５．別添資料

添付資料１．　評価グリッド

添付資料2.　英文評価報告書；Minutes of Meeting (The Terminal Evaluation Report)

実績の確認

評価項目		プロジェクトの要約	実績を確認するための指標	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
実績と目標達成の見込み（上位目標）	1	【上位目標 1】「統計情報およびAFSITセンターにより習得された経済分析手法がASEAN各国で活用される」の達成度と達成見込み	1.1 AFSISのデータベースが定期的に更新され、加盟各国で利用される	・データベースの更新頻度 ・データベースの閲覧履歴	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	2		1.2 OAEがASEAN加盟各国に農業統計・情報、経済分析に関する支援を継続する	・AFSISでできあがるネットワークの活用頻度 ・指標データとモニタリング方法の確認	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	3	【上位目標 2】「OAEが提供する正確な統計情報や経済分析により、さらに効率的・効果的な政策・施策がMOACにより立案・実施される」の達成度と達成見込み	2.1改善された統計調査システムおよび経済分析手法がOAEにて継続的に利用される	・改善された調査システムと経済分析手法の今後の活用に関するOAEの見解	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	4		2.2 統計数値および分析結果が定期的に公表され、MOACが作成する文書に参照ないし引用される	・OAEの統計数値と分析結果の公表実績 ・MOAC作成文書中における、OAEの統計数値や分析結果の引用・参照頻度	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC関係者	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
実績（プロ目）	5	【プロジェクト目標】「OAEが、タイの農業政策のための統計情報・経済分析およびAFSISの人材育成を支援するための中心的機関として強化される」の達成度	1. 統計情報および経済分析の結果が正式にOAEから出版され、関係する政府、民間の機関で利用される	・データ・分析結果の公表状況（OAEが統計情報を提供するため出版した報告書の数、頻度を含む） ・関連機関によるデータ・分析結果の利用状況 ・指標データとモニタリング方法の確認	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・FAOアジア太平洋事務所 ・MOAC関係者 ・AFSISプロジェクト関係者	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	6		2.AFSISが行う全種研修コースのうちOAEが講師となるAFSIS研修の比率が50%を超える	・AFSIS研修でOAE職員が講師を担当した研修の割合	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
実績（成果）	7	【成果1】「データ収集、情報ネットワークシステムおよび需給予測を服務農業経済分析に関し、ASEAN各国を支援するためのOAEの人材が育成される」の達成度	1. OAEがAFSISの研修コースで講師を務めることのできる能力を持つ下記分野の数の者を有する 統計調査手法：4名 データ処理、情報ネットワークシステム：5名 経済分析：4名	・英語で複数回の講義・発表した経験を持ち、AFSISの講義を任されるレベルに達しているカウンターパートの数	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	8	【成果2】「OAEおよびROAEにおける主要食用作物＊に関する統計データ収集手法が改善される」の達成度 ＊稲、キャッサバ、サトウキビ、メイズ、大豆	2.1　2007年7月までに各主要食用作物の収穫期において生産統計調査が実施される	・収穫時期に合わせた主要5品目の生産統計調査の実施状況	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	9		2.2　主要食用作物の信頼性の高い生産統計調査結果が調査時点から4ヵ月以内に利用可能となる	・現地調査終了から調査結果抽出までにかかる期間	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	10		2.3 主要食用作物収量の標本調査の推定精度が、それぞれ地域レベルで5%、全国レベルで3%未満となる	・主要5品目の標本調査の推定精度	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

評価グリッド

評価項目		プロジェクトの要約	実績を確認するための指標	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
実績 （成果）	11	【成果3】「OAEとROAE間の情報ネットワークシステムが構築され、さらに改善される」の達成度	3.1主要作物の生産調査でROAEおよびOAEがデータ入力、処理に要する時間が2003年に比べ50%に短縮される	・主要5品目の2003年度のROAEとOAEで以前に実施していたデータ処理期間と2007年度のオンライン入力・分析システムを利用したデータ処理期間	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	12		3.2 9ヵ所のROAEすべてでウェブサイトが新たに開設され、それを通じて地域統計が一般に利用できる	・9ヵ所のROAEのウェブサイト開設、利用状況	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	13	【成果4】「農業経済の分析手法が開発される」の達成度	4.1 OAEの監修で経済分析報告が年間2回以上刊行される	・OAE監修による経済分析報告の年間発行回数	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	14		4.2 農業部門の産業連関表（5年おき）、マクロ経済モデル、品目別需給モデル（毎年）の成果が最低年に1回報告される	・毎年公表されている各分野のモデルの有無	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	15		4.3 上記の分析を報告するため、セミナー又はワークショップが最低年１回官民から100人以上の出席を得て実施される	・1年間に開催された、上記分析報告のための経済分析セミナーやワークショップの数 ・各セミナーやワークショップのおよその参加者数	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	16	【成果5】「OAE職員の研修実施能力が強化される」の達成度	5.1 毎年、OAE、ROAE職員を対象とする統計調査、データ処理・情報ネットワークシステム、経済分析の8つの研修コースが実施され、300人の研修員が研修を受ける	・毎年開催されている左記研修の回数と研修員数	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	17		5.2 農業統計や情報についてROAE職員に教授できるOAEが15人、各ROAEで調査員に対して調査手法を指導できる職員3人を有する	・左記研修の指導経験者数	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

評価項目		プロジェクトの要約	実績を確認するための指標	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
実績 （タイ側投入）	18	・C/Pの配置 ・運営経費（手当等も含む） ・プロジェクト専門家執務室、施設等の提供	投入内容と可能限り金額で示す（R/D記載内容との比較）	・C/P配置表（異動者の確認含む） ・運営経費（手当等も含む） ・提供執務室、施設	・プロジェクト報告書 ・タイ側プロジェクトマネジャーと業務調整員専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
実績 （日本側投入）	19	・長期専門家の数・専門分野 ・短期専門家の数・専門分野 ・供与資機材（リストと供与額） ・受入れ研修員の数 ・運営経費等	投入内容と可能な限り金額で示す（R/D記載内容との比較）	・専門家の数・専門分野（人月数） ・短期専門家の数・専門分野（人月数） ・供与資機材（リストと供与額） ・受入れ研修員の数（研修員の所属別に）人月数 ・運営経費等	・プロジェクト報告書 ・タイ側プロジェクトマネジャーと業務調整員専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

実施プロセスの把握

評価項目		評価設問（大項目）	評価設問（小項目）	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
プロジェクト運営、活動の進捗状況	20	・プロジェクト全体の実施状況 ・運営面、技術面の促進要因と阻害要因	・プロジェクトの運営、技術移転は円滑になされてきたか ・円滑になされてきた要因は何か、なされていないとすれば原因は何か	・プロジェクトマネジメント体制（内部要因） ・PDMとの乖離 ・外部条件の変化、その他プロジェクトを取り巻く外部要因	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	21	・活動の進捗状況 ・活動の促進要因と阻害要因 ・活動実施にかかる問題点	・各成果の活動は順調に進んでいるか ・活動を促進している要因と阻害している要因は何か ・十分に実施されていない活動はあるか、あるとしたらその原因は何か	・POとの乖離 ・投入や外部条件の変化 ・その他の内部的な促進・阻害要因と対処法 ・活動修正の際のプロセスや文書記録	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
モニタリングの実施状況	22	・モニタリングの仕組み	・モニタリング（プロジェクトの進捗状況の確認）はどのように行われていたか（形態・頻度） ・進捗状況確認の結果はどのようにフィードバックされていたか ・モニタリング方法の改善の余地はあったか	・モニタリングツール（記録方法等含む）の有無 ・モニタリング実施方法、活用・フィードバック方法	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	23	・外部条件の変化とその対応	・外部条件に対し変化はあったか、変化があった場合、誰がどのように対応したか ・外部条件に記載していない外部要因による変化はあったか、変化があった場合、誰がどのように対応したか	・外部条件の変化と対処策 ・記録の有無、記録方法	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

評価グリッド

評価項目		プロジェクトの要約	実績を確認するための指標	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
	24	・前提条件の変化とその対応	・前提条件に対し変化はあったか、変化があった場合、誰がどのように対応したか	・前提条件の変化と対処策 ・記録の有無、記録方法	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

評価グリッド

評価項目		プロジェクトの要約	実績を確認するための指標	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
関係者間のコミュニケーション	25	・コミュニケーションと問題認識の共有状況	・専門家とC/Pの間で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・専門家とC/Pの間で問題に対する認識は共有されていたか ・OAEとROAE間で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・OAEとROAE間で問題に対する認識は共有されていたか ・上位機関（MOAC、JICAタイ事務所/本部）やその他の関係機関と専門家、C/Pとの間で十分なコミュニケーションが図られていたか ・上位機関（MOAC、JICAタイ事務所/本部）やその他の関係機関と専門家、C/Pとの間で問題に対する認識は共有されていたか	・コミュニケーションツールの有無 ・各種会議の頻度や記録方法、記録内容	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC関係者 ・JICAタイ事務所/本部	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
技術（技能）移転の手法	26	・技術（技能）移転の進捗状況	・C/Pに伝えるべき技術（技能）の内容は何で対象は誰か ・移転すべき技術(技能）内容はプロジェクト開始時に比べ変化してきているか ・的確に技術が移転されているか、技術移転の際、どのような工夫がなされているか	・移転すべき技術（技能）の内容と対象者 ・移転すべき技術（技能）の内容の変化の有無 ・技術移転の方法	・プロジェクト報告書 ・日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
相手国実施機関のオーナーシップ	27	・実施機関（MOAC、OAE、ROAE）のプロジェクトに対する主体性の醸成状況	・実施機関責任者(MOAC、OAE、ROAE)のプロジェクトに対する認識の度合い ・実施機関責任者(MOAC、OAE、ROAE）のプロジェクトへの参加の度合い ・C/Pの配置の適性度 ・プロジェクト予算の負担状況（開始後の予算額の推移）	・各種会議の開催頻度、参加者、協議内容 ・その他、実施機関の主体性の醸成が確認できる事例の有無 ・C/Pの配置人数、職位 ・プロジェクト開始後の予算額の推移	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC関係者 ・JICAタイ事務所	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

評価5項目による分析

評価項目（中間評価の視点）		評価設問（大項目）	評価設問（小項目）	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
妥当性 （プロジェクトの実施の正当性、必要性を問う）	1	プロジェクトの必要性	協力内容（AFSISの人材育成の支援、データ収集、分析、情報ネットワークシステム、経済分析、研修能力開発）は、MOACのニーズに合致しているか	・MOACのプロジェクトに対する認識、見解	・プロジェクト報告書 ・MOAC関係者 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	2		協力内容は能力強化対象のOAEとROAEのニーズに合致しているか	・OAEとROAEのプロジェクトに対する認識、見解	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	3		ASEAN地域での食料保障支援政策に合致しているか	・ASEAN＋3地域の食料安全保障プロジェクト関係者の本プロジェクトに対する認識、見解	・AFSISプロジェクト関係者	・報告書のレビュー ・関係者へのインタビュー
	4	プロジェクトの優先度	プロジェクト目標、上位目標はタイの第10次国家経済・社会開発、MOACの戦略計画と整合性はあるか	・第9次・10次国家経済・社会開発計画(2000-2006年)(2007-2011年) ・MOAC戦略計画（2004-2008年）	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC関係者 ・JICAタイ事務所	・関連文書のレビュー ・関係者へのインタビュー
	5		プロジェクト目標、上位目標は日本の対タイ経済協力計画とJICA国別事業実施計画との整合性はあるか	・国別事業実施計画	・JICAタイ事務所	・関連文書のレビュー
	6	戦略・アプローチの適切性	プロジェクトがとったアプローチはOAEの農業統計情報・経済分析技術の向上やAFSISの人材開発支援の戦略として適切か	・関係者のプロジェクトに対する認識、見解	・プロジェクト報告書 ・MOAC関係者 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	7		日本の技術の優位性はあるか	・日本の類似分野での協力実績 ・日本の技術に対する関係者の認識	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC関係者 ・JICAタイ事務所	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
有効性	8	プロジェクト目標の達成	プロジェクト目標が達成される見込みはあるか	・プロジェクト目標の指標の実績	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・実績表 ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	9	成果（アウトプット）の貢献	プロジェクト目標の指標の変化は、プロジェクトのそれぞれの「成果が達成されつつある変化」によって引き起こされた結果と言えるか	・成果の指標の実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績

評価グリッド

評価項目（中間評価の視点）		評価設問（大項目）	評価設問（小項目）	必要な情報・データ	情報源	調査方法
有効性 （プロジェクトの実施によりターゲットグループに便益がもたらされているか、プロジェクト目標が達成されているか、それは成果の結果によりもたらされているのか）	10	成果（アウトプット）の貢献	プロジェクト目標の達成のために、PDMには記載されていないが相当量の投入・活動を行い成果と呼べるようなものがあったか、それはPDMに成果として記載すべきか	・活動実施計画(Plan of Operation)と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	11	プロジェクト目標に至るまでの外部条件の影響	外部条件「OAEが関連省庁・組織と良好な関係を維持する」「AFSITセンターの運営面が円滑である」の影響はあったか	・OAEと関連省庁・組織との関係 ・AFSITセンターの運営状況	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	12		PDMに記載されていないが影響を与えた外部要因（促進・阻害要因）があるか	・プロジェクト外部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	13	プロジェクトの有効性に影響を与えた貢献・阻害要因は何か		・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
効率性 （投入された資源量に見合った活動が実施されたか、プロジェクトは効率的であると言えるか）	14	成果(アウトプット）の達成	5つの成果(アウトプット）は達成されるか	・成果（アウトプット）の指標の実績	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	15	（成果を達成する上での）日本側の投入の質、量、タイミングの観点からの効率性	専門家派遣人数、専門分野、派遣時期は適切だったか	・派遣実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	16		供与機材の種類、量、調達・供与時期は適切だったか	・機材実績 ・機材利用状況 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	17		研修員の受け入れ人数、分野、研修内容、研修期間、受け入れ時期は適切だったか	・研修員受け入れ実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	18		プロジェクトの予算、日本側のコスト負担は適正規模だったか	・プロジェクトコスト負担実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表

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効率性 （投入された資源量に見合った活動が実施されたか、プロジェクトは効率的であると言えるか）	19	（活動を行う上での）タイ側の投入の質、量、タイミングの観点からの効率性	カウンターパートの人数、配置、能力は適切だったか	・C/P配置状況 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	20		土地、建物、施設の規模、質、利便性に問題はなかったか	・建物・施設の現状 ・機材配置 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	21		プロジェクトの予算、タイ側のコスト負担は適切規模だったか	・プロジェクトコスト負担実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	22	活動の貢献	成果（アウトプット）を達成するために十分な活動が計画され、タイミングよく実施されているか	・活動実施計画(Plan of Operation)と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	23		成果（アウトプット）の達成のために、PDMには記載されていないが成果に貢献した活動があったか、それはPDMに活動として記載すべきだったか	・活動実施計画(Plan of Operation)と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	24		成果（アウトプット）の達成のために、これまで実施していないがPDMに新たに追加すべき活動はあるか	・活動実施計画(Plan of Operation)と活動実績の対応表 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	25	類似プロジェクトとの比較	類似プロジェクトと比較して総投入コストは妥当か（より効果的にプロジェクトを実施するための代替手段はなかったか）	・総投入コスト ・類似プロジェクトのアウトプットの種類、裨益人口など	・類似プロジェクト関連文書	・関連文書のレビュー
	26	活動から成果に至るまでの外部条件の影響	外部条件「OAEが関連省庁・組織と良好な関係を維持する」「AFSITセンターの運営面が円滑である」の影響はあったか	・活動実施計画(Plan of Operation)と活動実績の対応表	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	27		PDMに記載されていないが影響を与えた外部要因（促進・阻害要因）があるか	・プロジェクト外部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	28	プロジェクトの効率性に影響を与えた貢献・阻害要因は何か		・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表

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インパクト （プロジェクトの実施により長期的・間接的・波及効果を生みだしつつあるか、あるいは見込みがあるか）	29	上位目標達成の見込み	上位目標は、今後プロジェクトの効果として達成される見込みがあるか	・上位目標の指標の実績 ・関係者の意見	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
	30	上位目標に至るまでの外部条件の影響	外部条件「タイ政府とASEAN加盟国がASEAN地域のための農業情報システムに関する活動を継続する」とPDMに記載されていない外部要因が上位目標の達成に影響を及ぼす可能性があるか	・外部条件の特定と影響度予測	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	31	波及効果	上位目標以外の予期しなかったプラスの効果・影響はあったか	・そのほかのインパクトの特定と影響予測	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	32		予期しなかったマイナスの効果・影響はあったか	・負のインパクトの特定と影響予測	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	33	上位目標の達成に影響を与えている貢献・阻害要因は何か、また今後予想される貢献・阻害要因は何か		・プロジェクト内部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー ・実績表
自立発展性 （プロジェクトの効果は協力終了後も持続していく見込みはあるか）	34	政策・制度	プロジェクトの効果を持続あるいは拡大する取り組みがOAEとROAEで担保されているか	・関係者の意見 ・担保されていることを示唆する具体的な事例	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	35	財政	OAEとROAE側で予算措置は十分講じられてきたか、今後の予算確保のための対策は十分か	・関係者の意見 ・予算負担の推移	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	36	組織	投入された機材や技術移転を受けた人材、導入された意思決定プロセスや協議方法などは今後も有効に活用されるか	・関係者の意見 ・活用されることを示唆する具体的な事例	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー
	37	技術	専門家から、あるいは研修を通じてC/Pに移転された技術の定着、強化の仕組みがプロジェクトの協の内容に含まれているか、OAEとROAEは今後もプロジェクトの成果を活用していくか	・関係者の意見 ・活用されることを示唆する具体的な事例	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

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	38	自立発展性に影響を与えている貢献・阻害要因は何か、また今後自立発展性に影響を与えるであろう貢献・阻害要因は何か		・プロジェクト内部、外部の貢献・阻害要因の特定と根拠	・プロジェクト報告書 ・C/Pと日本人専門家 ・MOAC	・報告書のレビュー ・質問票 ・関係者へのインタビュー

Minutes of Meeting
between
The Japan International Cooperation Agency
and
The Authorities Concerned of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand
on
The Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project
Terminal Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. Masazumi Ogawa, stayed in the Kingdom of Thailand from January 10 to 25, 2008, for the purpose of the Terminal Evaluation of the Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

During the stay in Thailand, the Team assessed the achievements of the Project since its commencement in July 2003 and up to January 2008 by reviewing documents, interviewing relevant individuals and observing project activities. The Team also exchanged views with the concerned authorities of the Kingdom of Thailand in the Joint Coordinating Committee on January 25, 2008.

Through these exercises, both the Japanese and Thai parties came to an agreement regarding the evaluation results including recommendations and lessons learned as described in the Terminal Evaluation Report attached hereto.

Bangkok, Thailand
January 31, 2008

Mr. Masazumi Ogawa
Deputy Resident Representative of JICA
Thailand Office

Leader of Terminal Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr.Apichart Jongskul
Secretary General of Office of
Agricultural Economics

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative
Kingdom of Thailand

Attachments:
The Terminal Evaluation Report

The Attached Document

The Terminal Evaluation Report
for
The Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project

Bangkok, January 25, 2008

THE ATTCHED DOCUMENT

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List of Abbreviation

AFSIS	ASEAN Food Security Information System
AFSIT Center	ASEAN Food Security Information and Training Center
AMAF	ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
INS	Information Network System
I/O	Input-Output
IT	Information Technologies
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
OAE	Office of Agricultural Economics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDM	Project Design Matrix
ROAE	Regional Office of Agricultural Economics
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency

1. Introduction

1-1 Objectives of Evaluation

The objectives of Terminal Evaluation are as follows:

(1) To examine the degree of achievement of the Project in accordance with the original plan described in the Project Design Matrix (PDM);

(2) To identify the factors that might promote and inhibit the Project implementation;

(3) To evaluate the performance of the Project in terms of the Five Evaluation Criteria, namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability; and

(4) To make recommendations for further improvements of the Project implementation and draw lessons learned that may be applicable to other similar ongoing and future projects.

1-2 Schedule of Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation was undertaken from January 10 to January 26, 2008.

1-3 Members of the Evaluation Team

The Terminal Evaluation was jointly conducted by the following members:

1-3-1 **Thai side**

1.	Mrs.Suthanone Fungtammasan	Evaluation Member	Programme Officer, Technical Support and Evaluation Unit, TICA, MFA

1-3-2 **Japanese side**

1.	Mr. Masazumi Ogawa	Team Leader	Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office
2.	Mr. Shoji Kimura	Agricultural Statistics and Data Collection	Senior Statistician, Statistics Planning Division, Statistics Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
3.	Ms. Akemi Inoue	Planning Management	Assistant Resident Representative, JICA Thailand Office
4.	Ms. Toshiko Shimada	Evaluation Analysis	Consultant, IC Net Limited

1-4 Methodology of Evaluation

The Evaluation Team assessed the Project by using the Project Cycle Management (PCM) methodology defined in the JICA Guidelines for Project Evaluation (2004). The procedures for the Terminal Evaluation were as follows:

1) First of all, the Evaluation Team examined the degree and prospects of accomplishment of the Project by comparing the PDM with the outcomes of the Project.

2) Secondly, the implementation process was examined through reviewing the project reports and

documents, and conducting the questionnaire survey and the interviews to the stakeholders of the Project.

3) Thirdly, the Project was evaluated as per the five evaluation criteria presented below:

3-1) **Relevance**	Relevance refers to the validity of the Project purpose and the overall goal in accordance with the national policy of the Government of Thailand and the Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy as well as the needs of beneficiaries and target groups.
3-2) **Efficiency**	Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process, examining if the input of the Project was efficiently converted into the Output.
3-3)**Effectiveness**	Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected benefits of the Project have been achieved as planned, and examines if the benefit was brought about as a result of the Project.
3-4) **Impact**	Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by implementing the Project, including the extent to which the Overall Goal has been attained.
3-5) **Sustainability**	Sustainability refers to the extent to which the Thai side can further develop the Project, and the benefits generated by the Project can be sustained under the policies, technologies, systems, and financial state of the Thai side.

4) Finally, the Evaluation Team made a conclusion based on the results of evaluation analysis. At the same time, the recommendations for the Project were made and the lessons learned from the Project were drawn.

2. Outline of the Project

2-1 Background of the Project

Thai economy has developed along a rapid growth path. This has brought considerable changes in the agriculture and food sector, such as demand-supply balance of certain agricultural products, costs of production, structure of the agro-food processing sectors, and so on. Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) is required to follow these developments in its statistics and information activities with more accurate and timely manner.

Ministerial Meeting of Agriculture and Forestry from ASEAN plus Three Countries (AMAF+3) assigned OAE to the project manager of the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project, which started in January 2003. The ASEAN Food Security Information and Training (AFSIT) Center was established in OAE. OAE was expected to be responsible for operation of the AFSIT Center including international training for AFSIS member countries regarding agricultural statistics and economic analysis. However, OAE had the limited capacities in terms of technical skills, knowledge and practical experiences in the field of agricultural statistics and economic analysis.

Against such a background, the Government of Thailand requested the Government of Japan for a

technical assistance project which aims to improve capacities of agricultural statistics and economic analysis. After a series of discussion and preparatory studies, both parties agreed to implement the Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project to strengthen the capacities of OAE for crop data collection, information network system and macroeconomic analysis in the agricultural sector in Thailand and the human resource support to the AFSIS Project. The Project commenced in July 2003 and will terminate in July 2008.

2-2 Summary of the Project

The Project has been conducted based on the PDM. The summary of the Project is described below.

2-2-1 Overall Goal

Overall Goal 1 - Statistical information and methodology of economic analysis developed by AFSIT Center are utilized in ASEAN Member countries

Overall Goal 2 - Policies and programs for the agricultural sector are formulated and implemented by MOAC in more effective and efficient manners through accurate statistical information and economic analysis provided by OAE

2-2-2 Project Purpose

OAE is strengthened as a central institution for statistical information and economic analysis in terms of agricultural policy in Thailand and for supporting human resources development in AFSIS.

2-2-3 Outputs

Output 1 - Human Resources of OAE are developed for data collection methodology, information network system and agricultural economic analysis, including demand-supply forecasting, for ASEAN member countries

Output 2 - Data collection methodology (mainly for major food crops*) in OAE and 9 ROAEs is improved *major food crops: rice, cassava, sugarcane, maize, soybean

Output 3 - Information Network System between OAE and 9 ROAEs is established and developed further

Output 4 - Methodology of agricultural economic analysis is developed

Output 5 - Training capacity of OAE staff is developed

3. Achievement of the Project

3-1 Outputs

There are slightly some variations in the level of achievement, but overall, most of the Outputs have been achieved or almost achieved. As for Output 1, the project has not achieved the target set in the PDM yet, although the qualified instructors, who can give a lecture or make presentation in AFSIS

training courses, and similar seminars or workshops, have been increasing among OAE staff members.

The degree to what each Output has been achieved is described below.

Output 1: ***Human Resources of OAE are developed for data collection methodology, information network system and agricultural economic analysis, including demand-supply forecasting, for ASEAN member countries***

Indicator 1-1 **OAE has below-mentioned number of personnel whose capability permits to conduct AFSIS training courses as instructor**
Data collection methodology: 4 staff members
Data processing & INS: 5 staff members
Economic analysis: 4 staff members

By the time of Terminal Evaluation, 10 counterparts in total have met the criteria for qualified instructors of AFSIS training courses and other workshops, international meetings and seminars. They include 5 staff members for data collection, 2 staff members for data processing and Information Network System (INS), and 3 staff members for economic analysis (See: ANNEX II-3). It is crucial to improve further English proficiency as well as knowledge and know-how, which are indispensable for transferring technology in agricultural statistics and economic analysis to other ASEAN countries.

Output 2: ***Data collection methodology (mainly for major food crops*) in OAE and 9 ROAEs is improved***
****major food crops: rice, cassava, sugarcane, maize, soybean***

Indicator 2-1 **The production survey is conducted during the harvest time of each major food crops by July 2007.**

The yield surveys on the 5 major crops have been already conducted during the harvest time. Regarding area surveys, there was no indicator set in the PDM. Area surveys are conducted to grasp planted areas of many crops in both rainy season and dry season. Thus, rather than during the harvest time, it is more appropriate to conduct area surveys during the planted period of crops in both rainy season and dry season. From this point of view, the nationwide area surveys in the 3rd year of the Project were delayed, but the area surveys in the 4th year were conducted in a timely manner during the planted period (See: ANNEX II-4).

Indicator 2-2 **Reliable statistical survey results on the production of major food crops are available within 4 months after the survey.**

The adoption of yield surveys through crop cutting methods and the development of web-based data

input have shorten the time for data input and processing. In the 4th year, the results of yield surveys for most crops were compiled and summarized within 3 months, except for maize and soybean in dry season (See: ANNEX II-4). In the case of areas surveys, no indicator was set in the PDM. The monitoring results prepared by the Project revealed that it took a lot of time to summarize the area estimation and precision calculation. However, if a programme is developed according to the decided formula for area estimation, it is expected to shorten the time for data summarizing.

Indicator 2-3	**The precision of sample survey estimates of major food crop yield is no more than 5% (regional level) and 3% (national level), respectively.**

The accuracy of yield surveys has been improved in each crop. In the 4th year, the precision index of major food crop yield at the national level stood at less than 3%, which indicates that the target value in the PDM has been already achieved. In some cases, there was room for further improvement in the precision of yield surveys at less than 5% at the regional level. For area surveys, there was no indicator in the PDM. According to the monitoring results prepared by the Project, the actual precision indexes of area surveys at provincial level were found to fall within 3%. This might be the enough level for area surveys (See: ANNEX II-5).

Output 3:	***Information Network System between OAE and 9 ROAEs is established and developed further***

Indicator 3-1	**Time period required for data input and processing at ROAE and OAE for production surveys of major food crops is shortened by 50% compared with that of 2003.**

The web-database system developed in the 2nd year of the Project made it possible to monitor the progress of data entry in every Regional Office of Agricultural Economics (ROAE) and calculate yield simultaneously. Thus, the total period of data input and processing for yield surveys has been considerably reduced, compared to that of conventional data processing of interview surveys. In the case of major rice, cassava, and soybean in rainy season, the time for data input and processing has been reduced to more than 50%. On the other hand, it still took some time to conduct data input and processing for second rice, maize and soybean in dry season. Although the data processing system had been already developed, some ROAEs could not meet the target in terms of data input and processing for these crops. This is because they had to conduct other surveys during the same period (See: ANNEX II-4).

Indicator 3-2	**Web sites are newly established in 9 ROAEs, through which regional statistics are available to the public**

All 9 ROAEs had already established websites by February 2005 to release regional statistics to the public. Each ROAE has updated its website (See: ANNEX II-6).

Output 4: *Methodology of agricultural economic analysis is developed*

Indicator 4-1 **The economic analytical report authorized by OAE is issued twice a year.**

OAE has issued the economic analytical reports during the implementation of the Project as follows: 4 reports in the 1st year and the 2nd year respectively, 7 reports in the 3rd year and 6 reports in the 4th year (See: ANNEX II-7).

Indicator 4-2 **Outputs of I/O table (every 5 years), macro-economic model and commodity demand supply model (every year) for agricultural sector are reported once a year.**

The reports on the Input-Output (I/O) table in the agricultural sector were published once in the 1st year of the Project. From the 2nd year to the 4th year, these reports were published twice a year. The report concerning macro-economic model was published once a year. In the case of commodity demand-supply model for the agricultural sector, the reports were published twice a year (See: ANNEX II-8).

Indicator 4-3 **The seminar or workshop is held for a release of above-mentioned analytical report at least once a year, with more than 100 participants from public and private sectors.**

To disseminate analytical reports complied by OAE, seminars or workshops were held as follows: once a year in the 1st year, five times in the 2nd year, and three times in the 3rd and the 4th year of the Project respectively. In each seminar and workshop, 100 people, and sometimes more participants attended (See: ANNEX II-9).

Output 5: *Training capacity of OAE staff is developed*

Indicator 5-1 **Eight training courses are conducted every year for the staff of OAE and ROAE in statistical data collection, data processing/information network system and economic analysis, through which 300 staff members are trained each year.**

More than 8 training courses regarding crop cutting surveys, area surveys, web-based system and other relevant topics were conducted every year for the staff members of OAE and ROAEs as well

as enumerators. From the 2nd year of the Project, the number of staff members trained in these courses exceeded 300 people (See: ANNEX II-10).

Indicator 5-2 **OAE has 15 staff members who can teach agricultural statistics and information to ROAE staff members and each ROAE has 3 staff members who can teach data collection methodologies to enumerators.**

Twenty two (22) OAE staff members have given lectures in training sessions to ROAE staff members and enumerators. Likewise, 33 ROAE staff members have undertaken training organized by the Project or ROAEs themselves. It was found that every ROAE has trained 3 or more staff members who can teach data collection methodologies to enumerators (See: ANNEX II-11).

3-2 Project Purpose

Project Purpose:	***OAE is strengthened as a central institution for statistical information and economic analysis in terms of agricultural policy in Thailand and for supporting human resources development in AFSIS***

The capacity development of OAE in each technical field has significantly progressed during the implementation of the Project. It is fair to say that the Project Purpose has been almost achieved, but OAE counterparts need to make continuous efforts to have experiences to give lectures in AFSIS training, other international seminars and workshops.

The degree of achievement for each target is presented below.

Indicator 1 **The statistical information and economic analysis officially issued by OAE are utilized by public and private organizations concerned.**

By the time of Terminal Evaluation, 33 publications have been issued by OAE and these data have been disseminated on its website. Some statistical information and economic analysis have been utilized by various organizations such as National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), MOAC, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), AFSIS and some universities and research institutions. However, the results of yield surveys through crop cutting methods have yet to be fully reflected in the official statistics, which still needs to be adjusted in coordination with the concerned organizations (See: ANNEX II-1).

Indicator 2 **Percentage of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE is not less than 50% of all AFSIS training courses.**

The ratio of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE stood at 43% at the time of Terminal Evaluation. In the training courses in Thailand, the counterparts could give lectures together with external resource persons. During these lectures provided by the external resource persons, the

counterparts also acted as trainers and assisted in preparing the training materials. In the cases of additional training courses and workshops held in Korea and China, there was no occasion for the counterparts to give lectures. This decreases the percentage of training courses instructed by the counterparts. Even in the training courses at AFSIT Center in Thailand, there were cases that the main lecturer was the former official of OAE, though counterparts assisted him in preparing text materials and during the lectures. These factors to some extent might hinder the achievement of this target (See: ANNEX II-2).

3-3 Overall Goal

The prospects of achievement of Overall Goals are presented below.

Overall Goal 1:	***Statistical information and methodology of economic analysis developed by AFSIT Center are utilized in ASEAN Member countries***

Indicator 1 AFSIS database is regularly updated and used by member countries.

The AFSIS Project has provided and updated food security related information gathered from ASEAN member counties through its database and website. Thus, even at the time of Terminal Evaluation, the Project has achieved this target set for Overall Goal 1 in the PDM. Furthermore, the second phase of AFSIS Project which aims to improve the AFSIS information network system commenced in January 2008, and thereby AFSIS database will continue to be updated and used by member countries after the completion of the Project.

Indicator 2 OAE continues to provide assistance to ASEAN member countries in agricultural statistics/ information and economic analysis.

The capacities of OAE have been improved by the Project so that it has been able to impart knowledge, know-how and technologies in agricultural statistics, information technology and economic analysis to ASEAN member countries. If OAE continues to strengthen their capacity development, it may stand a chance of providing more assistance to ASEAN member countries.

Overall Goal 2:	***Policies and programs for the agricultural sector are formulated and implemented by MOAC in more effective and efficient manners through accurate statistical information and economic analysis provided by OAE.***

Indicator 1 Improved survey system and economic analysis methods continue to be used by OAE.

Since OAE has given high priorities to use the improved survey systems and the methodologies of economic analysis as their routine work after the completion of the Project, there is high prospect of

achieving this target.

Indicator 2 Statistical data and analysis results are published periodically and referred to or used in documents prepared by MOAC.

OAE has already taken up revision of public statistics based on the results of yield surveys. Also, some of results of economic analysis such as I/O table have been used as a reference for policymaking in MOAC. Thus, it is fair to say that Indicator 2 for Overall Goal 2 is likely to be achieved three or five years after the completion of the Project.

3-4 Input

3-4-1 Thai side

1) The accumulated number of counterparts assigned to the Project was 73 in total, but the actual number of staff members who have been involved in various activities of the Project is estimated to exceed by far 73 (See: ANNEX I-4).

2) OAE has allocated 76.269 million Baht during the implementation of the Project. More specifically, OAE has borne most of the costs of surveys and OAE training, and also shared the costs of counterpart training in Japan for 27 counterparts (See: ANNEX I-5).

3) The office space and other necessary facilities have been provided for the Project.

4) TICA has allocated 2.7 million Baht including costs for the secretary, drivers, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance (See: ANNEX I-6).

3-4-2 Japanese side

1) Nine (9) long-term experts and Ten (10) short-term experts were assigned to the Project. The total man month for experts was two hundred fifty-nine (259) (See: ANNEX I-7).

2) Sixty (60) counterparts from OAE and ROAEs participated in the training in Japan. Nineteen (19) counterparts participated in technical exchange program held in Lao PDR, Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar (See: ANNEX I-8).

3) Equipment and machinery such as vehicles, computers and other equipment required for surveys and training were provided. The total amount of equipment and machinery was 17.495 million Baht (See: ANNEX I-9).

4) The Japanese side has allocated 42.685 million Baht for the operational costs (See: ANNEX I-10).

4. Implementation Process of the Project

Most of the activities have been undertaken as scheduled by the time of Terminal Evaluation. The high-ranked officials of OAE have had strong leadership to facilitate the implementation of the Project from the beginning of the Project. Also, the counterparts of both OAE and ROAEs have had strong

desire to learn new knowledge and technology and to improve their work. There was good communication and collaboration between the counterparts and the Japanese experts. Monitoring has been carried out regularly by the several means to confirm the progress of activities and share the plan of activities. These factors have highly contributed to the smooth implementation of the Project. On the other hand, there was no serious factor that hinders the implementation of the Project.

5. Results of Evaluation with Five Evaluation Criteria

5-1 Relevance

It can be assessed that the Project has high degree of relevancy for the following reasons:

5-1-1 Consistency with Thai's needs and priorities

Accurate and reliable data and results of analysis are indispensable for policymaking in MOAC. Human resource development of OAE is also given high priority by MOAC in response to the needs of other ASEAN countries for improving capacities of statistical personnel in the food and agricultural sector. Since the Project has provided technical assistance to OAE and ROAEs under MOAC focusing on these areas, the Project highly meets the needs and priorities of MOAC.

5-1-2 Consistency with Japan's development assistance

Enhancement of competitiveness for sustainable growth in several sectors is one of the priority areas for Japan's technical cooperation in Thailand. Implementation of the effective agricultural policy based on the accurate and reliable statistics and results of data analysis is one of keys to enhancement of competitiveness for sustainable growth. In this regard, the objectives of the Project are consistent with Japan's development assistance in Thailand.

The Project has conducted on-the-job training from the Japanese experts to the counterparts, and various training courses and workshops, which directly might contribute to the enhancement of capacities of OAE in the field of agricultural statistic and economic analysis. Therefore, the approaches adopted by the Project are considered as relevant for human resource development of OAE and AFSIS.

Japan has already conducted several technical cooperation projects in Indonesia, Syria and Paraguay in the field of agricultural statistics and Information Technologies (IT). Thus, the Project has taken full advantage of these previous experiences and technologies.

5-2 Effectiveness

The Project can be assessed as effective for the following reasons:

It was revealed that most of Outputs have been achieved, or almost achieved, and thereby the Project

Purpose has been almost achieved. Although the target set in the PDM has not completely achieved in the cases of Output 1 and Project Purpose, the capacities of OAE and ROAEs in each technical field have been significantly improved.

The Project Purpose and Outputs of the Project have completely met the needs and priorities of OAE. The strong leadership of the high-ranked officials of OAE was observed, which encouraged the counterparts of OAE and ROAEs to be actively involved in project activities as their routine work. Both training in Japan and technical exchange program were very effective to encourage the counterparts to improve their capacities and broaden their perspectives. These factors might considerably contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of the Project.

5-3 Efficiency

It can be assessed that the Project has high degree of efficiency for the following reasons:

The adequate inputs from the Thai side and the Japanese side have been provided as planned, and thereby the majority of activities have been carried out efficiently. More specifically, both training in Japan and technical exchange program have contributed to the smooth implementation since these training highly motivated counterparts to be actively involved in project activities. Since ROAEs were established across the country and had enumerators for surveys on site, the Project could conduct yield surveys and area surveys nationwide, and data input and processing in all 9 ROAEs. Furthermore, the adequate budget for operational costs allocated by OAE made it possible for the Project to conduct these activities efficiently.

However, ROAE sometimes faced difficulties in responding to continuous requirements from different divisions of OAE at all once. It was found that, in some cases, this resulted in the delay of data input and processing at the regional level.

5-4 Impact

The impacts of the Project have been observed, and can be predicted as follows:

OAE has already applied yield surveys by crop cutting methods to other commodities such as pineapple, onion and longan by themselves. Judging from such an initiative, the effects of the Project are likely to be expanded, and the Overall Goals also stand a chance of being achieved.

According to ROAE counterparts, they used to just collect data and information from farmers under the conventional interview surveys. However, the yield surveys introduced by the Project made it possible for ROAEs to provide the scientific-based data and information, and the useful results of

surveys directly to the sample farmers. Since these data and information have benefited farmers, this is an unexpected positive impact generated by the Project.

5-5 Sustainability

The prospect of the sustainability of the Project can be predicted as follows:

5-5-1 Policy Aspects

OAE is responsible for providing accurate and reliable statistical data and results of analysis in a timely manner. Since this is the mandate for OAE, and will not be changed, OAE needs to continue to take the lead in improving agricultural statistics and economic analysis after the completion of the Project.

5-5-2 Technical Aspects

Since the counterparts will continue to be involved in the same activities carried out by the Project, the technologies and skills in the field of agricultural statistics, information technologies and economic analysis will be sustained after the completion of the Project. However, further assistance from OAE to ROAEs is needed to ensure the accurate and reliable data collection and analysis. More specifically, training on survey methods should be given to ROAEs so that they would be able to provide enumerators with training more effectively.

5-5-3 Institutional and Organizational Aspects

The project activities have been already undertaken as routine work by the OAE staff members who gained knowledge, skills and technologies from the Project. Since personnel reshuffle does not happen so frequently in OAE and ROAEs, trained human resources will continue to be utilized. However, further development of human resources, particularly core staff members, needs to be strengthened in each technical field to sustain the effects of the Project. Considering the fact that the equipment provided by the Project has been well utilized and properly maintained so far, it will be effectively used and maintained by OAE and ROAEs in the future.

5-5-4 Financial Aspects

OAE has increasingly allocated the budget for surveys, information technologies, economic analysis and training during the implementation of the Project, and will continue to allocate the sufficient amount of budget after the phase out of the Project.

6. Conclusion

The Evaluation Team found that the project activities have been successfully carried out under the cooperation between the counterparts and the Japanese experts. The capacities of OAE and ROAEs

have remarkably improved, and thereby both Outputs and the Project Purpose have been achieved or almost achieved. In this regard, the Project can be regarded as having been successful.

7. Recommendations

The Evaluation Team made the following recommendations based on the results of evaluation.

7.1 Improvement of the whole crop production survey system in OAE

The yield survey and the area survey have been newly introduced under the Project since the conventional crop production survey through the interview method does not provide accurate and reliable data timely. OAE still continues to conduct the interview survey to grasp the items of selling amount, fertilization, variety, and so on since these data can be obtained only by the interview method. However, it is suggested that OAE improve coordination within the concerned divisions, review the whole crop production survey system, and reduce duplication of survey items among the concerned surveys.

7.2 Strengthening of the activities on crop forecasting

For the crop forecasting, it is necessary to accumulate the data of yield survey using the crop cutting method for more than several years to conduct the regression analysis. Therefore, OAE needs to work over the future plan with accumulating the data for the time being. Furthermore, it is recommended to consider the normal yield which is the long term trend of the yield to be used as the standard of production situation, and the crop index which can be calculated using normal and actual yield to show the production situation.

7.3 Adjustment and release of the data obtained by yield surveys and area surveys

It is highly evaluated that OAE has strived to revise the past publicized data, and adjust them with the results of yield survey. However, the results have been partially used for publication. OAE needs to get relevant departments of MOAC and concerned organizations to understand so that the data obtained by the Project can be utilized. Moreover, it is recommended that OAE consider utilizing the results of area survey, which might be summarized regularly in the near future.

7.4 Development of the estimation function for yield survey and the area survey program

Based on the recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation, the data processing program for yield surveys has been developed together with the graph function for monitoring and checking data, which enables to input multiple-year data of each crop. However, the estimation function for yield survey and the area survey program have not been completed. Thus, it is recommended that these activities be completed by the end of March, 2008.

7.5 Improvement of the IT operation and maintenance system

OAE has promoted IT by installing hardware and software so that OAE staff members can use computers in their office. However, some serious problems regarding the system operation of IT have emerged. The data from the server was lost due to the power failure, and it took time to restore the system. This results from the insufficient system operation and maintenance within OAE. It is recommended that OAE improve the IT operation and maintenance system making the guidelines according to the security policy and regulations, and strengthening institutional arrangement in the case of emergency.

7.6 Promotion of the information sharing system

OAE has already had the information sharing system in its intranet, but most of staff members are not so familiar with that. It is suggested that OAE clarify the objectives of information sharing system, make a users' manual and promote to utilize it among its staff members.

7.7 Strengthening of the human resource development

1) To strengthen support for the human resource development in AFSIS, OAE staff members should continue to make their efforts to gain more knowledge, experiences and know-how in teaching at regional and international seminars and workshops. Furthermore, it is strongly recommended that OAE staff members improve their English proficiency in order to give a lecture more effectively.

2) Many capable staff members are required for constructing the I/O table since there are a number of complicated tasks such as data evaluation, modification, and conversion from basic statistics for I/O framework. Considering the fact that only a few staff members have acquired the knowledge necessary for construction of the I/O table at this moment, it is recommended that OAE focus on further human resource development of core staff members.

3) It is suggested that human resource development for INS also be strengthened by OAE since the limited number of staff members are working in this field.

4) Capacity development of ROAE and enumerators is essential for collecting and analyzing accurate and reliable data on sites. It is recommended that OAE continue to conduct training on survey methods to ROAEs so that the staff members of ROAEs can impart their knowledge to enumerators and give proper instruction on surveys.

8. Lessons Learned

The Evaluation Team identified the following lessons learned from the Project:

8.1 Strong leadership of the high-ranked officials contributes to the smooth implementation of the Project

OAE has had the strong needs and given priorities for improving data accuracy and reliability, and timeliness, information network system and economic analysis, which are highly consistent with the scope of the Project. Thus, the high-ranked officials of OAE have taken the lead in creating an environment for the smooth implementation from the beginning of the Project. Such strong leadership allowed OAE to assign a number of counterparts and allocate the adequate budget for the project activities. Furthermore, the counterparts have been encouraged to be involved in each activity under the Project as their routine work.

8.2 Adequate budget allocation including cost sharing from counterpart organization facilitates the efficient implementation, and enhances the sustainability of the Project

It should be particularly noted that OAE has borne a great amount of the operational costs of the Project. Since OAE has already recognized the importance of project activities from the early beginning of the Project, it has allocated necessary budget to each item such as crop cutting surveys, area surveys, consumption surveys, training, and even shared costs of counterpart training in Japan to some extent. This indicates that OAE has a strong sense of ownership for the Project, which helps enhance overall efficiency and sustainability of the Project.

8.3 a number of training in Japan, technical exchange programs with neighboring countries, and international seminars highly motivate the counterparts to be actively involved in the project activities and enhance their capacities

The Project could intensively provide as many as opportunities for capacity development to the counterparts. Particularly, a number of counterparts have gained new knowledge, know-how and technologies through training in Japan and technical exchange programs with neighboring countries. Also some counterparts have gained much confidence in communication in English and improve their presentation skills at the international seminars and technical exchange programs.

8.4 The coordination mechanism should have been in place to facilitate intra-division work more effectively and efficiently

The Project has carried out the wide-range of activities, in which different divisions need to be involved. It is very essential to coordinate one another among different divisions to carry out these activities. Under the Project, the working groups have been formed for each activity. Considering the workload of intra-division activities and the number of people involving in these activities, the more effective coordination mechanism should have been developed.

8.5 The adoption of survey methods nationwide is indispensable for improvement of statistics

Before the commencement of the Project, OAE had well-established organizations at the regional level, i.e. ROAEs, and each ROAE had enumerators for surveys called "Sokoto". From the early beginning of the Project, all ROAEs have been considered as the counterpart organizations to carry out the new surveys. Furthermore, due to the adequate budget allocation mentioned above, the Project could conduct yield surveys and area surveys involving these enumerators not in some pilot provinces but nationwide, and develop the information network in all 9 ROAEs. This approach was found to be very effective and useful to improve national statistics for the agriculture sector.

8.6 Close coordination with other similar type of project generates synergistic effects

The coordination between the Project and AFSIS Project was well designed in the PDM. More specifically, there was a strong linkage between two projects in terms of human resource development in the agricultural statistics. Since the counterparts of the Project were expected to provide technical assistance to the statistical personnel of ASEAN member countries through AFSIS Project, the counterparts have strived to enhance their capacities. Through training, workshops, seminars and technical exchange programs, the concerned people of both projects have exchanged knowledge, know-how and technologies as well as their own experiences in the professional field, which might lead to further improvement of their capacities in the long term.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I-1

Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project

(Prepared 17/2/2004)
Reviewed 25/1/2008
Project Duration: July 2003 to July 2008
Target Group: Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
Super GOAL Food Security in ASEAN+3 region is strengthened.			
Overall GOAL 1. Statistical information and methodology of economic analysis developed by AFSIT Center are utilized in ASEAN Member countries 2 Policies and programs for the agricultural sector are formulated and implemented by MOAC in more effective and efficient manners through accurate statistical information and economic analysis provided by OAE.	1.1 AFSIS database is regularly updated and used by member countries. 1.2 OAE continues to provide assistance to ASEAN member countries in agricultural statistics/ information and economic analysis 2.1 Improved survey system and economic analysis methods continue to be used by OAE. 2.2 Statistical data and analysis results are published periodically and referred to or used in documents prepared by MOAC	1.1 Record of AFSIS database updating and utilization 1.2 Survey of OAE activities concerning regional activities on agriculture in ASEAN countries 2 Review of MOAC papers and reports on agricultural development policies	
PROJECT PURPOSE OAE is strengthened as a central institution for statistical information and economic analysis in terms of agricultural policy in Thailand and for supporting human resources development in AFSIS.	1. The statistical information and economic analysis officially issued by OAE are utilized by public and private organizations concerned. 2. Percentage of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE is not less than 50% of all AFSIS training courses.	1. Review of official papers and reports. Result of bench mark survey. 2. Review of AFSIS training courses. Result of bench mark survey.	Thai government and ASEAN countries continue their activities on agricultural information systems for the ASEAN region.
OUTPUTS <AFSIT Center> 1. Human Resources of OAE are developed for data collection methodology, information network system and agricultural economic analysis, including demand-supply forecasting, for ASEAN member countries.	1. OAE has below-mentioned number of personnel whose capability permits to conduct AFSIS training courses as instructor Data collection methodology: 4 staff members Data processing & INS: 5 staff members Economic analysis: 4 staff members	1. Review of AFSIS training courses.	AFSIT Center is operated smoothly. OAE has good coordination with the relating organizations.

Agreed Draft

<OAE>			
2. Data collection methodology (mainly for major food crops*) in OAE and 9 ROAEs is improved. *major food crops: rice, cassava, sugarcane, maize, soybean	2.1 The production survey is conducted during the harvest time of each major food crops by July 2007.	2.1 Review of OAE report for each crop.	
	2.2 Reliable statistical survey results on the production of major food crops are available within 4 months after the survey.	2.2 Ditto	
	2.3 The precision of sample survey estimates of major food crop yield is no more than 5% (regional level) and 3% (national level), respectively.	2.3 Ditto	
3. Information Network System between OAE and 9 ROAEs is established and developed further.	3.1 Time period required for data input and processing at ROAE and OAE for production surveys of major food crops is shortened by 50% compared with that of 2003.	3.1 Review of OAE activities	
	3.2 Web sites are newly established in 9 ROAEs, through which regional statistics are available to the public.	3.2 Review of web sites	
4. Methodology of agricultural economic analysis is developed	4.1 The economic analytical report authorized by OAE is issued twice a year.	4.1 Review of project and OAE reports	
	4.2 Outputs of I/O table (every 5 years), macro-economic model and commodity demand supply model (every year) for agricultural sector are reported once a year.	4.2 Ditto	
	4.3 The seminar or workshop is held for a release of above-mentioned analytical report at least once a year, with more than 100 participants from public and private sectors.	4.3 Ditto	
5. Training capacity of OAE staff is developed	5.1 8 training courses are conducted every year for the staff of OAE and ROAE in statistical data collection, data processing/information network system and economic analysis, through which 300 staff members are trained each year.	5.1 Review of project and OAE reports	
	5.2 OAE has 15 staff members who can teach agricultural statistics and information to ROAE staff members and each ROAE has 3 staff members who can teach data collection methodologies to enumerators.	5.2 Ditto	

Activities	Inputs	
1-1 Build capability of OAE staff in order to develop improved data collection methods for ASEAN countries 1-2 Build capability of OAE staff in order to establish, operate and maintain information network system (INS) for AFSIS 1-3 Build capability of OAE staff in order to develop Economic Analysis (EA) models for ASEAN countries 1-4 Develop OAE personnel's training capability in data collection, EA & INS 2-1 Introduce new data survey methodologies and improve current data collection methodologies 2-2 Conduct training for staffs of OAE and 9 ROAEs staff in new and improved methodologies at OAE 2-3 Conduct field technical guidance to ROAE staff on the data survey 3-1 Design and establish Information Network System (INS) connection between OAE and ROAE 3-2 Introduce data entry and processing system in 9 ROAEs 3-3 Develop/ improve database systems for agricultural statistics and economic analysis 3-4 Conduct training for management/utilization of information network, data processing and databases 4-1 Identify appropriate methodologies for OAE and develop necessary models 4-2 Identify additional economic data necessary for analysis and conduct surveys/studies for the required data (costs, consumption, marketing, etc.) 4-3 Conduct users' training for analyses using these models 5-1 Plan and implement training courses 5-2 Evaluate training courses and develop manuals *<General Activities>* 6-1 Establish required management and execution system 6-2 Set quantitative targets for indicators	(By Japan) 1. Long-Term experts 1) Chief Advisor 2) Project Coordinator/ Training 3) Agricultural Statistical Survey 4) Data Collection/ Information Network System 2. Short-Term Experts As necessary 3. Provision of following machinery, equipment, and other materials 1) Computer systems. 2) Vehicles 3) Crop cutting tools. 4) Other necessary machinery, equipment, and materials that may be mutually agreed upon. 4. Counterpart training in Japan 5. A part of local cost (By Thailand) 1. Provision of land, buildings and facilities for the Project and project offices, experts' rooms and so on 2. Operational cost 3 Maintenance and repair cost for computers and equipment 4. Cost for conducting training 5. Assignment of counterparts to each Japanese expert and supporting staff	*<<Preconditions>>* OAE accommodates ASEAN Food Security Information Training (AFSIT) Center under ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS).

ANNEX I-2 Evaluation Grid 1

Verification of Performance

Evaluation Item		Narrative Summary	Indicators	Data Needed	Achievement
Performance /Prospect of achievement (Overall Goal)	1	The extent of achievement or the prospect of achievement of Overall Goal 1 *"Statistical information and methodology of economic analysis developed by AFSIT Center are utilized in ASEAN Member countries"*	1.1 AFSIS database is regularly updated and used by member countries	・Frequency of update on AFSIS database ・History information on access to AFSIS database	The AFSIS Project has provided and updated food security related information gathered from member countries through its database and website. Therefore, this target in PDM has been achieved. Furthermore, the second phase of AFSIS Project which aims to improve the AFSIS information network system started in Jan. 2008, and thereby AFSIS database will continue to be updated and utilized.
	2		1.2 OAE continues to provide assistance to ASEAN member countries in agricultural statistics/ information and economic analysis	・Frequency of utilization of the network in the AFSIS ・Data collection methods for this indicator	OAE has provided assistance in terms of technology, knowledge and know-how through training courses and workshops held by AFSIS. It is expected that OAE will continue to take the lead in improving the AFSIS information network system and assisting the capacity development of ASEAN member countries in the field of data collection and economic analysis during the second phase of the AFSIS Project. Through various activities of ASEAN Project and AFSIS training sessions, OAE counterparts have gained more confidence in their technical knowledge and skills of agricultural statistics and information technology, and economic analysis. If OAE continues to strive to improve their capacities, it may stand a chance of providing more assistance to ASEAN member countries
	3	The extent of achievement or the prospect of achievement of Overall Goal 2 *"Policies and programs for the agricultural sector are formulated and implemented by MOAC in more effective and efficient manners through accurate statistical information and economic analysis provided by OAE"*.	2.1 Improved survey system and economic analysis methods continue to be used by OAE	・OAE's views about the future utilization of improved survey system and economic analysis	Since OAE has already made a commitment to continue to use improved survey system and economic analysis after the completion of the Project, there is high prospect of achieving this target value.
	4		2.2 Statistical data and analysis results are published periodically and referred to or used in documents prepared by MOAC	・Achievement of statistical data and analysis results published by OAE ・Frequency of quoted and referred data and analysis results in documents prepared by MOAC	OAE has already taken up revision of public statistics based on the results of yield surveys. Furthermore, some of results of economic analysis such as I/O table have been used as a reference for policymaking in MOAC. Considering these things, it is expected that OAE will continue to publish statistical data and analysis results periodically, and these data and results will be referred to or used by MOAC in the future.
Performance (Project Purpose)	5	The extent of achievement of Project Purpose *"OAE is strengthened as a central institution for statistical information and economic analysis in terms of agricultural policy in Thailand and for supporting human resources development in AFSIS"*	1. The statistical information and economic analysis officially issued by OAE are utilized by public and private organizations concerned	・Current state of published information and economic analysis data (including number and frequency of publications prepared by OAE) ・Current state of utilization f of statistical information and economic analysis in documents prepared by public and private organizations concerned ・Data collect on methods for this indicator	OAE has strived to provide the accurate statistics/information and economic analysis to the public. 33 publications have been issued and these data have been disseminated on its website until the time of terminal evaluation. It was found that the statistical information and economic analysis have been utilized by various organizations such as NESDB, MOAC, FAO, AFSIS, and some universities and research institutions. However, the results of crop cutting surveys have yet to be fully reflected in the official statistics, which still needs to be adjusted in coordination with the concerned organizations.
	6		2. Percentage of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE is not less than 50% of all AFSIS training courses	・Proportion of lecturers or trainers of OAE staff members in all AFSIS training courses	There were 7 AFSIS training courses in which OAE staff members had an opportunity to give lectures. At the time of terminal evaluation, the ratio of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE stood at 43%. In the training courses in Thailand, the counterparts could give lectures together with the external resource persons. During the lectures provided by the external resource persons, the counterparts also acted as trainers and assisted in preparing the training materials. In the cases of additional training courses/workshops held in Korea and China, there was no occasion for the counterparts to give lectures. This decreases the percentage of training courses instructed by the counterparts. Even in the training courses at AFSIT Center in Thailand, there were cases that the main lecturer was the former official of OAE, though counterparts assisted him in preparing text materials and during the lectures

	7	The extent of achievement of Output 1 *"Human Resources of OAE are developed for data collection methodology, information network system and agricultural economic analysis, including demand-supply forecasting, for ASEAN member countries"*	1 OAE has below-mentioned number of personnel whose capability permits to conduct AFSIS training courses as instructor Data collection methodology: 4 staff members Data processing & INS: 5 staff members Economic analysis: 4 staff members	•The number of counterpart personnel who have met the requirements to be instructors of AFSIS training courses* * Those who can provide a lecture or make a presentation in English regarding the concerned topics	The Project has strived to encourage OAE counterparts to play the role of instructors in AFSIS training courses, workshops, international meetings, and seminars. 10 counterparts in total have met the criteria for the qualified instructor of these AFSIS level of training courses and other workshops, meetings and seminars. They include 5 staff members for data collection, 2 staff members for data processing and INS, and 3 staff members for economic analysis. As counterparts themselves recognized, it is crucial to improve English proficiency as well as knowledge and know-how, which are indispensable for transferring technology to other ASEAN countries.
Performance (Outputs)	8	The extent of achievement of Output 2 *"Data collection methodology (mainly for major food crops*) in OAE and 9 ROAEs is improved"* *major food crops: rice, cassava, sugarcane, maize, soybean	2.1 The production survey is conducted during the harvest time of each major food crops by July 2007.	•State of the production survey conducted during the harvest time of each major food crops	The yield surveys on the 5 major food crops have been already conducted during the harvest time. No indicator for area surveys was set in the PDM. Since area surveys are conducted to grasp planted areas of many crops in both rainy season and dry season, the indicator set in the PDM may not be suitable for area surveys. Rather than during the harvest time, it is more appropriate to conduct area surveys during the planted period of crops in both rainy season and dry season. From this point of view, the nationwide pilot tests of area surveys in the 3rd year of the Project were delayed, but the area survey in the 4th year was conducted in a timely manner during the planted period.
	9		2.2 Reliable statistical survey results on the production of major food crops are available within 4 months after the survey	•Time period from completion of survey to extraction of survey results	The total period of data processing for the yield surveys has been reduced, compared to that of conventional interview surveys. The development of the web-database system allows monitoring of both the progress of data entry in every ROAE and the calculation of yield simultaneously, which may contribute to the reduction of total period of data processing. In the 4th year, the results of yield surveys for most crops were compiled and summarized within 3 months, except for maize and soybean (1st). In the case of area surveys, no indicator was set in the PDM. According to the monitoring results prepared by the Project, it took a lot of time to summarize the result of area surveys. This might result from the delay in programme design and development for area estimation and precision calculation. However, if a programme is developed according to the decided formula for area estimation, it is expected to shorten the time required for data summarizing.
	10		2.3 The precision of sample survey estimates of major food crop yield is no more than 5% (regional level) and 3% (national level), respectively	•The precision index of sample survey estimates of major food crop yield	The accuracy/reliability of yield surveys has been improved in each crop by the Project. In the 4th year, the precision index of major food crop yield at the national level stood at less than 3%, which indicates that the target value in the PDM has been already achieved. In some cases, there was room for further improvement in the precision of yield surveys at the regional level. For area surveys, there was no separate indicator in the PDM. According to the monitoring results prepared by the Project, the actual precision indexes of area surveys at provincial level were found to fall within 3 %. This is the enough level for area surveys.

Performance (Outputs)	11	The extent of achievement of Output 3 *"Information Network System between OAE and 9 ROAEs is established and developed further"*	3.1Time period required for data input and processing at ROAE and OAE for production surveys of major food crops is shortened by 50% compared with that of 2003	・Time period required for data input and processing at ROAE and OAE in 2007 after the introduction of the web-based information network, compared with that in 2003	The adoption of yield surveys through crop cutting methods, and the web-based data input has shorten the time for data input and processing, compared to that of conventional data processing of interview survey. In the case of major rice, cassava, and soybean in rainy season, the time for data input and processing has been reduced to more than 50%. On the other hand, the time for data input and processing for second rice, maize and soybean has not reached the target set in the PDM. Although the data processing system had been already developed, some ROAEs could not meet the target in terms of data input and processing for these crops. This is because they had to conduct other surveys during the same period.
	12		3.2 Web sites are newly established in 9 ROAEs, through which regional statistics are available to the public	・State of established and utilization of web sites in 9 ROAEs	By February 2005, all 9 ROAEs established websites to release regional statistics to the public. These websites have been updated by each ROAE.
	13	The extent of achievement of Output 4 *"Methodology of agricultural economic analysis is developed"*	4.1 The economic analytical report authorized by OAE is issued twice a year	・The number of the economic analytical reports authorized and issued by OAE per year	OAE has issued the economic analytical reports during the implementation of the Project as follows: 4 reports in the 1st year and the 2nd year respectively, 7 reports in the 3rd year and 6 reports in the 4th year.
	14		4.2 Outputs of I/O table (every 5 years), macro-economic model and commodity demand supply model (every year) for agricultural sector are reported once a year	・Whether or not outputs of I/O table, macro economic model and commodity demand supply model for agricultural sector have been reported more than once a year	The reports on the I/O table in the agricultural sector were published once in the 1st year. From the 2nd year to 4th year of the project implementation period, these reports were published twice a year respectively. The report concerning macro-economic model was published once a year during the same period mentioned above, and the reports concerning commodity demand-supply model for the agricultural sector were published twice a year during the same period mentioned above.
	15		4.3 The seminar or workshop is held for a release of above-mentioned analytical report at least once a year, with more than 100 participants from public and private sectors	・The number of seminar or workshop held for a release of above-mentioned analytical report per year ・The number of participants of each seminar and workshop	To disseminate analytical reports compiled by OAE, seminars or workshops were held once in the 1st year, five times in the 2nd year, and three times in the 3rd and the 4th year of the Project respectively. 100 people, and sometimes more participants attended each seminar or workshop.
	16	The extent of achievement of Output 5 *"Training capacity of OAE staff is developed"*	5.1Eight training courses are conducted every year for the staff of OAE and ROAE in statistical data collection, data processing/information network system and economic analysis, through which 300 staff members are trained each year	・The number of training mentioned left and the number of trainees	In the 1st year, 10 training sessions were conducted, in which 273 people including OAE and ROAE counterparts and enumerators. In the 2nd year, 21 training sessions were undertaken. The total number of participants of these training sessions was 677. 23 training sessions in total were organized in the 3rd year, of which 14 sessions were conducted for enumerators. The rest of them were organized for OAE and ROAE counterparts. 535 people including OAE and ROAE counterparts and enumerators attended these training sessions. In the 4th year, 337 people including OAE and ROAE counterparts as well as enumerators participated in 12 training sessions in total.
	17		5.2 OAE has 15 staff members who can teach agricultural statistics and information to ROAE staff members and each ROAE has 3 staff members who can teach data collection methodologies to enumerators	・The number of those who have experiences in teaching during training mentioned left	Twenty-two (22) counterparts of OAE have given lectures in training sessions. Likewise, 33 ROAE counterparts have undertaken training organized by the Project or ROAEs as trainers. It was found that each ROAE has 3 staff members or in some cases more staff members who can teach data collection methodologies to enumerators.

Performance (Inputs from the Thai side)	18	•Assignment of counterpart personnel •Allocation of operational costs for the Project •Provision of land, building, and other necessary facilities	Actual inputs (including comparison with the description of R/D)	•List of counterpart personnel •Operational cost borne by the Thai side •Office space and facilities provided by the Thai side	Seventy-three (73) counterparts were assigned in the Project as of January 2006, but the actual number of staff members who have been involved in various activities of the Project is estimated to exceed by far 73. OAE allocated the budget for the Project as follows: 7,064,800 baht in the 1st year; 11,959,980 baht in the 2nd year; 11,693,501baht in the 3rd year; and 23,738,358 baht in the 4th year; and 21,822,402 baht in the 5th year. OAE has borne most of the costs of surveys and OAE training, and shared the cost of counterpart training courses in Japan. The office space and necessary facilities have been provided for the Project. Some equipment such as GPS was also provided by OAE. TICA also allocated 2.739 million Baht for the Project, including costs of a secretary, drivers, gasoline and vehicle maintenance.
Performance (Inputs from the Japanese side)	19	•Number and professional field of long-term experts •Number and professional field of short-term experts •Provision of equipment (list and total cost) •Number of training participants in Japan or other countries •Allocation of operational costs for the Project	Actual inputs (including comparison with the description of R/D)	•Number of dispatched long-term experts and professional field •Number of dispatched short-term experts and professional field •List of provided equipment •List of training participants •Operational costs borne by the Japanese side	Nine (9) long-term experts and 10 short-term experts were dispatched. The total man-month for experts was 259.26. The Project provided vehicles, computers and other equipment required for surveys and training. The total cost for equipment provided by the Japanese side stood at 17,495,600 baht. Regarding the training, 60 counterparts participated in 18 various training in Japan and 19 counterparts participated in the technical exchange programs conducted in Indonesia, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar. For the operational costs, the Japanese side allocated 42,685,000 baht in total.

Verification of Implementation Process

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Question (Main Question)	Evaluation Question (Sub Question)	Data Needed	Results
Project management and progress of activities	20	•Overall project management •Contributing and hindering factors from the operational and technical aspects	•Have the project management and the technical transfer been conducted smoothly? •If it have been smoothly conducted, what are contributing factors? If not smoothly conducted, what are hindering factors?	•Project management system (internal factors) •Divergence between original PDM and current activities •Changes of important assumptions and other external factors that might influence the Project	The Project including technical transfer from the Japanese experts to the counterparts has been smoothly implemented. The main factor for smooth implementation is that the scope of work of the Project highly meets the needs and the priorities of OAE for improving data accuracy/reliability and the results of analysis. At the same time, the Project has been able to produce outputs and met the needs of OAE. As a result, this highly motivated OAE to carry out the planned activities effectively and efficiently.
	21	•Progress of activities •Contributing and hindering factors for implementation of activities •Any challenges arisen during implementation of activities	•Have the activities of each output been smoothly conducted? •What are the contributing and hindering factors which might influence implementation of activities? •Are there any activities that have not been completely conducted? If not completely conducted, what is a cause?	•Divergence between original PO and current activities •Changes of inputs and important assumptions •Other internal factors such as contributing and hindering factors and countermeasures •Process of modifying activities and relevant documents describing such modification	Most of the planned activities have been implemented smoothly because of several factors, particularly i)strong leadership and commitment from the top level officials of OAE; ii)proper assignment of qualified counterparts in OAE and ROAEs, iii)strong desire of counterparts of OAE and ROAEs to learn new knowledge and technology and to improve their own work, and iv)allocation of adequate budget including operational costs of the Project and cost sharing at counterpart training in Japan. One of the challenges, which may be unexpected circumstances, was that OAE had no occasion for giving lectures in some of the AFSIS training conducted in China and Korea. The Project has strived to provide alternative opportunities such as technical exchange programs in neighboring countries to encourage OAE staff members to give a lecture or make a presentation in English.

Monitoring	22	•Monitoring mechanism	•How has the monitoring activities been conducted? (including methods, frequency) •How were the results of monitoring fed back to the Project? •Is there any room for improving monitoring methods?	•Whether or not any monitoring tools •Methods of monitoring, and of utilization and feedback of monitoring results	Monitoring has been carried out through the several means, including: i)project member meetings held by counterparts and experts in every three or four month, ii)progress reports prepared in every 6 months, iii) monitoring reports prepared in every year, and they were reported at iv)annual Joint Coordinating Committee. The monitoring results and recommendations have been reflected to the implementation plan and OAE has provided necessary budget and human resources
	23	•Response to changes of important assumptions	•Were there any changes of important assumption? If there were any changes, who responded to them and how? •Were there any changes caused by external factors that were not originally described in the PDM as important assumptions? If there were such changes, who responded to them?	•Changes of important assumptions and countermeasures •Whether or not there are any records, and methods of recording/reporting	There was no change of important assumptions
	24	•Response to changes of preconditions	•Were there any changes of pre-conditions? If there were any changes, who responded to them and how?	•Changes of pre-conditions and countermeasures •Whether or not there are any records, and methods of recording/reporting	There was no change of pre-conditions.
Communication among project stakeholders	25	•Communication and common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project	•Have the Japanese experts and the Thai counterpart personnel communicated sufficiently? •Have the Japanese experts and the Thai counterpart personnel had common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project? •Have OAE and ROAE communicated sufficiently? •Have OAE and ROAE had common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project? •Have the Project and upper-level organizations such as MOAC, JICA Thailand Office, JICA Headquarter and other relevant organizations communicated sufficiently? •Have the Project and upper-level organizations such as MOAC, JICA Thailand Office, JICA Headquarter and other relevant organizations had common understanding about problems/concerns related to the Project?	•Whether or not there are any communication tools •Frequency of various meetings for project management and methods of recording/reporting	The Japanese experts and the counterparts have communicated and coordinated closely. From the beginning of the Project, the counterparts and the Japanese experts have had common understanding about the objectives and the scope of work of the Project. This might be a driving force for the smooth implementation of various activities. For each output, working groups which consist of relevant counterparts from different divisions of OAE were organized and involved in activities. Although these working groups have functioned to some extent, it was found that a coordination mechanism among different divisions should have been established in OAE to facilitate implementation of the intra-divis on work covering a wide range of technical fields more efficiently. With regard to communication between ROAEs and OAE, OAE holds the monthly meetings for ROAE directors and the Project held training courses in Bangkok and in regional offices, in which the necessary information and activities of the Project have been shared and discussed.

Technical transfer	26	・Progress of technical transfer	・What type of technologies and skills that should be transferred to which level of counterpart personnel? ・Have technologies and skills that should be transferred to counterpart personnel been changed compared to the beginning of the Project? ・Have such technologies and skills been transferred to counterpart personnel in an appropriate manner? ・How did the Japanese experts work out to transfer technologies and skills mentioned above?	・Target groups of technical transfer, detailed information on techniques and skills that should be transferred to counterpart personnel ・Whether or not there are any changes in techniques and skills that should be transferred to counterpart personnel by comparison with the original plan ・Methods of technical transfer	Overall, the technical transfer in each field has been successfully undertaken from the Japanese experts to the counterparts of OAE and ROAEs 1) Many counterparts of OAE and ROAEs responded that they enhanced knowledge of methodologies, and skills of practical yield surveys and area surveys. In accordance with the enhanced capacities of OAE and ROAEs, enumerators called Sokoto were also likely to gain such knowledge and skills required for yield surveys 2) Regarding the information network system (INS), the counterparts have become capable of operating and redeveloping by themselves. 3) In the area of economic analysis, the counterparts have had sufficient experience of macro-economic model and commodity demand supply model 4) As a trainer/lecturer of AFSIS training, some of the counterparts have gradually become confident in each technical field through various experiences. Throughout the period of the Project, more than 60 officers participated in the counterpart training in Japan. This accelerated their motivation and contributed to enhancement of their capacities for conducting activities. However, there is room for further improvement in capacity development of counterparts in each technical field. As many counterparts pointed out, English proficiency urgently needs to be improved. Data analysis for forecasting of main crops needs to be more strengthened. The security policy for the network system has to be reviewed and strengthened. For the I/O analysis, further improvement is necessary.
Ownership of counterpart organizations	27	・Progress of nursing a sense of ownership among implementing agencies such as OAE and ROAE	・Extent of recognition of the Project among responsible person in OAE and ROAE ・Extent of participation of the Project among responsible person in OAE and ROAE ・Appropriateness of assignment of counterpart personnel ・Operational costs borne by implementing agencies	・Frequency of each meeting, participants of each meeting, and issues discussed ・Whether or not there are any case examples that might indicate the ownership of implementing agencies has been enhanced. ・Number and duty position of counterpart personnel ・Project operational costs borne by the implementing agencies	From the beginning of the Project, OAE has had a strong sense of ownership for the Project. This was observed from the top level to the working level of staff members of OAE and ROAEs. More specifically, OAE has assigned a number of counterparts and allocated the large amount of operational costs for the project activities. Even the significant amount of costs for counterpart training in Japan have been borne by OAE.

ANNEX I-3 Evaluation Grid 2

Evaluation Analysis based on 5 Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Item		Evaluation Question (Main Question)	Evaluation Question (Sub Question)	Data Needed	Evaluation Results
Relevance (Are the Project Purpose and the Overal Goal valid for the Project?)	1	Necessity of the Project	Does the Project, consisting of human resource development of OAE for ASEAN country assistance, improvement of data collection methodology, development of information network system, economic analysis and training, meet the needs of MOAC?	・Perceptions and views about the Project expressed by MOAC	Accurate and reliable data and results of analysis of data are indispensable for policymaking in MOAC. Human resource development of OAE is also given high priority by MOAC in response to the needs of other ASEAN countries for improving capacities of statistical personnel in the food and agricultural sector. Since the Project has provided technical assistance to OAE under MOAC focusing on these areas, the Project meets the needs of MOAC.
	2		Does the Project meet the needs of OAE and ROAE?	・Perceptions and views about the Project expressed by OAE and ROAE	The Project highly meets the needs and priorities of OAE and RDAEs for improving data accuracy/reliability, information technologies and the results of data analysis.
	3		Is the Project in line with the assistance for ASEAN food security policy?	・Perceptions and views about the Project expressed by stakeholders such as AFSIS Project and FAO Strengthening Regional Data Exchange System on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Asia and Pacific Countries	The Project has strengthened to develop institutional capacities and human resources of OAE so that OAE could provide assistance to AFSIS Project in terms of technical knowledge, know-how and technologies of agricultural statistics and information technologies. Thus, the Project is line with AFSIS Project which aims to reinforce ASEAN food security policy.
	4	Priority of the Project	Are the Project Purpose and the Overal Goal consistent with the Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) and the Strategic Plan of MOAC (2004-2008)?	・The Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006) ・The Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) ・The Strategic Plan of MOAC (2004-2008)	In the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006), one of focused areas is improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of government affairs through capacity development of government agencies and development of information network system. Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2007-2011) focuses on human resource development to reconstruct economy towards balance and competitiveness. Since the Project aims to develop human resource in statistics personnel, develop information network system, and provide accurate/reliable data and economic analysis, it is line with these national plans. Improvement of agricultural statistics and economic analysis, assisted by the Project, serves as a basis for facilitating the implementation of strategies described in the Strategic Plan of MOAC. Thus, the objectives of the Project are also consistent with this Strategic Plan.
	5		Are the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal consistent with Japan's Economic Cooperation Program for Thailand and the JICA Plan for Country-specific Implementation Program?	・Japan's Economic Cooperation Program for Thailand ・The JICA Plan for Country-specific Implementation Program	Enhancement of competitiveness for sustainable growth in several sectors is one of the priority areas for Japan's technical cooperation in Thailand. Implementation of the effective agricultural policy based on the accurate statistics and results of data analysis is one of keys to enhancement of competitiveness for sustainable growth. In this regard, the objectives of the Project are consistent with Japan's development assistance in Thailand.

- Relevance (Are the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal valid for the Project?)	6 7	Appropriateness of strategies and approaches of the Project	Are the approaches the Project has adopted relevant as the strategies for improvement of the capacities of OAE in terms of statistical information and economic analysis, and supporting human resource development of AFSIS?	・Perceptions and views about the Project expressed by the relevant parties	The Project has conducted on-the-job training from the Japanese experts to the counterparts, and various training courses and workshops, which directly might contribute to the enhancement of capacities of OAE in the field of agricultural statistic and economic analysis. Therefore, the approaches adopted by the Project are considered as relevant for human resource development of OAE and AFSIS.
			Does Japan have a technology advantage in the areas focused and supported by the Project?	・Japan's similar cooperation ・Perceptions and views about the Japanese technologies and techniques expressed by the relevant parties	Japan has already conducted several technical cooperation projects in Indonesia, Syria and Paraguay in the field of agricultural statistics, information technologies and economic analysis
Effectiveness (Has the target group received benefits from implementation of the Project? Has the Project Purpose been achieved or going to be achieved? Did or does the achievement of the Project Purpose result from Outputs?)	8	Achievement of the Project Purpose	Is there a good chance that the Project Purpose would be achieved?	・Achievement of the Project Purpose indicators	The Project Purpose has two types of target value: human resource development for OAE; and human resource development for AFSIS. The former has been almost achieved, while the target value has yet to be achieved for the latter. To achieve the latter target value, more focus should be given to further capacity development of OAE counterparts, and more specifically, improvement of English proficiency, technical knowledge and know-how and a lot of practical experiences required for qualified instructors of AFSIS training.
	9	Contribution of Outputs	Has the Project Purpose been achieved due to the effect of achievement of each Output?	・Achievement of Output indicators ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	The achievement of Output 2 to Output 5 has contributed to the achievement of human resource development for OAE, which is one of the Project Purposes. Regarding human resource development for AFSIS, the Project has strived to encourage OAE counterparts to give a lecture and make a presentation at AFSIS training courses, technical exchange programs, and other seminars and workshops. Through such efforts, 10 counterparts have met the requirements to be instructors of AFSIS training courses. However, this slightly falls short of the expected target, i.e.13 people. Consequently, the percentage of AFSIS training courses instructed by OAE stood at 43%, which is also below the target of not less than 50%
	10		In order to achieve the Project Purpose, are there any Outputs that were not described in PDM but should be added in PDM?	・Comparison between original Plan of Operation and actual performance of activities ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	There were no additional Outputs that contributed to the achievement of Project Purpose.
	11	Influence of Important Assumptions from the Outputs to the Project Purpose	Did the Important Assumptions, i.e., "AFSIT Center is operated smoothly" and "OAE has good coore nation with the relating organizations" influence implementation of Activities?	・Relation between OAE and relevant ministries and organizations ・The administrative achievement of AFSIT Center	There were no any influences of the Important Assumptions on implementation of the Project.
	12		Except for the Important Assumptions, were there any external factors that have influenced the Project positively or negatively?	・Identification of external factors that contribute to and impede the achievement of the Project Purpose	In some AFSIS training courses held in China and Korea, and even in Thailand, there was no occasion for OAE counterparts to give a lecture or make a presentation. This is an unexpected factor which might reduce opportunities for them to gain practical experiences as instructors. Because of that, the Project had to provide other opportunities such as Technical Exchange Programme or international seminars for OAE counterparts.

	13	What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced effectiveness of the Project?	• Identification of internal factors that contribute to and impede the achievement of the Project Purpose		The Project Purpose and Outputs of the Project completely met the needs and priorities of OAE. The strong leadership from the high rank officials of OAE was observed, which encouraged the counterparts of OAE and RDAEs to be actively involved in project activities as their routine work. These factors might considerably make it possible for the Project to produce Outputs, and almost achieve the Project Purpose.
Efficiency (Was input converted to efficient activities? Was the Project carried out efficiently?)	14	Achievement of Outputs	Is there a good chance that five Outputs would be achieved?	• Achievement of the Output indicators	Most of Outputs have been achieved or almost achieved. However, the target for Output 1 has not been achieved yet
	15		Were the number of experts dispatched, their special fields of expertise, and timing of dispatch appropriate?	• List of dispatch of experts • Views expressed by the relevant parties	In the response to the strong request from OAE, the short term expert on Input Output Analysis and Macro Economic Modeling for Agricultural Sector was switched to the long-term expert on the same professional field. Overall, both long-term and short-term experts covering various technical fields were dispatched timely so that technical transfer in each field was smoothly undertaken
	16		Were the type, quantity and timing of the procurement and provision of equipment appropriate?	• List of equipment provided • Current state of utilization of provided equipment • Views expressed by the relevant parties	The Project procured as much as equipment in Thailand, which resulted in smooth and efficient implementation of activities. There were no any problems of procurement and provision of equipment.
	17	Efficiency of the inputs from the Japanese side in terms of quality, quantity and timing, judging from the achieved outputs	Were the number of trainees of counterpart' training in Japan, the training content and the training period appropriate?	• List of counterpart training in Japan and other countries • Views expressed by the relevant parties	According to the counterparts who participated in training in Japan, the content of training was very useful to gain technical knowledge and to broaden their perspective. They responded that not all but some of what they learned could be applied to their work. Technical exchange program was also found to be effective in terms of exchanging experiences with the statistical personnel in other countries, and improving their communication skills in English. Training in Japan and technical exchange program might motivate a number of counterparts to be actively involved in project activities.
	18		Was the size of project operational cost borne by the Japanese side appropriate?	• List of project operational costs borne by the Japanese side • Views expressed by the relevant parties	The allocation of project operational costs such as various training and equipment necessary for surveys and other activities made it possible for the Project to carry out the planned activities smoothly. Thus, the size of operational costs allocated by the Japanese side is considered as appropriate.
	19		Were the number of counterparts, their assignment and their capabilities appropriate?	• List of counterpart personnel • Views expressed by the relevant parties	The number of counterparts stood at 73, which indicates quite a large number of counterparts have been assigned to carry out wide-range of activities efficiently and effectively. Directors of each division of OAE have taken the lead in conducting activities to produce each Output of the Project. Overall, assignment of counterparts can be judged as appropriate in terms of number, terms of assignment and capacities.
	20	Efficiency of the inputs from the Thai side in terms of quality, quantity and timing, judging from the achieved outputs	Were there any problems related to the land, the buildings and facilities provided by the Thai side in terms of area, quality and convenience?	• Current state of buildings and facilities provided by the Thai side • Views expressed by the relevant parties	There were no problems of facilities provided by OAE
	21		Was the size of project operational cost borne by the Thai side appropriate?	• List of project operational cost borne by the Thai side • Views expressed by the relevant parties	OAE has borne the considerable amount of project operational costs such as crop cutting surveys, area surveys, consumption surveys and OAE officer training. OAE has also shared costs of counterpart training in Japan for 27 counterparts out of 60 participants in total. Furthermore, OAE has strived to allocate the increased amount of costs so that surveys and training could be undertaken nationwide. TICA also allocated budget for the personnel cost of a secretary and drivers, gasoline and vehicle maintenance. Judging from these things, the size of project operational costs borne by the Thai side was appropriate to carry out activities efficiently.

	22		Were sufficient activities planned to produce the Outputs? Were these activities carried out in a timely manner?	・Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	To produce the five Outputs, the sufficient number of activities have been planned, and most of them were carried out in a timely manner
	23	Contribution of Activities	Were there any activities that were not described in PDM but could contribute to the achievement of Outputs? If there were, should such activities have been additionally described in PDM?	・Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	All the activities have been carried out according to the PDM.
	24		Were there any activities that have been carried out but need to be added in PDM in order to achieve the Outputs?	・Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	Since the necessary activities to produce the Outputs were included in the PDM, these activities have been carried out.
	25	Comparison of the similar projects	Were the total costs of the Project appropriate compared to those of the similar projects? Were there any alternatives to implement the Project efficiently?	・Total costs of inputs ・Type of outputs, and beneficiaries of the similar projects	Experience of other agricultural statistical project carried out by JICA revealed it took 5 years to improve capacities of data collection in the two model areas and develop the data processing system with 10 long-term and 31 short-term Japanese experts. In the case of the Project, the same achievement has been already recognized at the time of the mid-term evaluation. Only 6 long-term and 7 short-term experts were dispatched at that time. It is particularly worth noting that both the improvement of data collection and the development of web-database system have been in place nationwide in the Project. Thus, it is fair to say that the cost performance of the Project is efficient.
Efficiency (Was input converted to efficient activities? Was the Project carried out efficiently?)	26	Influence of Important Assumptions from the Activities to the Outputs	Did the Important Assumptions i.e., "AFSIT Center is operated smoothly" and "DAE has good coordination with the relating organizations" influence implementation of Activities?	・Comparison between the Plan of Operation and the actual performance	There were no any influences of the Important Assumptions on implementation of the Project.
	27		Except for the Important Assumptions, were there any external factors that have influenced the Project positively or negatively?	・Identification of external factors that contribute to and impede efficiency of the Project	The same as No. 12
	28	What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced efficiency of the Project?		・Identification of internal factors that contribute and impede efficiency of the Project	The counterparts and the Japanese experts have communicated and collaborated each other, which helps the smooth implementation of the Project. Also, adequate inputs from the Japanese side and the Thai side have contributed to increasing efficiency of the Project. As previously mentioned, training in Japan and technical exchange program were very effective to motivate counterparts to be actively involved in project activities. The adequate budget for operational costs allocated by DAE made it possible for the Project to conduct yield surveys, area surveys and consumption surveys, and various training in all 9 ROAEs and DAE. Since ROAEs were well-organized offices and had enumerators on site, the Project could conduct yield surveys and area surveys, and data input and processing in all 9 ROAEs at all once. However, ROAE sometimes faced difficulties in responding to continuous requirements from different divisions of DAE at all once. It was found that, in some cases, this resulted in the delay of data input and processing at the regional level.

Impacts (Has the Project generated the long-term, indirect and ripple effects? (Is there a good chance that the Project would generate these impacts?)	29	Prospect of achievement of the Overall Goal	Is there a good chance that Overall Goal would be achieved?	・Achievement of the Overall Goal Indicators ・Views expressed by the relevant parties	OAE has already applied yield surveys by crop cutting methods to other commodities such as pineapple, onion and longan by themselves. Judging from such an initiative of OAE, there is a good chance that Overall Goal would be achieved.
	30	Influence of Important Assumptions	Are the Important Assumption i.e., "Thai government and ASEAN countries continue their activities on agricultural information systems for the ASEAN region" and other external factors that were not described in PDM likely to influence the achievement of Overall Goals?	・Confirmation of Important Assumptions and prospects of their influence	This Important Assumption will be met since the second phase of AFSIS Project which aims to improve the AFSIS information network system commenced in Jan 2008. Thus, the Important Assumption is less likely to influence the achievement of Overall Goals.
	31	Ripple effects	Except for the Overall Goal, were there any positive effects brought about by the Project?	・Identification of other impacts and prospects for their influence	According to ROAE counterparts, they used to collect data and information from farmers in a one-sided manner under the conventional interview surveys. However, the yield surveys and the area surveys introduced by the Project made it possible for ROAEs to provide the direct benefits such as the scientific-based data and information, and the useful results of analysis to farmers.
	32		Were there any unexpected and negative effects brought about by the Project?	・Identification of negative impacts and prospects of their influence	There were any unexpected and negative effects
	33	What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced or will influence the achievement of Overall Goals?		・Identification of internal contributing and hindering factors	During the implementation of the Project, the capacities of OAE in each technical field have been successfully improved. This is the main contributing factor which has influenced and will influence the achievement of Overall Goals.
Sustainability (Is there a good chance that the effects of the Project would be sustained after the termination of the Project?)	34	Policies and institution	Are there any policies and institutional arrangement in OAE and ROAE that can ensure sustainability and expansion of the effects generated by the Project?	・Views expressed by the relevant parties ・Case examples indicating that relevant policies or institutional arrangement in OAE and ROAE can be ensured	The mandate and roles of OAE to provide accurate/reliable data and results of analysis in the agricultural sector will not be changed.
	35	Finance	Have OAE and ROAE allocated the sufficient budget to sustain the effects of the Project? Will OAE and ROAE be able to secure the sufficient budget to sustain the effects of the Project?	・Views expressed by the relevant parties ・List of budget allocation	OAE has increasingly allocated the budget for surveys, information technologies, economic analysis and training during the implementation of the Project, and will continue to allocate the sufficient amount of budget after the phase out of the Project.
	36	Organization	Will the provided equipment and trained human resources be likely to be utilized effectively after the termination of the Project? Will the modality and manner of operation of activities adopted by the Project be likely to be effectively sustained after the termination of the Project?	・Views expressed by the relevant parties ・Case examples indicating that the inputs provided or activities implemented by the Project can be utilized	The project activities have been already undertaken as routine work by the counterparts who gained knowledge, skills and technologies from the Project. The equipment provided by the Project has been and will be utilized and maintained well.
	37	Technologies	Does the Project have a mechanism for sustaining and strengthening the technologies and skills transferred by the Japanese experts? To what extent, will OAE and ROAE be able to utilize and sustain the technologies and skills transferred after the termination of the Project?	・Views expressed by the relevant parties ・Case examples indicating that the technologies and skills transferred by the Project can be utilized	Since the counterparts will continue to be involved in the same activities carried out by the Project, the technologies and skills in the field of agricultural statistics, information technologies and economic analysis will be sustained after the completion of the Project. However, further assistance from OAE to ROAEs is needed to ensure the accurate/reliable data collection and analysis. More specifically, training on survey methods should be given to ROAEs so that they would be able to provide enumerators with training more effectively.
	38	What are the contributing and hindering factors that have influenced or will influence sustainability of the Project?		・Identification of internal and external factors, and contributing and hindering factors for sustainability of the Project	The same as No.13.

ANNEX I-4

Assignment of Counterparts

Field		Name	Position/Organization
Chief Advisor	1	Mr. Apichart Jongskul	Secretary General of OAE (Project Advisor)
	2	Mr. Montol Joamchareon	Deputy Secretary General of OAE (Project Director)
	3	Mr. Supan Karnchanasutham	Director of Center for Agricultural Information (Project Manager)
Coordinator/ Training	4	Ms.Suraporn Issaradetkul	Director of Horticultural Crop Information Division
	5	Mr. Banloo Chansam	Director of 1st ROAE
	6	Mr. Pramot Puprasirt	Director of 2nd ROAE
	7	Mr. Surasak Pannop	Director of 3rd ROAE
	8	Mr. Watcharachai Pasomsups	Director of 4th ROAE
	9	Mr. Udom Sitthidech	Director of 5th ROAE
	10	Ms. Suwakhon Songsaengthum	Director of 6th ROAE
	11	Mr. Sanant Janphakdee	Director of 7th ROAE
	12	Mr. Montri Muangprom	Director of 8th ROAE
	13	Ms. Yindee Kaewprakob	Director of 9th ROAE
Agricultural Statistical Survey	14	Mr. Suntorn Hemtanont	Director of Field Crop Information Division
	15	Ms. Suraporn Issaradetkul	Director of Horticultural Crop Information Division
	16	Ms. Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division
	17	Mr. Promchai Gatesumpao	Director of Agricultural Economic Division
	18	Ms. Roongthip Kunnakulsoontorn	Director of Agricultural Geo-Informatics Division
	19	Ms. Wanarat Muangprom	Technical Statistician 8
	20	Mr. Surachai Chanakai	Technical Statistician 8
	21	Ms. Patchara Wongngamkam	Statistician 8
	22	Ms.Pantila Kerdpol	Statistician 8
	23	Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 8
	24	Ms. Wimon Uthaithong	Statistician 7
	25	Mr.Vongtaworn Tuntienratn	Technical Statistician 7
	26	Mr. Siriwat Songtanasak	Policy and Plan Analyst 7
	27	Mr. Kriangsak Yenprasert	Statistical Administrator 6
	28	Mr. Teerachai Junin	Statistician 6
	29	Ms. Busaya Pinsuwan	Statistician 5
	30	Ms. Suphattra Chungsri	Statistician 4
	31	Mr. Thanin Tongkarn	Statistician 3
	32	Mr. Sanguansak Palawong	Statistician 3
	33	Mr. Sathaphon Poripord	1st ROAE
	34	Mr.Cosit Virojpet	2nd ROAE
	35	Mr. Wisanu Supakul	3rd ROAE
	36	Mr. Thananuwat Pinyam	4th ROAE
	37	Mr. Yunyonk Saensingha	5th ROAE

Field		Name	Position/Organization
Agricultural Statistical Survey	38	Mr. Thawatchai Prayoonsin	6th ROAE
	39	Ms.Tipaya Thanawut	7th ROAE
	40	Mr. Sommart Yingyuad	7th ROAE (sub)
	41	Ms. Nuankhae Burapah-sikarin	8th ROAE
	42	Mr. Sompong Nuniam	9th ROAE
Data Processing / Information Network	43	Mr. Porntep Sangsuwan	Expert in Agricultural Statistical Information Network
	44	Ms. Gulya Chatbusayamas	Director of Information Technology and Agricultural Database
	45	Mr. Chusak Aswamongkonsiri	Statistician 7
	46	Mr. Suchart Pupang	Computer Technical Officer 6
	47	Ms. Sumanlaya Ngandee	Computer Technical Officer 6
	48	Ms. Panida Huaprasert	Computer Technical Officer 5
	49	Ms. Natthakan Jeengao	Computer Technical Officer 4
	50	Ms. Chidchanok Lekkao	Statistician 4
	51	Mr.Silavat Attayothin	1st ROAE
	52	Mr.Chalermsin Intachaisri	2nd ROAE
	53	Mr.Sawat Jumpeesri	3rd ROAE
	54	Mr.Supachai Srisurak	4th ROAE
	55	Mr. Bundit Wattanaphutikul	5th ROAE
	56	Mr. Sunti Wisutisup	6th ROAE
	57	Ms. Sombat Puttha	7th ROAE
	58	Mr Banjob Soonsuwan	8th ROAE
	59	Mr Nikorn Sangket	9th ROAE
Input-Output Analysis and Macro-Economic Modeling for Agricultural Sector	60	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang	Director of Agricultural Forecasting Division
	61	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun	Director of Production Cost and Price Information Division
	62	Mr. Siriwat Songtanasak	Policy and Plan Analyst 7
	63	Ms. Patchararatana Limsirikul	Statistician 6
	64	Ms. Anyada Ponporn	Statistician 6
	65	Mr. Noppadol Suthon	Statistician 6
	66	Ms. Pariyaporn Sankat	Technical Statistician 5
	67	Ms. Krittiya Iamsudha	Technical Statistician 5
	68	Ms. Chutamard Sungsuwan	Policy and Plan Analyst 5
	69	Mr. Narongsak Karat	Policy and Plan Analyst 5
	70	Mr. Krit Aiemtanon	Economist 4
	71	Ms. Piyamaporn Srisuk	Statistician 4
	72	Ms. Waraporn Saelee	Statistician 4
	73	Ms. Sirirat Limsakoon	Statistician 3

ANNEX I-5 (1)

OAE Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project, 2003 - 2004

Items		Amount (Baht)
Total		7,064,800
1.Trip to ROAE	Travel and accommodation for OAE staff	236,000
2. Consumption Survey for I/O Table data	Enumerator costs, ROAE travel & accommodation	800,400
3. Pre-testing cassava cutting (Kanchanaburi & Uthai Thani)	Accommodation for OAE counterparts	80,000
4. Training for cassava cutting in Kanchanaburi		200,000
5. Seminar		250,000
6. ROAE training for cassava cutting	Accommodation for OAE and ROAE counterparts	178,000
7. Cassava crop cutting field work	Enumerator costs, ROAE travel & accommodation	250,000
8. ROAE training for sugar cane	Accommodation for OAE and ROAE counterparts	58,000
9. Sugar crop cutting field work	Field survey	450,000
10. *Data processing* training for cassava crop cutting	Accommodation and travel	36,000
11. Training courses for OAE and ROAE staff		400,000
12. Monitoring and guidance to ROAE for network	Accommodation and travel	36,000
13. Surveys on production costs and marketing		216,000
14. Monitoring activities in ROAE	Accommodation and travel	90,000
15. Seminar		250,000
16. Miscellaneous		100,000
17. Wage for temporary staff	To support project activities in OAE and ROAE	3,434,400

ANNEX I-5 (2)

OAE Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project, 2004 - 2005

Items	Amount
Total	11,959,980
1. Crop Cutting Survey	2,445,271
1.1 Rice (423 muban)	868,200
- Expense for ROAE Officer (111 muban)	133,200
- Honorarium for Enumerator (312 muban)	312,000
- Reward for Farmer	423,000
1.2 Upland Rice (14 muban)	120,155
- Expense for OAE Officer	106,155
- Reward for Farmer	14,000
1.3 Cassava (206 muban)	417,400
- Expense for ROAE Officer (27 muban)	32,400
- Honorarium for Enumerator (179 muban)	179,000
- Reward for Farmer	206,000
1.4 Sugarcane (266 muban)	638,400
- Expense for ROAE Officer (36 muban)	43,200
- Honorarium for Enumerator (230 muban)	276,000
- Reward for Farmer	319,200
1.5 Longan (175 muban)	366,916
- Expense for OAE Officer	278,116
- Reward for Farmer	88,800
1.6 Operated Manual for ROAE Officer and Enumerator	34,200
2. Economic Analysis	1,610,200
2.1 Consumption Survey (934 sample)	1,594,400
- Expense for ROAE Officer	1,120,800
- Reward for Farmers	373,600
- Edit and Data Processing	100,000
2.2 Meeting and Seminar	15,800
- Seminar on Statistics and Input - Output Table in Japan	9,800
- Working Group Meeting	6,000
3. OAE Officer Training	3,268,256
3.1 Human Resource Development Training	3,268,256
3.2 Crop Cutting Training for OAE and Enumerator	
4. Counterpart Training	1,186,486
4.1 Study Tour in Japan	786,486
4.2 Counterpart Training in Japan	400,000
5. AFSIT (ASEAN Food Security Information Training) Center	1,897,200
6. Frame Relay for ROAE (10 Sets)	1,310,750
7. Equipment for Crop Cutting	241,817
- Moisture Meter	189,500
- Balance (1 kg, 2 kg, 7 kg)	18,012
- Digital Balance (1 kg)	31,825
- Others (Steel Stick, Scissor)	2,480

ANNEX I-5 (3)

OAE Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project, 2005 - 2006

Items	Amount
Total	11,693,501
1. Crop Cutting Survey	4,560,752
1.1 Rice (624 muban)	1,421,400
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	374,400
· Honorarium for Enumerator (423 muban)	423,000
· Reward for Farmer	624,000
1.2 Cassava (224 muban)	537,400
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	134,400
· Honorarium for Enumerator (179 muban)	179,000
· Reward for Farmer	224,000
1.3 Sugarcane (280 muban)	780,000
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	168,000
· Honorarium for Enumerator (230 muban)	276,000
· Reward for Farmer	336,000
1.4 Maize (245 muban)	592,000
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	147,000
· Honorarium for Enumerator (200 muban)	200,000
· Reward for Farmer	245,000
1.5 Soybean (184 muban)	444,400
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	110,400
· Honorarium for Enumerator (150 muban)	150,000
· Reward for Farmer	184,000
1.6 Longan (240 muban)	408,000
· Expense for OAE Officer	288,000
· Reward for Farmer	120,000
1.7 Pineapple (55 polygons)	164,930
· Expense for OAE Officer	131,930
· Reward for Farmer	33,000
1.8 Operated Manual for ROAE officer and Enumerator	62,520
1.9 Seminar on Development for Crop Cutting Survey	150,102
2. Area Survey	3,651,120
2.1 Workshop Training on Area Survey by Geo-information Method	1,256,578
2.2 Seminar on Development for Area Survey	240,442
2.3 Satellite Imagery (Landsat 5, Ikonos)	2,056,580
2.4 Arial Photograph	97,520
3. Economic Analysis	937,720
3.1 Consumption Survey (934 sample)	921,920
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	448,320
· Reward for Farmer	373,600
· Edit and Data Processing	100,000
3.2 Meeting and Seminar	15,800
· Seminar on Statistics and Input - Output Table in Japan	9,800
· Working Group Meeting	6,000
4. OAE Officer Training	1,235,188
4.1 Human Resource Development Training	941,200
4.2 Crop cutting Training for OAE and Enumerator (5 crops)	293,988
5. Counterpart Training	1,308,721
5.1 Study Tour in Japan (3 persons)	460,891
5.2 Counterpart Training in Japan (5 persons)	847,830

ANNEX I-5 (4)

OAE Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project, April 2006-March2007

Items	Amount
Total	23,738,358
1. Crop Cutting Survey	3,551,070
1.1 Rice (779 muban, major rice 424,second rice 355)	1,388,580
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	405,080
· Honorarium for volunteer (531 muban)	452,100
· Reward for farmer	531,400
1.2 Cassava (283 muban)	439,060
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	147,160
· Honorarium for volunteer (198 muban)	144,900
· Reward for farmer	147,000
1.3 Sugarcane (169 muban)	322,480
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	87,880
· Honorarium for volunteer (117 muban)	117,000
· Reward for farmer	117,600
1.4 Maize (321 muban)	501,820
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	166,920
· Honorarium for volunteer (241 muban)	168,700
· Reward for farmer	169,200
1.5 Soybean (266 muban)	416,120
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	138,320
· Honorarium for volunteer (198 muban)	138,600
· Reward for farmer	139,200
1.6 Longan (214 muban)	246,100
· Expense for OAE Officer	139,100
· Reward for farmer	107,000
1.7 Pineapple	161,410
· Expense for OAE Officer	130,410
· Reward for farmer	31,000
1.8 Operated Manual for ROAE officer and volunteer	72,500
2. Area Survey	14,691,212
2.1 Workshop Training on Area survey by Geo-informatic method	193,425
2.2 Area Frame sampling Survey	14,361,462
2.3 Seminar on Development for Area Frame sampling Survey	136,325
3. Economic Analysis	4,346,000
3.1 Consumption Survey (2000 sample, 3 times/year)	1,345,000
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	2,925,000
· Reward for farmer	1,200,000
· Edit and Data Processing	220,000
4. OAE Officer Training	690,603
4.1 Human Resource Development Training	527,340
4.2 Crop cutting Training for OAE and Volunteer (5 crops)	163,263
5. Counterpart Training	460,473
5.1 Counterpart Training in Japan (2 pers)	460,473

ANNEX I-5 (6)

OAE Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project, April 2007-March2008

Items	Amount
Total	21,822,402
1. Crop Cutting Survey	3,703,880
1.1 Rice (799 muban, major rice 432,second rice 367	1,206,180
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	415,480
· Honorarium for volunteer (531 muban)	385,700
· Reward for farmer	405,000
1.2 Cassava (304 muban)	459,280
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	158,080
· Honorarium for volunteer (210 muban)	147,000
· Reward for farmer	154,200
1.3 Sugarcane (185 muban)	317,200
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	96,200
· Honorarium for volunteer (105 muban)	105,000
· Reward for farmer	116,000
1.4 Maize (342 muban)	498,440
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	177,840
· Honorarium for volunteer (218 muban)	152,600
· Reward for farmer	168,000
1.5 Soybean (424 muban)	619,680
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	220,480
· Honorarium for volunteer (272 muban)	190,400
· Reward for farmer	208,800
1.6 Longan (214 muban)	246,100
· Expense for OAE Officer	139,100
· Reward for farmer	107,000
1.7 Pineapple	280,500
· Expense for OAE Officer	214,500
· Reward for farmer	66,000
1.8 Operated Manual for ROAE officer and volunteer	76,500
2. Area Survey	12,407,692
2.1 Area Frame sampling Survey	12,407,692
3. Economic Analysis	4,345,000
3.1 Consumption Survey (2000 sample, 3 times/year)	4,345,000
· Expense for OAE Regional Officer	2,925,000
· Reward for farmer	1,200,000
· Edit and Data Processing	220,000
4. OAE Officer Training	540,768
4.1 Human Resource Development Training	196,200
4.2 Crop cutting Training for OAE and Volunteer (5 crops)	344,568
5. Counterpart Training	825,062
5.1 Counterpart Training in Japan (7 pers)	825,062

ANNEX I-6

TICA Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project

Item	* TFY 2004	TFY 2005	TFY 2006	TFY 2007	*** TFY 2008	Total by item
Secretary	325,476	325,476	362,730	259,560	194,670	1,467,912
	316,435	*308,658*	*297,840*	*258,562*	*64,690*	*1,246,685*
Driver	256,620	296,100	329,560	282,768	212,076	1,377,124
	** *N/A*	*293,757*	*308,245*	*271,592*	*64,801*	*939,395*
Gasoline	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	900,000
	** *N/A*	*159,202*	*172,947*	*166,313*	*44,680*	*542,142*
Car maintenance	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
	** *N/A*	** *N/A*	** *N/A*	*10,000*	*2,499*	*12,499*
Total	812,096	851,576	922,290	772,328	636,746	**3,995,036**
	316,435	*760,617*	*779,032*	*706,767*	*176,870*	***2,739,721***

Remarks:

By each item : Upper row is allocation budget

Lower row is actual reimbursed budget

* TFY Thai Fiscal Year (Oct - Sep)

** N/A: Information are not available

*** TFY 2008: As of December 2007

ANNEX I-7

Assignment of Japanese Experts

		Japanese Fiscal Year		2003			2004				2005				2006				2007				2008		Period	M/M*
		Field	Name	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7	10	1	4	7		
Long-term Expert	1	Chief Advisor	Mr. Yoichiro Kawasaki																						16 July 2003 - 15 July 2005	24
	2	Coordinator / Training	Mr. Toshitaka Kobayashi																						16 July 2003 - 15 July 2006	36
	3	Agricultural Statistical Survey	Mr. Issei Jinguji																						16 July 2003 - 15 April 2006	33
	4	Data Processing / Information Network	Mr. Shunichi Yokobori																						27 July 2003 - 26 March 2006	32
	5	Input-Output Analysis and Macro Economic Modeling for Agricultural Sector	Mr. Shunichi Furukawa																						15 June 2005 - 15 July 2008	31
	6	Chief Advisor	Mr. Masaaki Sasaki																						6 July 2005 - 15 July 2008	30
	7	Agricultural Statistical Survey	Mr.Ryuki Ikeda																						1 April 2006 - 31 March 2008	22
	8	Data Processing / Information Network	Mr.Takeyori Arimitsu																						1 April 2006 - 31 March 2008	22
	9	Coordinator / Training	Mr.Tomnyuki Irie																						13 July 2006 - 12 July 2008	18
		Total																								248
Short-term Expert	1	Input-Output Analysis and Macro Economic Modeling for Agricultural Sector	Mr. Shunichi Furukawa																						24 Oct 2003 - 23 Dec 2003	2
	2	Input-Output Analysis and Macro Economic Modeling for Agricultural Sector	Mr. Shunichi Furukawa																						19 Jan 2004 -18 March 2004	2
	3	Agricultural Statistics Data Processing System	Mr. Takeyori Arimitsu																						17 Oct 2004 - 18 Nov 2004	1
	4	Allocation of Agricultural Statistics Population	Mr. Tatsuo Sasajima																						5 Feb 2005 - 5 March 2005	1
	5	Survey of planted area	Mr. Koji Maeda																						8 May 2005 - 4 June 2005	1
	6	Agricultural Statistics Data Analysis System	Mr. Atsushi Yoshimizu																						16 Oct 2005 - 17 Nov 2005	1
	7	International Workshop for Input-Output Analysis	Mr. Shoichi Yamashita																						8 March 2006 - 16 March 200	0.26
	8	Development of Data Input System	Mr. Naohiro Aizawa																						29 Jan 2007 - 28 Feb 2007	1
	9	Crop Forecasting	Mr. Masahiko Sato																						19 Feb 2007 - 20 March 2007	1
	10	Analysis and Use of Production Statistics	Mr. Hidemi Keira																						20 Aug 2007 - 19 Sep 2007	1
		Total																								11.26
		Grand Total of M/M* (as of January 2008)																								259.26

ANNEX I-8 (1)

Counterpart training courses in Japan

JFY 2003

Course Title : Agricultural Statistics Management Course
Period : 7 - 18 December 2003

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Montol Jeamcharoon	Director of Centre for Agricultural Information	CAI	

Course Title : Crop Production Survey Course
Period : 22 February - 19 March 2004

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Chanchai Toviwat	Director of Geographic Information System Division	Division of Geographic Information System, CAI	
2	Mr. Watcharachai Pasomsaps	Director of Field Crop Information Division	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI	
3	Mr Suntorn Hemtanont	Technical Statistician 7	Division of Agricultural Economic Information, CAI	

JFY 2004

Course Title : Agricultural Information Network System Management Course
Period : 13 June - 2 July 2004

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Porntep Sangsuwan	Director of Information Technology and Agricultural Database Division	Division of Information Technology and Agricultural Database, CAI	

Course Title : Monitoring of Growing Condition and Forecasting of Production on Rice Course
Period : 4 - 31 July 2004

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 6	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI	

Course Title : Agricultural Statistics Course for senior Statistical Officers Course
Period : 10 August - 20 September 2004

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mrs. Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI	

Course Title: Input-Output Analysis for Agricultural Sector Course
Period : 26 September - 16 October 2004

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mrs. Pornpun Hensawang	Director of Agricultural Forecasting Division	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	

Counterpart training courses in Japan

2	Ms. Anyada Penporn	Technical Statistician 5	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS
3	Ms. Jutamard Sungudom	Policy and Plan Analyst 5	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning,	*CS
4	Ms. Suprama Rojanaburanon	Policy and Plan Analyst 4	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning,	*CS

JFY2005

Course Title : Input-Output Analysis Course
Period : 12 June - 2 July 2005

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mrs. Pornpun Hensawang	Director of Agricultural Forecasting Division	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS
2	Mr. Vongtaworn Tantienratn	Technical Statistician 7	Division of Agricultural Economic Information, CAI	*CS
3	Ms. Pariyaporn Sankat	Technical Statistician 5	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI	

Course Title : Capacity Building of ROAE for Statistics and Information System
Period : 10 - 30 July 2005

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Ponwate Thaomahawong	Senior Expert in Rural Development	OAE	*CS
2	Mrs. Roongthip Kunnakulsoontorn	Statistician 7	Division of Geographic Information System, CAI	*CS
3	Ms. Sumanlaya Ngandee	Computer Technical Officer 5	Division of Horticultural Crop Information, CAI	
4	Mr. Silavat Attayothin	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 1st, OAE	
5	Mr. Pramot Puprasirt	Director of ROAE 2nd	ROAE 2nd, OAE	
6	Mr. Surasak Pannop	Director of ROAE 3rd	ROAE 3rd, OAE	
7	Mr. Panich Puensan	Director of ROAE 4th	ROAE 4th, OAE	*CS
8	Mr. Udom Sitthidech	Director of ROAE 5th	ROAE 5th, OAE	
9	Mrs. Suwakon Songsangthum	Director of ROAE 6th	ROAE 6th, OAE	
10	Mr. Sanarn Chanphandee	Director of ROAE 7th	ROAE 7th, OAE	
11	Mr. Kitti Suvithayaporn	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 8th, OAE	
12	Mr. Sompong Nuntam	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 9th, OAE	

Course Title : Agricultural Statistics Course for Senior Statistical Officers Course
Period : 2 August - 11 September 2005

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Premchai Gatesumpao	Senior Statistician 8	Division of Agricultural Economic Information, CAI	

Course Title : Agricultural Statistics Data Processing and Reporting System Course
Period : 28 November - 17 December 2005

Counterpart training courses in Japan

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Ms. Gulya Chatbusayamas	Computer Technical Officer 7	Division of Information Technology and Agricultural Database, CAI	

Course Title : Macro Economic Analysis Course
Period : 22 January - 11 February 2006

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning,	
2	Ms. Jariya Sutthichaiya	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning,	*CS
3	Mr. Narongsak Kanun	Policy and Plan Analyst 5	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning,	*CS
4	Ms. Busaya Pinsuwan	Statistician 5	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI	*CS

JFY 2006

Course Title : Area Survey for Major Crops Course
Period : 2 July - 15 July 2006

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Surachai Chanakai	Technical Statistician 8	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI	
2	Mr. Cosit Virojpet	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 2nd, OAE	
3	Mr. Yunyonk Saensingha	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 5th, OAE	
4	Mr. Thawatchai Prayoonsin	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 6th, OAE	
5	Ms. Tipaya Thanawut	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 7th, OAE	
6	Ms. Rungthip	Statistician 7	Division of Geographic Information System, CAI	*CS
7	Mr. Sawat Jumpeesri	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 3rd, OAE	*CS
8	Mr. Sommart Yingyuad	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 7th, OAE	*CS
9	Mr. Montri Muangprom	Director of ROAE 8th	ROAE 8th, OAE	*CS
10	Ms. Yindee Kaewprakob	Director of ROAE 9th	ROAE 9th, OAE	*CS

Course Title : Agricultural Information Network System Development Course
Period : 27 November - 16 December 2006

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Ms. Chidchanok Lekkao	Statistician 4	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	
2	Ms.Natthakan Jeengao	Computer Technical Officer 4	Division of Information Technology and Agricultural Database, CAI	

Course Title : Food Consumption Statistics Course
Period : 4 March - 24 March 2007

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr.Noppadol Suthon	Statistician 6	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI	

Counterpart training courses in Japan

2	Ms.Krittiya Iamsudha	Technical Statistician 5	Division of Horticultural Crop Information, CAI	*CS
3	Ms.Sirirat Limsakoon	Statistician 3	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS

Course Title : Supply and Demand Model Agricultural Production Course
Period : 4 March - 24 March 2007

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mrs.Patchararatana Limsirikul	Statistician 6	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	
2	Ms.Piyamaporn Srisuk	Statistician 4	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS
3	Ms.Waraporn Saelee	Statistician 4	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS

JFY 2007

Course Title : Crop Forecasting
Period : 24 September - 13 October 2007

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Mr. Siriwat Songtanasak	Senior Statistician 7	Cost of Production and Price Information Division, CAI	
2	Mrs. Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI	*CS
3	Mr. Teerachai Junin	Statistician 6	Division of Agricultural Forecasting, CAI	*CS
4	Mr. Thanin Tongkarn	Statistician 3	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI	*CS

Course Title : Analysis and Use of Production Statistics
Period : 24 September - 13 October 2007

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Ms. Patchara Wongngamkam	Senior Statistician 8	Division of Horticultural Crop Information, CAI	
2	Mr. Sathaphon Poripord	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 1, OAE	*CS
3	Mr. Sanguansak Palawong	Statistician 3	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI	*CS
4	Ms. Suphattra Changsri	Statistician 4	Division of Geografic Information System, CAI	*CS

Course Title : Network System Management
Period : 5 November - 24 November 2007

No.	Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division	Remark
1	Ms. Panida Huaprasert	Computer Technical Officer 6	Center for Agricultural Information, CAI	
2	Mr. Suchat Pupang	Computer Technical Officer 6	Center for Agricultural Information, CAI	*CS

*CS: Cost Sharing Supported by OAE
ROAE: Regional Office of Agricultural Economic
CAI: Centre for Agricultural Information
OAE: Office of Agricultural Economic

ANNEX I-8 (2)

Technical Exchange Program

JFY 2004

Technical Exchange in Indonesia
Period : 1-7 August 2004

Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division
Mrs. Wanarat Muangprom	Senior Technical Statistician 8	Division of Horticultural Crop Information, CAI
Mr. Suntorn Hemtanont	Technical Statistician 7	Division of Agricultural Economic Information, CAI
Mr. Surachai Chanakai	Technical Statistician 7	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI
Ms. Gulya Chatbusayamas	Programmer 7	Division of Information Technology and Agricultural Database, CAI

JFY 2005

Technical Exchange in Lao PDR
Period : 13-19 November 2005

Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division
Mr. Chanchai Toviwat	Director of Geographic Information System Division	Division of Geographic Information System
Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 7	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI
Mr. Yunyonk Saensingha	Policy and Plan Analyst 8	ROAE 5th, CAI

JFY 2006

Technical Exchange in Myanmar
Period : 14-16 February 2007

Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division
Mr.Pornthep Sangsuwan	Director of Information Technology and Agricultural Database Division	Division of Information Technology and Agricultural Database, CAI
Mr. Watcharachai Pasomsups	Director of Field Crop Information Division	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI
Mrs.Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI
Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 7	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI

Technical Exchange in Lao PDR
Period : 15-17 March 2007

Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division
Ms. Suraporn Issaradetkul	Director of Horticultural Crop Information Division	Division of Horticultural Crop Information, CAI
Mrs. Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI
Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 7	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI
Ms. Busaya Pinsuwan	Statistician 5	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI

Technical Exchange Program

JFY 2007

Technical Exchange in Cambodia

Period : 6-9 December 2007

Name	Job title/Position	Department/Division
Mr. Supan Karnchanasutham	Director of CAI	CAI
Mrs. Unchana Tracho	Director of Livestock and Fisheries Information Division	Division of Livestock and Fisheries Information, CAI
Mrs. Roongthip Kunnakulsoontorn	Director of Agricultural Geo-Informatics Division	Division of Agricultural Geo-Informatics, CAI
Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Statistician 8	Division of Field Crop Information, CAI

Remarks: CAI: Centre for Agricultural Information
ROAE: Regional Office of Agricultural Information

ANNEX I-9

Equipment provided by JICA

JFY 2003

No	Items	Qty	Location	Amount(B)
1	Nissan Wagon	1	OAE	910,004.00
2	PC (Desktop X (AFSIT31+ CAI4+ ROAE27), NotePCX(CAI3, ROAE9), PrinterX3, ServerX2)		AFSIT:31 CAI: 7 ROAE:36	7,886,900.00
3	Software Packages (E-Views 4 StandardX3, SPSS BaseX3, MacromediaX1, FrontPage2003X4)		ASEAD Office	399,000.00
4	Facsimille (brother2850)	1	ASEAD Office	15,990.00
5	Projector (EMP-73	1	ASEAD Office	109,140.00
6	Copy machine KM-4030	1	ASEAD Office	226,000.00
7	Planimeter・Compact Semba・Plane Table Set	4	ASEAD Office	344,000.00
8	Moisture meter	4	ASEAD Office	62,000.00
9	Crop Cutting Kits (Bucket, Plastic Sheet, Tape measure)	80	**SKT,ROAE	27,692.00
10	Balance (35kg, 20kg, 7kg, 2kg)	316	**SKT,ROAE	150,000.00
11	Digital Balance for training(1kg & 2kg)	5+5	ASEAD Office	24,605.00
12	Stationeries for Training	280	**SKT,ROAE	57,000.00
13	Others			302,000.00
	Total			10,514,331.00

JFY 2004

No	Items	Qty	Location	Amount(B)
1	HINO Minibus	1	OAE	1,840,000.00
2	Software packages (Ms J#N, FrontPage 2003, MS-Access2003, MS-SQL Server2000, Office2003Pro, MS Excel2003, Anti Virus)	1	ASEAD	238,000.00
3	Threshing Machine	2	ROAE	689,000.00
4	Moisture Meter (PM-499, GMK-303RS)	8	ASEAD Office	346,000.00
5	Balance (20kg)	219	**SKT,ROAE	138,020.00
6	PVC Bag for crop cutting (Net, Other)	5220	**SKT,ROAE	304,000.00
7	Tape measure (100m, 10m)	178	**SKT,ROAE	30,000.00
8	Frame for Crop Cutting	350	**SKT,ROAE	41,195.00
9	Working ware (Boots 55, Jackets830 ,Caps615)		**SKT,ROAE	130,000.00

10	Trial Paddy Grading Machine	10	**SKT,ROAE	30,000.00
11	Trial SEMBA	21	**SKT,ROAE	12,600.00
12	Pruning Shears	50	ROAE	7,500.00
13	Steel Sticks for Crop Cutting	400	**SKT,ROAE	20,000.00
14	Stationeries for Training (Calculater, Bag, Clipboard, Pencils	200	**SKT,ROAE	53,000.00
15	Others			111,000.00
	Total			3,990,315.00

JFY 2005

No	Items	Qty	Location	Amount(B)	
1	Threshing Machine	8	ROAE	3,000,000.00	*
2	Plasma Display	4	AFSIT Center	816,000.00	
3	Desktop Computer	3	ROAE 7 branch	201,300.00	
4	Multimedia Board	1	CAI	55,000.00	
5	High Resolution Display	1	CAI	21,000.00	
6	Working ware (Jackets500 ,Caps500)	1,000	**SKT,ROAE	195,500.00	
7	Crop cutting equipment(bags700, tags 6000, sheets 250)	6,950	**SKT,ROAE	68,200.00	
8	Stationeries for Training (Bag 800, Ballpointpen 1,000)	1,800	**SKT,ROAE	61,500.00	
9	Others				
	Total			4,418,500.00	***

JFY 2006

No	Items	Qty	Location	Amount(B)
1	Desktop Computer for data input	10	ROAE	713,600.00
2	Server Computer	1	CAI	210,800.00
3	Server Computer	9	ROAE	853,200.00
4	Others			
	Total			1,777,600.00

*: Japanese Yen in Thai Baht

**: SKT means Enumerator

*** In JFY 2005, the budget for equipment allocated by JICA was 729,000 Baht. But some of equipment such as treshing machine was purchased with the budget for local cost.

ANNEX I-10

JICA Budget Allocation for ASEAD Project

(Baht)

	Item	JFY2003	JFY2004	JFY2005	JFY2006	JFY2007	Total	Remarks
1	Local Cost	1,827,000	3,387,000	4,684,000	2,082,000	2,743,400	14,723,400	Training for SKT etc , Crop Cutting Equipment, Travelling, Technical Exchange, Office supply,
2	Equipment	10,514,000					17,495,600	PC, Office Software, Ptojector, Wagon car, Minibus, Copy Machine, Fax
			3,990,000					Moisturemeter, Web Soft, Threshing Machine
				1,214,000				Plasma Display, Desktop PC, Multimedia Board
					1,777,600			Data input Computer, Server Computer
3	*Counterpart Training	692,000	692,000	2,232,000	4,241,000	2,609,000	10,466,000	
	Total	13,033,000	8,069,000	8,130,000	8,100,600	5,352,400	42,685,000	

*Counterpart Training cost in Japan except cost sharing by OAE.

ANNEX II-1

Project Purpose Indicator - Number of Publication, Journal and Statistics issued by OAE

No.	Name of publication, journal, paper	Issued / prepared by	Date of issue	Data content (subject, time reference, national / regional / provincial)
1	Annual Production Survey Report	Centre for Agricultural Incorporation (CAI), OAE	Annual (Crop year)	Field crops, horticulture and livestock, Whole Kingdom
2	Annual Cost of Projection Survey Report (secret report' field crops, horticulture and livestock)	(CAI), OAE	Annual (Crop year)	Field crops, horticulture and livestock:
3	Agricultural Commodity Price Report (2006)	(CAI), OAE	Monthly	Price, Central and / or important markets (Specific Markets) sold by farmers
4	Price Received by Farmers for Agricultural Products in Important Markets Monthly, Weekly and Daily Prices	(CAI), OAE	Monthly, Weekly and Daily	
5	Agricultural Statistics of Thailand (Year 2006)	(CAI), OAE	Annual	Whole kingdom (by region and province)
6	Thailand Foreign Agricultural Trade Statistics (2006)	(CAI), OAE	Annual	Exports and imports by commodity (quantity and value)
7	Agricultural Economic Indicators of Thailand	(CAI), OAE	Annual	Main indicators of agricultural sector in Thailand
8	Collecting Information of Yield Per Rai by Crop Cutting Method	(CAI), OAE	Annual	
9	Report of Pineaple Survey Year 2005	(CAI), OAE	Annual	August 2006
10	Survey Report of Pepper Year 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	September 2006
11	Survey Report of ShallotYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	October 2006
12	Survey Report of DarlicYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	October 2006
13	Survey Report of PotatoYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	October 2006
14	Report of Cassava SurveyYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	December 2006
15	Survey Report of Coffee Year 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	December 2006
16	Survey Report of RambutanYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	May 2007

No.	Name of publication, journal, paper	Issued / prepared by	Date of issue	Data content (subject, time reference, national / regional / provincial)
17	Survey Report of DurianYear 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	May 2007
18	The Survey's Report of Major Rice Crop Year 2005/06	(CAI), OAE	Annual	June 2007
19	Report of Second Rice Survey Year 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	June 2007
20	Report of The Maize Survey Crop Year 2005/06	(CAI), OAE	Annual	July 2007
21	Survey Report Of Swine Year 2006	(CAI), OAE	Annual	June 2007
22	Crop Forecasting Report (2004 & 2005)	(CAI), OAE	Quarterly	National total and by region
23	OAE Newsletter	(CAI), OAE	Biweekly	
24	Leaflet: Importance of Agricultural Statistics	(CAI), OAE		
25	Monthly Journal of Agricultural Economics	(CAI), OAE	Monthly	
26	Weekly Production Situation and Agricultural Early Warning Report	(CAI), OAE	Weekly	
27	Report of Production and Marketing of Agricultural Production	Bureau of Agricultural Economic Research	Monthly	
28	Demand Supply Balance Sheet	Bureau of Agricultural Economic Research	Annual	Rice, maize, soybeans, sugar cane
29	Policies	Bureau of Agricultural Development Policy and Planning		Rice
30	Agricultural Household Socio-Economics and Labor Survey (Crop year 2001/02)	(CAI), OAE	Biennial	
31	International Agricultural Economics News	Division of International Agricultural Economic Affairs	Monthly	
32	Commodity Profile	(CAI), OAE		One for each commodity (Cassava, others)
33	Provincial Profile	(CAI), OAE		One for each province

ANNEX II-2

Project Purpose Indicator 2 : Percentage of Instruction by OAE Counterparts

Name of AFSIS Training / Workshop	Date	Total hours of Lecture (hours)	Hours instructed by OAE C/Ps (hours)	Percentage of instruction by OAE C/Ps
Workshop on AFSIS Data Standardization	July 29-31, 2003	11	11	100%
Training Course on Statistical Survey Techniques	December 1-5, 2003	23.5	19	81%
Workshop on the Construction of the Information Network System	February 25, 2004	6.5	6.5	100%
Training Course on Statistical Data Analysis and Forecasting	November 22-26, 2004	29.5	24.5	83%
Workshop on Improvement of the Quality of Agricultural Statistics	April 25-27, 2005	13	11	85%
Workshop on Food Security Data Analysis	December 11-23, 2006	63	7	11%
Workshop on Agricultural Data Analysis for Commodity Outlook and Early Warning Information	December 10-22, 2007	53	7	13%
Total		**199.5**	**86**	**43%**

note: 1) Several times of Workshops were held in Korea and China under the name of AFSIS, but, in those Workshops, there was no chance for OAE C/P to give lecture. Therefore, those events are excluded from this table.

2) In 2006 and 2007, the main lecturer was a ex-Secretary General of OAE. He gave lecture with full support of OAE C/Ps from documentation to practice.

ANNEX II-3

Output Indicator 1-Number of Qualified AFSIS Instructors

	Name	Field	Times of lecture etc. (Times)	Total time (Hour)
1	Mr. Chanchai Toviwat	Data collection	7	12
2	Ms. Suraporn Issaradekhul	Data collection	3	9.5
3	Mr. Amorn Sangprohm	Data collection	7	7.5
4	Ms. Bussaya Pinsuwan	Data collection	3	3.5
5	Ms. Unchana Tracho	Data collection	4	3
6	Mr.Montol Jeamchareon	INS	16	33
7	Mr. Porntep Sangsuwan	INS	3	3
8	Dr. Aroon Auransakul	Economic analysis	2	12
9	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang,	Economic analysis	5	5
10	Ms Supaporn Bongsunun	Economic analysis	4	14

The criteria are "the person who made lecture, presentation in English or field practice in each field at least 1) 2 times and for 4 hours, or 2) 3 times and for 3 hours at AFSIS training course, international meeting and technical exchange".

ANNEX II-4 (1)

Output Indicator 2.1, 2.2, 3.1
Comparison of actual process of data collection and processing between conventional interview survey in 03/04 and the Yield Survey in 04/05, 05/06

Crop		Survey + data processing	Indicator 2.1				Data input in ROAE		Data processing in OAE		Data finalising in OAE	Indicator 2.2		Indicator 3.1		Time reduction for data processing (%)
			Crop Harvest Period (90% or more)		Survey Period							From end of survey to end of data finalising		From data input in ROAE to end of data processing in OAE		
			Beginning	End	Beginning	End (A)	Beginning (B)	End	Beginning	End (C)	(D)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(C)	
Major Rice	03/04	Conventional interview survey + OAE program (2003)	Sep-03	Feb-04	1-Dec-03	30-Apr-04	3-Mar-04	31-Aug-04	1-Jul-04	31-Aug-04	18-Mar-05	30-Apr-04	18-Mar-05	3-Mar-04	31-Aug-04	
			6 months		4 months		6 months		2 months		-	10.5 months		6 months		
	05/06	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Sep-05	Feb-06	Dec-05	Mar-06	Jan-06	...		Apr-06	Jun-06	Mar-06	Jun-06	Jan-06	Apr-06	-50.0%
			6 months		3 months		3 months				...	3 months		3 months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web base input	Sep-06	Feb-07	Nov-06	Feb-07	16-Jan-07	...	...	07-Mar-07	14-Mar-07	Feb-07	14 Mar-07	16-Jan-07	07-Mar-07	-72.0%
			6 months		3 months		1.7 months				---	3 months		1.7 months		
Second Rice	06	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Feb-06	Aug-06	15-Feb-06	15-Aug-06	22-Mar-06	-	...	03-Jul-06	22-Sep-06	15-Aug-06	22 Sep 06	22-Mar-06	04-Jul-06	-41.7%
			7 months		6 months		3.5 month				---	1 month		3.5 months		
Cassava	03/04	Conventional interview survey + OAE program (2003)	Oct-03	Aug-04	1-Dec-03	31-Dec-03	1-Jan-04	17-Feb-04	18-Feb-04	31-Aug-04	9-Feb-05	31-Dec-03	9-Feb-05	1-Jan-04	31-Aug-04	
			9 months		1 month		1.5 month		6.5 months		...	13 months		8 months		
	05/06	Crop cutting survey + Web base input	Oct-05	Aug-06	Dec-05	Feb-06	Jan-06	-	...	Mar-06	Oct-06	Feb-06	Oct-06	Jan-06	Mar-06	-75.0%
			9 months		2 months		2 months				...	8 months		2 months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Oct-06	Aug-07	15-Nov-06	15-Jan-07	15 Feb-07	...	...	04-Apr-07	11-May-07	15-Jan-07	12-May-07	15 Feb-07	01 Apr-07	-81.3%
			9 months		2 months		1.5 months				...	4 months		1.5 months		
Sugarcane	03/04	Conventional interview survey + OAE program (2003)	Dec-03	Mar-04	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-
			4 months													
	05/06	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Dec-05	Mar-06	Dec-05	Feb-06	Jan-06	-	...	Mar-06	Oct-06	Feb-06	Oct-06	Jan-06	Mar-06	n.a.
			4 months		2 months		2 months				...	8 months		2 months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web base input	Dec-06	Mar-07	15-Dec-06	15-Feb-07	16-Feb-06	...	...	07-Mar-07	21-May-07	15-Feb-07	21-May-07	16-Feb-06	07-Mar-07	n.a.
			4 months		2 months		0.8 month				...	2 month		0.8 month		
Maize	03/04	Conventional interview survey + OAE program (2003)	Aug-03	Jan-04	1-Dec-03	31-Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	30-Apr-04	31-Dec-03	30-Apr-04	Jan-04	Apr-04	
			6 months		1 month		1 month		1 month			4 months		3 months		
	05/06	Crop cutting survey + Web base input	Aug-05	Jan-06	Sep-05	Nov-05	Oct-05	...	-	Dec-05	Jan-06	Nov-05	Jan-06	Oct-05	Dec-05	-33.3%
			6 months		3 months		2 months				...	3 months		2 months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Aug-06	Jan-07	12-Aug-06	30-Nov-06	17-Oct-06	...	...	02-Feb-07	05 Apr-07	31-Nov-06	05 Apr-07	17-Oct-06	02 Feb-07	+16.7%
			6 months		2.5 months		3.5 months				...	4.1 months		3.5 months		
Soybean (Rainy)	05/06	Crop cutting survey + Web base input	Aug-05	Nov-05	Sep-05	Nov-05	Nov-05	-	...	Jan-06	Mar-06	Nov-05	Mar-06	Nov-05	Jan-06	-55.5%
			4 months		2 month		2.5 months				...	4 months		2.5months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Aug-06	Nov-06	19-Aug-06	28-Nov-06	24-Nov-06	...		15-Jan-07	04-May-07	28-Nov-06	04-May 07	24 Nov 06	15-Jan 07	-66.7%
			4 months		3 months		1.5 month				...	5 months		1.5 months		
Soybean (Dry)	03/04	Conventional interview survey + OAE program (2003)	Mar-03	May-03	1-Mar 04	31 Mar-04	20-Mar-04	31-May-04	1-Jun-04	1-Aug-04	31 Oct-04	31-Mar-04	31-Oct-04	20 Mar 04	1-Aug-04	
			4 months		1 months		6 months		3 months			7 months		4.5 months		
	06/07	Crop cutting survey + Web-base input	Mar-06	May 07	16 Mar-07	15-May-07	25-Apr-07	...	---	12-Jun 07	12-Jul-07	15-May-07	12-Jul-07	25-Apr 07	12-Jun-07	-44.4%
			2 months		2 months		2.5 months				...	2 months		2.5 months		

Note- Information of interview survey for sugar cane is not available in OAE, because the survey was conducted by Ministry of Industry.

ANNEX II-4 (2)

Output Indicator 2.3-Growing/harvesting period and field survey period of the Area Survey in 2005 - 2007

Area Survey	Growing / Harvesting period		Field survey period	
	Beginning	Ending	Beginning	Ending
Rainy season 05	Jun. 05	Dec.05	Sep. 05	Jul. 06
Dry season 05	Nov. 05	Jul. 06	Jun. 06	Aug. 06
Rainy season 06	Jun. 06	Dec.06	Sep. 06	Dec. 06
Dry season 06	Nov. 06	Jul. 07	Feb. 07	Apr. 07

ANNEX II-5 (1)

Output Indicator 2.3 : Precision index (Crop Cutting)

Rice (Major)	2004 (04/05)		2005 (05/06)		2006 (06/07)			
	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)		
National total	477	1.71	466	0.89	469	1.40		
Northern	564	2.57	594	1.23	595	2.90		
North-Eastern	401	3.01	395	1.03	397	2.16		
Central plain	586	3.09	591	1.47	590	3.16		
Southern	439	3.38	437	2.32	436	8.92		

Rice (Second)					2006 (06)		2007 (07)	
					Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total					750	1.17	729	1.07
Northern					743	2.25	606	2.35
North-Eastern					540	4.23	575	2.06
Central plain					743	1.35	812	1.23
Southern					832	2.78	480	2.35

Cassava	2004 (04)		2005 (05)		2006 (06)		2007 (07)	
	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total	4 167	2.90	4229	2.10	4972	2.36	4462	3.10
Northern	4211	6.10	4.202	5.20	4561	5.27	4563	6.20
North-Eastern	4099	4.70	3.966	3.60	4586	4.52	4244	3.94
Central plain	6466	3.90	4,624	2.20	5777	2.95	4742	5.25
Southern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Maize					2006 (06)		2007 (07)	
					Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total					739	1.12	779	1.95
Northern					745	3.44	762	2.91
North-Eastern					788	4.86	788	4.78
Central plain					699	5.43	697	3.98
Southern					...	...	...	...

Soybeans (1st)					2006 (05/06)		2007 (06/07)	
					Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total					305	4.01	280	6.33
Northern					284	5.44	252	8.17
North-Eastern					250	7.80	243	13.41
Central plain					411	5.57	353	6.29
Southern					...	...	...	...

Soybeans (2nd)					2006 (05/06)		2007 (06/07)	
					Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total					235	3.61	268	2.67
Northern					287	3.77	295	2.78
North-Eastern					205	6.82	260	5.22
Central plain					...	...	...	...
Southern					...	...	...	...

Sugarcane		2005 (05)		2006 (06)		2007 (07)	
		Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)	Average yield (Kg)	Precision index (%)
National total		9958	2.40	11550	3.17	11084	3.02
Northern		11051	3.30	12732	6.61	13318	6.69
North-Eastern		9068	2.70	10018	4.85	10055	5.02
Central plain		10246	5.30	12068	3.60	11949	3.90
Southern		...	...	...	...	...	...

ANNEX II-5 (2)

Output Indicator 2.3 : Precision index (Area Survey)

2005 Rainy Season

Unit: %

Ratio Est.	Rice #1	Cassava	Sugarcane	Maize #1	Soybean #1
National total	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08
Northern	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.30
North-Eastern	0.03	0.10	0.16	0.29	1.61
Central plain	0.03	0.15	0.18	0.10	0.77
Southern	0.16	1.72	-	-	-

Unit: %

Simple Est.	Rice #1	Cassava	Sugarcane	Maize #1	Soybean #1
National total	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07
Northern	0.08	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.24
North-Eastern	0.07	0.14	0.19	0.27	0.32
Central plain	0.09	0.23	0.22	0.27	3.06
Southern	0.39	1.26	-	-	-

2006 Rainy Season

Unit: %

Combined	Rice #1	Cassava	Sugarcane	Maize #1	Soybean #1
National total	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06
Northern	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.23
North-Eastern	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.19	1.01
Central plain	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.80
Southern	0.01	-	0.05	-	-

2006 Dry Season

Unit: %

Combined	Rice #2	Cassava	Sugarcane	Maize #2	Soybean #2
National total	0.12	-	-	0.80	0.12
Northern	0.15	-	-	6.46	0.00
North-Eastern	0.74	-	-	11.88	1.62
Central plain	0.31	-	-	-	-
Southern	3.74	-	-	-	-

ANNEX II-6

Output Indicator 3.2 - Website setup in ROAEs

Regional Offices	Office has Website? (Yes or No)	Date of Website opening	Does the site include statistical data ? (Yes or No)	Are the data updated regularly ? (Yes or No)
No.1	Yes	Jan. 2005	Yes	Yes
No.2	Yes	Jan. 2005	Yes	Yes
No.3	Yes	Sep. 2003	Yes	Yes
No.4	Yes	Jan. 2005	Yes	Yes
No.5	Yes	Nov. 2003	Yes	Yes
No.6	Yes	Dec. 2004	Yes	Yes
No.7	Yes	Jul. 2004	Yes	Yes
No.8	Yes	Feb. 2003	Yes	Yes
No.9	Yes	Jul. 2004	Yes	Yes

Update the homepage time

For OAE web site

Topic	Event	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	3-Month	6-Month	Year
Agricultural economic	✓		✓	✓			
Farm gate price		✓	✓	✓			
Forecast					✓		
News from newspaper		✓					
Public statistic							✓
Result of research							✓
Plan and policy	✓						✓
Import and export				✓			
Monitor and evaluation						✓	✓
Price index				✓			
Socio economic							✓
Annual report							✓
Country profile							✓

For ROAE web site

Topic	Event	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	3-Month	6-Month	Year
Report agricultural	✓		✓				✓
Farm gate price		✓	✓	✓			✓
Public statistic							✓
Result of research							✓
Plan and policy							✓
Socio economic							✓
Province profile							✓

ANNEX II-7

Output Indicator 4.1- Authorized Report of Economic Analyses by OAE

		Title of report	Date of issue	Published by	Objectives and major subjects of the report	Methodology of analysis	Counterparts in charge
1st year	1	Gross Outputs by Agricultural Input Output Sector	20-Dec-03	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural gross outputs and value added. The data are utilized for AIO	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	2	Imports and exports of Agricultural Products by Agricultural Input-Output Sectors	20-Dec-03	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural foreign trade	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	3	Agricultural Commodity Model (I)	20-Dec-03	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Rice)	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Anyuda Pongorn
	4	Agricultural Commodity Model (II)	20-Jun-04	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Maize)	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Anyuda Pongorn
2nd year	1	Revised Gross Outputs by Agricultural Commodity and Input-Output Sector	20-Dec-04	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural gross outputs and value added. The data are utilized for AIO.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	2	Manual For Reconciliation Work for 2000 AIO	20-Dec-04	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural foreign trade	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	3	Agricultural Commodity Model (III)	20-Dec-04	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Cassava)	Econometric Analysis	Mr. Pakapan Pavamas
	4	Agricultural Commodity Model (IV)	20-Jun-05	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Sugar Cane)	Econometric Analysis	Mr. Pakapan Pavamas
3rd year	1	Revised Gross Outputs by Agricultural Commodity and Input-Output Sector	20-Dec-05	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural gross outputs and value added. The data are utilized for AIO.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	2	Exports and Imports of Agricultural Commodities by Input-Output Sector for 2000 AIO	20-Dec-05	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural foreign trade	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	3	Food Consumption by Commodity by Input-Output Sector for 2000 AIO	20-Dec-05	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the food consumption.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	4	Agricultural Input-Output Table for 2000	1-Mar-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the input-output structure and economic impacts	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	5	Agricultural Commodity Model (V)	20-Dec-05	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Soybean)	Statistical Analysis	Mr. Pakapan Soralam
	6	Agricultural Commodity Models	13-Mar-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of selected agricultural commodities	Statistical Analysis	Mr. Pakapan Soralam
	7	Macro-Economic Analysis for Agricultural Sectors	13-Mar-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the economic situation.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bangyanun
4th year	1	Agricultural Input Output Analysis for 2000	16-Sep-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural gross outputs and value added. The data are utilized for AIO.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	2	Working Manual for construction of 2005 AIO	16-Sep-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the agricultural foreign trade.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	3	Food Consumption by Commodity by Input-Output Sector for 2000 AIO	16-Sep-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the food consumption.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hemsawang
	4	Agricultural Commodity Model (VI)	16-Sep-06	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Soybean)	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Pakapan Soralam
	5	Agricultural Commodity Models (VII)	13-Mar-07	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of selected agricultural commodities	Statistical Analysis	Mr. Pakapan Soralam
	6	Macro-Economic Analysis for Agricultural Sectors	13-Mar-07	CAI/OAE	Analyzing the economic situation.	Statistical Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bangyanun

ANNEX H-8

Output Indicator 4.2 - Reports of Model Analysis

		Title of report	Date of issue	Published by	Objectives and major subjects of the report	Methodology of analysis	Counterparts in charge
1st year	1	Progress Report of Construction of 2000 Agricultural Input-Output Table	15-Jun-2004	OAE	Presenting the basic data and progress of construction of 2000 AIO	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	2	Macro-Economic Basic Model for Agricultural Sector	15-Jun-2004	OAE	Analyzing the agricultural GDP growth and economic forecasting	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun
	3	Agricultural Commodity Models (III)	15-Jun-2004	OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Rice and Maize)	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Anyada Penporn
2nd year	1	Application and Theory of Input-Output Analysis and Macro-economic Modeling	15-Mar-2005	OAE	Explaining the basic theory and application of Agricultural Input-Output Analysis	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	2	Progress Report of Construction of 2000 Agricultural Input-Output Table (II)	15-Mar-2005	OAE	Presenting the basic data and progress of construction of 2000 AIO	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	3	Macro-Economic Model for Agricultural Sector in OAE	15-Mar-2005	OAE	Analyzing the agricultural GDP growth and economic forecasting.	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun
	4	Agricultural Commodity Models (IV)	15-Mar-2005	OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of agricultural commodities (Cassava)	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Anyada Penporn
3rd year	1	Application and Theory of Input-Output Analysis and Macro-economic Modeling	15 Mar 06	OAE	Explaining the basic theory and application of Agricultural Input-Output Analysis	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	2	2000 Agricultural Input-Output Analysis	1-Mar-06	OAE	Presenting the basic data and analytical results by using the 2000 AIO.	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	3	Macro-Economic Model for Agricultural Sector in OAE	13 Mar-06	OAE	Analyzing the agricultural GDP growth and economic forecasting.	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun
	4	Agricultural Commodity Models	13-Mar-06	OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of selected agricultural commodities	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Pakapun Suralam
4th year	1	Application and Theory of Linkage of Input-Output Model and Macro-economic Modeling	29 Dec-06	OAE	Explaining the basic theory and application of Agricultural Input-Output Analysis	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun
	2	2000 Agricultural Input-Output Analysis	1-Mar-07	OAE	Presenting the basic data and analytical results by using the 2000 AIO.	Input-Output Analysis	Ms. Pornpun Hensawang
	3	Revised Macro-Economic Model for Agricultural Sector in OAE	1-Mar-07	OAE	Analyzing the agricultural GDP growth and economic forecasting	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Supaporn Bongsunun
	4	Agricultural Commodity Models	1-Mar-07	OAE	Analyzing the demand-supply situation of selected agricultural commodities	Econometric Analysis	Ms. Pakapun Suralam

ANNEX II-9

Output Indicator 4.3 - Seminar/ Workshop on Economic Analysis

		Title	Date	Organized by	Objectives and major subjects	Number of participants
1st year	1	Progress and Action Plan of Economic Analysis in OAE	15-Dec-03	OAE	Disseminating the basic theory of input-output analysis, macro-economic models, and commodity demand-supply models	110
2nd year	1	Progress and Action Plan of Economic Analysis in OAE	26-Aug-04	OAE	Disseminating the input-output analysis, macro-economic models, and commodity demand-supply models	150
	2	Basic Model for Macro-Economic Analysis	26-Aug-04	OAE	Disseminating the progress of macro-economic modeling	
	3	Commodity Modeling in OAE and Future Commodity Production	26-Aug-04	OAE	Disseminating the progress of commodity modeling	
	4	Training on Macro-economic Theory	5-May-05	OAE	Lecture of the macro-economic theory	200
	5	Agricultural Economic Situation	30-Jun-05	OAE	Disseminating the progress of macro-economic modeling	350
3rd year	1	Input-Output Analysis and Compilation for 2000	26-Aug-05	OAE	Disseminating the progress of input-output analysis	150
	2	Agricultural Economic Situation	1-Dec-05	OAE	Disseminating the progress of macro-economic modeling	35
	3	International Workshop on Agricultural Economic Analysis	13-Mar-06	OAE	Disseminating the input-output analysis, macro-economic models, and commodity demand-supply modeling	120
4th year	1	Input-Output Analysis and Compilation for 2000	16-Sep-06	OAE	Disseminating the progress of input-output analysis	100
	2	Agricultural Economic Situation	16-Sep-06	OAE	Disseminating the progress of macro-economic modeling	100
	3	Demand-Supply Models for Agricultural Products	16-Sep-06	OAE	Disseminating the agricultural commodity demand-supply modeling	100

ANNEX II-10 (1)

Output Indicator 5.1: Training Programs in the First Year (July 2003 to June 2004)

No.	Date	Name of training course	Duration (days)	Location	Subjects	No. of Participants					Trainers	
						From OAE	From ROAE	Sokotor	From others	Total	Lecture	Practice
1	25, Dec, 2003	Workshop on Forcesting & Surveying Data in Quantitative of Agricultural Production in Knajanaburi.	1	Knajanaburi	Lecture on data collection of cassava by crop cutting and practice in field.	*20 /65	*14 /27	0	0	*34	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai	Mr.Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Sunthon
2	13-14, Jan, 2004	On cassava crop cutting in Uthai Thani	2	Uthai Thani	Lecture on data collection of cassava by crop cutting and practice in field	0	10	9	0	19	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai	Mr.Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Sunthon
3	15-16, Jan, 2004	On cassava crop cutting in Khon Kaen	2	Khon Kaen	Lecture on data collection of cassava by crop cutting and practice in field.	0	7	15	0	22	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai	Mr.Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr Amorn, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Sunthon
4	20-21, Jan, 2004	On cassava crop cutting in Nakhon Ratchasima	2	Nakhon Ratchasima	Lecture on data collection of cassava by crop cutting and practice in field	0	21	12	0	33	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai	Mr.Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr Surachai, Mr. Sunthon
5	22-23, Jan, 2004	On cassava crop cutting in Chonburi	2	Chonburi.	Lecture on data collection of cassava by crop cutting and practice in field.	0	4	11	0	15	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr Surachai,
6	6, Feb, 2004	Operational Training on Data Processing of cassava at AFSIT Center.	1	AFSIT Center	Operation of Data Processing Software through input of cassava crop cutting data.	12	10	0	0	22		Mr Chamuni
7	8-9, Mar, 2004	On Sugarcane crop cutting in Khon Kaen.	2	Khon Kaen.	Lecture on data collection of sugarcane by crop cutting and practice in field	0	10	17	0	27	Mr.Amorn, Mr. Surachai	Mr.Amorn, Mr. Surachai
8	31, Mar, 2004	Workshop on Data Processing of Sugarcane at AFSIT Center	1	AFSIT Center	Operation of Data Processing Software through input of sugarcane crop cutting data	12	7	0	0	19		Mr.Chamuni
9	20-22, May, 2004	Survey method of major rice yield/rai by practical survey in sample field	3	Pitsanulok	Lecture on survey method of major rice by crop cutting and practice in field and presentation of result by participants.	15	27	0	0	42	Mr Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Amorn	Mr Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr. Surachai, Mr Sunthon
10	23-25, May, 2004	Survey method of major rice yield/rai by practical survey in sample field	3	Supanburi	Lecture on survey method of major rice by crop cutting and practice in field and presentation of result by participants.	18	22	0	0	40	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Amorn	Mr Chanchai, Mr Watcharachai, Mr. Amorn, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Sunthon
		Total	19			77	132	64	0	274		

ANNEX II-10 (2)

Output Indicator 5.2: Training Programs in the First Year (July 2004 to June 2005)

No.	Date	Name of training course	Duration (days)	Location	Subjects	No. of Participants					Trainers	
						From OAE	From ROAE	Sokotor	From others	Total	Lecture	Practice
1	17-19, July, 2004	Longan Crop Cutting by trial method for Officers (ROAE1)	3	Chiang Mai	Lecture on longan crop cutting and practice in field and input data of survey result.	10	20	0	0	30	Mr. Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai Ms. Suraporn, Mr. Kasem, Ms.Patchara	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Sunthorn Mr. Watcharachai Ms. Suraporn
2	18-19,Sep, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for ROAE Officers	2	CAI	Lecture on rice crop cutting method.	27	25	0	0	52	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Surachai, Mr. Amorn Mr. Wongtaworn	...
3	29-31, Oct, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE4)	3	Mahasarakam	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	40	0	40	Mr.Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai	Mr.Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai
4	1-3, Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE3)	3	Nonkai	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	30	0	30	Mr.Watcharachai, Ms. Suraporn	Mr.Watcharachai, Ms. Suraporn
5	4-5,Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE5)	2	Nakhon Ratchasima	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	36	0	36	Mr.Watcharachai, Ms.Pornpun Hensawang	Mr.Watcharachai, Ms.Pornpun Hunsawang
6	4-6,Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE6)	3	Sakaeo	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	18	0	18	Mr. Amorn Mr. Suntorn	Mr. Amorn Mr. Suntorn
7	4-6,Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE1)	3	Chaing Mai	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	24	0	24	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Motol Mr. Surachai, Mr.Sataporn	Mr.Chanchai, Mr. Surachai
8	8-10, Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE 2)	3	Phitsanulok	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	45	0	45	Mr. Chanchai, Ms. Unchana Mr. Surachai,	Mr. Chanchai, Ms. Unchana Mr. Surachai,
9	8-10, Nov, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE7)	3	Petchaburi	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	0	23	0	23	Mr. Amorn Mr. Kasem	Mr. Amorn Mr. Kasem
10	28, Nov-2,Dec,2004	Web Training	5	AFSIT	Lecture and practice on Web software, Frontpage and Typo3.	25	18	0	0	43	Mr.Porntip, Mr. Suchart, Itit	Mr.Porntip, Mr. Suchart, Itit
11	1-3, Dec, 2004	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE8)	3	Suratthani	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.			23	0	23	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai, Ms.Wanarat, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Amorn	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai, Ms.Wanarat, Mr. Surachai, Mr. Amorn

12	9,Dec. 2004	Data Processing of Major Rice Crop Cutting	1	AFSIT	Practice on Data Processing through data input.	16	18	0	0	34	Mr. Wongthaworn	Mr. Wongthaworn, Mr. Chamuni
13	21-23,Dec,2004	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE5)	3	Nakorn Ratchasima	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.			32	0	32	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Chanchai
14	22-24, Dec,2004	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE7)	3	Lopburi	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field			26	0	26	Ms. Unchana, Mr. Amorn	Ms. Unchana, Mr Amorn
15	23, Dec. 2004	I/O semoinar	1	OAE 8F	Lecture on I/O analysis for agrecukture sectior in Japan	66	8	0	0	74	Ms.Pornpun Hensawang Ms. Anyada	···
16	27-29, Dec. 2004	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE4)	3	Korn kaen	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.			25	0	25	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Suntorn, Ms. Patcharatana	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Suntorn, Ms. Patcharatana
17	5-7, Jan. 2005	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE2)	3	Phitsanulok	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.			30	0	30	Mr Chanchai	Mr Chanchai
18	5-7, Jan. 2005	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE6)	3	Rayong	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.			19	0	19	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Porntep, Ms Suraporn, Mr. Suntorn	Mr. Watcharachai, Mr. Porntep, Ms.Suraporn, Mr. Suntorn
19	6-8, Jan. 2005	Cassava and Sugarcane Crop Cutting for Sokoto (ROAE3)	3	Loei	Lecture on cassava and sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.			27	0	27	Ms. Unchana, Mr. Amorn	Ms. Unchana, Mr. Amorn
20	8-10, Feb. 2005	Crop Cutting of major Rice for Sokotos (ROAE9)	3	Phatthalung	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.			17	0	17	Mr.Watcharachai Mr. Amorn Mr. Sompong	Mr.Watcharachai Mr. Amorn Mr. Surachai Mr. Somnong
21	11, Feb, 2005	Data Processing for Cassava & Sugarcane Crop Cutting	1	AFSIT Center	Practice on Data Processing through data input	9	20	0	0	29	Mr. Wongtaworn	Mr. Wongtaworn Mr. Chamuni
		Total	57			153	109	415	0	677		

*The above number include training assistants.
*The above coloured number's total "677" shows trainees

ANNEX II-10 (3)

Output Indicator 5.2: Training Programs in the First Year (July 2005 to June 2006)

No.	Date	Name of training course	Duration (days)	Location	Subjects	No. of Trainees				Trainers	
						From OAE and ROAE	Sokotor	From others	Total	Lecture	Practice
1	18-20, Aug, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Chantaburi	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	21	0	21	Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Amorn Ms. Busaya	
2	25-27, Aug, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Phistnulok	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	22	0	22	Mr. Amorn Ms. Busaya	
3	30-31, Aug, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Saraburi	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	21	0	21	Ms. Busaya Mr. Amorn	
4	2-4, Sep, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Chiang Rai	Lecture on Soybean and maize crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	36	0	36	Mr. Amorn Ms Busaya	
5	6-7, Sep, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Ubonratcha thani	Lecture on Soybean and maize crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	17	0	17	Mr. Amorn	
6	18-19, Sep, 2005	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Loei	Lecture on Soybean and maize crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	16	0	16	Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Changchai Mr. Amorn	
7	21, Feb, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Nakhon Sawan	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	3	0	3	Mr. Prajim Mr. Surachai	
8	22, Feb, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Kanpeng Phet	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	6	0	6	Mr. Sanguan Mr. Surachai	

9	16, Mar, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Supanburi	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	11	0	11	Mr. Kasem Mr. Surachai	
10	18, Mar, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Ang Thong	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	14	0	14	Mr. Kasem Mr. Surachai Mr. Amorn	
11	27-29, Mar, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean for SKT	2	Chaiyapool (1nd Soybean Crop Cutting)	Lecture on soybean crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	14	0	14	Ms. Busaya Mr. Amorn	
12	29-31, Mar, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	2	Nong Khai	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	10	0	10	Mr. Surachai Mr. Watcharachai Mr. Amorn	
13	3, May, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Ratchaburi	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	10	0	10	Mr. Kasem Mr. Nucha Mr. Surachai Mr. Amorn	
14	29-30, May, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	2	Phatthalung	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	26	0	26	Mr. Sompong Mr. Surachai	
15	24-27,Jan, 2006	Advance Excel	4	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	40	0	0	40	ITIT	
16	15-17 Feb, 2006	Computer Maintenar	3	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	46	0	0	46	ITIT	
17	13-15 Mar, 2006	International Seminar on Agricultural Economic Analysis	3	Grand Hotel in Bangkok	Lecture and Field trip	52	0	55	107	Ms. Pornpun Ms. Supaporn	
18	27-31Mar, 2006	Web Service	3	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	15	0	0	15	ITIT	
19	1,2,8-10 May,2006	XML Web Service	5	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	15	0	0	15	ITIT	

20	17-19 May, 2006	Adobe Photoshop	3	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	40	0	0	40	Bits	
21	14-20 June, 2006	Area Survey by Remote Sensing	7	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	50	0	0	50	Mr. Chanchai, Ms. Rungthip, Mr. Surapon and GISTDA	
22	21-23 June, 2006	Wprkshop Windows server 2000	3	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	30	0	0	30	ITIT	
23	3-7 July, 2006	Data Warehouse	5	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	20	0	0	20	ITIT	
			59			308	227	55	590		

ANNEX II-10 (4)

Output Indicator 5.2: Training Programs in the First Year (July 2006 to June 2007)

No.	Date	Name of training course	Duration (days)	Location	Subjects	No. of Trainees				Trainers	
						From OAE and ROAE	Sokotor	From others	Total	Lecture	Practice
1	8-9, Aug, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Soybean and Maize for SKT	2	Sakeo	Lecture on Soybean and Maize crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	7	0	7	Mr. Tawatchai (ROAE) Ms. Busaya (OAE)	Mr. Tawatchai (ROAE) Ms. Busaya (OAE)
2	17, Aug, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Maize for SKT	1	Lopburi	Lecture on Maize crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	14	0	14	Mr. Kasem (ROAE) Ms. Busaya (OAE)	Mr. Kasem (ROAE) Ms. Busaya (OAE)
3	30,Nov.-1,Dec, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Rice, Cassava and Sugarcane for SKT	2	Chonburi	Lecture on Rice, Cassava and Sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.	5	24	0	29	Mr.Tawatchai (ROAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE)	Mr.Tawatchai (ROAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE)
4	12-13, Dec, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Cassava and Sugarcane for SKT	2	Nakorn Rachashima	Lecture on Cassava and Sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	29	0	29	Mr.Yanyong (ROAE) Mr.Sorat (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)	Mr.Yanyong (ROAE) Mr.Sorat (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)
5	22-23, Dec, 2006	Crop Cutting Training on Cassava and Sugarcane for SKT	2	Udonthani	Lecture on Cassava and Sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	33	0	33	Mr.Kitja (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)	Mr.Kitja (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)

6	9-10, Jan, 2007	Crop Cutting Training on Cassava and Sugarcane for SKT	2	Kanchanaburi	Lecture on Cassava and Sugarcane crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	26	0	26	Mr.Kasem (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)	Mr.Kasem (ROAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)
7	15-16, Feb, 2007	Crop Cutting Training on Rice and Soybean for SKT	2	Kampeng Phet	Lecture on Rice and Soybean crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	19	0	19	Mr.Kosit (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE)	Mr.Kosit (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE)
8	28, Feb, 2007	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice for SKT	1	Ayadhaya	Lecture on Rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	23	0	23	Mr.Kittitirn (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE)	Mr.Kittitirn (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE)
9	27-28, Mar, 2007	Crop Cutting Training on 2nd Rice and Soybeanfor SKT	2	Chaiyapum	Lecture on rice crop cutting method and practice in field.	0	30	0	30	Mr.Surachai (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)	Mr.Surachai (ROAE) Mr.Surachai (OAE) Ms.Busaya (OAE) Mr.Amorn (OAE)
10	11-16, Sep, 2006	Area Survey Training applied GISfor ROAE	6	AFSIT/NakornRachashima	Lecture and field practice	40	0	0	40	GIS Div. ESRI GISTDA Ms.Vimol Dr.Supan Mr.Kriangsak Ms.Rungthip Mr.Surapon	GIS Div. Ms.Vimol Mr.Kriangsak Ms.Rungthip Mr.Surapon
11	26,Feb-2,Mar, 2007	Network System Design & Internet Security	5	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	46	0	0	46	ACIS Co.	ACIS Co.
12	12-16 Mar, 2007	Web Design and Development	5	AFSIT	Lecture and practice	41	0	0	41	BCEC Co.	BCEC Co.
						132	205	0	337		

ANNEX II-11

Output Indicator 5.2 - Number of Trainers among OAE and ROAEs

OAE

No.	Name of Instructor	Year	No. of lecture/ training	Detail
1	Mr.Chanchai	2003	1	Workshop on crop cutting method (1)
		2004	11	Crop cutting for SKT (13)
		2005	3	Crop cutting for ROAE (2)
		2006	2	Area survey by remote sensing (1)
2	Mr Watcharachai	2003	1	Workshop on crop cutting method (1)
		2004	13	Crop cutting for SKT (17)
		2005	5	Crop cutting for ROAE (2)
		2006	1	
3	Mr.Suntorn	2003	1	Workshop on crop cutting method (1)
		2004	7	Crop cutting for SKT (8)
		2005	2	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
4	Mr.Amorn	2003	1	Workshop on crop cutting method (1)
		2004	9	Crop cutting for SKT (29)
		2005	9	
		2006	7	
		2007	4	
5	Mr.Surachai	2003	1	Workshop on crop cutting method (1)
		2004	9	Crop cutting for SKT (2-1)
		2005	2	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
		2006	9	
		2007	5	
6	Miss Suraporn	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
		2005	1	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
7	Mr.Kasem	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2005	1	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
8	Miss Patchara	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
		2006	1	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
9	Mr.Vongtaworn	2004	2	Crop cutting for ROAE (1)
		2005	1	Crop cutting data processing (2)
10	Mrs.Pornpun	2004	3	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2006	1	I/O analysis (1)
				Agricultural Economic Analysis (1)
11	Mr.Porntep	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
		2005	1	Web, frontpage and typo3 program (1)
12	Mr.Suchart	2004	1	Web, frontpage and typo3 program (1)
13	Mr.Chamni	2004	1	Crop cutting data processing (2)
		2005	1	
14	Mrs.Unchana	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (3)
		2005	2	
15	Miss Anyada	2004	1	I/O analysis (1)
16	Miss Busaya	2005	4	Crop cutting for SKT (9)
		2006	3	
		2007	2	
17	Miss Supaporn	2006	1	Agricultural Economic Analysis (1)
18	Mrs Roongthip	2006	2	Area survey for OAE and ROAE (3)
		2007	1	
19	Mr.Surapon	2006	2	Area survey for OAE and ROAE (2)
20	Dr Supan	2006	1	Area survey for OAE and ROAE (2)
		2007	1	
21	Mrs.Vimol	2006	1	Area survey for OAE and ROAE (1)
22	Mr.Kriangsak	2006	1	Area survey for OAE and ROAE (1)
	Total lecture by OAE		145	

ROAEs

No.	Name of Instructor	Year	No. of lecture/ training	Detail
	ROAE 1			
1	Mr Sathaphon	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
2	Mr Silavat	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
3	Mr.Panu		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
4	Mr Nikorn		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
	ROAE 2			
5	Mr.Cosit	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (4)
		2005	1	
		2007	2	
6	Mr.Chalermsin	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2005	1	
7	Mr Prajin	2006	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
8	Mr Sanguan	2006	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
	ROAE 3			
9	Mr.Wisanu	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2005	1	
10	Mr Sawat	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2005	1	
11	Mr.Kitja	2006	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2007	1	
	ROAE 4			
12	Mr.Banloo	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
13	Mr.Supachai	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
14	Mr.Surachai	2007	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
	ROAE 5			
15	Mr.Yunyonk	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (5)
		2006	1	
		2007	2	
16	Mr.Bundit	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
17	Mr.Sorat	2006	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
	ROAE 6			
18	Mr.Thawatchai	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (4)
		2005	1	
		2006	2	
19	Mr.Sunti	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2005	1	
20	Mrs.Ankana		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
	ROAE 7			
21	Mrs.Tupaya	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
22	Mr.Sombat	2004	2	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
23	Mr.Nucha	2006	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
24	Mr Kasem	2006	4	Crop cutting for SKT (6)
		2007	2	
25	Mr.Kittiorn	2007	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
26	Mr.Somchai	2007	1	Roles and responsibilties of ROAE (1)
	ROAE 8			
27	Miss Nuankhae	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
28	Mr.Banjob	2004	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
29	Mr.Kitti		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
	ROAE 9			
30	Mr.Sompong	2005	1	Crop cutting for SKT (2)
		2006	1	
31	Mr.Nikorn	2005	1	Crop cutting for SKT (1)
32	Mr.Likit		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
33	Mr.Tanongsak		* Instructor of Crop cutting training that ROAE organized	
	Total locture by ROAEs		54	

ANNEX III

Result of Questionnaire[1] for ROAE Activities in the Project

Respondent of ROAE staffs

ROAE No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Terminal Evaluation in 2008	1	6	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	42*

*As of January 20

Evaluation of Data Collection Activities

Q1. What kind of data collection has you been carried out?

		Crop Cutting Survey	Area Survey
Terminal Evaluation	No. of answers	40	37
	Percentage	95%	88%

Q2. Are the data collection knowledge and skills that you acquired useful in your work?

	Terminal Evaluation			
	Crop Cutting Survey		Area Survey	
	No. of answers	Percentage	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Very Useful (more than 90%)	9	21%	8	19%
2. Useful (70% - 90%)	17	40%	17	40%
3. Moderately useful (50 - 70%)	13	31%	9	21%
4. Somewhat useful (30 - 50%)	1	2%	6	14%
5 Slightly useful (less than 30%)	2	5%	2	5%
6. no answer	0	0%	0%	0%

Q3. Do you have any problems in utilizing the data collection knowledge and skill you acquired for your daily work?

	Terminal Evaluation			
	Crop Cutting Survey		Area Survey	
	No. of answers	Percentage	No of answers	Percentage
1. Yes	25	60%	26	62%
2. No	17	40%	16	38%
3.no answer	0	0%	0	0%

[1] The same format of questionnaire used in Mid-term Evaluation

Q4. Do you have any problems in utilizing the data collection knowledge and skill you acquired for your daily work? You may choose multiple answers.

	Terminal Evaluation			
	Crop Cutting Survey		Area Survey	
	No. of answers	Percentage	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Lack of trained enumerators (sokoto)	10	13%	8	11%
2. Lack of survey equipment	14	19%	6	9%
3. Insufficient knowledge and skills	5	7%	5	7%
4. Heavy workload / lack of time	20	27%	28	40%
5. Lack of support from OAE	3	4%	4	6%
6. Lack of funds for carrying out the field survey	12	16%	9	13%
7. Lack of support and recognition	6	8%	6	9%
8. Lack of coordination between OAE and ROAE	5	7%	4	6%

Q5. Has your office frequently offered technical guidance and training for enumerators (Sokoto) ?

Terminal Evaluation			
Yes		No	
No. of answers	Percentage	No. of answers	Percentage
37	90%	4	10%

Q6. How many times have technical guidance and training been offered to enumerators for data collection at your ROAE in 2005?

	Year	Average	Range
Terminal Evaluation	2006	2.0	1-3
	2006	2.1	1-4

Q7. How would you assess the ability of staff in your ROAE to teach data collection to enumerators as instructors?

	Terminal Evaluation	
	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Completely able teach by themselves	21	50%
2. Needs assistance from OAE staff to some extent.	21	50%
3. Cannot teach any subject of data collection	0	0

Evaluation of Activities of Information Network System

Q8. How would you assess the information network system for agricultural statistics at your office?

	Terminal Evaluation	
	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Very Useful (more than 90%)	13	31%
2. Useful (70% - 90%)	15	36%
3. Moderately useful (50 - 70%)	8	19%
4. Somewhat useful (30 - 50%)	5	12%
5. Slightly useful (less than 30%)	1	2%
6. no answer	0	0 %

Q9. How many times has your ROAE's web site been updated?

		Average	Median	Range
Terminal Evaluation	Year 2006	29.9	12	1-96
	Year 2007	12	5	1-52

Q10. Do you have any problems utilizing the knowledge and skills you acquired in your daily work?

Terminal Evaluation			
Yes		No	
No. of answers	Percentage	No. of answers	Percentage
29	73%	11	28%

Q11. If yes, what are the major problems? You may choose multiple answers.

	Terminal Evaluation	
	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Lack of equipment	9	16%
2. Insufficient knowledge and skills	12	22%
3. Heavy workload / lack of time	24	44%
4. Lack of support from OAE	4	7%
5. Lack of coordination between OAE and ROAE	6	11%

Support and Coordination of OAE Head Office

Q12. Do you think that OAE is providing enough support to your ROAE in terms of budget, equipment and materials, technical assistance and other areas?

Terminal Evaluation			
Yes		No	
No. of answers	Percentage	No of answers	Percentage
32	76%	10	24%

Q13. If yes, what type of OAE support is useful? Specify.

	Terminal Evaluation	
	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Technical assistance	25	32%
2. Financial support	22	28%
3. Personnel	10	13%
4. Equipment	19	24%
5. Others	3	4%

Q14. If no, what type of OAE support is insufficient or lacking? Specify.

	Terminal Evaluation	
	No. of answers	Percentage
1. Technical assistance	6	19%
2. Financial support	7	23%
3. Personnel	9	29%
4. Equipment	8	26%
5. Others	1	3%


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