



**APMAS – AIT Extension – PROCASUR
Learning Route on
“Pro-Poor Rural Public-Private Partnership”
Thailand, 22 – 31 October 2012**

LOGISTICS INFORMATION

Dear Participants,

Welcome to the Learning Route on the Pro Poor Rural Public-Private Partnership!

This Logistic Information provides the useful information on administrative and logistical arrangements in addition to general information about Learning Route on “Pro-Poor Rural Public-Private Partnership” Thailand, 22 – 31 October 2012, which is sponsored and organized jointly by Asian Project Management Support Programme (APMAS), PROCASUR Corporation and AIT Extension.

HOTEL ACCOMODATION

The list of the hotels where we will hold the event and where you will be staying during the Route are as follows:

Place	Date	Hotel Details	Price*
Bangkok, Thailand	21-25 October, 2012 30-31 October, 2012	<u>Hotel Ambassador</u> 171 Sukhumvit Soi 11, Bangkok 10110 Thailand. Tel. 66(0) 2254 0444	1,600 THB Net / Night / Room (Twin occupancy) Internet and Breakfast included.
Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand	25-30 October, 2012	<u>Hotel Sima Thani</u> 2112/2 Mittraphap Road, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000, Thailand Tel. 66(0) 4421 3100	1,300 THB Net / Night / Room (Twin occupancy) Internet & Breakfast included .

*) For conversion to USD, the exchange rate on 16 October 2012 is USD 1 = THB 30.56 (SCB Rate at http://www.scb.co.th/scb_api/index.jsp)

By standard, the organizer will arrange shared accommodation for all participants. The organizer will try at best to do room sharing arrangements.

As stipulated in the Call, the participating project/organization covers the accommodation costs of respective participants. Payment by cash will be collected and coordinated by the

organizers. Payment by credit card (visa/mastercards) will need to be arranged individually directly with the hotel.

TRANSPORTATION

The organizers will arrange your airport transfer according flight details provided by the participants. Therefore please provide flight details accordingly to allow good arrangements. We appreciate if you can provide the flight details by Thursday, **18 October 2012** at the latest.

All domestic travel during training period will be covered by organizer. All other personal travelling should be covered individual participants.

MEALS

Breakfast will be included in the room charge. The organizers will be responsible for providing lunch and two coffee breaks during the workshop. The organizers will also be responsible also to provide dinner at the hotel during the workshop days.

IDENTITY DOCUMENT

It is suggested that you carry with you two (2) photocopies of your passport main pages, including visas.

HEALTH

The Route team will have an emergency kit and each participant will be covered by a travel insurance policy for the duration of the Learning Route. Please indicate if you have any special health condition and/or you follow a special diet.

We strongly recommend you bring sufficient supplies of the medicines you normally take. You can include mosquito repellent lotion and sunscreen. It is also recommended that you have all your vaccination up to date.

CURRENCY AND FORMS OF PAYMENT

Foreign visitors may freely bring in foreign currencies or other types of foreign exchange. Upon leaving Thailand, they may freely take out all foreign exchange they have brought in. For residents, unlimited amounts of foreign notes and coins, but no more than US\$20,000 in drafts or cheque, may be taken out for traveling expenses.

Foreign visitors may bring in an unlimited amount of Thai currency. For travelers leaving

Thailand, the maximum amount permitted to take out without prior authorization is 50,000 Baht per person or, if they are going to one of Thailand's neighboring countries, 100,000 Baht per person.

Foreign tourists are allowed to take out gold ornaments free. But import and export of gold other than jewelry are subject to licensing by the Ministry of Finance.

The basic monetary unit in Thailand is the Baht. A Baht is divided into 100 satang. The following coins and notes are currently in use:

Coins : 25 and 50 satang; 1, 5 and 10 Baht.
Bank notes : 10 (brown), 20 (green), 50 (blue), 100 (red), 500 (purple) and 1,000 (pale brown) Baht.

Major foreign currencies can be exchanged for Thai Baht with banks and authorized money changers. Major credit cards are also widely accepted in tourist centers.

LUGGAGE

Your luggage must not exceed 20 kg. We recommend you bring in addition a carry-on or backpack for field trips.

CONTACT

For inquiries on content and logistics matters please contact:

Mr. Shankar Tagad

Programme Officer, AIT Extension, Mobile: +66 8 7900 3438,
Email: shankar@ait.asia

For General Information on the Learning Route, please contact:

Mr. Ariel Halpern

Learning Route Coordination, PROCASUR, Mobile: +66 8 3208 3728
Email: ahalpern@procasur.org

Mr. Agus Nugroho

Project Coordinator, APMAS, Mobile: +66 8 2492 6872
Email: anugroho76@ait.asia

FACTS ABOUT THAILAND

(Source: *Thaiways*. "[A Guide for Tourists & Businessman](#)")

GEOGRAPHY

Thailand has a land area of 513,115 Sq. km.. It is bordered by Malaysia to the south, Myanmar to the west and north, Laos to the north and east, and Cambodia to the east.

CLIMATE

Temperature varies from 38°C to 19°C; humidity from 82.8% to 66% .

SEASONS

There are three seasons: **hot** (March to May), **rainy** (June to October) and **cool** (November to February); average temperature 27°C.

POPULATION

About 67.76 million (2011). Of the total population, 21.6% lives in urban areas, and 78.4% in rural areas. The population of Bangkok is approximately 9.3 million.

RELIGION

Buddhist 95%, Muslim 3.9%, Christian 0.5%, others (including Taoists, Hindu and Sikhs) 0.6%

CLOTHING

Thin cotton is the best. A jacket or sweater may be necessary in the cool season, especially in a mountainous area of the North or Northeast.

ELECTRICITY

220 volts 50 cycles throughout the country.

MEASUREMENT OF AREA

Thailand has its own system of area measurement. The basic units are the square *wah* (4 sq. m.) and *rai* (400 sq. wah or 1,600 sq. m. or 0.16 hectare).

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

- Exports of Buddha images (except small ones carried on your person), antiques and genuine works of art require export licenses from the Fine Arts Department. The shop you deal with can provide such a service for you.
- It is prohibited by law to bring any of the following items into Thailand:
 - Narcotics, such as marijuana, opium, cocaine, morphine, heroin
 - obscene literature or pictures
 - firearms or ammunition, unless a permit has been obtained from the Police Department or the local Registration Office
 - Certain species of fruits, vegetables and plants.

- One still camera with five rolls of unused film, one movie-camera with 3 rolls of unused film, and used household effects may be brought in free of duty.

CUSTOMS

- Theravada or Hinayana Buddhism is the state religion of Thailand, and Buddha images are held sacred. Sacrilegious acts are criminal offences, punishable by imprisonment, even if committed by foreign visitors.
- Thai people hold their King and Queen and the Royal Family in great reverence, and do not tolerate foreigners talking about them in disrespect.
- Generally Thai women are conservative. Physical contact between men and women of any kind without consent is frowned upon.
- Intimacies between man and woman should not be shown in the public. Sunbathing topless or in the nude is not allowed.
- Dress conservatively (i.e. wear long sleeved shirts or jackets and cover your legs) when entering a Buddhist temple. Take your shoes off before going inside the hall of worship. Women must not on any account touch a Buddhist monk, give things directly to him or receive things direct from him.
- Call Thais by their first names; use the title *khun* to all adults (men and women).
- Thai people smile to express gladness and happiness, to thank people for small services, to return the *wai* (the traditional Thai way of greeting people) of children and persons of inferior social status, and even to excuse small inconveniences.



DINNING

- Thailand has a tremendous variety of food, with influences absorbed from western, Indian, Chinese and Lao cuisine. Because of the variety, it is usually easy to find food that will satisfy everyone. In general, what is commonly referred to as 'Thai food' is typically spicy, and combines this with often unusual combinations of sweet, salty, sour and bitter flavors.
- Thai food is usually eaten with a spoon and fork. Noodles are eaten with chopsticks and a Chinese spoon.
- Most Thai food is already cut into small pieces before serving or made soft enough to be cut with a spoon or fork; thus, knives are not necessary.
- Salt-shakers are rarely found on Thai dinner tables, so add a little caramel-color fish-sauce (called *nam pla* in Thai) instead, if you find your food not salty enough.
- English is spoken in large restaurants; and most establishments have menus in Thai and English, except street-side food stalls and some small restaurants.
- Normally, a tip of THB 10-20 or 5 -10% of the bill should be left when dining in a good restaurant; tipping is not necessary at noodle shops, hawker stalls, market stalls

or food centers.

LIST OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS IN THAI

Khrap	The Important word spoken by males only; can mean “ yes sir ” or “ yes Maam ”
Kha	The important word spoken by females only; means the same as “ Khrap ”
Phom	“ I ” or “ me ” (spoken by males only)
Chan	“ I ” or “ me ” (spoken by females only)
Khun	Mr, Ms, Mrs
Sa Wat Di	Hello; Greeting
Khop Khun Khrap/Kha	Thank you
Ki Baht/Tao Rai	How much?
Phaeng	Expensive
Mai	No
Sai	Left
Khwa	Right
Trong pai	Straight ahead
Yud	Stop
Pai AIT	Go to AIT
Khap AIT	Go back to AIT
Hong Nam	Rest room, Toilet
Ran Ah Han	Restaurant
 <u>Food & Beverage</u>	
Cha	Tea
Kafee	Coffee

Cha/kafae ron	Hot tea/coffee
Nam	Water
Nom	Milk
Khai	Egg
Kai	Chicken
Pla	Fish
Mu	Pork
Kung	Prawn
Phak	Vegetable
Klui	Banana
Sap pa rot	Pineapple
Ma la kaw	Papaya
Ah han Muslim	Muslim food

Number

Soon	zero
neung	one
saung	two
sam	three
si	four
ha	five
hok	six
chet	seven
paet	eight
kao	nine

sip	ten
sip et	eleven
sip saung	twelve
yi sip	twenty
yi sip et	twenty one
yi sip saung	twenty two
sam sip	thirty
sam sip et	thirty one (substituting sam for yisip)
si sip	forty (substituting si for yi)
ha sip	fifty
hok sip	sixty
chet sip	seventy
paet sip	eighty
kau sip	ninety
neung roei	one hundred
neung phan	one thousand
neung meun	ten thousand