d) Impact

A feasibility study was implemented based on the master plan, and all projects that the feasibility study covered materialized. However, the outputs of the master plan were not totally used when the feasibility study was implemented. Although the feasibility study suggested to the Thai government that a new and improved route should open by 1988, actual construction was done from 1988 to 1996.

Despite these aspects, almost all road projects were completed through the loan of the former Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). As a step for receiving the loan, the role of the feasibility study was quite significant and the outcome was clear.

e) Sustainability

The Department of Highways (DOH) has already completed the rehabilitation of the road length of 90km where the feasibility study recommended, and the IBRD paid for a portion of the project expenses. Through the IBRD funds, the DOH not only built new facilities and improved old ones in the road network, but also took care of maintaining and repairing roads. This shows that this project is sustainable.

3) Lessons Learnt and Policy Recommendations

In order to redress regional disparities, individual projects, development studies, and construction projects that benefited from the studies should contribute to the economic and social development of the region, but this alone is not sufficient. A strategic approach with a nationwide viewpoint that will further develop the Northeast region to redress disparities is indispensable.

(2) Field of Agriculture and Forestry: Contribution of regional agriculture through recovery of natural resources and institution-building

The natural condition in the Northeast region is extremely severe, so the people have suffered with low productivity, low investment, and low income over a long period of time. Here, the evaluation was done for two projects that JICA implemented in this region, the "Reforestation and Extension Project in Northeast Thailand" (REX), and the Agricultural Co-operative Promotion Project (Co-operative Project). REX was an afforestation project in the 1990s aimed at the technical transfer regarding seedling production and its management. The project also included

Nursery tree production in REX tray 'Reforestation and Extension Project in Northeast Thailand'

activities involving distribution of seedlings to residents, and diffusion and education on afforestation. Meanwhile, the Co-operative Project was implemented from the mid-1980s to early 1990s, related to organizing and managing agricultural cooperatives as needed by the farmers' association to promote regional agriculture.

1) Evaluation of REX Activities

a) REX cooperation fields

In 1988, the Thai government established the "Reforestation Plan for Northeast Thailand" and began full-scale afforestation activities. In order to promote the plan, seedling fields were needed to be secured for afforestation projects as well as the technology for the large-scale production of seedlings. The REX encompassed ① a base-line survey, ② developing managing technology for large-scale seedling fields, ③ developing extension methods and strengthening extension systems, ④ establishing training plans that target the local community and government officials, and develop educational materials, and ⑤ creating demonstration and model forests to strengthen afforestation activities, technical training, and extension.

b) Modern and Innovative Aspects of REX

REX prioritized technology transfer and extension of the transferred outcomes. The project goals, were to distribute seedlings to targeted areas and to afforestate the regions promoting a rise in farmers' income. Therefore, REX's goals and activities have the potential to relate to the innovation of agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure in the Northeast region. Further, the project was involved in creating community forests that could provide timber for building villages, schools, and temples. By upgrading

communal properties with this method, demonstration effects, and economic outcomes could be raised. REX showed innovative and advanced characteristic in this field.

c) Transfer of Technologies for Large-scale Nursery Management

REX developed technology related to seeding and pot seedling , in order to improve technology to produce and manage seedlings and developed "REX-TRAY" as a suitable seedling for the environment of the Northeast region. The seedlings, produced by this new technology, were distributed throughout the target villages in the project.

d) Participatory Operation with Local Demand Orientation

The basic principle of REX is to know the demand for afforestation in the target villages and reflect this demand in the production of seedlings. To ensure objectivity and transparency, data prepared by the Ministry of Internal Affairs was used to select recipient villages, and as a result 1,668 villages in the Northeast were chosen. REX seedlings were distributed to over 17,000 organizations (governmental organizations, schools, temples, etc.).

e) Multifaceted outcome from the use of abandoned land

REX enabled the large-scale production and distribution of seedlings, encouraged farmers' afforestation activities, and created economic merits that accompanied afforestation. REX's seedling distribution was very attractive for farmers with unused land. Afforestation was also attractive for poor farmers who had land for limited farming uses and could only produce a limited number of crops. Since the uncertainty in cassava production was a problem, farmers searching for alternative crops or the tree variety, and for employment other than in the agricultural sector were able to attain other jobs while receiving income from afforestation, resulting in a tendency to participate heavily in afforestation activities. Also, afforestation was effective as a means of alleviating 'pressure' to overuse agricultural resources.

f) Conservation and use of communal forests

The community forest that REX attempted to support improved the natural environment in villages and created economic profits for residents. For example, residents came to understand the value of community forests and their profits were used as funds for improving the living environment of villages.

Plantation of seedlings in 'Reforestation and Extension Project in Northeast Thailand'

g) Problems of REX

Promoting afforestation activities by enhancing the awareness of participation among residents, and developing and extending the method of selecting tree types according to needs was an epoch-making project adopted by REX. However, the target areas were consisted of too many villages for Japanese experts and counterparts to get deeply involved in afforestation activities such as those in the community forests. REX has a wide range of activities. In terms of future projects, it is strongly recommended that the target area and techniques be more focused. This is to enable counterparts to transfer technologies for residents autonomously, which makes projects more effective.

2) Activities and Evaluation of Farmers 'cooperative Project

a) Purpose of Farmers' Cooperative Project

The Cooperative Project aimed to ① expand and strengthen agricultural cooperatives (expand organizations and improve the rate of use), ② have cooperatives take a leadership role in regional agricultural development, ③ develop distribution as an equitable transactor in the market, and ④ be actively involved in cooperatives by setting up a system to respond to farmers' financial demands and set up plans for farmers' funding.

b) Characteristics of Cooperative Project

The characteristics of the Cooperative Project were ① its technical cooperation in a "soft" field of fostering an organizational and management

body where village residents can participate, ② its attempts to strengthen a model cooperative [12] management that promotes regional industry, as well as strengthens the model cooperatives' organization and management [13], ③ the target to extend the working plan and principle of the model cooperative, to all agricultural cooperatives, and ④ the risk that the project could have been rendered worthless by competing plans implemented in other groups [14].

c) Activities of model cooperatives
The technical transfer covered business, management and organizations, but the technical transfer for credit was the most successful. This is because most cooperatives had difficulty in collecting loans made to members, which caused financial problems. In the model project, the cooperatives were provided with information on how to use ledgers and inspect and rank the credit-worthiness of members. Through the Cooperatives Promo-tion Department (CPD) these techniques were introduced to all cooperatives.

d) Creating successful compound farm management
Most cooperative members used to be engaged in mono-cultural farming of paddy-field rice production. Farmers used to consider compound farm management too complex, but as the cooperatives' guidance services were established, they became proactive. The model farm groups chose crops based on their members' intensions, and experts provided techniques and knowledge. Small-scale infrastructures were also improved.
The Phimai, Khongsamaki and Paktongchai cooperatives at this time were quite active in pig farming introduced by the activities of REX. In an area with model farm groups, an increasing number of rice farmers purchase compost and use it in their paddies. This increased the profitability of the paddies, and with the launch of livestock farming, agricultural production increased.

e) Agricultural Cooperative Promotion that enabled sustainable regional agriculture
Although there were some disparities among cooperatives, the Cooperative Project introduced unprecedented agricultural activities such as improved credit business, instructive operation, and distribution and processing-related business. In particular, the system for carrying out production credit and a stable supply of agricultural materials were well evaluated. It was made clear that if a stable agricultural cooperative were established through the advancement of cooperatives, and operated activities directly linked to the members' new firming activities, it would be possible to improve farmers' income as well as regional agricultural productivity.


Watering at REX Nursery Tree Center in Udon Thani

f) Supporting paddy field cultivation
When the project started, Thailand's agricultural cooperatives could not participate in distribution operations of non-hulled and milled rice, but the successful experience in the model cooperatives has proved the possibility of cooperatives entering the rice business.

3) Lessons

The experiences of REX and the Cooperatives Plan suggest the necessity of a holistic approach in assisting rural areas. The transfer of technology for the large-scale production management of seedlings through REX was linked with such activities as seedling distribution to the targeted villages and support for community forests, and saw significant results. In the Cooperatives Plan, cultivating cooperatives were linked to transfer agricultural technology, and thus created opportunities for sustainable agricultural development in that region. Furthermore, the evaluation results of both projects show that involving projects in all related sectors is more effective

[12] n this project, the Amphur Muang, Paktongchai, Chakkarat, Khongsamaki, and Phimai cooperatives in Nakhon Ratchasima province were chosen as model cooperatives for this project.
[13] In other words, a model business group is set up, and a cooperative system set up based on the group of producers.
[14] BAAC provided micro-financing, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other governmental institutions began organizing village residents, so even if the Cooperatives Plan were successful, it would risk getting lost among the efforts of similar projects, limiting the ripple effect through society.

in encouraging local people's participation than a project dealing with a single sector.

In the future, in technical transfer for the agricultural, forestry, and fisheries fields, the requests for cooperation on management of regional resource and environment for sustainable use is likely to increase. REX methods can be used to recycle and manage environmental resources, and methods similar to that of the Cooperatives Plan can be used to spread economic benefits gained from those activities among local people.

(3) Vocational Training Field: Regional Development Effect of Vocational Training

This section introduces policy suggestions on future problems in Thailand's educational system, workplace, and the Institute for Skill Development (ISD), through the evaluations and analysis of the Khon Kaen Institute for Skill Development (KISD) and the Ubon Institute for Skill Development (UBISD), that were established by grant aid cooperation and project-type technical cooperation.

1) Regional Development Effect of Vocational Training

Originally, it was assumed that strengthening education and vocational training would be effective in redressing the disparities between Bangkok and the Northeast region. However, people with technical skills in the Northeast region have few opportunities for employment, and are able to receive much higher wages in the cities. Therefore, students of training centers in the Northeast region tend to leave for the metropolitan areas once the training is completed. As a result, even after receiving education and training, there is an outflow of graduates to Bangkok, limiting direct effects on the development of the Northeast.

Interview regarding the state of employment of graduates (Ubon Rachathani, TOYOTA)

2) Study Perspective and Methods

This evaluation study used a cost benefit analysis to measure the effect of KISD's and UBISD's contribution to redressing regional disparities. It measured how KIDS and UBISD activities yielded outcomes commensurate with their input. If this analysis concluded that the project improved productivity more than the level commensurate with input, the project could be contributing to regional development.

3) Effect of Questionnaire Study

Based on the questionnaire survey conducted on KISD and UBISD trainees, only 29.2% of the responding trainees were planning to work in the Northeast region after the completion, and 41.4% planned to be employed in Bangkok. On the other hand, for ten years later, 39.4% of the respondents were planning to work in the Northeast region, and the number of those planning to work in Bangkok had shrunk to 23.3%. Further, 15% of trainees planned to work overseas. They initially prefer to work in Bangkok and a few years later return to the Northeast or work overseas.

4) Cost Benefit Analysis [15)]

First, this study calculated the social earning rate, which is an indicator to show social cost/benefit. Graduates can be divided into three groups by the school career. elementary school education, middle-school education and secondary school education. Assuming that half of the graduates of each group work in Bangkok, the social earning rates will be 3.7%, 5.2% and 6.6%, respectively. This is because the students with the higher education have the highest latent abilities, and also their academic background can be a determining factor of their salaries. In looking at the region of employment, in the Northeast region the earnings rate is 0.9%, and 9.8% in Bangkok and its environs, respectively. The overall social earnings rate is 5.5%. Considering the job training that ISD provides as an investment opportunity, it is a worthwhile project.

The cost benefit analysis of the Northeast region shows that, if half the trainees left the Northeast, it would be 2.1%, and, if no one left, 13.4%. If the graduates working in Bangkok remitted one-third of their salaries back to the Northeast, the cost-benefit would be 9.4%. The Northeast has only small-scale industries,

15) This analysis compares the project costs and benefits and determines if the outcome were commensurate with the input. The benefit is derived from the answer regarding salary in the questionnaire given to ISD graduates and the difference to the salary based on the minimum wage.

and the labor market is quite small. Therefore, to work in Bangkok and remit money home is more effective in stimulating indirect demand than to live in the Northeast and be unemployed or become a seasonal laborer.

However, it is a loss for the Northeast development that educated and skilled workers who should have been employed in the Northeast leave to Bangkok.

5) Changes in External Environment

Currently, ISD is facing large changes in the social environment. First, after the currency crisis in 1997, the unemployment rate skyrocketed. In the Northeast region, where there had always been a higher unemployment rate, conditions worsened. The labor market began to improve in 2000, but if graduates were not able to find employment, productivity would not improve in the regional society.

The next point is that educational opportunities have expanded. After the Thai government's 1990 project to upgrade educational opportunities, educational opportunities in the country have increased, and the number of students going on to secondary education rose to 74.2% in 1997. As a result, the position in the labor market of those who are trained in KISD and UBISD is becoming relatively low. Because they are mainly graduates of elementary or first level secondary school, the position of skilled workers which they used to fill is being increasingly replaced by graduates from the second level of secondary school.

Third, there is competition with other vocational training organizations. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare's vocational training organizations are being established throughout the country, and the number of students is increasing rapidly. However, organizations providing vocational education and training to graduates of the first half of secondary school are not limited to the Ministry's ISD. The Ministry of Education also runs many vocational training organizations. The merit of programs run by the Ministry of Education is that students not only learn and gain technical skills, but also receive a certificate from the Ministry that has considerable value in the labor market.

6) Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

For KISD and UBISD to contribute more to the development of the Northeast region, basic education should be entrusted to the schools in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, and the prerequisite for the academic background of trainees should be raised. Another alternative would be to aim for skill improvement training for those who have obtained a job.

Second, for graduates to have a fair assessment from the labor market, there may be a measure that they receive a certificate from the Ministry of Education. At the very least, if the Ministry were to recognize ISD's training as credits at its schools, the employment rate would increase and ISD training would lead to greater productivity.

Vocational training requires high costs in general. Consequently, there are limits to what ISD resources are able to do to meet the diverse demands of the labor market and to respond to rapid technical changes. For ISDs to contribute more to regional economic development, ISDs should cooperate with the private sector, while responding to demands in the regional labor market, and function as coordination institution of vocational-training centers.

(4) Evaluation of Public Health Projects: with Regard to the Sustainability of Institutions and Service Provision

In this section, two projects that implemented grant aid cooperation and project-type technical cooperation, "Primary Health Care Training Center" [16] and "Public Sanitation Project" are analyzed and recommendations are offered.

1) Objectives of the Evaluation Study

The reduction of social and economic disparity by supporting the health sector can only be achieved indirectly after complex interaction of various other parameters. Therefore, organization management that is included in the targeted project was focused in this evaluation, and through looking at the relationship between progress in the health policy and the trend of health indicators, the effect on redressing social and economic disparities was considered.

2) Policy Environments

The principles in Thai policy for the health sector have been compiled in a five-year National Health Plan. Unlike same of the other developing countries, the plan is pragmatic and is enforced with an actual strategy.

Currently, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) is aiming for better coordination between health and medical resources and services, and is trying to improve people's access to health and medical services. In Thailand, epidemiological shifts and demographic transitions are under way while the birth rate and morbidity rate for infectious diseases are decreasing,

16) "Primary health care" will be abbreviated to PHC hereafter.

and the chronic disease rate has increased [17]. As developed nations have already experienced, this kind of demographic and epidemiological transition raises medical costs. Consequently, management in the health sector must be made more efficient, which includes strengthening mechanism for health financing.

3) Overview of a construction project of the PHC Training Center (ATC/PHC) and Regional Training Centers (RTCs)

ATC/PHC and RTCs were constructed by grant aid cooperation from Japan. As an international education training center, the project aims to foster human resources in the field of public health [18] in ASEAN countries, and was set up in Mahidol University situated in the Bangkok suburbs.

Regional Training Centers [19] were established in four places in the country. The RTC is a technical training center that belongs to the Office of PHC of MoPH. It is responsible for ① researching and studying the model development for health care to conform with the socio-economic status of each of the regions where the centers locate, ② promoting development of educational technology related to PHC, ③ holding PHC and community development training courses for public employees, technical experts, PHC workers, and community leaders, ④ promoting the exchange and collection of information regarding PHC, and ⑤ serving as the supplier of technical support and the PHC coordinator within the regions for which they are responsible.

4) Institutional Performance and Sustainability

Since the ATC/PHC was promoted to a position of the ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIDH)[20] in 1988, it has grown into a full-fledged institution providing various training courses and master's programs. Since 1993, the third country training program has been implemented with the support from JICA. Development of the project has moved well beyond the initial plan, so AIDH's organizational performance is highly evaluated [21]. In particular, AIDH is currently strengthening education and training programs related to AIDS, and the content has been well received.

Regional Training Centers also carry out various activities, and the RTC in Khon Kaen Province receives trainees from neighboring countries through the program conducted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as well as disseminating knowledge and information through publication of periodical papers.

Regarding the sustainability of both of these organizations, since RTCs are government-affiliated organizations, they will continue to develop with the government's support. AIDH is an independent corporation, and since its inauguration, it has not depended fully on government aid and has actively sought to secure independent funds [22]. AIDH has raised independent revenue that is four to five times greater than the government subsidy it receives, and will likely continue to be a successful example of an independent organization.

5) Framework of the Community Health Project

This project consists of five sub-projects [23] : rural community health services, dental health care, urban community health services, trauma prevention and system research on health insurance. The project is unique in the fact that it uses the Participatory Action Research (PAR) technique to solve problems [24].

Vocational trainings at the Ubon Institute for Skill Development (UBISD)

17) Causes of death by frequency are 1) cardiovascular diseases, 2) accidents and 3) malignant neoplasms.

18) More specifically, 1) to promote training, research, and models for PHC development in rural villages and urban regions, 2) to strengthen materials and programs for training Thai and other ASEAN country's citizens, and 3) to exchange experiences and information on PHC and form a domestic and international network for PHC.

19) RTCs were established in Khon Kaen, Chon Buri, Nakhon Sawan, and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces.

20) After this, AIDH will be used; when ATC/PHC is used, it refers to the time period before the organization's ascension to AIDH.

21) AIDH functions as the research center for the World Health Organization's (WHO) South-East Asian Regional Office (SEARO). Information and knowledge are dispersed though a published journal.

22) Other than program aid from international institutions, funds come from AIDH's independent revenue sources, such as revenue from publications and fees from the student dorms it runs.

23) The injury prevention sub-project would be upgraded and continued as a new project-type technical cooperation entitled the "Injury Center Project", for five years from 1 January 2000.

24) PAR is a method by which what should be studied either by internal or external bodies is decided, the study is set, and the necessary information is collected.

The main goals of the project are as follows: a) raise the quality of PHC activities, b) strengthen existing district health services, c) strengthen management systems for specific programs such as prevalent communicable disease control, family planning, and maternal and child health, d) develop programs to respond to the emerging health problems due to industrialization and urbanization, e) promote information, education and communication activities at the provincial and district levels, f) implement main programs on PHC through PAR, g) promote education for personnel in the field of community health care management, and h) closely coordinate these project activities for family planning and maternal and child health.

6) Outcomes of the Community Health Project

Although the dental health sub-program did not show clear results, other outcomes including a high coverage rate in the Expanded Program of Immunization, improvement of nutrition indicators, and set up of sanitation facilities were positive.

In this project, the introduction of PAR brought about various outcomes. Within their everyday work, PAR sets issues, looks for ways to overcome those issues and implements them. Then, PAR evaluates its achievement, and further issues are considered. This feedback system itself is a revolutionary attempt to encourage the field staff to set new goals.

One of the purposes of using PAR was to change the behavior of the field staff members, who were used to following top-down instructions. With PAR, they could discover meaning in their work, thus increase their motivation. Many have said that the project made residents feel the necessity to continue activities in the health field started by the project, and that this enabled them to continue those activities.

7) Conclusions and Lessons

The benefits of the health and medical care projects are widely shared in Thailand, and contributed in improving quality of health services and health standards. Consequently, the projects had impact in the fundamental areas needed to alleviate the social and economic disparities between Bangkok and the Northeast.

9. Suggestions from the Perspective of Alleviating Regional Disparities

The evaluation study had difficulty in attempting to re-organize the projects to one program with one goal of redressing regional disparity, and to evaluate the overall effectiveness. The projects were planned and implemented 10 to 20 years before, and thus their immediate purposes did not necessarily refer to the alleviation of regional disparity. Not only are there limits to past data that can be obtained, but the projects targeted for evaluation did not have a country-wide perspective, and instead aimed to put development forward in the Northeast region. The evaluation of individual projects was generally high. Since redressing regional disparities had not been clearly intended as a project purpose in the beginning, it was difficult to exemplify the projects' contribution to the issue.

(1) Suggestions from a macroeconomic perspective

The direction and scenario adopted in the evaluated master plan were based on "the principle of the growth pole model", which are applied in developed countries as well. However, the empirical analysis that applied the "growth pole model" in regional development is still under way, especially in the process from the establishment mechanism to its growth, maturity and decline, and also the promoting factors in the field of development. In particular, in cases when national budget is allocated generously in regions aiming for redressing regional disparities, there remains a concern that disparities within the region would only worsen in cases of developing countries. While preventing and alleviating these regional disparities, it is becoming increasingly important for local residents to display initiatives and to be more involved in the development process. Hence, the conditions that have enabled these attempts should be considered in future regional development models.

Based on the idea that market principles cannot alleviate disparities by themselves, it is important for the national budget to be allocated as financial support to outlying regions and government functions to be delegated to local governments. Furthermore, there was no concrete measure suggested in the Master Plan, although it noted that local resident's participation should be prioritized. In the future, the support should be given to encourage those local initiatives. In addition it is necessary to recognize that the private sector can be relied on to distribute products, funds, information and services. Also, an environment conducive to development of the local private sector should be established and human resources trained.

(2) Infrastructure

It is expected that the infrastructure projects redress disparities. In order to maximize the contribution to regional development, it is important to choose sites for

facilities to be built within a given budget. Goals to be achieved through regional development should be clarified when selecting sites. For instance, it should be decided whether to raise incomes in the targeted region as a whole or to boost relatively underdeveloped areas within the region. All these projects are relevant to regional development, thus a democratic decision-making process should be established so that residents are given several sites to decide on their preferred combination of goals and sites.

(3) Agriculture and forestry

The projects evaluated here have shown that it is fairly effective to create organizations that support and consolidate local residents' economic activities for regional development. Hence, creating collegial organizations such as cooperatives for residents is still an important issue. In addition to creating organizations, technical cooperation related to the efficient use of agricultural infrastructures for distribution and processing of agricultural products should be considered. Also, to prevent regional economies from excessive reliance on specific resources, a structure for regional resource use should be established.

(4) Vocational training

In order for a region to develop, graduates that have received vocational training need to be employed in the region and contribute to the regional economy by spreading the knowledge and technology they have acquired. However, the Northeast has a very small labor market, and it is difficult to prevent the outflow of labor into the urban cities, where wages are higher. Whether education and vocational training can redress regional disparities depend on the capacity of the regional labor market.

(5) Health and medical care

The evaluated projects aimed at establishing a healthcare service model at the prefectural level, and traning and educational institutions in primary healthcare. The projects contributed to improving access to healthcare services and raised the health conditions of local residents. Hence, the projects also created a foundation for ameliorating the disparities between outlying regions and urban areas. In particular, various training and educational activities included in the projects helped to establish human resources in the field of public health.

It is essential to be aware that healthcare in a narrow sense alone cannot support the total healthcare sector − the basis from which regional disparities can be redressed. The Trauma Prevention sub-project for Khon Kaen province's Community Heallth project, provided technical cooperation in transportation management as well as in hospital services. The result implies that an approach to the health sector would be more effective if it incorporated a wider view as seen in this project.

(6) Recommendations

As described previously, although the evaluation study itself has limitations, there are cross-sectoral issues that were indicated from the evaluations of each sector as described below. They have applicability to future projects that aim to alleviate regional disparities.

1) Cross-Sectoral Coordination

Since past projects had insufficient coordination with projects in other fields, the outcome were limited. In particular, to achieve the overall goal of redressing regional disparities, a comprehensive plan that emphasize relationships in different fields, such as infrastructure and medical care or human resource development and regional development, are required.

2) Direct involvement to the region

Since most projects until now have assumed that if the center were developed, results would trickle down to the periphery, there has not been much direct involvement to the local initiatives for regional development or to the poor income group. It will be even more important in the future to include the viewpoint of supporting self efforts of the local residents.

3) Incorporating systems that can respond to the change in external enviromment

Redressing regional disparities requires constant efforts, and while doing so, proper response to external changes is needed. The recipient organization should be independently operated and a framework that can adjust with social change should be in corporated at the planning stage of a project.

10. Follow-up

In FY2000, the evaluation results described above were compiled in a report (in Japanese /main and summary versions).

In FY2001, the study was entrusted to the Japan Society for International Development, and a report in English (main and summary) and in Thai (summary only) were prepared. The evaluation seminars to present the results were held on 28 August 2001 in Bangkok and on 30 August in Khon Kaen. Local participants were invited to attend each seminars and after the evaluation results were presented, opinions were exchanged.

On 18 October 2001, another seminar was held in Tokyo towards the general audience, where case studies from the report were presented.

The results of both seminars were compiled as a seminar report in Japanese, with additional analysis.