

## ABSTRACT

**Title of Research Paper** : Budget Allocation of the Budget Allocation Committee

to Support the Non-government Organization for AIDS, Department of Communicable Diseases Control

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The study was conducted for the following objectives :

1. To find out the opinions on the structure of the Committee for the 2000 fiscal budget allocation to support the non-government organizations for AIDS (NGO for AIDS) of the Department of Communicable Diseases Control Concentration was on which agencies should nominate the candidates, method of nomination of the candidates, method of acquiring committee members, number of committee members, components of the committee and the proportion of the committee members.
2. To learn the opinions about the allocation process, the roles and functions of the committee and other system related to budget allocation-i.e., the inspection system, the petition system, and the system of asking for more explanation from the NGO. Also the problems arising from budget allocation in the 2000 fiscal year were studied.
3. To seek the opinions about the structure of such a committee in the future. The points studied were the same as in objective number 1.

This qualitative research included both secondary data and primary data. The secondary data were taken from related documents and publications and the primary data were collected by in-depth interview of 11 people who used to serve in the budget allocation committee in the past : 4 from the government sector, 5 from the NGO for AIDS, 1 scholar and 1 AIDS patient from each region of Thailand.

The findings were reported as follows :

1. The structure of the budget allocation committee.

The structure of the budget allocation committee in the control administration and that in the regional area in the fiscal year of 2000 were criticized by experts to be inappropriate. The following were recommended.

#### 1.1 Agencies to nominate the candidates

The agencies to nominate the candidates for the budget allocation committee in the central administration were 1) AIDS Division, 2) the Thai NGOs Coalition on AIDS (national TNCA) 3) the Committee of Thai Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS (national TNPFA) 4) the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) 5) the PHA Networks (other networks).

The agencies to nominate the candidates for the budget allocation committee in the regional area were : 1) AIDS Division and Regional Officers for Communicable Diseases Control (CDC Regional Officers), 2) the Thai NGOs Coalition on AIDS (regional TNCA), 3) the Committee of Thai Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS (regional TNPFA), 4) the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks), and 5) the PHA Networks (other networks).

#### 1.2 Nomination method

The methods to nominate the candidates for the budget allocation committee in the central administration were : 1) The AIDS Division nominated a list of candidates for all the components. 2) TNCA (national) and the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) nominated a list of candidates representing the NGO for AIDS. 3) The Committee of TNPFA (national) and the PHA Networks (other networks) presented a list candidates representing the PHAs.

The methods to nominate the candidates for the budget allocation committee in the regional area were : 1) The AIDS Division and CDC Regional Officers present a list of candidates for all the components. 2) TNCA (regional) and the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) presented a list of candidates representing the NGO for AIDS. 3) The Committee of TNPFA (regional) and the PHA Networks (other networks) presented a list of candidate representing PHAs.

#### 1.3 Acquisition method

A Committee was set up to screen the candidates for the committees in the central administration and the regional areas and the list of selected candidates should be presented to the Director-General of the Department for Communicable Diseases Control for appointment.

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#### 1.4 Number, components and proportion of the Committee

The Committee in the central administration should have 20-22 members and that in the regional area should have 15-17 members. The components of the committee in both the central administration and the regional area included representatives from the government sector, scholars, representatives of the NGO for AIDS, and representatives of PHAs. The number of government representatives and scholars exceeded the others.

#### 2. Budget allocation consideration process

Most experts considered the budget allocation consideration process to be effectively at a low level. Two main problems were 1) lack of data for budget allocation consideration and 2) the delay in sending related documents to the committee members.

##### 2.1 Roles and functions of the committee

The committee in the central administration did not carry out all the functions. That is, they did not present their work performance. They did not set any specific criteria in advance, so they were indecisive. The committee was recommended to follow up and evaluate the operation of the NGO for AIDS.

The committee in the regional area functioned at a low level. That is, they hardly expressed their opinions, they lacked criteria for consideration and they did not follow up and evaluate the work of NGO for AIDS.

2.2 The experts had the following opinions about the other systems related to budget allocation. For example, an audit system should not be used in budget allocation consideration. Neither should the petition system. This was because the committee in the regional area had already done a good job. However the experts thought that the NGO should be asked to give more explanation when necessary.

2.3 Four problems arising from budget allocation consideration could be ranked in order of importance as follows : 1) the committee itself 2) rules and regulations, including supplementary information, 3) the work system, 4) budget.

3. Most experts thought that the second model of the committee should be used in the future. This model had two levels of the committee : 1) the committee in the central administration for considering budget allocation to the NGO for AIDS, and 2) 13 committees to screen the projects and allocation a basic budget to support the NGO for AIDS at the regional level. The details were briefly stated as follows:

##### 3.1 Agencies Nominating a list of committee members

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The committee members in the central administration were nominated by 1) AIDS Division, 2) TNCA (national) 3) the Committee of TNPHA (national) 4) the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) and 5) the PHA Networks (other networks).

The committee members at the regional level were nominated by 1) AIDS Division and the CDC Regional Officer, 2) TNCA (regional), 3) the Committee of TNPHA (regional), 4) the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks), and 5) the PHA Networks (other networks).

### 3.2 Nomination method

The committee in the central administration :

1) the AIDS Division could nominate the candidates in all the components, 2) TNCA (national) and the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) nominated the candidates representing the NGO for AIDS, 3) the Committee of TNPHA (national) and the PHA Networks (other networks) presented a list of candidates representing PHAs.

The committee in the regional area :

1) the AIDS Division and the CDC Regional Offices could nominate the candidates in all the components, 2) the TNCA (regional) and the NGO Networks for AIDS (other networks) presented a list of candidates representing the NGO for AIDS, 3) the Committee of TNPHA (regional) and the PHA Networks (other networks) presented a list of candidates representing PHAs.

### 3.3 Acquisition method

A committee was set up to screen the candidates for the committees in the central administration and the regional areas before the name list was submitted to the Director-General of the Department of Communicable Diseases Central for appointment.

### 3.4 Number, components and proportion of committee members

There should not be more than 22 members in the committee in the central administration and about 15-18 members in the committee in the regional area. The committees in both should consist of representatives from the government, scholars, representatives from the NGO for AIDS and from PHAs. The proportion of representatives from the government and scholars be higher than these from the NGO for AIDS and PHAs.