 %

6. Public Health

6.1 Health care 53.71 % or 65 out of 121 hilltribes are sick of mal-respiration and malaria.

6.2 Nutrition 52 % or 13 out of 25 children aged between 0 - 5 yrs are under malnutrition condition at level 1.

6.3 Birth Control There are 55 % or 11 out of 20 couples aged between 15 - 44 yrs.

6.4 Latrine There are 73.68 % or 14 out of 19 households.

6.5 Village sanitation: it still need to improve village sanitation and drinking water for consumption.

7. Water Source

7.1 Water source for agriculture: Huay Ongrang reservoir

7.2 Water source for consumption: village water supply; 400 m. far from village

8. Land Utilization

8.1 Land ownership 3 - 10 rai/household.

8.2 Economic crops: field rice, horticulture. Rice products are 17 ton/rai. Horticulture products are lettuces, cabbages 1,000 - 1,500 kg./rai

- 40 cows

- 18 horses

- 220 chickens.

8.3 Irrigation: No.
instrucment: hoe, knives, no machine

9. Politics

Household registration is at Moo 10 Tambon Mae Tor, Amphur Muang Tak. The village has not independent administration. It is governed by headman of the village of Moo 10 Baan Lee Saw Mae Tor. But there is assistance vilage headman overseeing the internal affairs of the village.

10. Problems

- 10.1 Lack of Land for cultivation
 - 10.2 Living standard: poor, uneducated, poor health,
19 families lack of rice for consumption.
 - 10.3 Lack of knowledge on soil and water conservation
-

Report by the Preliminary Survey Team of a Model for Development of the Hilltribes towards Self-Reliant Communities

1. Summary
2. Members of the Preliminary Survey Team
3. Daily Schedule of the Team
4. The List of Thai and Japanese Officials the Team Consulted with
5. Background and Content of the Request
6. Details and Objectives of JOCV Dispatch
7. Content and Findings of the Investigation the Team Carried out
 - 7 - 1 Progress and Details of the Preliminary Survey
 - 7 - 2 General Outline and Social Conditions
 - 7 - 3 Agricultural Investigation
 - 7 - 4 Volunteer Living Conditions
8. Proposals

1. Summary

1. The Government of Thailand has officially requested development cooperation of the JOCV through a team dispatch in order to promote self-reliance among hilltribes. On the background of the request lies continuous efforts of the Thai Government, in accordance with countermeasures taken to address basic regional disparity—a problem that the Thailand has faced for many years—for which the Seventh 5-year National Plan on Economic and Social Development was introduced in 1992.

A total of 550,000 people from 9 tribes live in the 20 mountainous provinces of northern Thailand. Many face problems such as low income, malnutrition, and inadequate education and health care due to the severe environmental conditions and low agricultural productivity. The Thai government's Public Welfare Department (PWD) of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the main body concerned with hilltribe problems, is eagerly requesting team dispatch of JOCV volunteers for on-site inspections and investigation of project sites in the three provinces of Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Tak, which are home to many hilltribes.

2. At this request, the JOCV Secretariat initially responded with site inspections and investigations. Consequently, between November and December 1994 a preliminary survey team was assigned to the program to carry out inspections of the 3 sites, including the location where volunteers are currently posted, and listen to opinions after consulting with representatives from the Thai government.

The preliminary investigation did not begin before policy on implementation of cooperation could be determined. Its main purpose was to submit a report and proposals to the JOCV secretariat on possibility and feasibility of assistance and its effectiveness by confirming the requests and intentions of the Thai government. At the same time, the actual conditions of sites and related areas proposed by the Thai government were investigated.

After completing the on-site inspections and investigations accordingly, the content and findings were explained in a report submitted by the Leader of the Preliminary Survey Team to the Ministry of Labour and Welfare, the governmental body primarily concerned with this project, and discussed in detail with the JOCV secretariat. The report will be presented to the Ministry for clarification, following which a decision on cooperation activities will be made by the secretariat, and then the Team returned to Japan.

3. Following consultations with the Public Welfare Department, it was decided that the preliminary investigation would be carried out in the following order: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Tak provinces. The tremendous variety in content and results of this investigation for each province presents many problems in summary as follows. All sites in the 3 provinces are only indirectly involved in the activities of 5 volunteers currently assisting the hilltribes. Moreover, all sites are located 32-82 km from their respective provincial capitals and are thus very remote.

(1) Chiang Rai Province

A total of 1,876 people of the Yao, Meo and Lahu tribes live in 3 villages at the site. Annual income is 6,000-6,500 bahts per single family. The condition of access roads to the site and between villages remains poor. Distribution of agricultural products is difficult. The concept of hygiene is not strong so many people suffer from food epidemics and diarrhea. Thanks to the support of UNICEF, a water supply has been secured but requires development. Improvements to marketing and utilization of land for agricultural use are necessary. The effects of assistance should be very positive; however implementation may prove to be difficult.

(2) Chiang Mai Province

A total of 772 people of the Karen and Lisu tribes live in 6 villages at the site. Annual income is 8,000-11,000 bahts. Road conditions of 3 villages in Khun Saab and an additional 3 more than 5 km away are severe, particularly in the rainy season. A discrepancy exists between both sides concerning social and hygienic conditions. Improvements to land utilization and shortage of arable land are the major causes of poverty in this region. There is a need for assistance in the field of agricultural engineering, cultivation, and livestock. Although much assistance is not anticipated, implementation would not pose to many problems.

(3) Tak Province

A total of 741 people of the Lahu and Meo tribes are scattered throughout the 4 villages of the site. The average annual per-family income is 5,000-8,000 bahts. Securing an adequate water supply has been difficult. At higher elevations it is impossible. Sickneses from malnutrition and malaria are widespread. There are no clinic and elementary school at the site. Road conditions are poor and improvement is needed. None of the villages have irrigation facilities. Consequently, work in the field of the agricultural engineering, cultivation and the livestock industry is needed. The effects of assistance should be positive, and it is not thought to be difficult to implement.

4. At this time, findings confirm that:

- i) the requests and intentions of the Thai government—particularly the Ministry of Labor and Welfare—are persuasive and serious;
- ii) volunteers currently dispatched have received much praise from the Thais, and personnel concened with JOCV have made repeated inspections of each site;
- iii) a JOCV team dispatch in this region remains favorable and feasible as it is a desirable location for assistance and positive results are anticipated.

The Preliminary Survey Team reports to the Thais accordingly on policy for compliance with the request. At the same time, the team submits a proposal to the JOCV Managing Director regarding the start of careful preparations on a concrete plan on the basis of long-term cooperation. In preparing the plan, although selection of sites should be discussed and determined in advance by both sides, the following should be kept in mind:

- i) the necessity for a long-term investigation;
- ii) to make the most of the 5 currently dispatched volunteers' experience;
- iii) a team leader and a coordinator is necessary; experienced individuals who successfully complete the required examination are eligible for these positions.

5. Factors considered in selection of the proposed sites:

- i) character and geographical conditions of each area, particularly in relation to the Hilltribe Welfare and Development Center in each province (HWDC);
- ii) the existence of aid from foreign countries;
- iii) public peace and order and emergency services;
- vi) effects of support and cooperation, degree of difficulty;
- v) degree of priority from the Thai side, preparedness of HWDC;
- vi) relation to activities of past and current volunteers;
- vii) degree of challenge and satisfaction.

As a future step, an examination committee will be established in the JOCV secretariat. Countermeasures and planing should be determined in February. At the same time, a report in English should be preped to submit to Thai Ministry of Labour and Welfare so that the policy of the secretariat can be decided on in March. It is therefore proposed that a report be presented to the Thais in English within the current fiscal year.

2. Members of the Preliminary Survey Team

Field	Name
1. Leader	Takao Matsuzaki Technical Advisor, JOCV secretariat
2. Rural development	Hideyuki Kanamori Development Specialist, IFIC(Institute For International Cooperation)
3. Business coordination	Tetsuji Iida First Overseas Assignmentt Division, JOCV Secretariat

3. Daily Schedule of the Team

Date	Day #	Itinerary & Content of Mission	Movement	Place of Stay
11/20 (Sun)	1	In transit	(Matsuzaki): Narita --->Bangkok (Kanamori and Iida): Djakarta---->Bangkok	Bangkok
11/21 (Mon)	2	AM: Preliminary arrangements at JICA office, courtesy call to the Japanese Embassy PM: Preliminary arrangements with the Dept. of Technical & Economic Cooperation Preliminary arrangements with the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare		Bangkok
11/22 (Tues)	3	In transit Preliminary arrangements with Chiang Rai HWDC inspection on the spot activities of Volunteer Uehara	Bangkok --->Chiang Rai	Chiang Rai
11/23 (Wed)	4	Field survey		Chiang Rai
11/24 (Thurs)	5	In transit Preliminary arrangements with Chiang Mai HWDC and Highland Agricultural and Social Development Project Office	Chiang Rai --->Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai
11/25 (Fri)	6	Field survey		Chiang Mai
11/26 (Sat)	7	inspection on the spot activities of Volunteer Konishi and Sato		Chiang Mai
11/27 (Sun)	8	Catalogue data and make a report		Chiang Mai
11/28 (Mon)	9	In transit Preliminary arrangements with Tak HWDC	Chiang Mai --->Tak	Tak
11/29 (Tues)	10	Field survey		Tak
11/30 (Wed)	11	In transit Preliminary arrangements with HWDC and HASD Project	Tak --->Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai
12/1 (Thurs)	12	In transit Report to the JICA office	Chiang Mai --->Bangkok	Bangkok
12/2 (Fri)	13	Report to the Dept. of Technical & Economic Cooperation Report to the Public Welfare Department of Ministry of Labor and Welfare Report to the Japanese Embassy		Bangkok
12/3 (Sat)	14	Return	Bangkok ----> Narita	

4. The List of Thai and Japanese Officials the Team Consulted with

Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation

Ms Usuma Chuenchanphu Chief, Volunteer Programmes Sub-Division,
External Cooperation Division I

Ms Duanthathai Staff, Volunteer Programmes Sub-Division,
External Cooperation Division I

Ministry of Labor and Welfare

Mr. Elawat Chandraprasert Deputy Director General, Department of Public
Welfare

Mr. Poosak Thammasarn Director, Hilltribe Welfare Division, Department of
Public Welfare

Mr. Sitha Penbharkkul Chief of Planning Section, Hilltribes Welfare Division

Ms Pongpenkae Devahusdin Chief of Foreign Support, Hilltribe Welfare Division

Ms Suntaree Puaves Project Coordinator, Hilltribe Welfare Division

Ms Phongpenkea Devahusdin Staff, Hilltribe Welfare Division

Mr. Munintorn Tiyaon Director of Chiang Mai HWDC

Mr. Vitat Techaboon Chief Project Officer of Economic Development
Section, HASD Chiang Mai

Mr. Manoj Wongsaree Chief of Planning and Supervision, HASD Project
Office

Mr. Pot Patipuntuwong Director of Tak HWDC

Mr. Suwit Kuntaroj Director of Chiang Rai HWDC

Mr. Suriyon Chaidilok Deputy Director of Chiang Rai HWDC

JICA Thailand Office

Mr. Toshio Asano Deputy Resident Representative

Mr. Kenichi Sasaki JOCV Coordinator

Ms Sachiko Serizawa JOCV Coordinator

Japanese Embassy

Mr. Taro Ishibashi Minister

Mr. Yasu Oki

First Secretary

Mr. Shinichi Umezawa

First Secretary

5. Background and Content of the Request

The Thai government's plan, the Seventh 5 year National Plan on Economic and Social Development which was established in 1992, pledges the following:

- i) to continue stable economic growth;
- ii) fair income allotment;
- iii) to improve quality of life for all citizens.

Despite recent high economic growth, incomes in each region remain varied. Consequently, the Thai government is taking steps to address the situation. In order to correct the disparity, policies to promote rural development has been adopted by taking a serious look at finding solutions to poverty in remote rural communities. In addition, assistance from overseas support groups and the United Nations is being requested. Of all low income groups in Thailand, the poor hilltribes of the northern mountain regions have been a major concern of the government for many years.

In the northern mountain regions they are referred to as minorities. Nine tribes (550,000 in total), classified by language and race, are distributed among 3,553 villages extending over 20 provinces. They make up a society of unique lifestyles, cultural values and religions, quite different from those to the south. The main source of income is through slash-and-burn farming. However, recently this method of agriculture has come under attack from forest and watershed conservationists. In addition, they face many problems, such as extremely low agricultural productivity due to the natural conditions of the surrounding region, lack of sources of income, malnutrition, deterioration of soil, and lack of educational and health services. Therefore, they are resigned to the conditions of relative poverty (some areas are at an absolute poverty level).

The Public Welfare Department was established by the government at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1959 to deal with the situation. Various policies on the hilltribes have been implemented through the Hilltribe Welfare Division at the Department. Today, government policy on the hilltribes is implemented in accordance with a declaration of July 6, 1976. The final goal of the government is to integrate the hilltribes into Thai society while recognizing their cultural and religious customs.

Presently, the Department is under direct control of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare. Consequently, "Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centers (HWDC)" have been established in 14 of the 20 provinces in which hilltribes live. Activities have been carried out through postings of Thai farming experts. Under this plan, a model-type village—or "key village"—is designated, and instructors are selected locally, thus incorporating the surrounding villages. The department provides services for 1,277 hilltribe villages nationwide, and benefits are reaching 54.4% of the total hilltribe population.

At the Thai government's request, 3 JOCV volunteers were dispatched to Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces in 1993. An additional 2 were dispatched in 1994 and are currently serving. In compliance with the Thai's high praise, proposals was reached in June, 1994 regarding project cooperation—that is, a "team dispatch" of JOCV volunteers—to be implemented by listing the provinces of Chiang Mai (6 villages of the Maesung district), Chiang Rai Province (3 villages of the Phaya Mengrai district) and Tak Province (4 villages of the Muang district) as recipients for major assistance.

Concerning the content of JOCV activities, the Thais have requested dispatching the following volunteers to targeted villages in each province and have furnished any necessary equipment.

(1) Vocation and number of volunteers dispatched

(Related agriculture):	Agricultural Extension; Animal Husbandry
(Related living):	Nutrition; Sanitation
(Related engineering):	Soil Conservation; Development of Water Resources
(Plan of investigation):	Data Collection and Analysis; Survey/Mapping

One volunteer each, 8 volunteers total

(2) Special equipment grants

2 vehicles, 5 motor bikes, a complete set of audio-visual equipment, a computer and peripherals, a complete set of health and hygiene related equipment, purchases of materials (meeting halls, water supply, construction of health unit, irrigation and roads, etc.)

Total amount: approximately 40 million yen

(3) Local cost expenses

Approximately 6 million yen per year

(4) Period of assistance

1994 to 1999 (5 years)

In addition, aid for hilltribes of the northern regions has been received from foreign countries mainly through the following projects (some are underway). NGOs inside and outside the country are also providing assistance.

- (1) Highland Agriculture and Social Development Project (Australia): 1980 - 1988
- (2) Highland Development Project supported by Thai-Norwegian Churches: 1985 - 1992
- (3) Thai-German Highland Development Project: 1984 - 1998

6. Details and Objectives of JOCV Dispatch

The dispatching of JOCV volunteers to Thailand first began in 1981, and approximately 10 years has passed since its inauguration. Considering the indispensability of technology transfers in computers, in keeping with development of computer products and the popularity of the Japanese language study in Thailand, primarily volunteers in Japanese Language Instruction, Computers, Electrical Engineering and System Engineering were assigned. Although volunteers in agriculture-related fields have been dispatched since the beginning, in keeping with the Thai government's request, volunteers of agriculture-related fields have gradually been sent to poverty-stricken areas.

In 1992, the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs first requested volunteers for the northern mountain regions. (The Public Welfare Department, which was under direct control of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare, was subsequently isolated from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.) As mentioned above in the "Background of the Request", although Australia, Norway and Germany have been supporting the northern mountain regions of Thailand, the Japanese governmental agency JOCV was first to dispatch youth with technical skills to volunteer activities. Requests for more volunteers were soon received. Presently, there are 5 active volunteers (Chiang Rai: Animal Husbandry, Chiang Mai: Rural Development, Vegetable Growing and Fruit Growing, Mae Hong Sorn: Vegetable Growing).

In October 1993, when staff of the JOCV secretariat carried out their guidance trip to the volunteers in the northern mountain regions, the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare reviewed the achievements of the Australian "Highland Agriculture and Social Development Project". In addition, the work of 3 active volunteers for the hilltribe area received very high praise. Consequently, JOCV was requested to take over the project or dispatch volunteers that could make the most of it. In response to this, the secretariat viewed on team dispatching in relation to the project, and the Public Welfare Department seems to have had a great concern in it.

For 14 years the JOCV secretariat has dispatched individual volunteers at the request of the Thai government. At the same time, at the request of the Public Welfare Department, the JICA Thailand office began to discuss team dispatching with the Department.

On March 15, 1994 a project proposal was presented by the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labor Welfare (See attached documents.) This proposal suggests that assistance toward the dispatching of JOCV volunteers be requested by selecting one of the three provinces - 4 villages in Tak Province, 3 villages in Chiang Rai and 6 villages in Chiang Mai, where support from the Public Welfare Department and foreign countries is not received enough. Model villages would be targeted for rural development.

The purpose of this request is as follows.

"Hilltribes mainly of the northern part of Thailand are living at the poverty line (many are destitute). Consequently, the Thai government has also been taking steps to improve the situation. It is proposed that volunteers contribute by stimulating rural communities and promoting self-sufficiency for social and economic development in hilltribes villages."

Details of the proposal are mentioned in separate document. Assistance received from Australia, as explained in an official trip of October 1993, remains weak. Therefore,

proposal sites at which the JOCV is expected to assist independently have been separately selected from the area the Australian worked.

Following the project proposal, an official request dated June 28, 1994 on the establishment of a preliminary survey team on team dispatch was presented. The Preliminary Survey Team was consequently appointed.

Furthermore, although this is referred to as a "preliminary survey team", information on proposed sites is provided mainly by volunteers dispatched to Chiang Mai. The JOCV secretariat therefore dispatched the survey team for as a step towards a feasibility study, instead of the preliminary survey as was presumed in the implementation of the technical project.

Moreover, the following trips to the sites of volunteer postings in hilltribe regions were taken by JOCV personnel prior to formation of the Preliminary Survey Team (November 20 to December 3, 1994).

September 18 to 23, 1993: Technical guidance (primarily Chiang Mai)

January 25 to 29, 1994: Technical guidance by Prof. Nagano technical advisor (Chiang Rai)

March 1 to 3, 1994: Inspection by Mr. Aoki, JOCV Managing Director

October 2 to 5, 1994: Technical guidance trip by Ms Abe, Director of Career Consultations Division, JOCV Secretariat

7. Content and Findings of the Investigation the Team Carried Out

7 -1 Progress and Details of the Preliminary Survey

Based on the proposed project entitled "A Model for Development of the Hilltribes Towards Self-Reliant Communities" presented by the Thai government, and in keeping with the adjustment of daily schedules between the Public Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labor and Welfare—the main agency concerned—and the JICA Thai office, inspections and examinations were carried out on 3 proposed sites, in 3 provinces, and in the following order.

1. Chiang Rai Province: November 22 to 23
 - i) Following a briefing and discussion with the head of the Hilltribe Welfare and Development Center (HWDC), and questions and answers, the Team made an on-site inspection of the activities of Volunteer Mr. Uehara (Animal Husbandry) and model villages in the province (22nd).
 - ii) On-site inspections and investigations were carried out at 3 villages in the Phya Mengrai district. The proposed sites were Yao Mae Tam, Musur Mae Tam and Khun Huay Mae Pao (23rd).
2. Chiang Mai Province: November 24 to 26
 - i) Following a briefing and discussions with the head of HWDC and staff of the Chiang Mai Highland Agricultural and Social Development Project Office, which is located in the same building, the Team visited the Tribal Research Institute of Chiang Mai University and received a briefing (24th).
 - ii) An on-site inspection and investigation were made of 6 villages in the Sameung district. The proposed sites were Khun Saab Tai, Khun Saab Klang, Khun Saab Nua, Naku, Pa Yong and Khun Om Long (25th).
 - iii) An on-site inspection were made of the activities of both Volunteer Miss Konishi (Rural Development) and Volunteer Sato (Fruit Growing) (26th).
- 3 Tak Province: November 28 to 30
 - i) The Team receiving a briefing from the head of HWDC followed by discussion (28th).
 - ii) An on-site inspection and investigation were made of 4 villages in the Muang district. The proposed sites were Musur Umyom, Musur Kui, Huay Kanun and Ton Mamuang (29th).
 - iii) At HWDC, the Team reviewed the details with the head of the center and persons concerned by summarizing the results of inspections and investigations made in 3 provinces.

The order of on-site inspections mentioned above for the proposed project sites in 3 provinces were summed up in the following 4 divisions:

- i) general outline and social conditions (including health and education)
- ii) agricultural conditions
- iii) pre-assessment of living conditions where volunteers are expected to be dispatched
- vi) other items of reference

7 - 2 General Outline and Social Conditions

Hilltribes are found in 22 provinces throughout Thailand, and HWDC (Hilltribes Welfare and Development Center) have been established in 14 provinces. The total hilltribe population stands at 554,172 people (1985-1988 survey by the National Statistics Bureau) which is 1% of the total population of Thailand (569.2 million people-1991 estimate by the United Nations). The largest tribes are:

- i) Karen: 275,335 (49.86%)
- ii) Meo: 82,356 (14.86%)
- iii) Lahu: 59,813 (10.79%)
- iv) Yao 34,757 (7.2%)
- v) Akha 32,245 (5.82%)

Common problems include a shortage of arable land and random slash-and-burn agriculture, which is prohibited by law. Settlements are making progress, but problems in agriculture and livestock, which are the primary sources of income, are increasing due to forest regulations administered by the government, over population and mountainous terrain. Moreover, malnutrition, shortage of drinking water and inadequacy of toilets have become major health concerns. The concept of good health and hygiene has yet to make its way into these areas due to the remoteness and elevation of the land, particularly during the rainy season when roads become impassable, restricting access to clinics.

7 - 3 Agricultural Investigation

As the role of the team dispatch in this project is to assist in addressing the problems of the target villages. The Team listened very carefully to Thai viewpoint. After preparing a list of proposals designed to deal with the problems in each area, the Team examined the appropriateness of each item and rated its effectiveness in cooperation and range of difficulty.

7 - 4 Volunteer Living Conditions

Province		Chiang Rai			Chiang Mai			Tak			
Village		Yao Mae Tam	Musur Mae Tam	Khun Huay Mae Pao	³ villages of Khun Saab	Pa Yong	Others	Umyom	Musur Kui	Huay Kanun	Ton Mamuang Lahu
Tribe		Meo & Yao	Lahu	Meo	Karen	Lisu	None	Lahu	Lahu	Meo	Mamuang Lahu
Forms of Transportation		None			None			None			
Roads	Dry Season	Normal			Poor			Good			
	Rainy Season	Normal			Poor			Good			
Remarks		Since the bus stop is 8km away, villager's cars are used in an emergency. Roads are unpaved from the district office to Yao Mae Tam and are bad. However, roads from Khun Huay Mae Pao to Chiang Rai are paved so there is no trouble during the rainy season.			There are 10 motorbikes in the village. It takes 2 hr. to travel to Chiang Mai, 82 km away. Some spots are impassable during the rainy season.			Activities can be carried out quite easily because the 2 target villages are within 1 km from the Center of the accommodation facilities. However, the other 2 villages are more than 10 km away and the route is poor.			
Means of Communication		None			None			Available			
Remarks		Only the village chief has a transceiver.			There is a health unit 12 km from Khunsab Klang and they have a receiver which can reach the district hospital.			There is communication equipment at the Center, but only the Health Unit in the village has a receiver.			
Health & Hygiene	Endemic	Present			Present			Present			
		Diarrhea, polio i(Musur Mae Tam)			Malaria, diarrhea			Malaria, malnutrition			
	Hospital	District hospital near the district office.			Hospital 47 km from Chiang Mai in Sameung District.			District hospital with 100 beds 33 km from the Center.			
Lodgings		None			None			Available			
		Stay in the small branch office of the Center or construct new one.			Possible lodging at the branch office of the Center.			Members of the survey team stayed at the Center and were comfortable due to available bath and toilet facilities.			
Daily Necessities		Available			Available			Available			
		There is a grocery shop in Yao Mae Tam where daily necessities can be purchased. It is 1 hour by car to the nearest market. Drinking is popular.			Although there is a grocery shop in Pa Yong, the volunteer must bring his own meats and vegetables. Drinking is popular.			Daily necessities can be obtained at the Center. There are 2 grocery shops next to each other in Tom Mamuang. Drinking is popular.			
Police		Present			Present			Present			
		5 policemen are always on hand 17 km from Khun Huay Mae Pao.			Police are close to the Sameung district.			District police are 8 km from the Center.			

8 Proposals

1. Preliminary remarks

(1) This preliminary survey team is slightly different from the one usually carried out by JICA where, prior to its formation, discussions on implementing the project were prearranged ahead of time. Implementation of the project was not decided in advance and this preliminary survey did not consider its implementation on a premise. By the time previous arrangements were made prior to departure, the survey had been deemed a feasible study. Consequently, the purpose of the survey is essentially as follows.

- i) to confirm of the requests and intentions of the Thai government (as a matter of course, after ascertaining the intentions of the Japanese Embassy and JICA Thailand office)
- ii) to carry out field surveys on the actual conditions of proposed sites and related areas

in addition to these,

- iii) To report and submit proposals on feasible and effective types of assistance

(2) On the assumption of these matters, as a result of fulfilling the survey in keeping with the goals mentioned above, the following things were confirmed.

- i) The Thai government's Ministry of Labor and Welfare (primarily the Hilltribe Section of Public Welfare Department) appeals and intentions are both persuasive and sincere, and Welfare Division of DTEC, the main supporting body, endorsed the request. Fortunately, the intentions of the ministry began to infiltrate into local agencies of the Public Welfare Department such as HWDC in each province.

- ii) The Japanese embassy (Minister Mr. Ishibashi) takes a positive stance towards the successful implementation of this project while requesting special consideration to the characteristics and problems of the concerned region from the Thai point of view and also suggests cooperation with NGOs.

- iii) Based on the requests of the Ministry and its departments, JOCV have dispatched 5 volunteers. The first volunteers were dispatched in 1993 to places such as HWDC in the provinces concerned, are currently active, and have good reputations. In addition, on-site inspections were made by JOCV secretariat personnel and groundwork for assistance has been formulated.

- vi) The findings of site surveys mentioned in this report are comprehensive, thus a team dispatch of JOCV volunteers is entirely possible. It has been recognized that the sites are desirable and effective places to carry out JOCV cooperation activities.

(3) According to the objectives of the survey mentioned above, the Team proposes that definite steps and plans be taken and ask that the secretariat start to examine it immediately.

2. Proposals

(1) Responding to the Thai request

As previously mentioned, 5 volunteers have already been dispatched to assist the hilltribes in their move towards self-reliance and have been receiving high praise. In addition, staff and related personnel of the JICA office and JOCV secretariat have visited and made on-site inspections to provide support and encouragement in each field of activity. Consequently, the Thais are counting on the preliminary survey to encourage even greater participation in accordance with its request.

Taking their expectations into consideration, to conclude the survey that the Team submitted the Leader's Report (attached) to the Ministry of Labor and Welfare, and stated that the Secretariat would present a report on the investigation soon after.

Taking these matters into account, and in keeping with the spirit of cooperation, especially with respect to the Ministry, it is better to inform the Thais of the views and policies of the secretariat by formulating a definite plan in accordance with the request as early as possible, even prior to presentation of the report mentioned above.

(2) To forge ahead making careful and definite plans on long-term cooperation

Cooperation framework should be modified to suit each of the 3 sites selected. Therefore, site selection should be examined before making an implementation plan on sites. However, the following common factors should be considered prior to discussions on the selection of the sites mentioned above.

i) Indispensability of a long-term survey

Although 5 volunteers have already been dispatched and are currently active, none have worked at 3 proposed sites, even within the same province. In other words, all 3 sites are receiving JOCV assistance for the first time.

The diversity of hilltribes accounts for the great variety in living conditions and familiarity. Perhaps this explains why volunteer activities that are successful in one province often fail in another. Although it was clear from this preliminary survey that the conditions at each site appeared favorable, it may turn out that some matters will require collection of more data and further investigation in order to implement an effective 5-year plan under normal conditions. Matters such as soil and farming conditions and problems in agriculture products distribution and marketing typify the situation.

Moreover, the 5 volunteers who have been dispatched are in Agricultural and Livestock Industry and Rural Development job classifications. None of the volunteers are qualified to assist towards health and hygiene, nutrition or living improvement, which is what the Thais requested. Therefore, it is considered that more data and further investigation is needed in these fields.

After the selection of sites, volunteers from specific job classifications should carry out a long-term survey of activities at each site over a definite period of time prior to a full-scale team dispatch.

Ordinarily, a project type assistance begins with a 5-year term of cooperation. Therefore, necessary planning should be based on a 7-year period, or longer, according to conditions when securing personnel for long-term surveys prior to the start of a full scale team activities.

ii) Making the most of the experience of 5 active volunteers

The 5 volunteers often mentioned have been dispatched for the following terms. After an initial service term of 2 years, they will be returning to Japan from April 1995.

3rd batch, fiscal 1992: Miss Miyako Konishi - Rural Development (Chiang Mai)
April 1993 to April 1995

1st batch, fiscal 1993: Mr. Ryo Uehara - Animal Husbandry (Chiang Rai)
July 1993 to July 1995

" Mr. Kazuya Miike - Vegetable Growing (Chiang Mai)
July 1993 to July 1995

3rd batch, fiscal 1993: Miss Fumio Sato - Fruit Growing (Chiang Mai)
March 1994 to March 1996

Mr. Makoto Koguma - Vegetable Growing (Mae Hong Sorn)
March 1994 to March 1996

Currently 5 volunteers posted are receiving high praise for their efforts and their experience should be utilized as much as possible for future team dispatch. After returning to Japan re-dispatching is possible by making the most of precious experience gained. (Of course, his/her job classification should be emphasized, but proficiency in the Thai language should also be taken into consideration.) If this is possible, careful and concrete measures will need to be taken in planning.

iii) Team leaders and coordinators

Assuming that a team dispatch is assembled, from lessons learned from JOCV team dispatches to date, it must be noted that project administration and training should be the responsibility of the "team leader" (assumed senior volunteer) and "coordinator" ("program officer" or "assistant team leader"). For proper formation of the team it is necessary to examine and appoint a "senior" to each volunteer as a team leader and a coordinator.

Proficiency in the Thai language (senior who has passed screening) is the first requirement of "Thai OB/OG" (returned JOCV volunteers who have served in Thailand) applying for leadership or coordinator positions in a team dispatch. Incidentally it may be remarked that, when examining some 10 senior volunteers who had passed the screening test (the end of 1994), it is noticed that many were volunteers of Japanese Language Teachers (female) or in the field of Maintenance and Operation. Consequently it is not easy to find volunteers in suitable job classifications for this team dispatch. (One volunteer of Sericulture in the field of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, and no volunteers from Health and Welfare or Education and Administration, aside from Japanese Language Teachers.)

It is therefore necessary to examine the next best step. Thai OB/OGs and senior volunteers who satisfy the English requirements should be considered first. Other candidates who satisfy the English requirements and who are suitable for this team dispatch should then be considered.

In either case, during the planning stage it is necessary to incorporate him or her into a definite team formation. From this view point, too, a long-term view and serious consideration should be taken in.

(3) Selection of proposed sites

The following factors should be considered on examining site selections. Each factor is to be mentioned on the assumption of a team dispatch.

i) Character of the region and geographical conditions

All 3 sites lie adjacent to the borders of Myanmar and Laos and are located in the region where 4 nations, including China (Yunnan province), are intensifying international activities. Development in this region is progressing on a large scale and at a fairly rapid rate, and despite some minor differences the sites share many similarities.

In the 3 provincial capitals disparity is quite apparent. Chiang Mai is the second largest city in Thailand, and development in such areas as road construction is most remarkable. Chiang Rai is also located near the "Golden Triangle" and is in a period of development as an important stop on the Asia highway. By comparison, although road condition in Tak have improved, it still remains a local city, which sets it apart from the others.

However, from the aspect of volunteers activities, the problem is not the state of the provincial capital. A matter of importance is the relationship between the site and the capital or with HWDC, which is the direct place of posting. All 3 sites are located in remote areas—35 to 82 km from their respective capital. Daily contact and cooperation with the assigned place are important matters when it comes to team dispatching.

Geographical conditions, particularly distance from the HWDC and traffic conditions to an from have a direct affect on activities. In the 2 provinces of Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai, it takes 2 hours or more to reach each site because they are 92 km and 82 km away respectively. Road conditions are also very poor during the rainy season. The situation in Tak province differs from these however. The HWDC is located within the site and is convenient for volunteers daily activities.

Despite various opinions on what an ideal location is, such as whether it is too close to an HWDC or too far away, or whether or not it is suitable for activities, taking all into consideration, such as remoteness of the site or viability of team dispatch and long-term cooperation, it is considered that sites located nearby are much more advantageous than those far away.

ii) Presence of foreign aid

A 5-year project by Australian specialists ended in 1993. A Norwegian program was completed in 1992. Therefore, a German project is the only one remaining. Although environmental conservation and system design from the Australian HASD and German drag control continues in Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai provinces, no foreign aid has been received in Tak province.

Although it's difficult to determine the eligibility of provinces that have or have not already benefited from assistance, two types exist: those like Tak, and those like the other two.

As for NGOs (organizations which are registered to DTEC), 48 organizations, the largest number, are in Chiang Mai province. There are 12 organizations in Chiang Rai province and 2 in Tak province.

iii) Problem of public peace and order; emergency procedures

As for public peace and order in the northern part of Thailand, in general one could say that there is no danger at the present time. No serious disputes exist over boundaries or surrounding conditions. When the Team asked the HWDC of Tak province at the site which is 60 km away from the boundary of Myanmar, they replied that no unusual occurrences had taken place near the border and in the surrounding region for more than 10 years. In earlier times, a communist guerrilla group used to be active in Tak province, but things have settled down since the group surrendered.

It appears that there is little to worry about in these 3 provinces. However, one should adequate consideration to everyday crime, injury or sickness.

Telephone systems have yet to be improved at HWDCs in each province, and it is a fact that they rely on the wireless receivers for contact during an emergency situation. The relationship between the volunteer and his assigned place is important. Considering how far away related governmental agencies and large hospitals are located, one should examine emergency procedures carefully.

vi) Effectiveness and difficulty of aid and cooperation

In a detailed report the Team mentioned that it is important to consider agricultural data since all 3 sites depend heavily on agriculture—chiefly the farming and livestock industries (broadly speaking)—for basic living and source of income. On this point, the following is a "comprehensive estimation" of the findings.

Site in Chiang Rai: "Cooperation effects will be relatively high, but we face many difficulties in implementation"

Site in Chiang Mai: "We cannot expect great cooperation effects, but implementation is straight forward."

Site in Tak: "The cooperation effects will be great and there are few problems in implementation."

Points required for comparison and examination in the selection of sites, pertaining to the condition of residents, the degree of need for public sanitation and nutritional improvement, and improvement of living conditions among the matters mentioned in the report are thought to be as follows.

Although each site has specific problems and causes, and expectations on cooperation, structural poverty, which is the cause of many difficulties and problems, is common to all sites. If a goal of challenging poverty and breaking down the shortcomings resulting from poverty and its difficulties is to be set, it is essential for us to examine a thorough plan that addresses the real conditions of the selected site to improve living conditions and other matters.

Accordingly, as for living conditions and other matters, in recognizing the important items that need to be included when preparing a certain plan, a comparison of needs at each site should have little bearing on site selection.

Apart from this, the visible benefits of cooperation should be pointed out in the early stages. Improvement to roads and medical facilities at a targeted site, for example. Chiang Rai and Tak provinces, which we were visiting at the time of this survey, could be noted for their roads. Tak province, the least affected area, could be noted for its medical facilities.

v) The degree of priority on the Thai side; preparedness of HWDC

In the project proposal, the Thais listed the sites in decreasing order of cooperation priority: Tak, Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai. Tak was listed first receiving 3 points because no foreign aid has been received in the province to date. It is the least developed and possesses the lowest average income. However, the Thais demonstrated their flexibility by paying little attention to priority and placing greater importance on surveys and examinations by the Japanese side.

As for HWDC preparedness of, all centers possessed 3 types of staff: regular governmental personnel, full-time staff and temporary staff. Despite the difference in the number of staff, ranking is common (see reference). Due to the number of hilltribes and their distribution, any particular differences in superiority or inferiority was not noted when it came to level of preparedness at HWDCs.

However, the Chiang Mai HWDC and HASD (Highland Agriculture and Social Development) Project office are located on the first and second floors of the same building. Therefore, they coordinate their efforts, which sets them apart from the preparedness levels of the other 2 provinces. It is true that this Project office selects managerial staff and carries out activities for not only Chiang Mai but also for other related provinces.

Regular staff, including the director of each center, are reshuffled every few years, even if the director is popular. Tenure in office is short-term, and so inclusion of such conditions in the selecting of sites is inappropriate and does not need to be considered.

The preparedness of the center and condition of activities should be evaluated at one's discretion and steps toward improvement should be discussed within reason as the occasion arises when providing assistance at the selected site.

vi) Relationship between existing and current volunteers activities

The 5 volunteers currently dispatched are developing their own activities by setting up a framework of action at each assigned place. Requests to them are other matters related to this team dispatch and ought to be issued in accordance with the needs of the Social Welfare Department. For now at least, it is thought that they will follow through with projects already underway and not expect any special benefits from team dispatching in the future.

Consequently, the team's suggestion to the Thai Ministry of Labor and Welfare and to DTEC is that they should hold discussions with the JICA Thailand office on extending the term of each dispatch as the occasion arises by touching on the importance of the 5 volunteers' ongoing projects.

In any case, if team dispatch can be realized, the provinces that have already received volunteers and who are active are more advantageous than other like Tak which have no experience in accepting volunteers in any respect. In addition, depending on the situation, mutual exchanges are probably easier with present volunteer activities.

vii) Degree of challenge and feeling of satisfaction at JOCV

In order to carry out a long-term plan of cooperation in the future, apart from objective matters such as regional character and geographical conditions and the effects of cooperation, when assessing the spirit of *okuchi zenshin* or "going inland" (the self-respect which one takes charge of during a difficult posting), challenge, the feeling of satisfaction and sufficiency to some extent, become meaningful traits of the JOCV.

Thinking of 3 points, Tak province is first on the list because living conditions are most severe, followed by Chiang Rai. In the case of Chiang Mai, although the site is definitely inland and remote, and even though poverty is still a major problem, conditions are felt relatively favorable.

Opinions will be split on the appropriateness of raising the level of cooperation in favorable situations or steadily raising it under poor conditions. An representative of the Thai side commented, "At sites under harsh conditions, the results and progress are being felt; and its effects are enormous." These words have special significance.

3. Summary of proposals and future steps

The following is a summary—disregarding overlap—of proposals based on the findings of the survey mentioned earlier:

- (1) to notify the policies of the JOCV secretariat in response to the Thai proposals;
- (2) to begin careful and accurate planning taking long-term cooperation into consideration;

and for this:

- (3) firstly, to discuss selection of a single site among 3 proposed sites.

On the assumption that a team dispatch will be carried out, the following factors should be discussed and decided on after receiving views based on the findings concerning:

- i) regional character and geographical conditions;
- ii) presence of foreign aid;
- iii) question of public peace and order, emergency procedures;
- vi) effects and difficulties of support and cooperation;
- v) degree of priority on the Thai side and preparedness of HWDC;
- vi) relationship between existing and current volunteers;
- vii) degree of challenge and feeling of satisfaction as a JOCV volunteer.

The following points apply to future proposals.

- (1) The Preliminary Survey Team should submit a survey report to the JOCV Secretariat at the beginning of January, which includes a proposal on a team dispatch.
- (2) To establish an "examining committee" at the secretariat, and early in the process after mid-January to begin discussions on ways of putting forward future planning, and selecting sites according to the proposals.
- (3) To prepare a report in English alongside the discussions mentioned above.
- (4) To prepare a draft of an implementation plan and a conclusion of the committee within February.
- (5) To decide policy of the JOCV secretariat in March, notify the Thai authorities within the fiscal year and present them with the English report.

