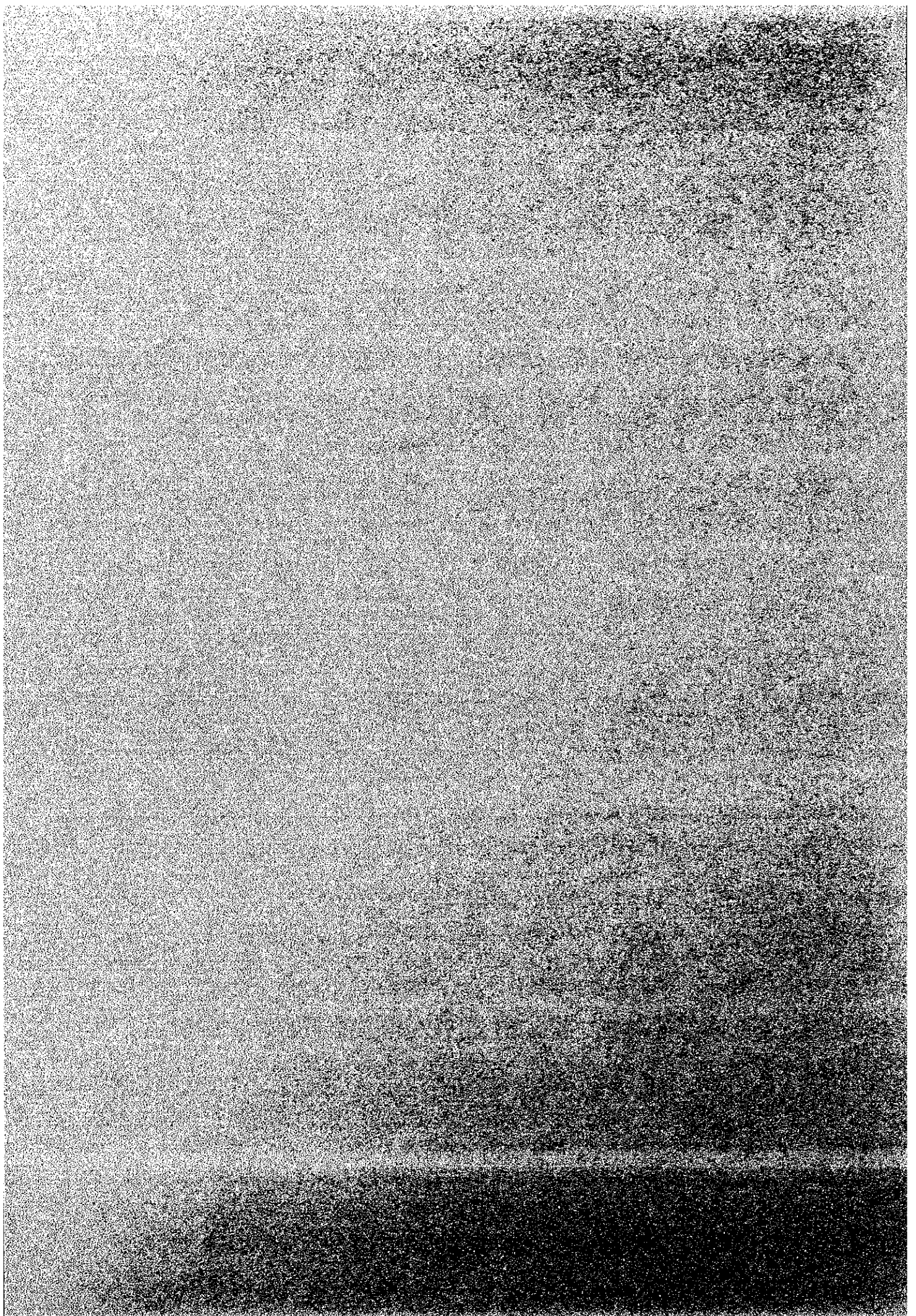


添付資料



Terms of Reference

for

The Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan Study

**Request for Technical Assistances
to
Japanese Government**

**Central Development Center
NESDB**

August 1994

Terms of Reference
for
the Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan Study

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Thai Economy and Development Policies

(1) Thai economy

Recent performance of Thai economy

The Thai economy is one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Rapid growth started in mid-1960s. The average per capita income growth was at 4% per annum during 1965-1987. The growth has accelerated since 1987 with an estimated rate of 13.2% in 1988, 12.0% in 1989, and 10.0% in 1990. Subsequently the growth has slowed down slightly to 7-8% level (estimated at 7.8% in 1993).

Continuing growth at such high rates may face difficulties due to a number of factors. Main factors include constraints in infrastructure capacities, lack of skilled labour and escalating land prices in the Bangkok vicinity. Various problems have begun to surface associated with the Bangkok-centered economic growth. They include the environmental degradation of the Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR), increasing income disparity between the BMR and other areas, and limited generation of employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

Sector and regional balance

The share of agriculture in the gross domestic products (GDP) of Thailand is already relatively small (16% in 1989). The industry sector has been steadily increasing its share, and the services sector has the largest share close to 50% of the GDP. Importance of the agricultural sector for majority of people is much greater than appears from its GDP share, as some 70% of the Kingdom's population still live in rural areas, deriving their incomes primarily from various agricultural and related rural services activities.

Inter-regional income disparity is large and widening. The rapid growth of the Thai economy in recent years has been led mainly by the performance of the capital region

and its neighbouring provinces, while other regions have been largely left behind. For instance, the per capita gross regional domestic products (GRDP) of the Northeast, the least developed region in the Kingdom; is only 40% of the per capita GDP at Thailand.

(2) National development policies

The Thai government has been implementing the Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1992 through 1996. Policy emphases of this seventh five year plan are the following:

- (a) to maintain economic growth at an appropriate level while sustaining economic and financial stability,
- (b) to reduce income disparity by distributing fruits of economic growth to the regions outside BMR, and
- (c) to conserve natural resources and environment, promote human resources development and upgrade living standard of the people.

To maintain economic growth, the development of less development regions holds a key as well as further development of the Eastern Seaboard (ESB) and its extension into its hinterlands. This would also contribute to reducing income disparity between the BMR and other areas. More employment opportunities would have to be generated in the services sector as well as in the manufacturing sector to upgrade living standard of the majority of people.

1.2 Spatial Development in Greater Bangkok Area

(1) Bangkok urbanization

Population distribution and growth in Thailand

Population of the Bangkok Metropolitan Region (BMR) kept growing at the highest rates among the regions, deriving from high rates of in-migration. As a result, concentration of population in the BMR rose from 8.9% of the national population in 1970 to 10.5% and 10.8% in 1980 and 1990 respectively. Overall, the rate of population growth in Thailand decelerated in the last two decades: 2.7% per annum in the 1970-80 period to 2.0% per annum in the 1980-90 period (Table 1).

Bangkok urbanization

The share of urban population living in Bangkok decreased from 42.8% in 1975 to 36.2% in 1988. The two city primacy index declined markedly in the past decade. Chiang Mai had been the second largest city for several decades, and in 1980 its urban population of 100,146 made the primacy index 51 against the Bangkok population of 5,153,902. Nakhon Ratchasima took over Chiang Mai as the second largest city in 1985 and the primacy index reduced to 27.

The most rapid population growth has been taking place in the Bangkok vicinity. The average annual growth there accelerated from 3.6% in 1980-85 to 20.3% in 1985-88. During the same period, the population in Bangkok grew only at 0.8% per annum in 1980-85 and 2.1% per annum in 1985-88. In absolute number, however, Bangkok accounts for the largest increase in population with additional 562,877 in 1980-88, which is all urban. The Bangkok vicinity increased its population by 227,930 in the same period, of which 42% was urban (Table 2).

It should be noted, however, that Bangkok is not excessively large, considering the total population of the Kingdom and development levels of Thai economy. The Kingdom needs continued growth of this capital city and its vicinity. A key issue is how to guide the further urbanization in the BMR and strengthen urban centers outside the BMR to realize better urbanization patterns avoiding a ribbon type development currently observed along main roads in the urban sprawl areas. Planned development in the Bangkok vicinity would be as important as improvement of urban environment within Bangkok.

(2) Spatial development around BMR

Urbanized areas of the BMR have extended over its 30 km radius zone, and industries have been located even beyond the 50 km radius along major corridors. Areas within the 100 km radius are already the influence zone of the BMR to varying degrees.

Better spatial development structure has been conceived for more balanced development of these areas within and outside the BMR. For instance, an agro-industrial development corridor has been proposed linking major urban centers located around the 100 km radius from Phetcha Buri and Ratcha Buri in the West to Prachin Buri and Laem Chabang in the east (NESDB, Upper Central Region Study, November 1990).

Development so far, however, has been lopsided to the east. Of the Outer Ring Road in the BMR, only the eastern portion is at advanced stage, and a new rail link is being established between Kaeng Khoi and Klong Sip Kao to improve access of the northern and the northeastern areas to the Eastern Seaboard (ESB). A new international airport is planned in Nong Ngu Hao to the east of Bangkok. Tourism activities are far more advanced in the east centering around Pattaya as well as industrial development in the ESB.

2. WESTERN SEABOARD REGION

2.1 Overview

The Western Seaboard (WSB) region is a narrow strip of land between the Gulf of Thailand and the borders with Myanmar. Administratively, it is defined as the jurisdictions of five provinces: Samut Songkhram, Ratchaburi, Phetchaburi, Prachup Kirikhan and Chumphon. Basic data for these provinces are presented and compared with those of the WSB region and Thailand in Table 3.

The total area of the WSB region is 24,047 km². The population was 2.13 million in 1990 to make the population density 89 per km², lower than the national average of 106 km². The ratio of urban population was only 14% of the total population in 1990, almost the half of the national average of 27%.

2.2 Economy

The economy of the WSB region is dominantly rural-agricultural. In addition to rice, the region produces mainly traditional and plantation crops such as oil palm, coconut, cassava, sugarcane and pineapple. Fishery is another important activity along the coast, and the region produced 1.3 million ton fish in 1990/91.

Per capita GRDP is relatively high in the WSB region, but it is still lower than the per capita GDP due to the dominant effect of the BMR. Per capita GDP ranges from 65% in Samut Songkhram to 92% in Prachuap Kirikhan, respectively of the per capita GDP.

The economic structure varies widely among the five provinces. The share of agricultural sector in the gross provincial products (GPP) ranges from 17% in Samut Songkhram and Phetchaburi to 47% in Chumphon. The share of industry sector in the GPP varies between 12% in Chumphon and 38% in Ratchaburi. The region's economy as a whole appears to be well balanced with the shares of both agriculture and industry in the gross regional domestic

product (GRDP) at 26% and the services sector share at 48%. Being dominantly rural, the importance of agriculture is much more than appears from its shares in the GPP and the GRDP. For instance, agriculture contributes to 78% of the total employment in Prachuap Kirikhan, while its share in the GPP is 34%.

Manufacturing industries in the WSB region are mostly agro- or aqua-based. They are represented by manufacturing of sugar, tapioca, palm oil coconut oil and fiber, noodles, canned fruits, preserved fruits and vegetables, fish sauce, canned and frozen sea food, and animal feed. Other industries include ceramics, automobile parts, textile, machinery and tools, pulp and paper, and cement. More industries are located in Ratchaburi and Phetchaburi, which constitute part of the agro-industrial corridor within the 100 km radius around the BMR as mentioned above.

Tourism is another important industry in the WSB region. Huahin in Prachuap Kirikhan and Cha-am in Phetchaburi are well established tourism destinations for both domestic and international tourists.

2.3 Planned Development

A new steel-based industrial complex is planned in Bang Sapham, Prachuap Kirikham, and a pre-feasibility study was conducted in 1993 of the Bang Sapham industrial estate as part of the complex. According to the study, the Bang Sapham steel-based industrial complex zone is planned for 2,000 ha to accommodate steel industries of a hot strip mill, a cold strip mill, and an electrolytic galvanizing line, the Bang Sapham industrial estate, new town with reserved greenery, and a deep sea port with warehouse areas.

The Huahin - Cha-am area is expected to develop further into a major tourism complex and to attract 2.8 million tourists in the year 2001. Day trippers and overnight tourists from the BMR and overseas will enjoy beaches of international class. A master development plan was prepared in 1992 by technical cooperation of Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Prachuap Kirikhan and Chumphon are expected to grow as major urban centers in the WSB region together with Ratchaburi and Phetchaburi. Prachuap Kirikhan may be a center for agro-related industries. A new airport may be developed in Chumphon, and airport front industry and tourism industry are expected to develop.

2.4 Development Issues

Development of the WSB region is critically important for a more balanced development of the Kingdom, in view of the current lopsided development pattern centering around the BMR. Most development projects in the region are still at conceptual levels, except the Bang Saphan industrial estate with its cold strip mill and a few projects of the Huahin - Cha-am tourism complex.

Due to its elongated territory, the development of the WSB region can not be well planned without considering its relationships with other regions. Relationships not only with the BMR but also with the WSB region the Southern Thailand and even Myanmar needed to be examined carefully.

The southern most portion of the WSB region constitutes part of the Isthmus of Kra, which has long been considered a possible alternative channel for the east-west traffic. In fact, the WSB region as a whole is strategically located between rapidly growing economies of the East and the South East/Asia and western economic zones. In the east, the southern China and Vietnam are opening up to the world market, and in the west India has been rapidly liberalizing its economy. The development of the WSB region can take advantage of increasing east-west trade.

These development issues call for a regional approach to planning the development of the WSB region. To utilize the geographic position of the region, an inter-regional or even international transportation network would have to be conceived. Not only the Bang Saphan industrial estate but also other industrial developments would have to be planned within a broad framework of international division of work. Development of tourism resources should be planned inter-linking various tourism objects in and around the region.

3. STUDY OBJECTIVES

A Study is proposed to prepare an integrated regional development master plan for the Western Seaboard region consisting of the provinces of Samut Songkhram, Ratchaburi, Phetchaburi, Prachnap Kirikhan, and Chumphon. Specific objectives of the Study are the following:

- (1) to prepare an integrated regional development master plan for the region for the target year of 2011 (end of the Tenth Five Year Plan period),
- (2) to formulate institutional/organizational measure facilitate project implementation,

- (3) to recommend an action program as a package of priority projects and institutional/organizational measures that can be implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1997-2001),
- (4) to effect the transfer of technology related to development planning.

4. SCOPE OF WORK

4.1 Study Structure

The Study will be carried out in five parts encompassing 14 tasks as listed below.

Part 1 : Analysis of existing conditions and potentials

- Task 1.1 : Examination of present socio-economy
- 1.2 : Analysis of existing policies, programs and institutions
- 1.3 : Land capability analysis
- 1.4 : Evaluation of water and other resource endowments

Part 2 : Preparation of development scenarios and frameworks

- Task 1.1 : Preparation of alternative development scenarios
- 2.2 : Formulation of alternative socio-economic frameworks
- 2.3 : Establishment of alternative spatial development frameworks
- 2.4 : Evaluation of development alternatives

Part 3 : Formulation of integrated regional development master plan

- Task 3.1 : Establishment of objectives and strategy for regional development
- 3.2 : Formulation and preliminary evaluation of projects/programs
- 3.3 : Examination of institutional/organizational measures
- 3.4 : Preparation of integrated regional development master plan

Part 4 : Preparation of an action program

- Task 4.1 : Elaboration on selected priority projects/programs
- 4.2 : Preparation of an action program

Each task is outlined in the following section.

4.2 Tasks

(1) Analysis of existing conditions and potentials

(1.1) Examination of present socio-economy

Existing socio-economic conditions in the WSB region will be examined by sector, covering all the economic and social sectors. Relative position of the region in the country and in relation to the neighbouring regions/countries will be clarified.

(1.2) Analysis of existing policies, programs and institutions

Existing development policies and programs will be reviewed as a background to establishing development objectives and strategy for the WSB region. Existing institutions related to development planning and administration will be analyzed.

(1.3) Land capability analysis

Suitability of lands for various uses will be analyzed. The analysis utilizes several criteria such as slope, soil, physiography, hydrogeology and others as well as present land use. The latter is analyzed by using the latest Landsat TM data.

(1.4) Evaluation of water and other resource endowments

Water resources will be analyzed by using hydrological records of surface water flow. In addition, safe yield of groundwater, hydrological interaction between surface water and groundwater and water quality will also be subject to analysis. Other local resources to be analyzed include energy resources including geothermal reserves, some mineral resources, tourism resources and human resources.

(2) Preparation of development scenarios and frameworks

(2.1) Preparation of alternative development scenarios

Alternative development scenarios are prepared as descriptive presentation of possible future courses of development that the WSB region may follow. Each scenario covers socio-economic aspects, infrastructure requirements, spatial development patterns and social services for human development.

(2.2) Formulation of alternative socio-economic frameworks

Each development scenario is quantified by a socio-economic framework. Selected socio-economic indices will be projected to a target year in a mutually consistent way by using the scenarios as guiding principles.

(2.3) Establishment of alternative spatial development frameworks

A spatial development framework dictates main directions of urban expansion, main and secondary development axes, settlement hierarchy and others related to spatial distribution of economic activities. This will be established based on existing transport and urban infrastructure, land capability analysis and other factors including strategic considerations. Relationships with neighbouring regions and countries will be reflected.

(2.4) Evaluation of development alternatives

The alternative development scenarios with associated frameworks are evaluated on a broad basis. Evaluation criteria may include expected economic growth rates, public sector resource requirements, implications to spatial development, environmental impact and social impact. Broad phasing of development will be clarified for the selected alternative.

(3) Formulation of integrated regional development master plan

(3.1) Establishment of development objectives and strategy

Development objectives for the WSB region will be established on the basis mainly of national development policies, development potentials and constraints, and the selected development alternative. Strategy for regional development is formulated in line with the development objectives as guiding principles to formulate specific measures to attain the objectives.

(3.2) Formulation and preliminary evaluation of projects/programs

Specific projects/programs will be formulated, including sector-specific projects/programs, multi-sectoral/area-wide programs, local, regional and inter-regional projects. Both existing and newly formulated projects/programs will be evaluated on a broad base in line with the regional development scenario, and priority projects/programs selected.

(3.3) Examination of institutional/organizational measures

Institutional and organizational measures necessary for a smooth implementation of proposed projects/programs are examined. They cover development administration and finance in the public sector, project/program specific arrangements, and incentive measures to encourage private sector participation in development. Institutional measures necessary for inter-regional and international cooperation to realize the planned development will also be examined.

(3.4) Preparation of integrated regional development master plan

Along the development scenario and within the development frameworks, an integrated regional development master plan will be formulated. The plan will consist of development projects/programs that would support the attainment of development targets specified by the socio-economic framework and associated institutional measures to complement the project implementation.

(4) Preparation of an action program

(4.1) Elaboration on selected priority projects/programs

Selected priority projects/programs will be elaborated to determine main features, preliminary cost estimate and expected effects. An initial environmental impact assessment will be conducted, and comprehensive evaluation will be made. A project profile will be prepared for each of priority projects/programs compiling all of these.

(4.2) Preparation of an action program

An action program will be prepared containing a set of priority projects/programs with implementation agencies, timing of implementation, and fund allocation and institutional/organizational measures to facilitate plan implementation. Institutional measures related to inter-regional and international cooperation will be recommended.

4.3 Technology Transfer

Transfer of technology related to the development planning will be an important part and one of the four objectives of the Study. To facilitate the technology transfer, geographic information system (GIS) shall be used extensively as a planning tool. A regional data base shall be established based on GIS through the execution of the Study.

5. STUDY INPUT

5.1 Expertise Requirements

The study shall be carried out by a team of international class experts covering all the socio-economic and physical sectors as well as macro socio-economic and physical planning and analyses. Specifically, the following experts may be required.

- (1) Team leader/urban and regional planner
- (2) Regional economist
- (3) Macro economist
- (4) Agricultural expert/agronomist
- (5) Industrial planner
- (6) Tourism planner
- (7) Services sector specialist
- (8) Land use planner
- (9) Transportation planner
- (10) Water resources planner
- (11) Power and energy expert
- (12) Telecommunications planner
- (13) Institutional expert
- (14) Social development planner/rural sociologist
- (15) Environmentalist
- (16) Data base planner/analyst

5.2 Study Organization

The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) will be the executing agency for the Study. A Steering Committee will be organized under the chairmanship of NESDB consisting of all the related government agencies. The Committee will be convened at times when there is need to discuss and resolve critical issues related to development policies and strategy.

NESDB shall nominate a counterpart team which will work closely with the study team throughout the study period. NESDB may resort to member agencies of the Steering Committee, if necessary to nominate some counterpart personnel to match all the foreign experts.

5.3 Contribution of The Royal Thai Government

The Royal Thai Government shall accord privileges, immunities and other benefits to the Study team and take necessary measures to facilitate smooth conduct of the Study through the collaboration of the authorities concerned:

- 1) to furnish the Study team with available relevant data, information and materials for the execution of the Study,
- 2) to arrange for the Study team appropriate office space, office equipment, materials and clearly Services for the execution of the Study,
- 3) to provide the local staff necessary for the performance of the duties of the Study team,
- 4) to provide the security for the Study team, and
- 5) to assist the Study team to obtain other facilities and conveniences deemed necessary for the conduct of the Study.

5.4 Contribution Requested to JICA

- 1) to dispatch a full scale Study team to the Kingdom of Thailand to conduct the Study,
- 2) to bear travel expenses and fares and those necessary for traveling within the country as well as charges of lodging and living expenditures for the members of the Study team and the items 10-12,

6. STUDY SCHEDULE AND REPORTING

The Study will be carried out in about 20 months. A tentative work schedule is shown in Figure 1. In the course of the study, five different reports will be submitted. The schedule for the submission of the reports and main contents of each are as follows.

<u>Report</u>	<u>Main Contents</u>	<u>Time of Submission</u> (After the commencement of the study)
Inception Report	Design of the study Preliminary findings	2 months
Progress Report I	Analysis of existing conditions	5 months
Progress Report II	Development scenarios and frameworks Proposal for institutional/organizational measures Long list of projects/programs	8 months
Interim Report	Integrated regional development master plan (first draft)	12 months
Draft Final Report	Integrated regional development master plan (revised) Action program with project profiles of priority projects	16 months
Final Report	All of the above	2 months after receiving comments on the Draft Final Report

Assignment of foreign experts is given in Figure 2 in an indicative way. As shown, a total of some 130 man-months may be required to carry out the study.

Table 1 Population by Region in Thailand

Region	Year		
	1970	1980	1990
	Population (thousands)		
Bangkok Metropolis	3,077	4,697	5,876
Central	7,535	9,726	12,072
Northern	7,489	9,074	10,583
Northeastern	12,025	15,699	19,037
Southern	4,272	5,628	6,964
Whole Kingdom	34,398	44,824	54,532
	Annual Growth (%/yr)		
	(1970-80)	(1980-90)	
Bangkok Metropolis	4.3	2.3	
Central	2.6	2.2	
Northern	1.9	1.6	
Northeastern	2.7	1.9	
Southern	2.8	2.2	
Whole Kingdom	2.7	2.0	

Source: Population censuses in 1970, 1980 and 1990

Table 2 Urban Population by Region in Thailand, 1975, 80, 85 and 88

Region	Urban Population			
	1975	1980	1985	1988
Bangkok	4,349,494	5,153,902	5,363,378	5,716,779
Bangkok Vicinity	192,179	210,560	251,680	438,490
Central	224,712	241,456	264,411	312,775
East	241,447	311,730	358,002	385,764
West	248,990	276,723	308,138	317,978
Northeast	621,697	694,223	1,057,630	1,115,302
North	589,730	675,594	819,952	830,632
South	590,989	713,579	806,402	876,266
Whole Kingdom	7,059,238	8,277,769	9,229,613	9,993,986

Source: TDRI Report, 1991

Table 3 Basic Data for Five Provinces of the Western Seaboard Region

	Samut Songkhram	Ratchaburi	Petchaburi	Prachuap Kirikhan	Chumphon	WSB Region	Thailand
1. Area	417	5,169	6,225	6,227	6,009	24,047	513,115
2. Population (1990)	191,125	734,991	401,317	411,351	394,030	2,132,814	54,532
Growth rate (1980-90)	1.9	1.5	1.0	(2.5)	2.4	(2.1)	2.0
Growth rate (1970-80)	(-0.0)	2.8	2.3	(1970-90)	2.8	(1970-90)	2.7
Density (1990)	458	142	64	66	66	89	106
Urban population ratio	23	12	14	13	14	14	27
3. Economic Structure							
Agriculture	17	18	17	34	47	26	16
Industry	16	38	23	23	12	26	34
Services	67	44	60	43	40	48	50
4. GRDP/GDP (1988 price)	3,995	21,314	11,391	12,079	10,545	59,284	1,775,978
Per capita GRDP/GDP (1988 price)	20,696	28,999	28,385	29,361	26,764	27,796	32,028
5. Land Use							
Agricultural land	81	49	38	33	18	-	-
Forest	-	38	66	63	-	-	-
6. Physical Infrastructure							
Road density	0.14	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10
Household electrification							
Water supply service ratio	14	-	18	12	11		
7. Social Infrastructure							
No. of hospitals/health centers	50	124	110	69	9	362	
No. of doctors per 1,000 population	0.13	0.25	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.3
No. of primary/secondary schools	134	454	303	309	390	1,586	
Student/teacher ratio at primary/secondary	16	19	17	20	18		19
8. Main Agricultural Products	Rice, coconut Meat Fish	Sugar, cassava, rice Meat, milk	Sugar, rice, pineapple Meat	Sugar, pineapple Meat Fish	Oil palm Fish		
9. Major Manufacturing Industries	Fish sauce, sugar, salt	Tapioca, fish sauce, kenaf, sugar, ceramic, automobile parts, pulp & paper, textile machinery & tools	Fish Fruit canning, sugar, cement, noodles, fruits & vegetables preserving	Sugar, fruit processing, feed, coco oil/fiber, frozen sea food	Palm oil frozen seafood, seafood canning		

Figure 1 Work Schedule (tentative)

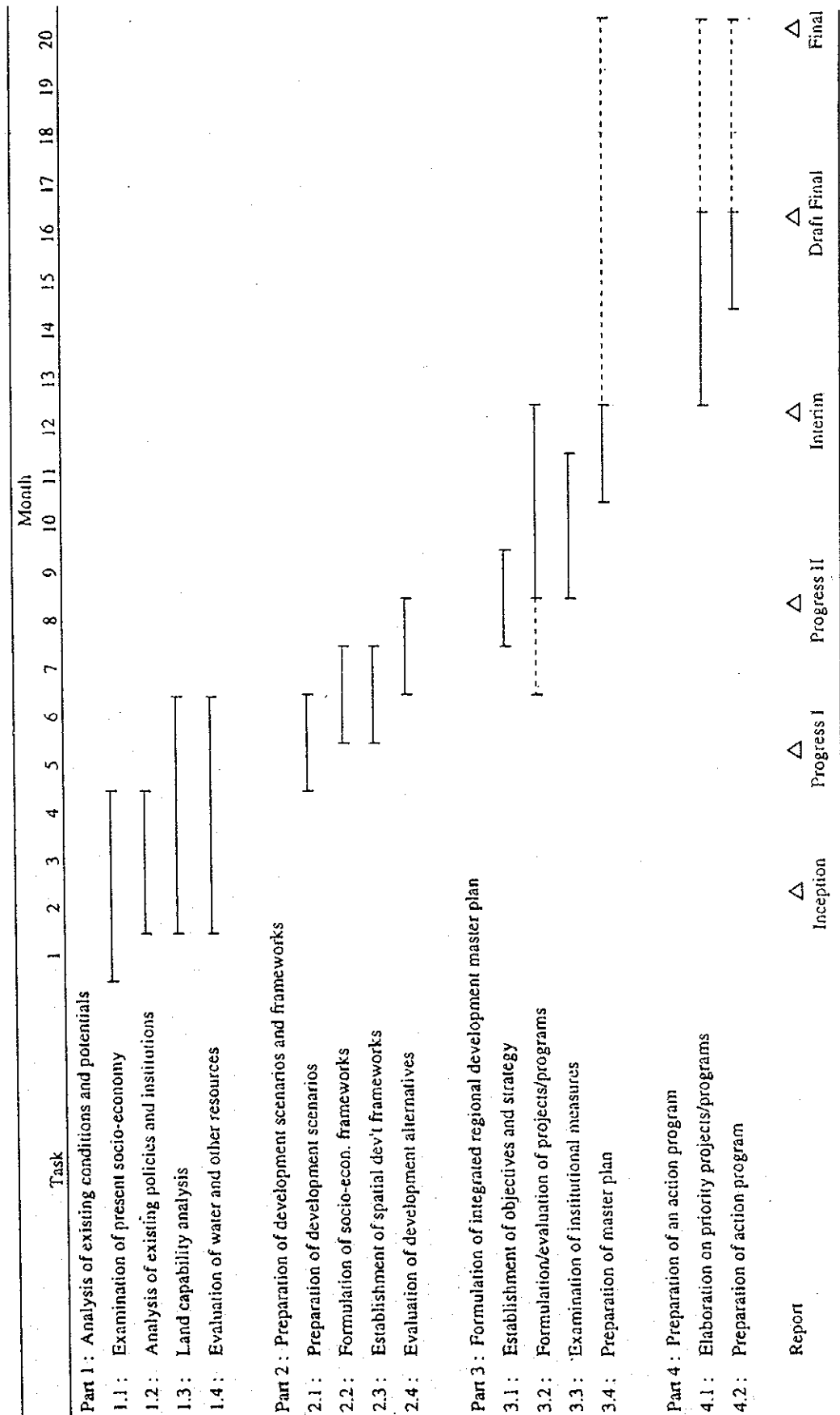
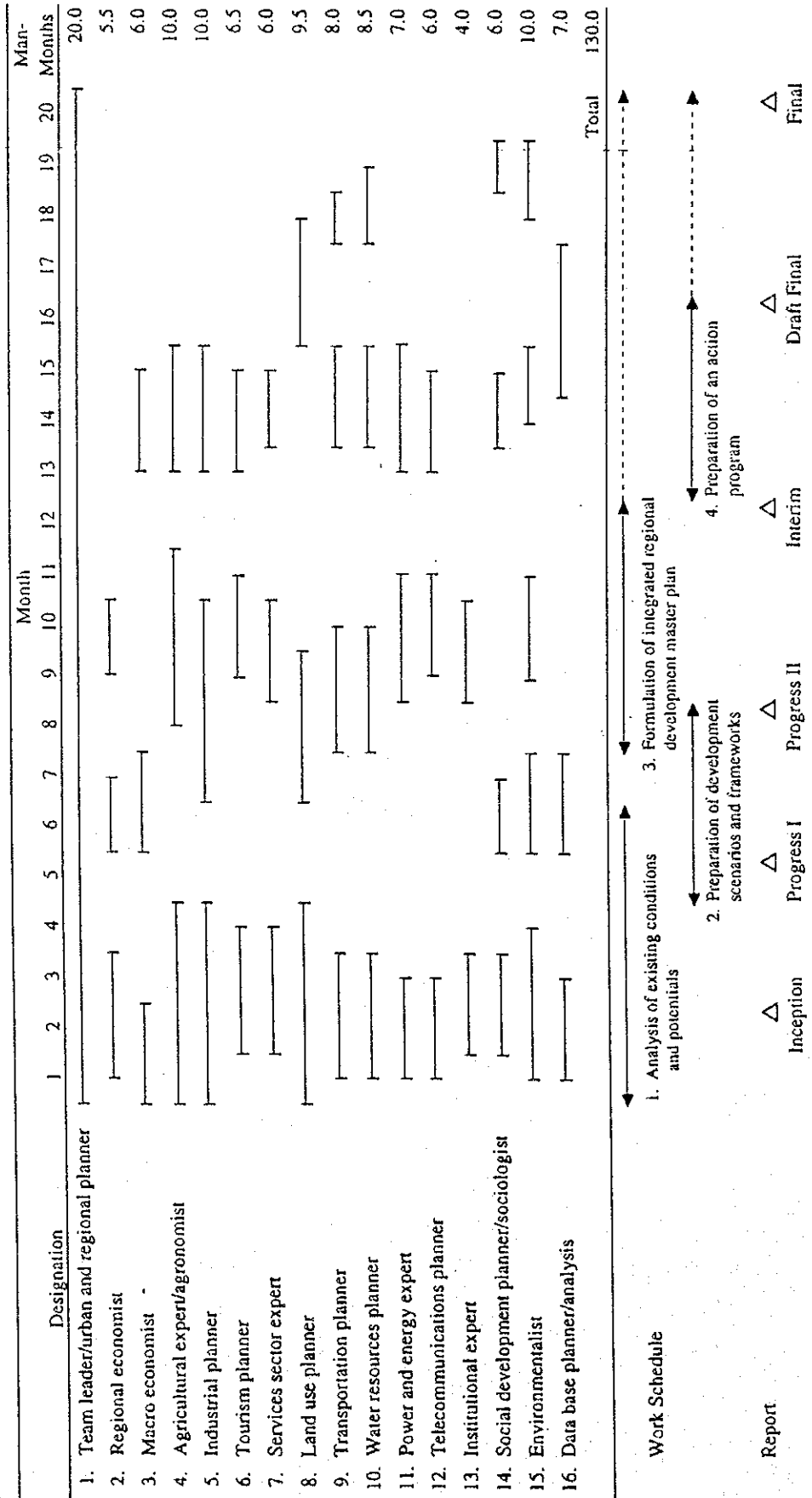


Figure 2 Assignment Schedule (indicative)





FOR
THE WESTERN SEABOARD
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN STUDY
IN
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

BANGKOK, OCTOBER 13, 1995

PAIRÓJ SUCHINDA
ADVISOR IN PLANNING,
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

TAKIMOTO MASARU
LEADER,
PREPARATORY STUDY TEAM
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct Development Study of the Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan Study in the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand signed on November 5, 1981.

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The National Economic and Social Development Board (hereinafter referred to as "NESDB") shall act as a counterpart agency to the Japanese study team and also act as a coordinating body with other relevant organizations for smooth implementation of the Study, on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The present document sets forth the scope of work with regard to the Study.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are;

1. To prepare an integrated regional development master plan for the Study area, for the target year of 2011 (the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan period),
2. To formulate institutional/organizational measures to facilitate project implementation,
3. To recommend an action program as a package of priority projects and institutional / organizational measures that can be implemented during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period (1997 - 2001),
4. To transfer the technology related to development planning

III. AREA FOR THE STUDY



The area for the Study will cover six provinces of the Western Seaboard Region, namely Samut Songkhram, Ratchaburi, Phetchaburi, Prachuap Kirikahan, Chumphon and some districts* of Kanchanaburi Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Region").

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. General

- (1) The Study should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through harmonious socioeconomic and physical development within the Region for the Study, taking into due consideration of the importance of coordination among past and on-going studies / plans as well as critically assessing various development policies
- (2) The Study should provide a clear understanding of current social welfare conditions in the Region, and develop schemes to improve the quality of life of the people.

2. Major Items of the Study

The study work will be composed of the following Steps;

1st Step: Analysis of existing condition, development needs and potentials

- (1) Examination of present socioeconomic structure and activities
- (2) Projection of socioeconomic growth
- (3) Analysis of existing policies, programs and institutions
- (4) Analysis of land use and existing infrastructure (both in urban and rural areas)
- (5) Evaluation of water and other resources endowments
- (6) Evaluation of natural and living environmental condition
- (7) Analysis of development needs, potentials and restraint

2nd Step: Preparation of development scenarios and frameworks.

- (1) Preparation of alternative development scenarios
- (2) Establishment of development objectives and targets

* 6 districts of Kanchanaburi Province, namely Muang Kanchanaburi, Thuan, Huai Kra Chao, Tha Muang, Dan Makham Tia and Tha Maka District



- (3) Formulation of alternative institutional development frameworks
- (4) Formulation of alternative spatial development frameworks
- (5) Formulation of environmental management frameworks
- (6) Evaluation of the alternative development scenarios

3rd Step: Formulation of integrated regional development master plan

- (1) Preparation of development strategy
- (2) Formulation and preliminary evaluation of development programs/projects
- (3) Examination of institutional/organizational measures for the implementation of the programs/projects
- (4) Preparation of integrated regional development master plan

4th Step: Preparation of an action program

- (1) Elaboration on selected priority programs/projects
- (2) Preparation of action program and examination of measures prerequisite for implementation of projects.

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out in accordance with the tentative schedule herewith attached.

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

1. Inception Report
50 copies within 2 weeks of the commencement of the Study
2. Interim Report
150 copies within 9 months after the commencement of the Study.
3. Draft Final Report



200 copies within 16 months after commencement of the Study.
The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand shall provide JICA with its comments in English within one month after the submission of the Draft Final Report.

4. Final Report

200 copies within 2 months after receipt of the comments from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

1. In accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand dated November 5, 1981, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand shall accord benefit to a JICA study team executing the Study work (hereinafter referring to as "the Team") as follows;

- (1) to permit the members of the Team to enter, leave and sojourn in Thailand for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees;
- (2) to exempt the members of the Team from taxes, duties and any other charge on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into Thailand for the conduct of the Study;
- (3) to exempt the members of the Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowance paid to the members of the Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study;
- (4) to bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Team;

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF JICA



For the implementation of the Study, JICA will take following measures:

1. to dispatch, at its own expense, the Team to Thailand; and
2. to pursue technology transfer to Thai counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

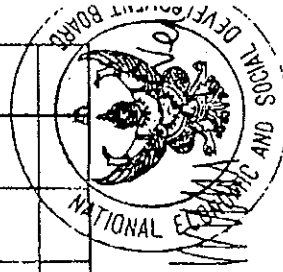
IX. OTHERS

JICA and NESDB shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.



TENTATIVE STUDY SCHEDULE

SCOPE OF WORK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Preparation of Study	█																			
Study and Analysis		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Development Potential and Constraints			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Development Scenarios				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Master Plan							█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Identification of Priority Project										█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Action-oriented Development Plans											█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Preparation of Final Report																				█
Inception Report		█																		
Interim Report																				
Draft Final Report																				
Final Report																				



**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORKS OF THE WESTERN SEABOARD
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN STUDY
IN
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
IN
OCTOBER 1995**

In reference with the Western Seaboard Regional Development Master Plan Study in the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as 'the Study'), the Preparatory Study Team headed by Mr. TAKIMOTO Masaru, Development Specialist, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as 'JICA') visited the Kingdom of Thailand from October 1 to October 14, 1995, and had a series of discussions between the National Economic and Social Development Board of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as 'NESDB') on Scope of the Study and implementation modality of the Study.

As the result of the discussion, the both side confirmed following points;

1. Commencement Time:

JICA side expressed the Study could be commenced in early 1996, if the preparatory works including discussions with NESDB are proceeded in due course.

2. Objectives of the Study:

Referring to the Chapter II of the Scope of Work of the Study, an action program should include but not be limited to those which could be completed within the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan, though the emphasis should be on the immediate schemes.

3. Transfer of Technology:

NESDB confirmed as described in the Terms of Reference of the Study officially submitted to the Government of Japan with its request of the technical cooperation, that NESDB shall nominate a counterpart team which will work closely with the Study Team (hereinafter referred to as 'the Team') throughout the study period in order to ensure technology transfer. NESDB will resort to relevant government agencies, to match all members of the Team.

NESDB further requested that training opportunities in Japan would be provided for 4 or more persons of the counterpart team in order to strengthen its capability for the future implementation of projects/programs in accordance with results of the Study.



4. Study Area:

Besides the originally proposed study area consisting of five provinces of the Western Seaboard Region, namely Samut Songkram, Rachaburi, Petchaburi, Prachuap Kirikhan and Chumphon Province, 6 districts of Kanchanaburi Province, namely Muang Kanchanaburi, Phanom Thuan, Huai Kra Chao, Tha Muang, Dan Makham Tia and Tha Maka District are added in the area with a consideration of close and/or direct linkage in socioeconomic activities with the originally proposed study area.

5. Preparation of the Study:

According to NESDB's request, the Inception Report should consist of two parts including 'Policy Issue' or a description of tentative development scenarios of the Western Seaboard Region and the Study schedule. NESDB's idea on the Policy Issue has not been into sharp as for the moment. NESDB agreed to provide a short report describing NESDB's idea to JICA by December 1995.

Due to the time constraints on NESDB, the Report should be submitted within two weeks after commencement of the Study (referring to Item 1 of VI. Reports of the Scope of Work).

NESDB stressed that the Report should be prepared in the consultative manner between the Team which JICA would formulate for execution of the Study and NESDB, as in other stages of the Study.

The both side agreed that they should make the best efforts to explore opportunities to promote the mutual consultation in Japan in the preparation stage of the Study in accordance with any official scheme of their respective Government.

6. Equipment and Facilities:

In terms of office space for the Team, NESDB committed that offices both in Bangkok and the Study site could be provided by NESDB.

In terms of equipment which facilitate the Study activities, NESDB expressed its difficulties to acquire equipment for transportation and communication services. Referring this situation, NESDB requested JICA to provide two cars (4WD), mobile telephones, a facsimile and a photocopy machine. Besides the equipment above, NESDB also requested equipment for public relation in order to promote other agencies collaboration.

Besides those, NESDB proposed a set of Geographic Information System (GIS) as an effective device for spatial plan in the Study. Contrary, the Preparatory Study Team expressed their doubt on relevancy of introducing the device by the Team in spite of their recognition about the effect of the utilization of the system.

7. Seminar:

NESDB proposed and the Preparatory Study Team agreed to hold seminars both in technical level and policy level to announce the result of the Study.



8. Study Sectors and Schedule:

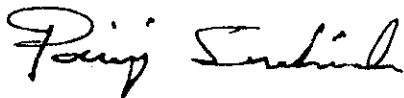
NESDB proposed the sectors covered in the Study and schedule as in Annex 2. Among those specialists, local consultant should be assigned on sociology, environment, rural development and institutional management from the view point of their knowledge about Thai society and skill of the Thai language.

9. Effective Execution of the Study

Expressing the significant concerns on effective execution of the Study, JICA and NESDB agreed as follows:

- to organize a steering committee under chairmanship of NESDB consisting of all the related government agencies
- to hold meetings regularly between the Team and NESDB with the members of the Steering Committees on relevant issues
- to introduce and maintain a mechanism of documentation for clarifying the progress and issues regularly

Bangkok, October 13, 1995



PAIROJ SUCHINDA
ADVISOR IN PLANNING
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT BOARD



TAKIMOTO MASARU
LEADER, PREPARATORY STUDY TEAM
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
AGENCY



LIST OF ATTENDANTS OF THE MEETING

(NESDB)

MR. SOMCHAI KRUSUANSOMBAT	DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL
MR. PAIROJ SUCHINDA,	ADVISOR IN PLANNING (PROJECT DIRECTOR)
MR. MANU SATTAYATEVA,	DIRECTOR, CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (DEPUTY PROJECT DIRECTOR)
MR. WEERA SRITRANONO,	CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (PROJECT MANAGER)
MR. THEERAPAT KAIYARIT,	CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGER)
MR. SOMMAI PAKDEECHAT,	CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGER)
MR. NAMEKAWA MASASHI,	JICA EXPERT FOR NESDB

(JICA PRERARATORY STUDY TEAM)

MR. TAKIMOTO MASARU,	DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST, JICA (LEADER OF THE STUDY TEAM)
MR. MIKI TSUNENOBU, MR. TAKATA HIROHIKO,	DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST, JICA FIRST PROJECT FORMULATION STUDY DEVISION, PROJECT FORMULATION STUDY DEPARTMENT, JICA
MR. UEDA MASAACKI, MR. TAKASHIMA SHIGEKI, MS. IOE KAKIKO,	YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO.,LTD. YACHIYO ENGINEERING CO.,LTD. REGIONAL PLANNING INTERNATIONAL CO.,LTD.

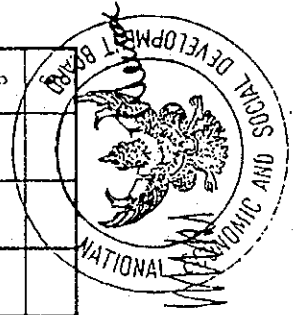
(DTEC)

DR. NUMATA MICHIMASA,	JICA EXPERT FOR DTEC (JICA THAILAND OFFICE)
MR. SUMIDA EIRYO, MR. HATTORI NAOTO,	RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, JICA THAILAND OFFICE ASSISTANT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE, JICA THAILAND OFFICE



Assignment Schedule (indicative)

Designation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	M/M	
Team Leader/Regional Economist																				18
Macro Economist																				6
Agricultural Expert/Agronomist																				8.5
Industrial Planner																				8.5
Distribution Expert																				5.5
Land use and Urban Planner																				8.5
Rural Planner *																				6
Transportation Planner																				9
Tourism Planner																				5.5
Water Resource Planner																				8
Power and Energy Expert																				4
Telecommunication Planner																				3
Institutional Expert *																				5.5
Local Finance Expert *																				5
Social Development Planner/Sociologist *																				5
Human Resource Planner *																				5
Environmentalist *																				5
Data base Planner/Analysis																				



* JAPAN/THAI LOCAL CONSULTANCES

資料リスト (収集資料)

主幹部長	文書管理員	主任管理員	情報管理員	技術情報員

地域	調査団体名又は 専門家氏名	調査の種類又は 指導科目	作成部課
国名	91国	西部臨海開発NTP事前調査 現地調査期間 又は派遣期間	担当者氏名
		1995年10月1日～	

番号	資料の名称	版 型	ページ数	オリジナル の部数	取 寄 先 名 称 又 は 行 先	取 寄 先 の 種 別 (種 格)	取扱区分	利用表示
1	Key Statistics of Thailand 1993 (英:91)	A5	101	1	National Statistical Office			
2	Key Statistics of Thailand 1989 (英:91)	"	106	1	"			
3	Statistical Yearbook Thailand 1994 (英:91)	A4	426	1	"			
4	Statistical Report of Region, Southern Region 1994 (英:91)	"	192	1	"			
5	Statistical Report of Region, Western Region 1993 (英:91)	"	144	1	"			
6	Statistical Report of Changwat Ratchaburi 1991 (英:91)	"	96	1	"			
7	Statistical Report of Changwat Chumphon 1993 (英:91)	"	86	1	"			
8	Statistical Report of Changwat Samut Songkhram 1994 (英:91)	"	84	1	"			
9	Statistical Report of Changwat Kancharaburi 1993 (英:91)	"	86	1	"			
10	1990 Population and Housing Bangkok Metropolitan Census (英:90)	"	274	1	"			
11	Report of the 1990 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Whole Kingdom) (英:90)	"	129	1	"			
12	Report of the 1992 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Whole Kingdom) (英:92)	"	125	1	"			
13	Report of the 1990 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Whole Kingdom) (英:90)	"	139	1	"			
14	Report of the 1992 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Central Region) (英:92)	"	128	1	"			
15	Report of the 1990 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Southern Region) (英:90)	"	139	1	"			
16	Report of the 1992 Household Socio-Economic Survey (Southern Region) (英:92)	"	128	1	"			
17	Report of the Children and Youth Survey 1992 (英:92)	"	141	1	"			
18	1993 Report on Education Statistics (英:91)	"	55	1	"			
19	Advanced Report 1993 Agricultural Census (英:91)	"	108	1	"			
20	The 1988 Census of Business Trade and Services (Whole Kingdom) (英:88)	"	120	1	"			
21	Report of the 1992 Business Trade and Services Survey (Whole Kingdom) (英:92)	"	177	1	"			

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国名	調査の種別又は 指定科目	調査の種別又は 指定科目	担当者氏名
タイ国	近郊臨海地域調査M/P事前調査	近郊臨海地域調査M/P事前調査	1995年10月1日～ 年10月21日

番号	資料の名称	版型	ページ数	オリジナル オロジナルの別	部数	収集番号 又は発行 機関	寄贈・購入 (価格)の別	取扱区分	利用表示
22	Report of the Labor Force Survey/Whole Kingdom 1985 (英)	A4	331	オリジナル	/	National Statistics Office			
23	Report of the Labor Force Survey/Whole Kingdom 1992 (英)	"	375	"	/	"			
24	Report of the Labor Force Survey/Whole Kingdom 1993 (英)	"	375	"	/	"			
25	The MFS Investment Handbook 1995 (英)	B6	399	"	/	The Mutual Fund Public Co., Ltd.	購入		
26	Packet Thailand Figures 1994 (英)		324	"	/	Alpha Research Co., Ltd.	"		
27	Packet Thailand Export Focus 1994 (英)		360	"	/	"	"		
28	Packet Thailand Import Focus 1994 (英)		360	"	/	"	"		
29	Packet Thailand Petroleum Report 1995 (英)		304	"	/	"	"		
30	Packet Thailand Public Health 1995 (英)		312	"	/	"	"		
31	The Economic Impact of Demographic Change in Thailand 1980-2015 (英)	A5	357	"	/	East-West Center	"		
32	National Parks of Thailand 1994 (英)	"	250	"	/	"	"		
33	Thailand Highway Map 1991 (英)	A4	39	"	/	Auto Guide Co., Ltd.	"		
34	Strategies for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development 1995 (英)	B5	282	"	/	Mahidol Univ.	"		
35	Thailand's Vanishing Flora and Fauna (英)	A4	247	"	/	Finance One Public Co., Ltd.	"		
36	Key Investment Indicator in Thailand 1995 (英)	"	36	"	/	BOI	"		
37	Industrial Investment Opportunities 1994 (英)	"	42	"	/	IEAT	"		
38	Kingdom of Thailand 1994 (英)	"	133	"	/	OECF	"		
39	タイの教育制度 (和)	B5	148	"	/	バンコク日本商工会議所	購入		
40	タイ社会の特質 (和)	A5	48	"	/	"	"		
41	公衆衛生と都市環境に関する法令 (和)	B5	49	"	/	"	"		
42	土地法 (和)	"	54	"	/	"	"		

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国名	タイ国	近音臨海地域開発H/事前調査 現地調査期間又は派遣期間	担当者氏名
			1995年10月/日~

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43	第7次経済社会開発戦略7レ-ムド-リ概要(和)	B5	41	オリジナル	1	バンコク日本商工会議所	購入		
44	タイ王国の環境(和)	"	61	"	1	"	"		
45	タイの農林水産物および加工食品(和)	"	83	"	1	"	"		
46	タイ王国経済概況 1995年版(和)	A4	30	"	1	"	"		
47	所報 1995.4月号(和)	B5	94	"	1	"	"		
48	所報 1995.6月号(和)	"	81	"	1	"	"		
49	所報 1995.9月号(和)	"	106	"	1	"	"		
50	投資奨励基準と主要関連布石(和)	A4	56	"	1	外国投資委員会事務局			
51	ハト-タイランド 1995(和)	"	530	"	1	COMM Pte. Ltd.	購入		
52	Development Guidelines of the Eight National Economic and Social Development Plan (泰)	"	34	"	1	NESDB			
53	From the First to the Sixth Development Plan, 1994(泰)	B5	21	"	1	"			
54	Provincial Investment Plans by Region, 1994(泰)	A4	41	"	1	"			
55	Executive Summary of Investment Plan. (91)	A5	19	"	1	S. Songkhram Provincial Office			
56	Investment Plan of Samut Songkhram. (91)	A4	128	"	1	"			
57	Potential and Constraint of S. Songkhram. (91)	"	135	"	1	"			
58	Statistical Data of S. Songkhram, 1994(91)	"	410	"	1	"			
59	Provincial Investment Plan of Kanchanaburi, 1994(91)	"	435	"	1	Kanchanaburi Provincial Office			
60	Industrial Information of Kanchanaburi, 1995(91)	"	164	フロッピー	1	"			
61	Executive Summary of Investment Plan. (91)	B5	23	オリジナル	1	Ratchaburi Provincial Office			
62	Investment Projects for Private Sector, 1995(91)	A4	113	フロッピー	1	"			
63	Potential and Opportunities for Development, 1995(91)	"	187	"	1	"			

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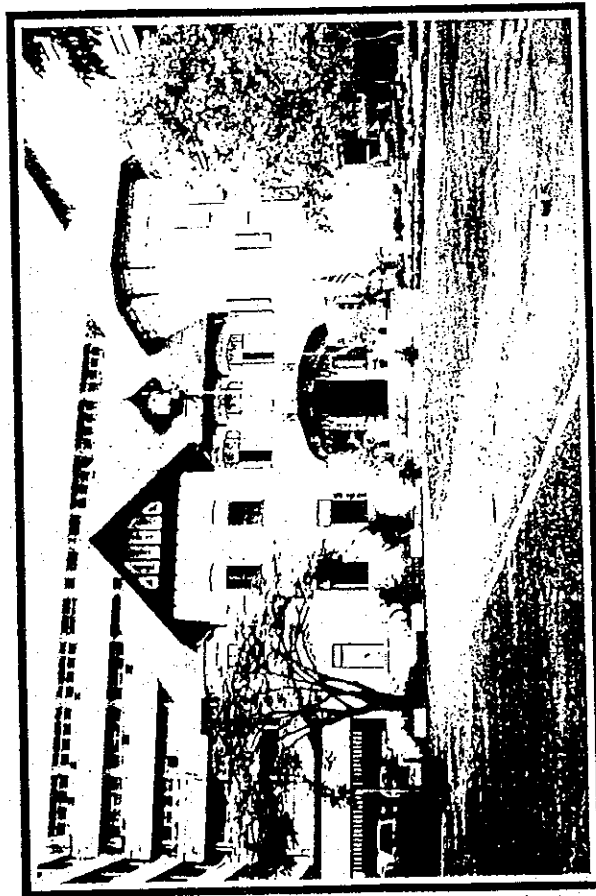
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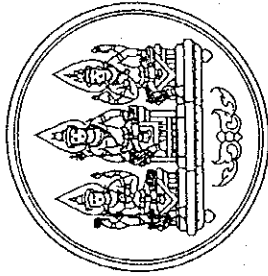
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	配属機関名		1995年10月/日

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64	Background Information and Existing Situation of Ratchaburi, 1995 (91)	A4	255	ナ	1	Ratchaburi Provincial Office			
65	Commercial and Marketing Information of Phetchaburi, 1994 (91)	"	118	オリジナル	1	Phetchaburi Provincial Office			
66	Investment Plan of Prachuap Khiri Khan, 1995 (91)	"	188	"	1	Prachuap Khiri Khan Provincial Office			
67	Strategic Plan of Prachuap Khiri Khan (91)	"	51	"	1	"			
68	Investment Plan of Chumphone, 1994 (91)	"	274	"	1	Chumphone Provincial Office	寄贈		
69	Coastal Resources of Samut Songkhram Province, 1995 (91)	"	55	ナ	1	"			
70	Coastal Resources of Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, 1995 (91)	"	67	"	1	"			
71	Coastal Resources of Chumphone Province, 1995 (91)	"	57	"	1	"			
72	Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992 (案)	"	32	オリジナル	1	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion			
73	Standard, 1994 (91)	"	57	ナ	1	IEAT			
74	Central Thailand Highway Map			オリジナル	1	Window Group/Books Aicheus			
75	Southern Thailand Highway Map			"	1	"			
76	Provincial Environmental Management Plan Guideline (91)	A4	113	"	1	"			
77	Environmental NGO (91)	"	181	"	1	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion	寄贈		
78	Annotated Statistical Bibliography 1992-1993 (91)	"	225	ナ	1	National Statistical Office			
79	Ratchaburi Agricultural Landuse Plan, 1982 (91)	B5	154	"	1	Department of Land Development	寄贈		
80	Samut Songkhram Agricultural Landuse Plan, 1991 (91)	"	52	"	1	"			
81	Ratchaburi Agricultural Landuse Plan, 1990 (91)	"	127	"	1	"			
82	Prachuap Khiri Khan Agricultural Landuse Plan, 1990 (91)	"	217	"	1	"			
83	Chumphone Agricultural Landuse Plan (91)	"	146	"	1	"			
84	Regional Cities Development Project in Thailand, 1994 (案)	A4	36	ナ	1	Department of Local Administration			

THE NEW ERA OF DEVELOPMENT IN THAILAND : NESDB and its role



National Economic and Social Development Board
Office of the Prime Minister



NESDB Past and Present

Early attempts at development planning in Thailand started in 1950 when the National Economic Council (NEC) was established to undertake economic studies, and to advise the Thai Government on general financial and economic matters. The Council consisted of no more than 20 members, according to the cabinet's recommendation, and was chaired by the Prime Minister. The Council divided work into 5 sectors : agriculture, finance, commerce, industry, and communication. NEC was responsible in appointing members for each sector under the responsibility of the Secretary General.

To correct the shortcomings resulting from lack of clear and comprehensive national objectives, the World Bank was requested by the Government to send a mission to Thailand. The mission arrived in 1957 to study the economic situation of the country and to provide recommendations in the establishment of national economic planning system. The Bank recommended the setting up of a central planning agency to make a continuing study of the nation's economy, and to draw up plans for its development.

The Foundation of NESDB

Following the World Bank's recommendation, the National Economic Development Board (NEDB) was established in 1959, the name was changed to the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) in 1972 to emphasize the importance of social development in the development process. NESDB is essentially a central planning agency which undertakes a continuing study of the Kingdom's economy, and draws up plans for its development. Since its inception, NESDB has already completed 7 Development Plans.

Functions and Responsibilities

According to the latest National Economic and Social Development Act of 1978, the main responsibilities of NESDB are as follows :

- Analyzing and studying economic situation for presentation to the National Economic and Social Development Committee (NESDC) and recommending economic development and stabilization policies.
- Appraising and coordinating the economic development projects of government agencies and state enterprises, and setting the overall economic development policy according to the existing national resources and priorities.
- Studying the financial availability and resource potential in order to recommend to NESDC
- Coordinating with the government agencies and state enterprises in the preparation of development programs and projects for the annual development budget, foreign loans and other sources for finance.
- Investigating requested expenses for the maintenance of fixed assets which are used in development, and recommending adjustments if necessary.
- Considering and coordinating requests for foreign grants and loans of government agencies and state enterprises, and recommending additional assistance if necessary
- Evaluating and monitoring the implementation of economic and social development projects of government agencies and state enterprises.
- Recommending suitable economic development strategies to NESDC
- Any other activities which are specified by the National Economic and Social Development Act of 1978.

The Structure of NESDB

The structure of NESDB is as follows :

1. The National Economic and Social Development Committee (NESDC)

This committee is chaired by the senior and outstanding economists, and comprises the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, Secretary General of Civil Service Commission, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Director General of the Fiscal Policy Office, Secretary General of NESDB, and no more than 9 members appointed by the Cabinet. The National Economic and Social Development Committee has authority to supervise the work of

NESDB, and to recommend suitable economic and social development strategies to the cabinet. This committee also has the responsibility of screening and deliberating on the various plans, programs, projects and policies submitted by the NESDB's Office and make recommendations to the cabinet.

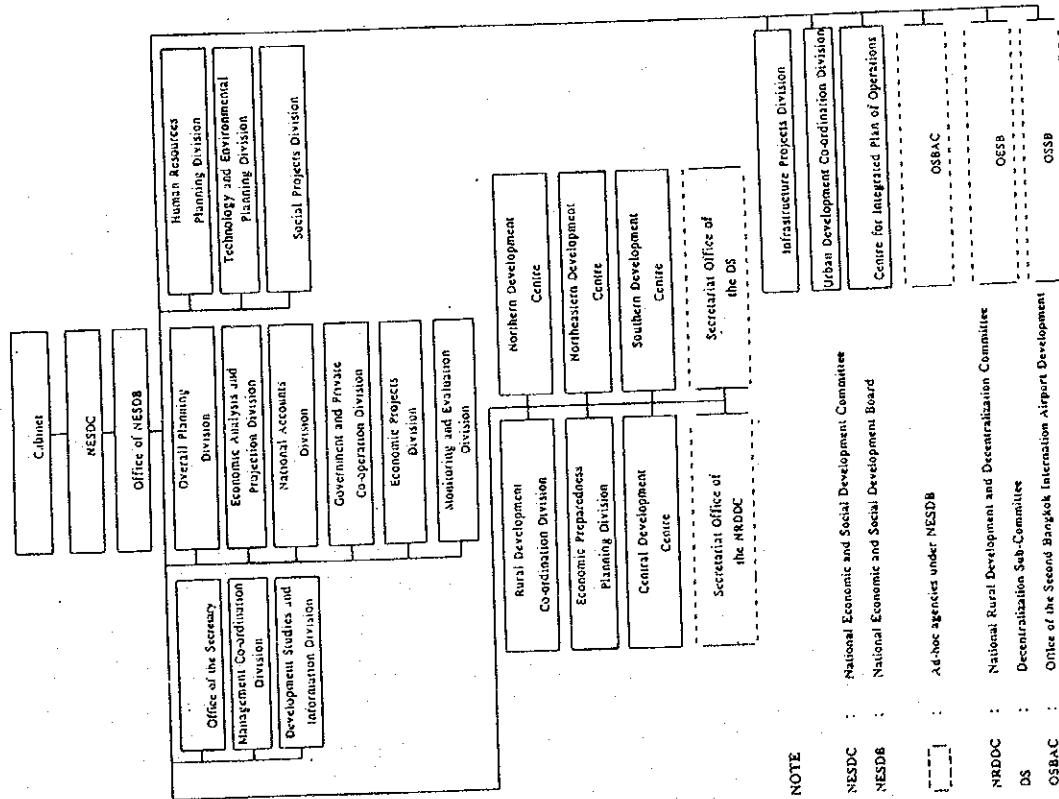
2. The Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board

The Secretary General is the head of the NESDB's Office who works as the secretariat of the National Economic and Social Development Committee to supply data and submit drafted National Economic and Social Development Plans for their consideration. Sometimes the cabinet assigns work directly to the Office of the NESDB through the Secretary General who is invited to participate in the cabinet meeting. The structure of NESDB can be summarized as the following chart.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. Mr. Sippanondha Ketudat	Chairman
2. Mr. Krirkkiat Phipatsertittham	Member
3. Mr. Charas Suwanwela	Member
4. Mr. Prawase Wasi	Member
5. Mr. Panas Simasathien	Member
6. Mr. Paron Israsena	Member
7. Mr. Phaichitr Uathavikul	Member
8. Mr. Som Jatuspitak	Member
9. Mr. Sutharm Areekul	Member
10. Mr. Ackaratorn Chularatana	Member
11. Governor of the Bank of Thailand	Member
12. Secretary-General of the Office of the Civil Service Commission	Member
13. Director of the Bureau of the Budget	Member
14. Director-General of the Fiscal Policy Office	Member
15. Secretary-General of NESDB	Member and Secretariat

Administrative Chart of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board



NOTE

- NESDC : National Economic and Social Development Committee
- NESDB : National Economic and Social Development Board
- : Ad-hoc agencies under NESDB
- NRDDC : National Rural Development and Decentralization Committee
- DS : Decentralization Sub-Committee
- OSBAC : Office of the Second Bangkok International Airport Development Committee
- OESB : Office of the Eastern Seaboard Development Committee
- USSB : Office of the Southern Development Committee

The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) was established in 1959. Being the central planning authority of Thailand, NESDB is responsible for the formulation of the National Economic and Social Development Plans.

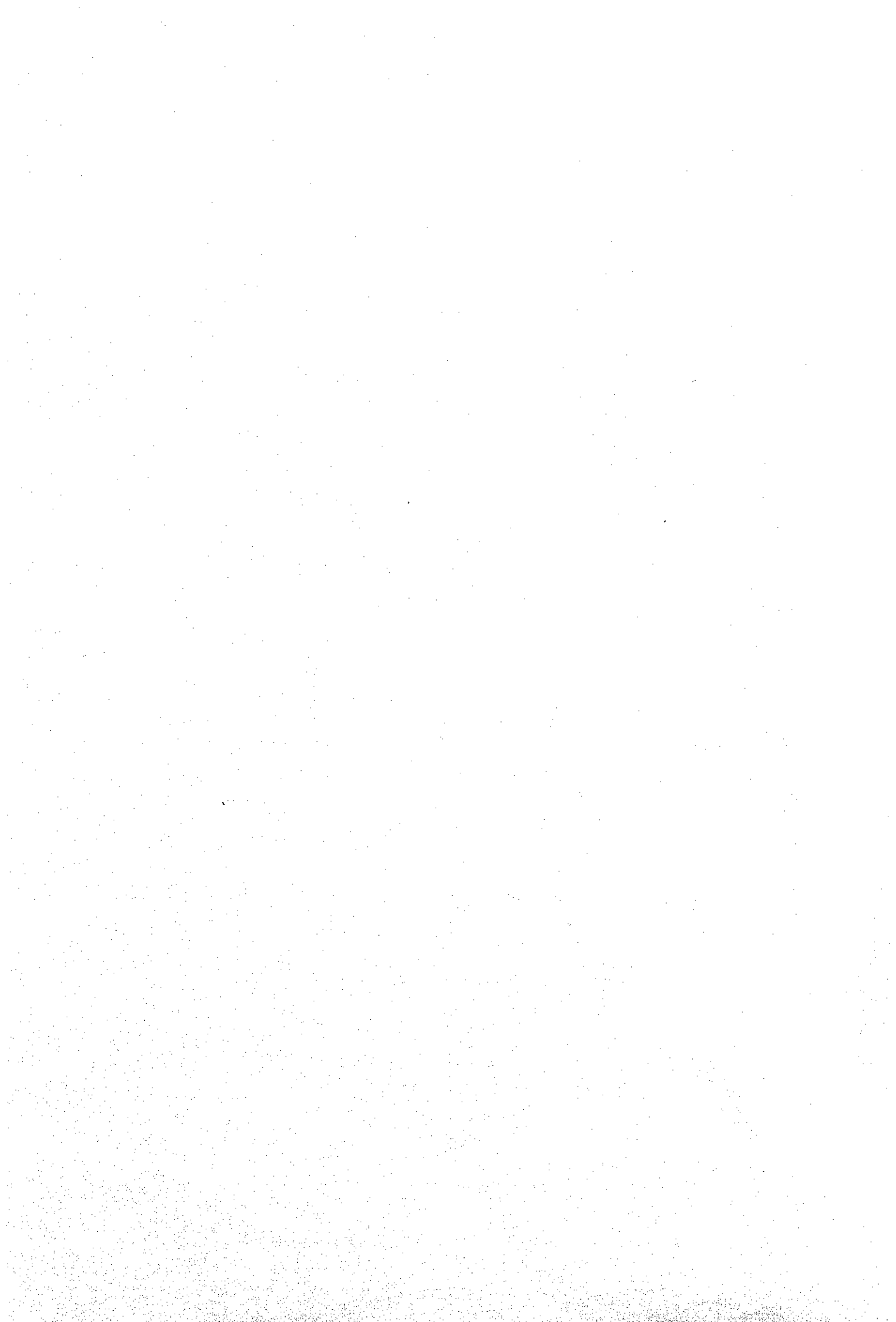
- The broad scope of work of NESDB is as follows :
- Formulate five-year plans and annual development plans.
 - Study, analyze, and recommend solutions of development problems, and identify development opportunities.
 - Appraise development projects before implementation in line with the National Plan.
 - Coordinate the implementation of development programs and projects in accordance with the declared policies in the Plan.
 - Monitor and evaluate development programs and projects.
 - Development communication.

Past and Present Secretary Generals of NESDB

- Mr. Sunthorn Hongjadarom (1950 - 1956)
- Mr. Chalong Pungtrakul (1956 - 1963)
- Mr. Prayad Buranasiri (1963 - 1970)
- Mr. Renue Suwansith (1970 - 1974)
- Dr. Snoh Unakul (1974 - 1975)
- Mr. Krit Sombatsiri (1975 - 1980)
- Dr. Snoh Unakul (1980 - 1989)
- Dr. Phisit Pakkasem (1989 - 1994)
- Dr. Sumet Tantivejkul (1994 - Present)

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