

# Economic and Development Cooperation of Japan and Thailand

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Regarding Japanese ODA, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) implements ODA Loans, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducts Technical Cooperation, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs carries out Grant Aid.

The JICA Law was revised so that ODA Loan and Grant Aid (except for emergency assistance, grassroots assistance, etc.) operation would be succeeded by the new JICA in October 2008. Technical Cooperation, ODA Loan and Grant Aid will be handled by the new JICA in an integrated manner.



**JAPAN**  
Official Development Assistance

## Embassy of Japan

177 Wittayu Road, Lumpini, Pathum Wan, Bangkok 10330  
TEL: 0-2207-8500 URL: <http://www.th.emb-japan.go.jp>



## Japan International Cooperation Agency

1674/1 New Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10310  
TEL: 0-2251-1655 URL: <http://www.jica.go.jp>



**JBIC**

## Japan Bank for International Cooperation

14th Floor, Nantawan Bldg, 161 Rajdamri Road, Bangkok 10330  
TEL: 0-2252-5050 URL: <http://www.jbic.go.jp>



**JAPAN**  
Official Development Assistance



日本とタイの  
経済・開発協力

## What is ODA?

In developing countries, Japan has been conducting various types of cooperation, such as providing funds, transferring technologies for social and economic growth, assisting with disaster relief, and so forth. Such cooperation, mainly undertaken by the Government sector, is called ODA (Official Development Assistance).

### Main Schemes



#### Technical Cooperation



Technical cooperation is a form of assistance with human resource development in developing countries. Training capable people who are to be in charge of social and economic development is

indispensable in any country. Technical cooperation is implemented in various ways, e.g. training, dispatching experts and volunteers, providing equipment and material, conducting development studies and "Technical Cooperation Projects," or a combination of these components. This is done in order to transfer the knowledge, technology and experience of Japan to engineers and administrators of developing countries. Technical Cooperation is implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), an independent administrative corporation in Japan.

#### Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects



Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects is financial assistance for various kinds of grassroots needs of NGOs, local governments, medical and educational institutions, etc. in developing countries. This type of assistance is an expeditious scheme for projects directly targeting grassroots level such as constructing facilities, providing equipment, emergency assistance for natural disasters and so forth.



#### Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects

Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects is financial assistance to Japanese NGOs for socio-economic development projects in developing countries.

### Coordination of these schemes for effective individual ODA project implementation.



#### Grant Aid



Grant Aid is financial assistance without repayment. Japan has provided Thailand with this aid in a variety of fields: education, medical care, vocational training, equipment for environmental problems, irrigation facilities, etc.

Due to Thailand's economic growth, this type of aid was terminated in 1993. However, Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects financial assistance is still available.

#### ODA Loan



ODA Loan is a cooperation scheme for assisting developing countries in their efforts to develop economic and social infrastructure and stabilize their economies by providing low-interest and long-term loans. ODA loans for Thailand have been provided for various areas: economic infrastructure such as roads, bridges and airports, environment, education and rural development. ODA Loan is provided by Japan Bank for International Cooperation. (ODA Loan will be provided by Newly-established JICA from 1 October 2008).

## The History of Japan-Thailand ODA

The Japan-Thailand ODA started in 1954 when a group of 21 Thai trainees was sent to Japan under "Technical Cooperation" scheme. ODA Loans and Grant Aid started in 1969 and 1970 respectively. In this initial stage, Japanese ODA focused on developing foundations such as in the electric sector (electric power plants, power lines networks, etc.), the basic medical sector and the agricultural sector (quality improvement of primary products, etc.) - some major infrastructure projects were constructed during this period. Along with economic growth in Thailand, the Japanese ODA began to support rural infrastructure such as power distribution in rural area. In the late 1970s, the two countries promoted cooperation in a wide range of areas - industrial infrastructure such as expressways, bridges and ports, irrigation, village development, water supply, sewerage, etc. - and trained engineers and instructors in various fields.

During late 80's and mid 90's, the Thai economy made remarkable growth. As a result, Japanese ODAs to Thailand shifted in terms of substance. In 1993, Thailand's GNP per capita exceeded the Grant Aid threshold of US\$ 1,445 and was therefore no longer eligible for such aid. The "Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTTP)" was signed in 1994; it was a new partnership scheme for both Japan and Thailand to jointly provide assistance to other developing countries.

However in 1997, the East Asian financial crisis severely affected Thailand and its economy. Japan resumed active and wide-ranging ODA assistance for Thailand. ODA Loans supported economic structural reform and development of infrastructure. Technical Cooperation supported essential human resource development. Grant Aid was made available in exceptional cases. As evidenced, Japan and Thailand have a long history of partnership and friendship - Japan is still Thailand's biggest cooperation partner.

In the recent years, Japan has been actively undertaking "Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects" and Technical Cooperation for social and environmental problems in line with economic growth in Thailand.

### VOICES

The Government of Japan and the Royal Government of Thailand have been working together on the technical cooperation emphasising two frameworks: bilateral cooperation and partnership for development. The bilateral cooperation is aimed at enhancing capacity of Thai institutes and human resources by transferring advanced technology and know-how from Japan so as to keep up with globalisation and current development issues. In the development partnership framework, both countries join hands in providing technical assistance to assist other developing countries in their development processes. To date, Thailand - Japan partnership cooperation has been implemented in Thailand's neighbouring countries and recently expanding beyond the region to Timor-Leste, African countries, South Asia as well as Latin America and the Caribbean. Thailand and Japan hold a long-standing mutual friendship between our two countries and peoples.

**Mrs. Chitriya Pinthong**  
Director-General, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs



**Mr. Hiroshi Tomita**  
JAHADS Secretary General (former)

The Japan Alliance for Humanitarian Demining Support (JAHADS) is an organization for supporting landmine removal activities, and through the funding support of Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, demining activities were carried out along the Thai-Cambodian border between 2002 and 2006. Beginning in 2004, a survey was conducted on landmines/unexploded ordnance in Khao Phra Viharn National Park, in an area of approximately 670,000 square meters. This area is the site of the Khao Phra Viharn ancient Khmer ruins, which are older than the historic ruins at Angkor Wat. Since the region had been one with a history of generations of international conflicts where many lives were lost, the project has been designated the "Peace Road Project." With the support of Japanese NGOs and the Japanese government, we strive to promote friendship between Thailand and Cambodia, and look forward to the development of this region as becoming a "message for world peace."

Japanese ODA Loan projects with Thailand started in 1968 and have continued until now, with more than 200 projects completed. These projects have covered many areas, including transport, energy, agriculture, fishery, industry, environment, education and human resource development. They have contributed to the economic and social development in Thailand. For example, Japanese ODA Loans have helped construct bridges over the Chao Phraya River, the two international airports in Bangkok, the Eastern Seaboard development, and the new Bangkok subway. As Thailand has developed, the role of Japanese ODA Loan has changed. Now as development partners, Thailand and Japan are working together to assist neighbouring countries in their development.

**Mr. Suwit Rojanavanich**  
Chief of Policy and Planning Bureau, Public Debt Management Office, Ministry of Finance

Through the Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, we were provided with a dormitory for our AIDS orphans and vehicles for them to commute to school. Both the children and the Sutashini Noiin Foundation truly appreciate this support. The addition of the dormitory and vehicles has brought about an improvement in the quality of the children's lives by giving them psychological stability and supporting their daily development. We thank you sincerely for your help.

**Ms. Sutashinee Noiin**  
Secretary-General, Sutashinee Noiin Foundation



# ODA MAP OF THAILAND

## 2001 Animal Disease Control



P.15

## 2005 Student Dormitory Construction for Hilltribe Children in Lampang



P.12

## 1997 Local Tourism Development



P.11

## 1998 Industrial Village and OTOP



P.11

## 1982 ASEAN Training Centre for Primary Health Care Development



P.14

## Japanese ODA contribution to Thailand (Cumulative Total)

(As of the end of 2006 JFY)

**Grant Aid**  
(Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects)

159,145 million Yen

**Technical Cooperation**

203,205 million Yen

Technical Training Participants	27,320 people	Senior Volunteers	192 people
Experts Dispatched	7,964 people	Provision of Equipment	38,703 million Yen
Members of Study Teams Dispatched	13,122 people	Technical Cooperation Project	128 projects
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers	542 people	Development Study	212 projects

**ODA Loan**

2,044,753 million Yen

ODA Country Data Book, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Technical Cooperation**

**Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects**

**Grant Aid**

**ODA Loan**

## 2006 Improvement of the Educational Environment for Blind Children in Phrae Province



P.12

## 2005 Revitalization of the Deteriorated Environment in the Land Reform Areas



P.13

## 2006 The Second Mekong International Bridge



P.15

## 2005 Demining Project for the Kao Phra Vihan Area Development on the Thai/Cambodian Border



P.12

## 2005 Reconstruction of Tsunami Affected Fisher Folk in Phang Nga



P.12

## 2004 Modernization of Water Management System



P.12

\* Due to limited space, only major Japanese ODA projects are shown on this map and some of those are introduced with summary descriptions in later pages of this brochure.  
\* The years stated herein, represent the commencement year of project (for facilities, etc., the commencement year for provision of services.)  
\* Each project is shown at one location although some are/were implemented at multiple locations throughout Thailand.

SEE GREATER BANGKOK



## 1982 Don Muang Airport



P.8

## 2001 National Science Museum



P.11

## 2006 Development of Environmental and Emission Standards



P.13

## 1982 Sukhothai Thammathirat Univ.



P.10

## 1961 King Mongkut's Institute of Technology



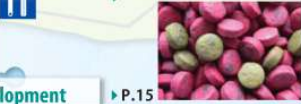
P.10

## 2006 Suvarnabhumi Airport



P.8

## 2002 Capacity Building of Drug Analysis



P.15

## 2002 Asia-Pacific Development Centre on Disability



P.14

## 2007 The Project on Community Leader Development in Agricultural Cooperative in Thailand



P.12

## 2004 Bangkok Subway: "Chaloem Ratchamongkhon Line"



P.9

## Bridges over the Chao Phraya River



P.8

## ODA MAP OF GREATER BANGKOK

\* Due to limited space, only major Japanese ODA projects are shown on this map and some of those are introduced with summary descriptions in later pages of this brochure.

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Technical Cooperation

Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects

Grant Aid

ODA Loan

## ODA MAP OF EASTERN SEABOARD

## 1995 Development of the Eastern Seaboard

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## Klong 19 - Kaeng Khoi Railway



## Sri Racha - Laem Chabang Railway



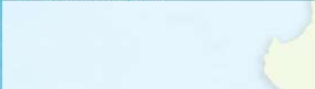
## Laem Chabang Industrial Estate



## Laem Chabang Port



## Nong Plalai - Nong Ko Water Pipeline



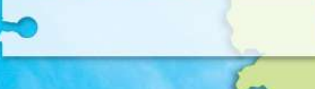
## Nong Plalai Reservoir



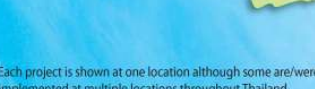
## Chon Buri - Pattaya New Highway



## East Coast Water Pipeline



## Gas Separation Plant



## Map Ta Phut - Sattahip Water Pipeline



## Map Ta Phut Port



## Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate



## Fertilizer factory



## Sattahip - Map Ta Phut Railway



\* Each project is shown at one location although some are/were implemented at multiple locations throughout Thailand.

## Chon Buri

## Rayong





## Major Project 1

### Airports in Bangkok

#### New Bangkok International Airport (Suvarnabhumi Airport)



The New Bangkok International Airport (Suvarnabhumi Airport) is located about 30 kilometres east of Bangkok and the construction was completed in September 2006. Major works financed by ODA Loans under this project include: passenger terminal for average annual capacity of 45 million passengers, the concourse building, and two runways (east runway 3700 meters long and west runway 4000 meters long, both 60 meters wide).

Airports of Thailand Public Co., Ltd.



#### Don Muang International Airport



Between 1979 and 1982 various Japanese cooperation schemes including ODA Loans were made available for the airport's facilities; 1 runway, 9 taxi ways, expansion of aircraft parking facilities (from 23 to 47 bays), construction and expansion of the international terminal, 2 new cargo terminals, related facilities and systems.

## Major Project 2

### Bridges over the Chao Phraya River

Expressway and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand  
Ministry of Transport Department of Rural Roads



#### Pathumtani Bridge



Length: 239m  
Date of opening: 20 Sep 1984

Out of the seventeen bridges over the Chao Phraya River, thirteen were constructed by the assistance of ODA Loans. The ODA Loans have been provided not only for construction of the bridges but also for the building of networks of access road around the bridge that spread north, south, east and west. These road networks have been linked to the Outer Ring Road and other major roads in order to ease the traffic congestion around the Bangkok Metropolitan Area and neighbouring provinces.

#### Rama V Bridge



Length: 120m  
Date of opening: 21 Jun 2002

#### Memorial Bridge



Length: 234m  
Rehabilitation completed Dec 1984

#### Pra Pok Kiao Bridge



Length: 212m  
Date of opening: 3 Dec 1984

#### Pra Pin Kiao Bridge



Length: 280m  
Date of opening: 24 Sep 1973

#### Phra Nang Kiao Bridge



Length: 329.3m  
Date of opening: 22 Jul 1985

#### Pak Kret (Rama IV) Bridge



Length: 410m  
Date of opening: 2006

#### Rama VII Bridge



Length: 290m  
Date of opening: 3 Sep 1992

#### Pra Chao Taksin Bridge



Length: 224m  
Date of opening: 6 May 1982

#### Rama III Bridge



Length: 426m  
Date of opening: 30 Mar 2000

#### Krungthep Bridge



Length: 350m  
Rehabilitation completed Feb 2002

#### Rama IX Bridge



Length: 931m  
Date of opening: 1987

#### Industrial Ring Road Bridge



North Bridge Length: 155.2m  
Date of opening: 2006  
South Bridge Length: 100m  
Date of opening: 2006



**Mr. Pathom Chaloeaywares**  
Project Director, Pak Kret Bridge and  
Connection Road Department of Rural Roads,  
Ministry of Transport

Over the Chao Phraya River, there are many bridges constructed by Japanese ODA. My father was bridge construction engineer and was the engineer for one of the bridges that was constructed by Japanese ODA. He used to take me to the bridge construction site when I was a child. I have always been impressed by how the bridges help reduce traffic and help people's lives. Like my father, I wanted to build a bridge to help people and this was why I became an engineer.

I am very proud of working at JIBC. JIBC has contributed to social and economic development of Thailand for decades. Thanks to its financial assistance to a lot of projects, such as Chao Phraya River Bridges, Thai people gain higher living standard benefit. I feel proud of being a part of JIBC.



**Ms. Wandeek Bojkanwong**  
Assistant Project Officer,  
JIBC Bangkok Office

## Major Project 3

### Development of the Eastern Seaboard

State Railway of Thailand • Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand • Port Authority of Thailand  
Ministry of Transport Department of Highways • Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives  
Royal Irrigation Department • Ministry of Transport Department of Rural Roads  
Petroleum Authority of Thailand • National Fertilizer Public Company Limited



Aimed at developing an industrial base for Thailand, the "Eastern Seaboard project" (encompassing three provinces; Chachoengsao, Chonburi and Rayong) was initiated under the National Economic and Social Development Plan by the Government of Thailand in the early 80's. During the 80's and the 90's, The Japanese Government provided various types of cooperation for this project, including ODA Loan Projects and technical cooperation (see Page 7). Consequently the Eastern Seaboard has become the second largest industrialized region next to Bangkok. GDP per capita of the Eastern Seaboard increased steeply from 35,000 Baht in 1981 (national average: 20,000 Baht)

to around 250,000 Baht in 2005 (national average: 110,000 Baht). Among other areas of the Eastern Seaboard, the Map Ta Phut and Laem Chabang areas have developed remarkably. Enjoying the benefits of natural gas, the Map Ta Phut area has become Thailand's No.1 base for heavy and chemical industry. Laem Chabang has grown steadily to become the nation's most important

The initial stage of Laem Chabang Port development was supported by the Japanese ODA project. In recent years, the port has been growing rapidly and has now become the gateway of international trade for Thailand and is still growing. I enjoy working for the Laem Chabang port and feel very proud to be a part of the project that is so important to the economic development of the country.



**Mr. Tienchai Makthienrong**  
Chief of Research and Development Section,  
Planning Division, Laem Chabang Port,  
Port Authority of Thailand

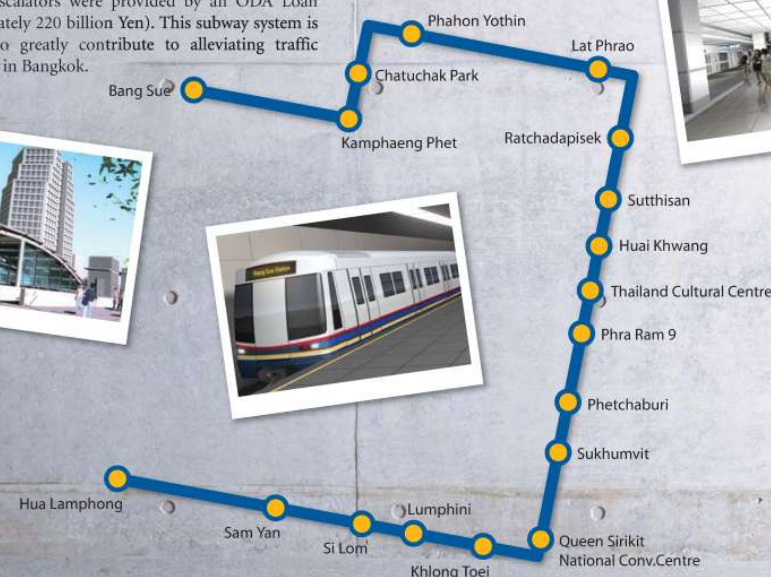
## Major Project 4

### Bangkok Subway: "Chaloem Ratchamongkhon" Line

Mass Rapid Transit  
Authority of Thailand



ODA Loans and experts of JICA's Technical Cooperation scheme have been provided for Thailand's first subway, the "Chaloem Ratchamongkhon" Line, which was opened in July 2004. The construction of tunnels, stations, depot and concourse facilities, as well as the installation of lifts and escalators were provided by an ODA Loan (approximately 220 billion Yen). This subway system is expected to greatly contribute to alleviating traffic congestion in Bangkok.







## Major Project 5

### 40 Years of cooperation with the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL)

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang



The history of Japanese cooperation to KMITL dates back to the establishment of the Nonthaburi Electric Communication Training Center in 1961. For more than forty years various types of cooperation have been implemented: Grant Aid (twice) and Technical Cooperation (four times) were initiated, supporting the development of KMITL. The most recent cooperation was the Research Center for Communication and Information

Technology (ReCCIT) project, undertaken from 1997 to 2001, which extends research activity in the field of ICT.

As a result of the efforts of those concerned both in Thailand and Japan, KMITL, which started with only twenty-three students in 1961, now has a graduate school, Thailand's first doctorate course, as well as the ReCCIT besides seven faculties of engineering, some 22,000 students, and around 1,000 teachers. It has grown to become one of the most prominent institutes of communication and information technology in Thailand, and has been leading Thailand's higher education in the engineering field.

Today, KMITL actively accepts students from a variety of countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam.



Visit of former Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Eisaku Sato (Sep. 1967)

## Major Project 6

### Cooperation to the Educational Broadcasting Centre of Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University

Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University



For the purpose of promoting higher education through radio and television, the Thai Government established the Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University in 1978. In the 1980's, Japanese Government provided Grant Aid to the university for the construction of television and radio studios, as well as for the procurement of equipment for producing TV broadcasting programs.



## Major Project 7

### Trainee Invitation Program



Ms. Wirinee Wattana

In 2006, I participated in a training course relating to the environment, and was very impressed by the thorough preparations and the kind consideration that I received at the training venue, the JICA Domestic Office, and others concerned. I was able to gain a lot of knowledge from participating in the training and had the opportunity to meet many new colleagues. When preparing my activities plan to take back to my workplace at the end of my training period, everyone joined in to assist me, so I was able to complete it with wonderful results. I am thankful to all those who were involved with me in the training program.

Japan, or to other developing countries, for a period of approximately two weeks to one year, and through transfers of technical know-how and technical skills in the fields of administration, agriculture, forestry & fisheries, the mining industry, energy, health/medical care, etc. the program provides further support for the development of human resources. Thus far, over 27,000 trainees from Thailand have been invited for technical training in Japan. (As of the end of March, 2007)

In Japan, the JICA International Center is used as the training base, and training is done in close cooperation with relevant ministries and government offices, local self-governing bodies, private enterprises, and NGOs. While staying in Japan, trainees have the opportunity to experience Japanese culture, which contributes to deeper mutual understanding and friendship.

With the objective of "human development" a program for inviting youths to Japan was initiated in 1984. While in Japan, the youths, who are the future contributors to their country's nation-building, are given the opportunity to receive technical training in various fields and have exchanges with their counterparts in Japan. In 2007, this program became an integral part of the technical cooperation program known as the "Youth Training Program."

Participants of this program are now applying the experiences they gained in various fields in their home country. They have also organized "alumni association" to deepen friendships among members and engage in activities such as volunteer work.

## Major Project 8

### "Industrial Village" and "One Tambon One Product" (OTOP): Support for Promotion of Local Industry

Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Promotion



I hope my experience can help Thai villages. I enjoy developing my idea into a new project. When customers buy my product, I feel very happy. I would like to share this joy with Thai villagers.



Ms. Fumiko Noda  
Chairman, Agricultural Products Outlet  
Management Conference, Uchiko Fresh Park Kasai

In collaboration with Department of Industrial Promotion, Ministry of Industry and Tourism Authority of Thailand, 20 villages throughout Thailand or "Industrial Villages" were selected and various activities for promoting production of local products and tourism development have been put into practice by the assistance of ODA Loans since 1998.

Major handicraft products of those villages are selected for "One Tambon One Product" (OTOP). Villagers make handicrafts for income generation while they participate in skills development training. ODA Loans support the construction of product demonstration, display and sales centres and restaurants for tourists. Moreover, JBIC is

continuously cooperating with the villages, such as inviting Japanese experts of "Michi-No-Eki" or "Roadside Stations" to workshops in Thailand to share with Thai villagers' expertise and knowledge on effective local industrial promotion.

Our project helps people with their jobs and life by helping to increase their incomes. I am enjoying my job and would like to increase the sales and help more people.



Mr. Samnol Aksarn  
Manager of the Industrial Village Centre,  
Ban Nong Khao Amphoe Tha Muang,  
Tambon Nong Khao Kanchanaburi Province

## Major Project 9

### Support for Local Tourism Development

Tourism Authority of Thailand



In order to promote tourism industry, ODA Loans have been provided for development of tourist facilities since 1998. Improvement of transport facilities such as river ports, environmental conservation of national parks, and human resource development for tourism industry has been supported by the ODA Loans. For example, the Ban Chiang National Museum, a world heritage site, and the Commemorative Hall of HRH the Princess Mother Srinagarindra in Mae Fa Luang Garden at Doi Tung, Chiang Rai province are supported by this project.



## Major Project 10

### Providing Audiovisual/Testing Equipment for the National Science Museum

The National Science Museum



In 2004, audiovisual and testing equipment was provided to the National Science Museum with the aim of promoting technical education in the field of science in Thailand. The audiovisual equipment for the museum is used for purposes of instructor training and other educational opportunities. The testing equipment which was supplied provides the opportunity for many students in Thailand, as well as other individuals, to conduct tests and experiments.







## Major Project 11

### Clearing Landmines at the Khao Phra Viharn National Park

JAHDS



In Sisaket Province in the Khao Phra Viharn National Park, the Japan Alliance for Humanitarian Demining Support (JAHADS) conducted a survey of landmines/unexploded ordnances in an area of approximately 670,000 square meters from July 2004 through October 2006. This resulted in the clearing of 30 anti-personnel mines and 165 unexploded ordnances. With the safety secured for this land, an observatory and walking paths were built where many tourists now come to visit. Through the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects and Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, the Japanese government has provided JAHADS support with funds to purchase vegetation removing equipment and mine detection sensors, as well as funds for hiring mine survey personnel.



## Major Project 12

### Support with Fishing Equipment for Victims of the Tsunami Disaster

Wildlife Fund



When the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake struck at the end of 2004, many fishermen living in fishing villages along the Andaman seacoast lost their boats and fishing equipment. With the Grassroots Human Security Grant, the Japanese government provided funds through the Wildlife Fund to purchase fishing equipment for fishing communities in Phang Nga Province, Namkhem Village, and Koh Yao Island, where the greatest damages were incurred. The fishermen who suffered damages from the tsunami were not only the Thai fishermen; there were also many migrant workers from Myanmar.



## Major Project 13

### Community Leader Development in Agricultural Regions

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Cooperative Promotion Department



The start of Thailand's OTOP (One Tambon One Product) Project is said to have been modelled after a project in Oita Prefecture, Japan, where many groups produce a variety of products in categories such as food, textiles, and handicraft items.

The majority of OTOP products were being produced by people living in farming villages who did not necessarily have adequate knowledge and experience for new product development, marketing strategies, or financial management, and were having difficulties in improving themselves in these fields.

This project involves teaching the experiences gained from the producers in areas of Japan with regards to marketing, product development and lifestyle improvement to group leaders in Thailand, and the process of encouraging these activities was ultimately linked with helping to promote their own agricultural regions.

\* "One Tambon One Product" "Tambon" means "village" in Thai.



## Major Project 14

### Constructing Hilltribe Student Dormitories

The UNDUAJAI Dormitory for the Akha Tribe



Living in the mountains of Northern Thailand in the Ngao District of Lampang Province, is a hilltribe minority group called "Akha." In the village there is only one school and, geographically, it was difficult for many children to commute to the school. Through the Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, the Japanese government assisted in providing funds for building a boy's dormitory, a girl's dormitory, and a dining hall near the school, as well as funds for purchasing bunk beds. There are 80 Akha hilltribe children living in the Unduanjai dormitory, which is considered to be a part of the school, so food expenses are also provided to the students who reside there.



## Major Project 15

### An Educational Environment for Visually Challenged Children

Phrae Santi-Jintana School for the Blind



The Phrae Santi-Jintana School for the Blind is for visually challenged children from poor families living in agricultural areas of northern Thailand. This private boarding school is managed by the Foundation for the Blind in Thailand. Recently, rehabilitation and education of disabled children in agricultural village regions have finally begun to make good progress. In 2007, this school boarded 43 visually challenged children from ages 2 to 15. Through the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, the Japanese government has provided support by supplying study materials for the blind, playground equipment, funds for a dining hall, transport vehicles, etc. As a result of this assistance, the facilities are now able to accommodate up to 100 students.

Being in charge of training issue at JICA Thailand Office enables me to meet with new people everyday. They mostly are government officials with different backgrounds and field of works. However, they are all about to go for the training in Japan to improve their knowledge and skill for the future development of Thailand. I am, basically, the one who watch over and send them off. Although I am not working at something big, but I feel that I can be of help for the sake of my beloved country. And that makes me proud.



Ms. Rungsinee Chaiyakoon  
Training Officer, JICA Thailand Office

## Major Project 16

### Project for Supporting the Establishment of Environmental and Emissions Standards for VOCs

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment - Pollution Control Department



With industrialization and urbanization rapidly modernizing the country, Thailand is having a serious problem with air pollution, particularly in the cities. Thailand has already established environmental standards for general polluting substances such as carbon dioxide and ozone, however, standards had not been established for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). To deal with this situation, the project offers capacity building assistance for implementing VOC pollution control measures in Thailand through the support of current-situation surveys on VOCs, and other support for the development of environmental and emission standards for these pollutants.



## Major Project 17

### Support for Agricultural Land Reform Work

The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Agricultural Land Reform Office



The principal business of this project is to provide comprehensive agricultural support to poor farmers with the target area in the land reform provinces in Northeast Thailand (Mukdahan, Sakon Nakhon, Maha Sarakham, Khon Kaen). Specifically, this project supports building farm ponds, repairing nearby farm roads, and introducing micro-irrigation, with the objective of propagating comprehensive agricultural development through farmer group activities, giving farmers the opportunity to improve their lives and gain independence, which contributes to the overall productivity and enhancement of their communities.



## Major Project 18

### Dispatch of Volunteers Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers



JOCV (20-39 years old) is one of the schemes of technical cooperation with the purpose of skill transfer and cultural exchanges at the grassroots level. The volunteers live and work together with people mostly in rural areas, where there is an obvious social and economic gap with urban areas, in a developing country so that they can contribute to support focusing on vulnerable groups and human resource development. At the same time, volunteers themselves learn many things through their work. The first JOCV volunteer in Thailand was dispatched in 1981 as an engineer of electronic equipments. Since then, more than 500 volunteers have been dispatched to this country. Senior Volunteer (40-69 years old) contributes to developing countries with their abundant technical knowledge and social experiences. The first senior volunteer to Thailand was dispatched in 1997 and more than 200 senior volunteers have been dispatched in the field such as Japanese language education, support for the disabled and science education.



Mr. Norio Yamada  
Physical Therapist

At the vocational training rehabilitation center for the disabled in Samut Prakan Province, we organize physical therapy and health-related activities to help provide independence, and promote social participation, for those who enter the facilities.



Mr. Yusaku Yoshida  
Machine Manufacturing

At Rajapat Udontani University, we conduct research and provide technical guidance concerning bio-fuels and solar energy.





### Major Project 19

## The 2nd Mekong International Bridge and East-West Economic Corridor

Ministry of Transport Department of Highways



The 2nd Mekong International Bridge, opened in December 2006, is an international bridge to connect Mukdahan, Thailand and Savannakhet, Lao PDR where the national border lies under the Mekong River. This is the first ODA Loan provided for two countries in one project concurrently. By the construction of this bridge, a 1,450 kilometer long East-West Economic Corridor was completed and Myanmar, Thailand Lao PDR and Vietnam was linked by land. The Asian Development Bank and the Japanese Government have supported rehabilitation and upgrade of other sections of the East-West Economic Corridor. After the completion of this road, the land transport will be much easier and will considerably benefit countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion through promotion of trade and regional economic development.

### Major Project 20

## Support for the People with Disabilities (PWDs) in the Asia-Pacific Region

Asia-Pacific Development Center or Disability



It is recognized that there are about 300 million disabled people (one out of ten persons) in the Asia-Pacific Region, while the majority of disabled people are still excluded from economic, social and cultural opportunities, and are unable to receive necessary services. Thailand and Japan are jointly implementing a technical cooperation project aiming at enhancement of the human rights of disabled people and a barrier-free society in the Asia-Pacific region. The project is located at the centre building provided by Japanese Grant Aid in 2004 and conducting many activities such as leader training for supporting Independent Living of disabled people and Community-based rehabilitation and information support for Self-help organizations in the Asia-Pacific countries.



### Major Project 21

## Primary Health Care

Mahidol University



In support of establishing a Primary Health Care (PHC) System by the Thai Government, the Japanese Government provided the necessary funds through Grant Aid in 1982 and 1983 for the constitution of a "PHC Training Centre" and four "Regional Training Centres" for training of personnel in charge of PHC activities at central and district level. From 1982 to 1989, a technical cooperation project was implemented at Mahidol University, and trainings, researches, model developments, education and extension activities were conducted. In 1988, the Training Centre became recognized as an institute within Mahidol University system and was renamed as the ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIHD). Now, as one of the most prominent research and training facilities in the field of PHC in Thailand, AIHD produces a large number of Master of PHC for various countries in Asia through a Third Country Training Course entitled "Master of Primary Health Care Management".

## Regional Cooperation

Typical framework of regional cooperation jointly provided by Japan and Thailand are the "Third Country Training Program," which invites the people from developing countries, especially, neighbouring countries to train in Thailand, and dispatching Thai Experts to other countries under the "Third Country Expert Programme". With such schemes, Japan and Thailand have implemented various joint partner projects to tackle challenging common issues among ASEAN countries, such as protection of the environment, HIV/AIDS, drug control, and other cross-border issues that can not be solved by one country alone. In May 2006, JBIC concluded Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) in order to collaborate and cooperate with the common aim of Mekong region development. "JICA ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting" (JARCOM) is a need-oriented project formulation support mechanism which aims to contribute to narrowing the development gap within ASEAN with support from JICA. The main functions are to assist identification of priority needs of member countries and facilitate a match of these needs with appropriate resources of countries as well as an effective of project formulation. Both Japan and Thailand, as partners, will extend the cooperation for developing countries not only neighbouring but also for various countries in Africa.

### Major Project 22

## Support for Capacity Building of Drug Analysis in Indochina

Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Ministry of Justice



In Thailand the spread of drug abuse in local areas and to young people is a social problem. It is necessary to control narcotics not only by Thailand alone but by the cooperation of the Indochina region as a whole, where syndicates of production and distribution exist. In June 2003, a three-year regional cooperation project was launched to strengthen drug analysis capacity of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB), and narcotics control organizations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam by introducing the same methodology. In September 2006, another project was started to enhance drug analysis capacity and to promote scientific evidence based investigation and crackdown. This project will enhance the ability of drug analysis in those countries, which realizes specifying the syndicates by sharing information.



### Major Project 23

## Support for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighbouring Countries

Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives(DLD)



In countries of the Indochina Region, livestock raising has been widely seen. As animals can cross borders easily, diseases are carried across borders. This regional cooperation project had been implemented by JICA and Thailand (Department of Livestock Development) with the participations of neighbouring countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and Malaysia) between 2001 and 2006. The project aimed to promote improvement of the health conditions of livestock such as cattle, buffalo, poultry, etc., in Indochina through the training conducted in Thailand and Malaysia, and technical transfer by dispatching Thai, Malaysia and Japanese experts to CLMV Countries. In 2007, a new project will be launched aiming to strengthen monitoring capability of animal disease control.

## The future of Japan-Thailand ODA

In recent years, Thailand has achieved steady economic growth and remarkable social development. At the same time, expecting to occupy a more important position politically and economically in the region, Thailand now plays a role as a donor country in the field of ODA. As such, Japan-Thailand ODA is now entering a new phase.

### An Advancing Partnership

Following the economic and social development of Thailand, the relationship between Japan and Thailand in the ODA field is changing from "Donor-and-Recipient" to "Partnership". Under this partnership, mutual consent between both countries will be more important throughout the project cycles of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, while regional cooperation, or south-south cooperation, in which Japan and Thailand jointly assist other developing countries, will be strengthened. Cooperation with NEDA is as a part of the partnership.

### Strengthening Coordination

In 2003, an "ODA Task Force" was set up comprised of the Embassy of Japan, JICA Thailand Office, JBIC Bangkok Office and JETRO Bangkok. The Task Force was to ensure a more efficient and effective ODA project implementation through reinforced cooperation between these organizations and through policy consultations with the Thai Government. In 2006, "Japan's Economic Cooperation Program for Thailand" was updated. As the independent capability of Thailand improves, the Program will focus on developing a new style of cooperation based on a "new partnership for economic cooperation" characterized by "focus on dialogue," "mutual interests" and so on. In compliance with Thailand's development to that of an upper-middle-income country, the Program plans to promote the cooperation for the "enhancement of competitiveness for sustainable growth" and for the "Response to the issues of a maturing society." Additionally, the Program will encourage the advancement of major issues such as human security and regional cooperation with Thailand. In order for Thailand to further develop, Japan-Thailand ODA cooperation must be promoted strategically with the effective utilization of limited resources. All members of the Program must strive to work as one in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation.