

Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offenses and Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration



Project Sites Bangkok

1. Background of Project

Drug-related crimes are among the most urgent crime issues today. In spite of the efforts made by each country, the rate of drug-related crime has been increasing, and the modus operandi of drug-related crimes is leaning towards greater sophistication. In recent years, new issues are also arising. There has been an increase in the illegal manufacturing and trafficking of stimulant drugs in addition to heroin, and increasingly younger people are getting involved in drug crimes.

Under these circumstances, the Thai government established the Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB) in the Prime Minister's office. It grapples with the synthetic drug countermeasure, achieving satisfactory results. Based on these experiences and results, the Government of Thailand requested of Japan to offer a third country training program. This training was executed for five years from fiscal years 1992 to 1996. It was extended from 1997 to 2000 as a result of the terminal evaluation in fiscal year 1996.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1997 – FY2000

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third Country Training Program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

The Office of the Narcotic Control Board (ONCB)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The drug control system is intensified in each country and each region of the Asia-Pacific region.

2) Project Purpose

Know-how on drug control methods and related laws is acquired by the trainees.

3) Outputs

- a) The actual situation of drug offenses in the region is recognized.
- b) Efficiency and appropriateness of the existing practices of criminal justice systems in dealing with the drug problem and drug-related criminality are examined.
- c) The cause of drug-related crimes and effective countermeasures against drug offenses are analyzed.
- d) Present countermeasures of each country against drug offenses are analyzed.
- e) Necessary information regarding drug offenses and countermeasures is exchanged.
- f) Feasible and effective countermeasures are developed.
- g) International policies against drug offenses are formulated.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	7
Training expenses	

Thai Side

Lecturers
Local cost
Facilities and equipment

(5) Participant Countries

Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, China, South Korea, Mongolia, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Papua New Guinea.

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

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4. Period of Evaluation

19 February 2001 – 28 February 2001

5. Results of Evaluation**(1) Relevance**

Effective and rapid countermeasures against drug offenses are necessary in the Asia-Pacific region due to drug-producing areas within. Most notably, a large opium field, "the Golden Triangle," is bordered by Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, and China. Therefore, international cooperation is indispensable when taking countermeasures against drug offenses. Based on these facts, the execution of a third country training program that aims at improving knowledge and technical skills for drug eradication is in accordance with the needs of the Asia-Pacific region.

The ONCB is located in Thailand, where countermeasures against drug offenses are internationally highly valued. Cooperating with the international agencies and police organizations, the ONCB has been dealing with the planning and execution of training programs on anti-drug measures. Therefore, project implementation by this organization is highly relevant.

(2) Effectiveness

According to the questionnaire conducted with the training participants, for the question "Do you think the course was useful considering the present situation facing your country in this field?", 19 participants out of 23 answered that it was "extremely useful." Therefore it is considered that the objective of this training program has been achieved.

Furthermore, in an interview survey, some participants said that it was meaningful for them to have the opportunity to exchange knowledge with neighboring countries on drug-related crimes and develop legislation based on actual situations of their countries. Therefore, the program also contributed to the recognition of the current drug offense situation in the region.

(3) Efficiency

The training was effectively carried out by a few adjustments. For example, the contents of the training curriculum were modified according to changes in the flow of drugs from opium or heroin to amphetamine-type

stimulants. Meanwhile, it was pointed out that the training would have given better understanding if the duration of the training were extended for one more week in order to give participants more time to exchange information.

One problem lowering the efficiency of the training was the language barrier. There were some participants who could not communicate well in English, oftentimes falling behind in the training. One of the reasons for this was that the dispatching countries had not confirmed the candidates' English proficiency sufficiently. Also, the amount of information that could be exchanged depended strongly on the participants' duty position and language skills.

(4) Impact

For the question "How much of the knowledge, experience, and technology acquired from this training are useful to you in your work?", 18 out of 24 participants who answered the questionnaire gave 4 or 5 points out of 5. They have utilized the knowledge, technology, and experience from the training after returning to their own countries.

Some participants also extended activities by presenting acquired knowledge to their colleagues using the course report as a textbook. The course report and lecture materials on laws of each country are regarded useful for understanding the situations in neighboring countries.

(5) Sustainability

The ONCB is evaluated as having executed the training without any severe problems, and as having full management abilities required for executing training courses.

6 Lessons Learned and Recommendations**(1) Recommendations**

Since the ONCB made considerable achievement in collaborating with international agencies and police organizations, Japan should continue to carry out cooperation with the ONCB, an indispensable base for regional cooperation against illegal drugs.

7. Follow-up Situation

Although this training was completed in 2000, a project, "Regional Training Course on Effective Countermeasures Against Drug Offenses and the Advancement of Criminal Justice Administration," has been implemented since June 2002 for a three-year period by the ONCB. The project's objective is to strengthen drug control by improving the drug analysis ability of Indo-china countries such as Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar.

Water Supply Technology



Project Sites Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Songkhla

1. Background of Project

For human resource development of the water service organization in Thailand, the National Waterworks Technology Training Institute (NWTTI) was established with a Grant Aid from Japan. In NWTTI, two kinds of project-type technical cooperation were carried out over a period of eleven years. One is the "Thailand National Waterworks Technology Training Institute Project Phase I (1985–1991)" for transferring basic water supply technology. The other is Phase II (1994–1999) of the same project for transferring higher levels of technology. As a result of the cooperation, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority (MWA) and Provincial Waterworks Authority (PWA) advanced their technical level greatly.

Under such circumstances, the government of Thailand recognized the importance of widely providing the knowledge and technology of NWTTI to the Asia-Pacific area, and made a request to Japan for third country training on transferring the latest technology and diffusing knowledge in the areas of water supply services.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1992 – FY2001

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third-country Group Training

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

NWTTI

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

Training participants will contribute to improve the standard of living in their countries by increasing the water supply amount.

2) Project Purpose

Participants are provided with opportunities for training that will enhance their knowledge and technical level concerning water supply services.

3) Outputs

- Training participants gain practical knowledge and experiences concerning waterworks technology and other related areas.
- Training participants acquire abilities that contribute to solving various problems in water supply service technology in their own countries.
- The training participants acquire practical technology through practices and inspections.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	6
Local cost	

Thai Side

Instructors
Facilities and equipment

(5) Participant Countries

Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Laos, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Bhutan, Fiji, West Samoa, and Thailand.

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Thailand Office
(Commissioned to IC Net (Thailand) Co. Ltd.)

4. Period of Evaluation

1 June 2001 – 22 June 2001

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Relevance

Water supply service is one element of basic human needs, and is indispensable to improving sanitary conditions or maintaining an economic infrastructure. However, levels of knowledge and technology of waterworks have not reached an adequate level in the participating countries. Under such condition, this training was sufficiently planned in advance to assure that it would be appropriate to the needs of each country. As a result, the participants have given the training program a high rating. As this project is assumed to meet the needs of the participating countries, the relevance is high.

(2) Effectiveness

An approximately five-week training was implemented every fiscal year. The contents of the training covered a wide variety of areas, such as techniques for environment assessment, recent water supply services in Japan, and controlling and preventing leaks. In addition to the training in the central NWTTI in Bangkok, a study tour in the local NWTTI of each principal city was carried out to inspect the facts of waterworks in different socio-economic backgrounds.

Regarding the contents of the training program, the participants' opinions and impressions were collected and reflected in the curriculum. The training was managed flexibly in order to achieve its goal in response to the participants' needs.

(3) Efficiency

Concerning this project, delays or inaccuracies were not recognized in terms of dispatching Japanese experts or the input of materials. In short, the input was conducted as planned.

Moreover, the training support system on the Thai side was fully functional, and there were no serious problems in receiving the trainees or implementing the training. The training participants highly evaluated the appropriateness and the quality of the level of instructors and the curriculum.

(4) Impact

There is little information on whether the training participants contributed to the development of the waterworks in their countries. However, the participants from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam started waterworks related projects, as well as training courses and technology transfers to the local waterworks organizations.

(5) Sustainability

The ex-participants cannot always utilize the acquired knowledge and technology due to a lack of funds in their



Training at the laboratory

countries. Besides, not enough follow-ups or information exchanges were conducted for the returned trainees.

However, it is assumed that the acquired knowledge and technology have been utilized to a certain extent as most of the training participants are consistently engaged in waterworks. Therefore, a certain level of sustainability for the acquired technology and knowledge can be recognized.

Although the ability of information management for NWTTI was not satisfactory, the training participants highly evaluated the training contents and system. An independent source of revenue was also established, so NWTTI seems sustainable as a training organization. In addition, cooperation by the Government of Thailand and the local NWTTI were evaluated to be functional.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

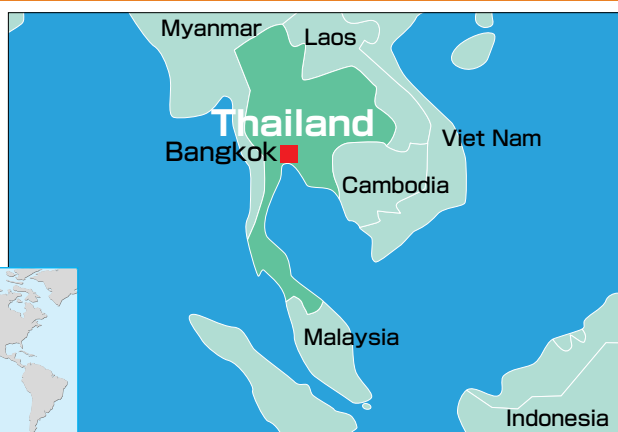
(1) Lessons Learned

Projects should establish networks among the cooperating organizations and training institutions in order to achieve steady outcome and sustainability. Furthermore, it is necessary to build an after-care system for training participants.

(2) Recommendations

Even after the completion of this project, the need for waterworks training is still high in the Asia-Pacific area. Although NWTTI has not made a clear statement about any future cooperation in water works training, we expect them to implement training individually as a leader of the institution of waterworks training in the area.

Diagnostic Technology and Control Measures for Major Livestock Diseases



Project Sites Bangkok

1. Background of Project

In the Asia-Pacific area, the low productivity caused by livestock disease is a big drawback to the development of the livestock breeding industry. To cope with such a condition, Japan carried out projects in Thailand, such as the Grant Aid "National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) construction (1985)," the Project-type Technical Cooperation "National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) planning (1986 – 1993)," and the National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) planning (1993 – 1998). These projects implemented the establishment of effective prevention and removal methods for five major livestock diseases (e.g. hog cholera), as well as the preparation of manuals to standardize diagnoses.

As a result, a significant outcome was produced such that the NIAH function was strengthened to improve the method for diagnosing foot-and-mouth disease.

Based on such development in NIAH, the Government of Thailand requested of Japan Third Country Training to improve the diagnosis of major livestock epidemics and epidemic prevention techniques in the Asia-Pacific area, as the livestock epidemics could expand across borders due to the migration of livestock.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1997 – FY2001

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third-country Group Training

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH) Department of Livestock Development (DLD)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The livestock production is increased by improv-

ing the diagnosis and prevention system of major livestock epidemics for cattle and swine, and by planning to strengthen the collaboration of disease prevention and treatment in the Asia-Pacific area.

2) Project Purpose

Training participants' diagnosis and prevention technology is improved in terms of important livestock contagion diseases.

3) Outputs

- Basic knowledge on major livestock epidemics and technical knowledge about economical influence are deepened.
- Knowledge about the structure of epidemics is strengthened.
- The diagnosis technology for livestock epidemics applicable to the surrounding countries is developed.
- Basic knowledge and the means of prevention and treatment of livestock epidemics are understood.
- Experiences are shared, and solidarity is established in the Asian-Pacific area

4) Inputs (Fiscal Years 1997-2000)

Japanese Side

Lecturers for instructors	7
Training expenses	approx. 18 million yen

Thai Side

Instructors	160
Training expenses	approx. 7 million yen

(5) Participant Countries

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Thailand Office
(Commissioned the following local consultants.)

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4. Period of Evaluation

9 February 2001 – 31 March 2001

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Relevance

There is a risk of the livestock epidemics spreading over the borders. As it is a critical issue that epidemics cause low productivity in livestock breeding in the Asia-Pacific area, this project meets the needs of the participating countries.

(2) Effectiveness

A total of 63 people from 13 countries participated in this training. According to the survey of the training participants, almost everyone replied that their knowledge and technology were improved by this training course. Also, from a survey of the supervisors of the participants, almost all of them recognized improvements in the participants' ability. The supervisors also reported that the participants' knowledge and understanding of technology had positive effects on their organizations.

(3) Efficiency

According to interviews with NIAH staff members and other related people, there were no problems related to management of the training course. As for the quality of the instructors, many of the participants evaluated them highly. The instructors spent an average of 234 hours per 26 days training, providing a highly concentrated training program.

(4) Impact

94% of the respondents answered that they diffused their newly acquired knowledge and technology skills "through individual relations with colleagues." Moreover, 50% of the respondents held a seminar, 19% published papers, and 38% managed a training course in their organizations.

However, it is uncertain whether the training's outcome, which consists of improved diagnosis and preven-



Laboratory training

tion technology against the livestock epidemic, had a direct impact on the livestock breeding of each country. According to the survey, while 56% of the training participants answered, "The number of livestock diseases has been decreasing these past several years," 44% did not recognize such a tendency. The productivity of the livestock products is not influenced exclusively by livestock disease. It comes under the influence of many other factors such as the supply and demand of producers and consumers.

Since the period of training was only five years, it is impossible to assess how much the livestock disease diagnosis and the epidemic prevention and treatment technology impacted livestock breeding in each participating country.

(5) Sustainability

Almost all of the training participants remained in their organizations, and carried out duties related to diagnosis and prevention for livestock epidemics. Based on this fact, the knowledge and sustainability of the technology acquired in this project were kept sustainable. Moreover, NIAH has high sustainability since the staff members and equipment were reserved in the budget on the Thai side.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Recommendations

Even after this training was over, the need for technology improvement for the diagnosis and prevention of livestock epidemics is still high in the Asia-Pacific area. Therefore, Japan should continue to support this training.

Reforestation and Extension Techniques for Lao Forester



Project Sites Udon Thani

1. Background of Project

Because the proportion of forest area to land decreased from 54% in 1954 to 26% in 1994 in Thailand, forest preservation and restoration through community forestry projects has become one of the priority policy issues. Japan has been providing cooperation through Grant Aid and Project-Type Technical Cooperation since the early 1990s, accumulating knowledge and techniques in regard to forest preservation and restoration.

On the other hand, in Laos, as the proportion of forest area has been decreasing by 1% every year since 1940, the area halved in size. The reasons for this are mainly traditional slash-and-burn farming, logging, and the war. The Government of Laos is aiming at preserving and restoring forests along with the effective utilization of resources to bring about socio-economic development. Hence it is regarded as an urgent issue to develop human resources who are capable of managing the forest resources and water sources at an operational level.

Based on these backgrounds, the governments of Thailand and Japan agreed to start the Third Country Group Training for Laos, using the "Japan Thailand Partnership Program."¹⁾

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1998 – FY2000

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third-country Group Training

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC),
Royal Forest Department (RFD)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

Ex-participants contribute to encourage reforestation activities by local people in the context of community development.

2) Project Purpose

The trainees' skills for reforestation, forest management, extension, and the sustainable utilization of forest are improved.

3) Outputs

- Reforestation techniques including nursery management are learned.
- Agroforestry and other related forestry techniques are learned.
- Management systems of forests and other related species such as fruit trees are learned.
- Natural resource management with respect to community development is learned.
- Extension methods to local people are learned.
- Knowledge of forest conservation and watershed management is acquired.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term expert	1
Training expenses	

Thai Side

Instructors
Facilities and equipments

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Thailand Office
(Commissioned to Sanyu Consultants (Thailand) Ltd.)