

Thailand
Country Development Partnership
on
Poverty Analysis and Monitoring
(CDP-PAM)

Presentation by Kaspar Richter,

Task Manager, EASPR

May 13, 2003

Overview Thailand CDP-PAM

- Development agenda
- CAS & CDP
- CDP-PAM:
 - ◆ Origin
 - ◆ Structure
 - ◆ Scope
 - ◆ Benchmarks
 - ◆ “AAA” cycle
- Early assessment

Thailand's Development Agenda

- Lower middle-income country (\$1,910 PC GNI) with modern 1997 constitution and Ninth Development Plan with PRS (2002-2006)
- Since emerging from Asian crisis, development challenges are:
 - ◆ Returning to high-growth projectory
 - ◆ Balancing regional growth
 - ◆ Building human capital
 - ◆ Strengthening governance and communities

Thailand CAS 2002

- “Partnership for Development” on non-lending basis
- World Bank Engagement through CDPs
 - “to support a Government led program of reforms in a well-defined and specific area under the national agenda”**
 - ◆ Governance
 - ◆ Social Protection
 - ◆ Financial Competitiveness
 - ◆ Poverty Analysis and Monitoring

Why CDP ?

From the Government's perspective:

- Access to international expertise, global experience, and technical assistance for the implementation of the Ninth Plan

From the World Bank's perspective:

- Framework for assistance with limited resources on strategic areas according to national agenda

From the Donors' perspective:

- Active engagement in Gov's reform program with better donor coordination to reduce overlap

How did CDP-PAM come about ?

1. The Government selects key reform areas

Request from NESDB in 2001 to support poverty agenda of Ninth Development Plan

2. Taking stock/in-depth study of key areas

2001 Thailand Social Monitor on Poverty

3. A reform strategy with multi-year work program with clear milestones and timelines is agreed

Three preparatory missions (Sep 01 – May 02)

Concept paper meeting (21 May 02)

Official launch in Bangkok (30 May 02)

4. Programs are implemented and monitored regularly

Mid-year review (February 03)

First end-year review (October 03)

How does CDP-PAM work ?

- Key counterparts:
 - ◆ NESDB (lead agency, Planning Ministry)
 - ◆ NSO (Statistical Office)
 - ◆ TDRI (National Research Institute)
 - ◆ Other agencies, donors in selected activities
- Management:
 - ◆ Steering committees at NESDB & TDRI
 - ◆ Project Coordination Unit at NESDB (2 staff, 3 local consultants)
 - ◆ WB: 2 members (one Bangkok based)
- Funding FY03-05:
 - ◆ Trust Funds: \$1,600,000 (mostly ASEM)
 - ◆ Gov't: \$100,000 (Cash); \$200,000 (In-Kind)
 - ◆ World Bank Budget: \$240,000
 - ◆ Other donors: \$150,000 (?)

What is the scope of CDP-PAM ?

- Capacity building and TA activities in support of PRS of Ninth Plan with focus on improving knowledge on, and policies to reduce, spatial differences in poverty
- Poverty reform areas:
 - ◆ Data base
 - ◆ Analysis
 - ◆ Strategy
 - ◆ Monitoring & Evaluation
- Work program defined in Development matrix
- Capacity building support & technical assistance arranged in Partnership matrix

The CDP Development Matrix

Objectives/ Outcomes	Benchmarks			Capacity Building
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	

The CDP Partnership Matrix

Tasks	Estimated Cost		Fund Source
	World Bank	External Partners	

CDP-PAM Benchmarks

COMPONENTS		FIRST YEAR	SECOND/THIRD YEAR
DATA	(1)	POVERTY MAP Online village data base	INTEGRATED SPATIAL POVERTY DATA BASE REVISED POOR DISTRICT LIST
	(2)	FEASIBILITY STUDY ON PANEL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (SES)	SES Panel Pilot
ANALYSIS	(3)	REVISED POVERTY LINE METHODOLOGY	New poverty line methodology applied to 2002 SES
	(4)	Review of micro-macro tool methodology	MICRO-MACRO TOOL FOR INCIDENCE ANALYSIS
STRATEGY	(5)	GUIDELINES ON COMMUNITY PLANS	DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY PLANS
	(6)	Preparatory studies on Northeast	NORTHEAST DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
MONITORING & EVALUATION	(7)	NATIONAL MDG-REPORT	PROVINCIAL-LEVEL MDG-REPORTS
	(8)	Preparatory study on Village Fund	VILLAGE FUND EVALUATION

Policy Reform on Poor Areas – An Ideal Scenario

(1) IDENTIFICATION

- Ninth Development Plan
- CDP-PAM Concept Paper

(2) PREPARATION AND APPRAISAL

- Integrated spatial poverty data base (poverty map, village surveys, province-level MDGs)
- Recommendation on poverty line revision
- Guidelines for community development plans
- Village Fund evaluation
- Northeast development strategy

(3) COALITION BUILDING

- Participatory process with workshops on each activity (throughout)
- Year-end CDP-PAM review workshops (Oct 03; Oct 04; Oct 05)
- Mid-term review of Ninth Development Plan (Sep/Oct 04)

(4) RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

- Implementation of community development plans
- Implementation of Northeast development strategy
- Revision of poor districts allocations
- Revision of Village Fund allocations

(5) POLICY REFORM EVALUATION

- Balanced regional growth
- Elimination of pockets of poverty

CDP–PAM: An early assessment

■ Benefits:

- ◆ Country-ownership
- ◆ Coordination with government & donors
- ◆ Policy reform dialogue with limited resources
- ◆ Development impact of AAA/ESW

■ Risks:

- ◆ Delivering on policy reform?
- ◆ Long horizon for policy impact
- ◆ Ownership may come with lack of focus and lack of quality control
- ◆ Dependency on trust funds
- ◆ Too much processing

Thank you