

Ex-Post Monitoring of Japanese ODA Loan Project

Thailand

Regional Development Project (II)

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1. Project Description



Project Location



City gate at the Entrance of the
Tourist Spot of Pattaya

1.1 Project Objective

The project's objective is to enhance the quality of tourism – an important part of Thai economy – by developing the basic infrastructure, conserving the environmental, cultural and historical resources of tourist spots, and constructing centers for developing human resources for environmental conservation, thereby contributing to the sustainability of tourism development.

1.2 Outline of the Loan Agreement

Approved Amount / Disbursed Amount	3,602 million yen / 2,454 million yen
Loan Agreement Signing Date / Final Disbursement Date	September 1998 / January 2006
Ex-post Evaluation	2008
Executing Agency	Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)
Main Contractor	K. Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. (Thailand), The Millennium Consultant Co., Ltd. (Thailand), Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. (Japan)
Main Consultant	-

1.3 Background of Ex-post Monitoring

With its currency crisis, Thailand had to try to find an economic base that could replace a rapid industrialization and the economic growth dependent on the financial market. In this context, it was quite a natural course for the country to implement this project related to tourism after Regional Development Project I (hereinafter "Project I").

As already known at the start of Project I, which was implemented from 1996 to 2002, the tourism sector was important for economic development, but there was a great possibility for the tourism promotion to destroy the environment or to have a negative influence on the conservation of culture. With Project I, while targeting to contribute to economic growth by promoting tourism, attention was also paid to the environmental destruction and the negative influence on culture. With Regional Development Project II (hereinafter "this Project"), this consideration was highlighted further. In addition to the harmony between tourism and the environment, the promotion of tourism by using traditional regional cultures was planned in an explicit form. Installation of basic infrastructure in the tourism sector; conservation of environment, culture, and history of tourist spots; and construction of centers for environmental personnel training were implemented.

At the time of ex-post evaluation, certain effects were observed as a result of the implementation of this project. However, the effects of this project could not be determined from the tourists' "average length of stay" and "average expenditure". On the other hand, since the effects of this project can be seen in certain projects such as industrial village, the effectiveness of this project was rated to be moderate. At the time of ex-post evaluation, comprehensive administrative body for the subprojects was nonexistent, and concern was shown over the sustainability of the project. In addition, ex-post evaluation indicated the existence of some poorly maintained facilities and non-operational facilities. Further, ex-post evaluation report made a recommendation to the Thai government to consider allocating the necessary budget to remove the equipment that was out of operation and transfer them to locations where they could be used effectively.

Therefore, this project was selected for ex-post monitoring, placing emphasis on confirming the effectiveness of the project pertaining to improving the quality of tourism based on indicators such as the "average length of stay" and the "average expenditure", and verifying the operation status of each sub-project, to be reviewed under each criterion with the findings from the field survey and other research activities with a final conclusion being drawn.

2. Outline of the Monitoring Study

2.1 External Monitoring Consultant

Kazunori Honda (Nakamoto & Associates Co., Ltd.)

Toyo Tanaka (Nakamoto & Associates Co., Ltd.)

2.2 Duration of Monitoring Study

Duration of the Study: September 2012 – June 2013

Duration of the Field Study: November 17, 2012 – November 27, 2012

3. Monitoring Results

3.1 Effectiveness

3.1.1 Quantitative Effects

3.1.1.1 Results from Operation and Effect Indicators

(1) Domestic and Foreign Tourists

Although the economic downturn of the Lehman Crisis in 2008 had led to a decrease in the number of tourists in 2009, the number of domestic and foreign tourists has been increasing since 2010. Improvement in the quality of tourism can be seen through a steady increase in the “Average Length of Stay” and “Average Expenditure” since the time of ex-post evaluation. Therefore, the effect of this project seems to be continually produced.

The number of domestic tourists shows a steady increase since 2007. In 2010, the number of tourists increased by 24.52 million (25% increase compared to the previous year, Table 1).

Table 1. Quantity and Quality of Tourism by Domestic Tourists

Year	Number of tourists (million)	Average Length of stay (days)	Average Expenditure (baht/person/day)	Revenue (million baht)
2007	83.23	2.63	1,767.35	380,417
2008	84.28	N/A	N/A	388,200
2009	98.00	2.35	1,540.63	407,600
2010	122.52	2.59	1,736.38	402,574
2011	133.18	2.73	1,831.53	483,225

Source: TAT

Apart from this project, major factors in stimulating tourism in Thailand include the "Finance Ministry Ordinance No. 278" and "Notification of the Director-General of the Revenue Department on Income Tax No. 187" enacted in 2010. These regulations allowed domestic tourists to deduct the accommodation fee from the income when using the hotels that fulfill certain conditions. This led to

a considerable increase in domestic tourists. Until then, Thai tourists would usually stay at family or friend's house while on vacation. Only a limited number of people enjoyed staying at a hotel. However, the tourism style of Thai people has changed as a result of these measures.

Although Thailand experienced an economic recession in 2009 and a political uprising in Bangkok from 2009 to 2010, overall, the number of foreign tourists is showing a growing trend. In 2010, there number of tourists increased by 1.8million (growth of 13% from 2009) compared to the previous year, and a significant increase of 3.3 million in 2011(growth of 21% from 2010) compared to the previous year (Table 2). The main reason for this increase is Thailand's policy which focused on attracting tourists from neighboring countries. This led to the overall increase of foreign tourists, although the number of tourists from Japan, Europe, and United States has decreased. Thailand particularly focused on attracting tourists from China, campaigning to attract tourists with the sales copy "Amazing Thailand" has been effective.

Table 2. Quantity and Quality of Tourism by Foreign Tourists

Year	Number of tourists (million)	Average Length of stay (days)	Average Expenditure (baht/person/day)	Revenue (million baht)
2007	14.46	9.19	4,120.95	547,782
2008	14.58	9.51	4,142.30	574,521
2009	14.15	8.99	4,011.00	510,225
2010	15.94	9.12	4,079.00	592,794
2011	19.23	9.64	4,187.00	776,217

Source: TAT

Trends in the number of tourists throughout Thailand are not necessarily the direct results of this project. Many different policies to stimulate tourism have acted compositely, and have resulted in the increase of the number of tourists, their average length of stay, and average expenditure. Therefore, it is impossible to measure the direct effect of the influence of facilities such as, environmental protection facilities, environmental conservation, or nature study center, which were built by this project. However, city gates, monuments, and sidewalks constructed by this project at tourist spots such as Chiang Rai, Ayutthaya, and Pattaya are still being used. Furthermore, industrial village of Na Ton Chan has developed considerably through production of cotton products. It can be said that this project is definitely playing a part in promoting the tourism sector of Thailand.

(2) Operation Status and Operation Rate of Sub-Projects

At the time of appraisal, the TAT was overseeing some sub-projects, and, at the same time, acted as a coordinator for all the sub-projects. However, jurisdictions of all of the sub-projects, with the

exception of A5 “human resource development for tourism”, have been transferred to other government agencies. In addition, decentralization law transferred the operation and management responsibility of A11 "industrial villages" to each village. Based on the information obtained from the TAT under these circumstances, the current status of the sub-projects can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Jurisdiction and Status of the Sub-Projects

No.	Project Name	Location	Jurisdiction	Status
A1	Improvement of Beach	Prachuap Khiri Khan	DPT *1	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A2	Improvement of Beach	Chonburi	DOLA *2	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A3	Improvement of Beach	Petchaburi	DOLA	Cancelled
A4	Improvement of tourist spots	Pattaya	DOLA	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A5	Human resources development for tourism	Nhakon Si Thammarat	TAT Nakhon Si Thammarat Office	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A6	Construction of a service area along expressway	Chumphon	DOA *3	closed after ex-post evaluation
A7	Construction of dock for Mekong River	Chiang Rai	DOLA	Information not obtained
A8	Restoration of temples Construction of Ban Chian National Museum	Chiang Rai	FAD *4	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A9	Improvement of tourist spots	Ayutthaya	FAD	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A10	Tourism development in mountain regions	Chiang Rai	Mae Fah Luang Foundation Under Royal Patronage	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
A11	Industrial village development	Thong Fai	DIP *5	Situation differs with each industrial village. Some have closed, while others have developed.
		Sathan		
		Pa Pu		
		San Pa Muang		
		Thung Luang		
		Na Ton Chan		
		Yang Thong		
		Na Ta Pho		
		Chiang		
		Nong Phue Noi		
		Pho Kong		
		Na Yang Klug		
		Kham Tai		
		Nong Khao		
		Huey Krieb		
		Hua Lane		
		Na Teen		
		Ka Lai		
		Khiriwong		
		Na Tham		
B1	Waste treatment facilities at national marine parks	Had Noparat Tara	DNP *6	Information not obtained
		Had Wanakorn		
		Khao Laem Ya-Samet		
		Had Chao Mai		
		Ao Phangnga		
		Tarutao Mai		
		Similan Mai		
		Surin Mai		
		Ko Chang Mai		
		Ang Thong Mai		
C1	Natural environment learning facility	Khao Yai	DNP	continue to be operational since the ex-post evaluation
C2	Nature study center	Talay Noi	DNP	operational after ex-post evaluation
C3	Nature study center	Huay Ka Kaeng	DNP	operational after ex-post evaluation
C4	Nature study center	Hala-Bala	DOLA	operational after ex-post evaluation

Source: TAT

- *1 DPT: Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning (Ministry of Interior)
- *2 DOLA: Department of Local Administration (Ministry of Interior)
- *3 DOA: Department of Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives)
- *4 FAD: Fine Arts Department (Ministry of Education)
- *5 DIP: Department of Industry Promotion (Ministry of Industry)
- *6 DNP: Department of National Park (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment)

Details of the current status of each sub-project are only available at its overseeing government agency or at the region that the subproject is located. For this reason, the following sites were selected from the sub-projects, and detailed on-site survey was conducted to ascertain their actual situations.

A2 "Coastal development" Chonburi

A4 "Coastal development" Pattaya

A9 "Tourism area development" Ayutthaya

A11.13 "Industrial village development" Ban Kham Tai

C1 "Nature learning center" Khao Yai

Although the indicators have temporarily been influenced negatively by the economic downturn and political instability, generally, the numbers are the same or above those from the time of ex-post evaluation. It is impossible to measure the direct contribution of the project to these indicators, however, it can be said that the project has played a definite part in the development of tourism in Thailand.

3.1.1.2 Internal Rates of Return (IRR)

Re-calculation of Internal rate of return (IRR) will not be performed since IRR had not been calculated at the time of ex-post evaluation.

3.1.2 Qualitative Effects

Overall operation status and the effect of the sub-projects to the neighboring areas were examined through an interview with the TAT. Of the sub-projects, A2, A4, A5, A9, A11 (partial), C1-4 continue to contribute to the sustainability of the tourism sector. On the other hand, there are projects such as A6 & A11 (partial) which have shifted its role, and are being utilized for other purposes (Table 4).

Table 4 Current Status of the Sub-Projects According to the Interviews to TAT

No.	Current Status of the Sub-Projects
A1	The scenery is maintained, building upon the shore protection and sidewalk constructed by this project
A2(*1)	Shore protection and sidewalk constructed by this project are still being used.
A3	This sub-project was cancelled before appraisal due to the opposition from the residents.
A4(*1)	Shore protection, sidewalk, monuments, and fountains constructed by this project is still being used.
A5	Tourism guides are constantly trained at TAT Nakhon Si Thammarat Office.
A6	Service Area is closed due to popularity of new service area opened in the vicinity.
A7	Jurisdiction has moved to DOLA. No information was available at TAT
A8(*2*3)	Ban Chiang National Museum, Wat Chedi Luang, Wat Phra That Phu Khao Temple continues to operate.
A9(*1)	Utilized as part of Ayutthaya.
A10(*4)	Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Rotal Patronage has taken over and has continued the development through "Doitung Regional Development Project".
A11(*1)	There are industrial villages which were successful such as Na Ton Chan village. On the other hand, there are those which were closed such as Kham Tai.
B1.1-B1.10	Regulatory agency has changed to DNP. No information was available at TAT. Information could not be obtained.
C1(*1)	Visitors to Nature Study Center are mainly domestic tourists. The center is being utilized by many students and families.
C2	Construction has been completed, and the facility is being utilized.
C3	Construction has been completed, and the facility is being utilized.
C4	Construction has been completed, and the facility is being utilized.

Source: TAT

(*1) Information collected during the site visit

(*2) TAT website (Wat Chedi Luang / Wat Phra That Phu Khao)

(*3) Fine Arts Department website (Ban Chiang National Museum)

(*4) Mae Fah Luang Foundation under Royal Patronage website (Doitung Region Development)

At the visited sites, the following situations were verified:

A2, A4: City gates and sidewalks built by this project continued to be used, and were contributing to the improvement of scenery. They were well-maintained and kept in a satisfactory condition. The

sites were crowded with tourists, and were full of activity. The region is one of the major tourists spots in the country, and many tour buses were parked in the vicinity of these sites.

A9: Landscape improvement work implemented by this project could be seen within the premises of Ayutthaya Historical Park. However, Si Nakharin Park, implemented by this project, was being used as a park by local residents rather than as a tourist spot. Ayutthaya was devastated by flood in 2011. The restoration processes of the region, with emphasis on the historic sites, have since been undertaken, and the effects of the flood were barely noticeable. At the site visit, many tourists were visiting Ayutthaya. Tourism attraction in the region such as elephant rides had also resumed its activity. However, in the neighboring districts outside the historic site, unrepaired facilities could still be seen.

A11.13: The visited industrial village specialized in production of textile products. The village was closed due to insufficient funds to purchase the necessary raw material. The village was making a request to the local municipal office to provide funding to resume the textile business. However, the industrial village facility continues to be utilized by the villagers. On the weekdays, aerobics exercise is held on the premises. Exercise bike and weight training equipment were placed in one of the facilities, and the space was being utilized as a gym. The gym's usage fee is collected from the villagers to pay for the electricity bill of the air conditioner placed in the gym; no profit is made from this operation. Industrial village facilities were also used for events as a meeting place, a festival ground, and a venue for regional marathon competition. Maintenance of the facility is undertaken by the villagers themselves, and the facility was kept in satisfactory condition. According to the industrial village manager, the facility is ready to resume its operation and welcome the tourists at any time.



Lodges at Nature Study Center (Khao Yai)



Industrial Village Facility (Kham Tai)

C1: Nature Study Center is mainly used by domestic tourists. As shown in Table 5, 40,000 to 50,000 tourists visit the facility every year. At the time of the site visit, the Center was crowded with

groups of college students and families. The Center had amenities for lodging and camping. According to the Center manager, the operation and maintenance of the facilities are easily covered by the revenue from tourism. The Nature Study Center established by this project continues to attract many tourists; it can be said that this is a successful example of a sub-project.

Table 5. Number of Visitors to Nature Learning Center

(Unit: persons)

Year	Number of Visitors
2008	42,180
2009	47,698
2010	51,310
2011	39,834

Source: Nature Study Center

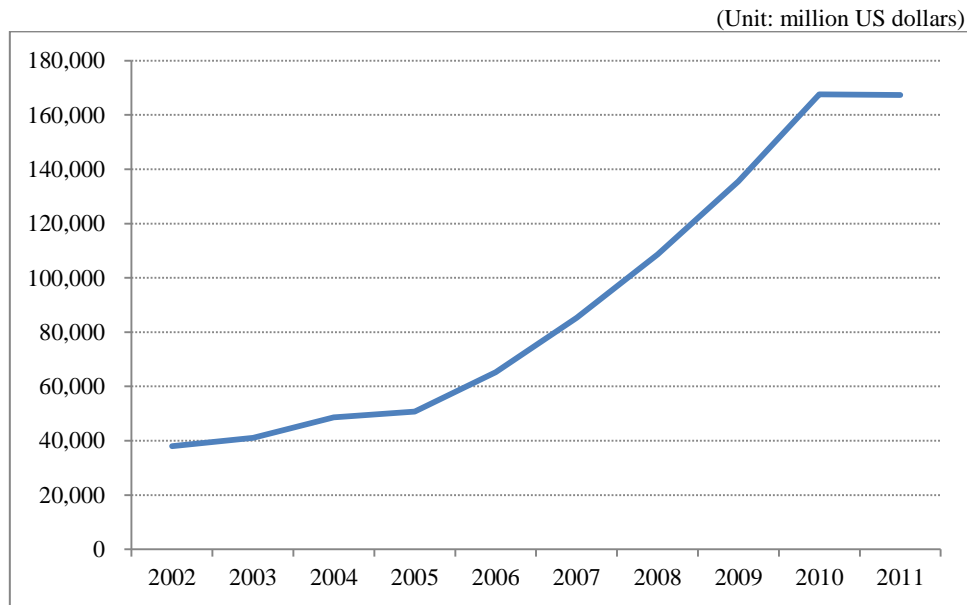
Restoration Projects have helped reduce the degradation of tourist facilities and contributed to the sustainable attraction of tourists. In addition, the development of village industries, management of the natural environment learning facilities, and the establishment of the Nature Research Center, were contributing to the cultural preservation, and coexistence of tourism business and protection of natural environment.

3.2 Impact

3.2.1 Intended Impacts

3.2.1.1 Foreign Currency Reserve

The foreign currency reserve had continued to increase until 2010 (Figure 1). It is clear that the increase in foreign tourists' expenditure is contributing to the increase in the foreign currency reserves. However, a clear linkage cannot be made between the fluctuation of tourism revenue and foreign exchange reserves.



Source: Created from "Country/Region Information" (J-Files), JETRO website

Figure 1. Foreign Currency Reserve

3.2.1.2 Reduction of Regional Disparities through Employment Creation in Rural Areas

In the ex-post evaluation, the coefficient of disparities of income between regions was calculated. In this ex-post monitoring, the coefficient of disparities was not calculated since the basis used for the calculation was not available.

3.2.1.3 Tourism Data of Chiang Rai

In this project, the most budget was expended for A7.1 (Construction of Chiang Kong Port, Mekong River), A8 (Renovation of Chedi Luang Temple and Phu Khao Temple in Chiang Saen district, construction of Ban Chiang National Museum), and A10 (Tourism Promotion for Integrated Rural Development), including A10.1 (Mae Fah Luang Garden Phase 3), A10.2 (Rai Mae Fah Luang Phase 2), and A10.3 Mae Khong Sub-regional Coordination Center), which are sub-projects in the Chiang Rai region. The ratio of tourists visiting the Chiang Rai region was decreasing at the time of time of the ex-post evaluation. The ratio has remained level and has not changed significantly since 2007s (Table 6). However, since 2007, the number of tourists visiting the Chiang Rai region has increased both among domestic and foreign tourists. Accordingly, Chiang Rai's tourism revenue has shown steady increase, and the region continues to play an important role as a popular tourist destination in Thailand. The reason for this increase in the number of tourists, as mentioned in the reason of increase in the number of tourists throughout Thailand, is the fact that the popularity of domestic tourism has taken root in Thailand. Also, the significant increase in 2010 can be accounted for by the tax deduction policies, "Finance Ministry Ordinance No. 278" and "Notification

of the Director-General of the Revenue Department on Income Tax No. 187".

Table 6. Tourism Data of Chiang Rai

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of visitors to Chiang Rai (1,000 people)	Domestic	952	182	1,212	1,656	1,576
	Foreign	261	297	325	362	363
Tourism Revenue of Chiang Rai (million baht)	Domestic	3,870	4,153	4,912	5,679	5,357
	Foreign	1,653	2,349	3,243	3,478	3,446
Ratio to the entire country (%)	Domestic	1.14	1.40	1.24	1.35	1.18
	Foreign	1.81	2.04	2.30	2.27	1.89

Source: TAT

3.2.2. Other Impacts

3.2.2.1 Improvement in the Lives of Farmers

There are industrial villages which are not operating; the industrial village chosen for on-site visit was also closed. However, the industrial villages have an important role of providing the farmers with an alternative source of income. In addition to the aforementioned reasons, closure of the visited industrial village is due to the rising price of rice. Currently, villagers can earn more through raising rice crops than the sale of textiles. Since the villagers have sufficient income, they are not engaging in the industrial village business. However, in the future, if the agricultural income is reduced due to depreciation in the price of rice or due to a lean year, the industrial village can be resumed, and can contribute to secure a source of income for the farmers. Although the visited industrial village was closed for its original purpose as a textile shop, the facility was being used by villagers as event venue and meeting room. It was well-maintained, and always ready to be resumed as an industrial village, should the need arise. By being used intermittently for multiple purposes, the industrial village facility is contributing to the improvement of the living standards of villagers.

3.2.2.2. Contribution to the Development of the Region and the Tourism Industry

The TAT emphasized the contribution of this project to the tourism industry and to the development of the regions in Thailand. This project created a foundation for the tourism industry in each region, and the subsequent rapid development was made possible. TAT claimed that this was the primary effect of this project. Periods for developments that would have taken 20 or 30 years by Thailand's efforts alone, were greatly curtailed because of the existence of infrastructure and facilities installed by this project. Such effects of the project cannot be shown by statistical figures, but in the sense that this project laid the foundation to build the country's industry, it was meaningful.

It is difficult to confirm the direct impact of this project. Although the contribution of this project to the increase of foreign reserves and to the increase in the number of tourists visiting the Chiang Rai region seems unmistakable, it is impossible to accurately grasp and reveal the effects of this project.

3.3 Sustainability

3.3.1 Structural Aspects of Operation and Maintenance

Sub-projects under the TAT jurisdiction were well maintained, and no problems could be detected. For the operation and management of each sub-project status, see Table 3 and Table 4. On the other hand, information regarding the operation and management of facilities under government agencies other than the TAT could not be obtained.

3.3.2 Technical Aspects of Operation and Maintenance

Tourism human resource training center, under the jurisdiction of the TAT, holds tourism training sessions daily. At over 30 TAT regional offices located throughout the country, community-based tourism support is engaged to promote tourism for the region. Hence, the training program differs with each regional office. As for the tourist development program, training of regional tourism guides and regional tourism marketing and promotion are conducted. Regarding the wastewater treatment and garbage disposal systems at marine parks, information concerning the technical aspects of operation and maintenance were not available at the TAT.

3.3.3 Financial Aspects of Operation and Maintenance

Regarding the wastewater treatment and garbage disposal systems at marine parks, information concerning the financial aspects of the operation and maintenance was not available at the TAT.

3.3.4 Current Status of Operation and Maintenance

Some facilities, which were under construction at the time of ex-post evaluation, are well maintained after becoming operational. Some facilities have continually been properly maintained since the ex-post evaluation. On the other hand, there are sub-projects which are not operating. Through interview with the TAT and field visits, the following information was obtained: Within the sub-projects, there are those which were cancelled at the implementation such as A3, that which was terminated due to the opening of a convenient service area nearby (A6), and those which closed their industrial village such as Kham Thai (A11.13). On the other hand, at the visited sites of A2, A4, A9, A11.13, C1, it was confirmed that the maintenance and management were properly conducted. In addition, A10 “Tourism Promotion for Integrated Rural Development”, which is comprised of 3

sub-projects in Chiang Rai province, is being properly maintained under the supervision of Mae Fah Luang Foundation. According to TAT, there was no information available at the TAT that B1 (with 10 sub-projects B1.1 – B1.10), wastewater treatment and garbage disposal systems in 10 marine national parks, were operating after ex-post evaluation. Due to the time constraints, further information could not be obtained.

Because the facilities and equipment installed by this project are diverse and located throughout the country, investigation of the overall operation and maintenance was not possible. However, for sub-projects in which the site visits were conducted, the operation and maintenance were appropriately implemented. Also, according to the TAT, to their knowledge, the operation and maintenance of the facilities are being conducted appropriately in the sub-projects.

3.4 Others

Follow-up of the Recommendation in Ex-post Evaluation

Ex-post evaluation report made a recommendation to the Thai government to make the necessary budget available, in order to remove the equipment that was out of operation and to transfer them to locations where they can be used effectively. In the interview with the TAT, it was confirmed that there had been a transfer of some unused equipment to other parks since 2005. However, the relocation or the utilization of all the facility equipment for B1, wastewater treatment and garbage disposal systems in the marine parks, could not be traced.

4. Conclusion, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

The ex-post evaluation defined the quality of tourism by the fluctuations in the "average length of stay" and the "average expenditure". If this ex-post monitoring is to use the same indicators, both indicators are increasing overall in spite of the economic downturn and political instability, and hence, it can be concluded that the quality of tourism in Thailand is continually maintained. Though the improved quality of tourism cannot be explained by the result of this project alone, this project had a distinct role in the development of tourism in Thailand.

Regarding the operation status of each subproject, there are those which were cancelled (A3), those which became non-operational after ex-post evaluation (A6, parts of A11), and those which were non-operational at the time of ex-post evaluation and became operational (C2-4). Other sub-projects are unchanged from the time of the ex-post evaluation. The current status of each sub-project differs greatly.

The TAT, which was the coordinator for the sub-projects during the implementation of the project has ended its role, and the jurisdiction of the sub-projects, with the exception of one (A5), continues

to belong to those implementing agencies of each sub-project such as DOLA, DNP, DPT, and FAD. There are also a number of sub-projects, including industrial villages, of which the jurisdiction was transferred to their respective local municipalities due to the Decentralization Law.

In conclusion, effectiveness and impact of the project continue to be produced in general. Concerning the operation and maintenance structure, responsible agency for each subproject is clear, and no problem has been detected.

4.2 Recommendations

None.

4.3 Lessons Learned

None.

Comparison of the Original and Actual Scope of the Project

Item	Plan	Actual
1.Output	<p>A. Tourism improvement (11 projects)</p> <p>B. Environmental conservation (10 projects)</p> <p>C. Nature study center (4 projects)</p>	<p>A. Tourism improvement (10 projects)</p> <p>- One beach improvement project was cancelled due to residents' opposition campaign.</p> <p>- Two industrial village projects were cancelled due to land acquisition problem.</p> <p>- A project for museum construction had not been completed at the end of the project.</p> <p>B. Environmental conservation (10 projects)</p> <p>C. Nature study center (4 projects)-</p> <p>Two projects had not been completed at the end of the project.</p>
2.Project Period	September, 1998 - December, 2002 (52 months)	September, 1998 - January, 2006 (88 months)
3.Project Cost		
Foreign currency	2,342 million yen	N.A.
Domestic currency	2,462 million yen (Thai currency)	N.A.
Total	4,804 million yen	3,269 million yen (1,026 million baht)
ODA loan portion	3,602 million yen	2,454 million yen
Exchange rate	1 baht = 3.13 yen (as of April, 1998)	N.A.