



70 Years of Japan's ODA in Thailand

2025

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



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Credit: Yasuhiko Okuno

The road to friendship through Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) began in 1954. Since then, Japan's ODA has benefitted Thailand through Grants, Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan), Technical Cooperation, dispatch of Japanese experts and volunteers, training, and other programs.

With the rapid economic growth in the 1970s, Japan became one of the world's leading industrialized nations representing Asia. Accordingly, its role to support the development of developing countries intensified. In 1974, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) established its office in Thailand to enhance Thailand's economic and social development.

Japan's ODA to Thailand covers a wide-range of development sectors including infrastructure, health care, education, industry, food security, social security, environment, and capacity-building of many government agencies. This book aims to review the 70 years of Japan-Thailand cooperation and explores a way forward for the future Japan-Thailand partnership, firstly exploring Thailand's Socio-Economic data, then looking the big picture of Japan's ODA in Southeast Asia, and moving through a brief overview of Japan's ODA in Thailand by sector, also covering cross-cutting sector activities, the way forward from now, learnings from the 70th Anniversary event, and finally, the results of the 70th Anniversary Questionnaire from our counterparts.

Message of Chief Representative JICA Thailand Office

To commemorate 70 years of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in Thailand, it is crucial for us to take a moment to reflect on the deep and enduring partnership between our two countries. Over the past seven decades, Japan has been honored to support Thailand's progress and development, working hand in hand to foster growth and improve the lives of Thai citizens. This book seeks to celebrate that long-standing collaboration by delving into the achievements we have made together, examining the breadth of our efforts and their lasting impact on Thailand's social, economic, and environmental landscapes.

These initiatives have not only facilitated tangible improvements in the country's infrastructure, but have also contributed to the strengthening of institutions, enhancement of human capital, and the development of communities. Each of these projects has played a vital role in advancing Thailand's aspirations and positioning as a dynamic economy within the region. This progress has been key to Thailand's emergence as an emerging donor nation, now working alongside Japan to support the development of the ASEAN region.

However, this book will not simply serve as a review of past projects. It will also reflect the voices from our Thai counterparts who have worked alongside us, demonstrating unwavering commitment and collaboration. Their invaluable contributions, wisdom, and dedication have been essential in translating our shared vision into reality. By highlighting their experiences, this book will provide a deeper understanding of partnership, that has been built on mutual respect, trust, and a shared desire for progress.

As we look back on the past 70 years, we also look ahead with optimism and a continued commitment to supporting Thailand's development journey. This book will not only serve as a commemoration of the milestones we have achieved together, but also as a testament to the ongoing strength of our friendship and our shared goals for the future.

Mr. Kazuya Suzuki

Chief Representative
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Thailand Office



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1 Introduction

1.1 JICA in ASEAN Region

Japan's ODA and JICA

As a means to contribute to the international community, Japan initiated ODA in 1954 following the initiation of the Colombo Plan in 1951. Since then, Japan's worldwide international cooperation to developing countries through ODA has earned Japan great trust and expectations from the international community.

Japan's ODA is broadly classified into two types, namely bilateral and multilateral aid. JICA, in charge of administering Japan's ODA, is one of the world's largest bilateral aid agencies. It has been supporting developing countries in addressing their development challenges, through a flexible combination of cooperation modalities, such as Grants, Finance and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan), and Technical Cooperation over past 70 years.

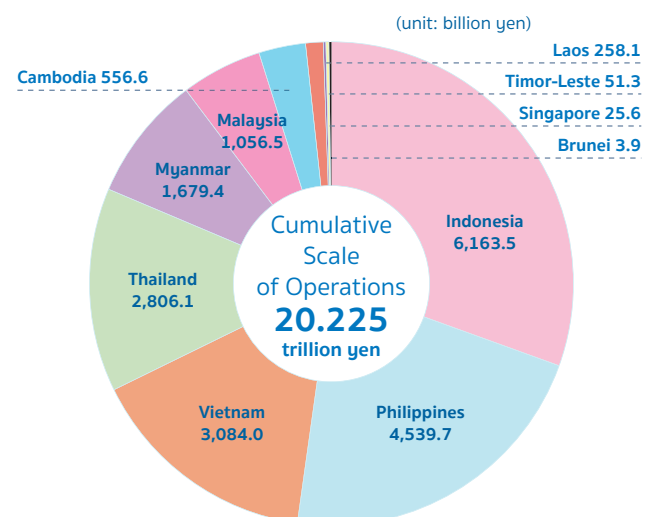
In 2021, JICA set 20 cooperation strategies for global issues as the 'JICA Global Agenda' from the four perspectives of Prosperity, People, Peace, and Planet. Based on these strategies, JICA collaborates with governments and individuals in partner countries to address global issues in order to realize a free, peaceful, and prosperous world where people can look forward to a bright future and pursue diverse possibilities.

Summary of Japan's ODA in ASEAN Region

ASEAN member countries have close political, economic, historical, and cultural ties, as well as geographical proximity, with Japan. JICA, as an administering body of Japan's ODA, has been responding flexibly to the needs of ASEAN member countries since its establishment, while proactively addressing new challenges that have emerged from the needs of the times. Thailand is the fourth largest recipient of Japan's ODA in the region following Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

With Japan's ODA to the region, which is the highest among the regions in the world, in terms of cumulative assistance amounts, ASEAN member countries have many and various assets, in terms of both human resources and organizations that have been cultivated through past cooperation. Based on these assets and trust fostered, ASEAN member countries and Japan are expected to further strengthen their relationships as partners of mutual growth, and co-create solutions for increasingly complex development issues. global issues, such as climate change, decarbonization, digital transformation, and cyber security cannot be solved by a single country.

Scale of JICA Operations by ASEAN Countries

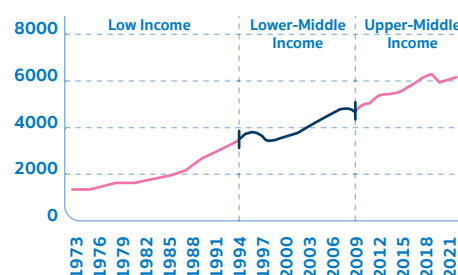


Source: JICA's Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 2023

1.2 Socio-economic Data of Thailand

GDP per capita (constant 2015 USD) has been increasing in Thailand during 1973 – 2023. The country experienced sharp increase of GDP per capita from the late 1980s to early 1990s with the rapid expansion of industrial sector and exports. By 1993, Thailand's GDP per capita exceeded USD 3,000 lifting the status of the country from a Low Income Country to a Lower-Middle Income country. GDP per capita continues to mark steady increases through 2022 with periodical drops by the impacts of the Asian Financial Crisis in the late 1990s, Global Financial Crisis in the late 2000s, Mega Flooding in 2011, and recent backlash after the worldwide spread of COVID-19. The country aims to become a High-Income country by 2037 with the steady increase of GDP per capita.

GDP per capita (USD)
(constant 2015 USD)

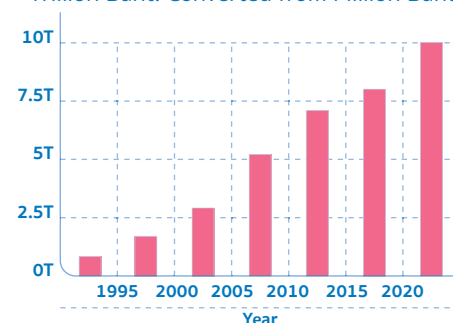


Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank

Thailand's exports have experienced significant growth over the past few decades. In 1992, the country's exports were valued at approximately 824,643 million Baht. By 1997, this number had more than doubled to 1,806,681 million Baht, reflecting a strong increase in trade activity. The upward trend continued into the 2000s, with exports reaching around 5,302,119 million Baht by 2007. In 2023, Thailand's export value reached approximately 9,827,325 million Baht, highlighting the continued expansion of its international trade.

Thailand Exports

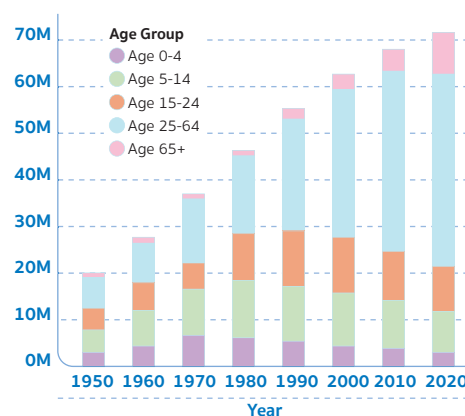
Trillion Baht: Converted from Million Baht



Source: Ministry of Commerce, Report on Thailand's International Trade Statistics (Year), in cooperation with the Customs Department, Ministry of Finance, Thailand

The population of Thailand has undergone considerable demographic evolution from 1950 to 2020 as evidenced, by the changing distributions across various age groups. Over these seven decades, every age category has experienced growth, with the most significant increases observed in the 25-64 age group. The 65+ age category has also expanded markedly, mirroring global aging trends. The younger age groups (0-4 and 5-14) have grown as well, although their proportion relative to other age groups has somewhat stabilized in recent decades. These data underscore the shifting demographic dynamics in Thailand, presenting a picture of a society in transition with a gradually aging population.

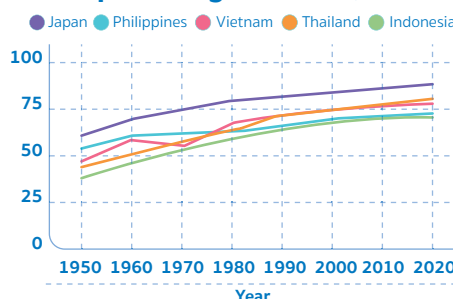
Population by Age Group in Thailand (Decades)



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2024)

Life expectancy in Thailand shows a consistently upward trend with better living conditions and health care services. Male life expectancy shows a steady increase from approximately 68.5 years in 2000-2005 to about 75.96 years in 2025-2030, while female life expectancy starts at around 75.82 years in 2000-2005 and rises to 82.66 years in 2025-2030. As the economic and social costs of caring for the elderly increases with a longer life expectancy rate at birth, approaches for a better social welfare system for the elderly and their families as well as a longer healthy life expectancy are required.

Life Expectancy at Birth (Decades)



Source: United Nations World Population Prospects (2024)

1.3 History of Japan-Thailand Partnership

Since the introduction of the first five-year National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) in 1961, Thailand has been pursuing its economic development with the direction set by the NESDP. The country intensified the construction of economic infrastructure with the support

of international partners, including JICA, which resulted in rapid economic growth from the late 1980s. In 1993, with this growth, Thailand transitioned from the low income country to become a lower - middle income country.

Thailand	Period	Low Income Country (- 1993)					
	NESDP	Nation Building		Construction of Economic Infrastructure		Rapid Economic Growth	
		1 st 1961-66	2 nd 1967-71	3 rd 1972-76	4 th 1977-81	5 th 1982-86	6 th 1987-91
Thailand	NESDP	1 st Raise in the living standard of Thais 2 nd Delivery of economic growth results in improved living standards		3 rd Restructure of economic and social system to suit changing conditions 4 th Tackling with issues on economic recovery, income disparities, human resource development, environment, and national security		5 th Strengthening of economic/ financial position, natural resources management, approaches to social problems, and poverty in rural areas 6 th Raise in national development to solve economic and social problems accumulated over the past	
	Events	1946 Participation to UN 1960 1 st National Socio-Economic Development Plan 1967 Participation to ASEAN		1973-1976 Movements for democracy		1985 Devaluation of Thai Baht 1985 Manufacturing exports exceeded agriculture	
	Relationship with Thailand	1954 Acceptance of First Trainees from Thailand 1969 First Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan) to Thailand 1970 First Grants to Thailand		1974 Establishment of JICA Office in Thailand 1981 Technical Cooperation Agreement 1981 First Dispatch of JOCV to Thailand		1985 Investment boom by Japanese companies to Thailand 1987 100 th Anniversary of Thailand-Japan Diplomatic Relationship	
Trends in International Community	Events	1951 The Colombo Plan 1955 Bandung Conference 1967 Inauguration of ASEAN		1972 Normalization of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations 1973 Oil Shock 1979 Oil Shock 1975 End of Vietnam War 1970s - 1980s Civil War in Cambodia		1985 Plaza Accord 1989 Establishment of APEC 1989 Fall of Berlin Wall	

Thailand experienced setbacks in its economic growth in the late 1990s with the Asian Financial Crisis, and the late 2000s with the Global Financial Crisis, both of which delayed the country from becoming an upper-middle income country until 2010. With this improvement of economic status, NESDP has shifted its focus from economic

growth to sustainable growth for the future. Accordingly, Japan's cooperation to Thailand has more focus on social development and global issues linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Japan and Thailand have also been intensifying their partnership to tackle regional and global issues.

Lower-Middle Income Country (1994 – 2009)				Upper-Middle Income Country (2010 -)		
Economic Crisis and Recovery		Joining Upper Middle - Income Country		Sustainable Growth and Response to COVID-19		
7 th 1992-96	8 th 1997-2001	9 th 2002-2006	10 th 2007-2011	11 th 2012-2016	12 th 2017-2021	13 th 2023-2027
7 th Economic growth, redistribution of income and decentralization, and human resource development	8 th Promotion of potentials of Thais and society, stable/ sustainable economic growth, and environment/ natural resource management	9 th Economic stability/sustainability, reduction of poverty and empowerment of Thais with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy	10 th Self-reliance keeping pace with the world and immunity at all levels with Sufficiency Economy Philosophy	11 th Efficient and sustainable economy by upgrading production/services and preservation of natural resource and environment	12 th Preparation of the foundation to be a developed country and to achieve stability, prosperity, and sustainability	13 th Development of the country with the principle of Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, Resiliency, SDGs, and Bio-Circular-Green Economy Model
1993 Inauguration of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)	1997 Asian Financial Crisis, Restructure of Financial Sector	2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake	2004 Opening of MRT	2015 Participation to ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)	2016 Demise of King Bhumibol	
1999 Opening of BTS		2006 Opening of Suvarnabhumi Airport	2008 Global Financial Crisis	2019-22 Response to COVID-19	2022 Hosting of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	
		2008-10 Political Friction	2011 Mega Flooding			
1993 Thailand's graduation from Grants	1994 Agreement on Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTPP)	2003 Agreement on JTPP 2	2004 Japan's Support for Indian Ocean Earthquake/ Tsunami	2016 NEDA-JICA Partnership for Mekong Connectivity	2017 TICA-JICA Partnership for cooperation with third countries	
2000 Japan's Support for Asian Financial Crisis		2007 Agreement on JTEPA	2011 Thailand's Support for the East Japan Earthquake	2019 Agreement on JTPP 3	2022 135 th Anniversary of Thailand-Japan Diplomatic Relations	
		2011 Japan's Support for the Mega Flooding in Thailand		2024 70 th Anniversary of Japan's ODA in Thailand		
1997 Asian Financial Crisis	2000 Launch of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	2005 Effectuation of Kyoto Protocol	2008 Global Financial Crisis	2015 Launch of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015 Inauguration of AEC	
2001 Synchronized Terrorist Attack (9/11)		2011 The Great East Japan Earthquake		2019 Outbreak of COVID-19	2020 Establishment of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	
				2022 Russian Invasion to Ukraine		

1.4 Japan's ODA in Thailand

JICA has been providing ODA through three main schemes; namely 1) Grants 2) Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan), and 3) Technical Cooperation since the early stage of cooperation in Thailand. Grants have not been provided since 1994, after Thailand graduated from the Low-Income Country status except regional cooperation, namely construction of Asia-Pacific Center for Disabled in the 2000s, and emergency responses, i.e., response to historic Mega Flooding in Thailand in 2011, and response to COVID-19 in 2020.

Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan) has been taking a key role of Japan's ODA to support the development of socio-economic infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, airports, ports, power lines, and railways particularly through the 1980s and 1990. Recent programs include the cooperation for mass transit systems in Bangkok Metropolitan Area, i.e., construction of MRT Blue Line, Purple Line, and Red Line, as well as industrial human resource development through KOSEN Project.

JICA has been providing various types of Technical Cooperation since the first project in the 1960s according to the socio-economic needs of Thailand. Development planning surveys have also been conducted to examine the needs and feasibility of this cooperation. Recent Technical Cooperation includes responses to emerging issues of Thailand as a middle-income country, such as response to the aging of population, governance, and social welfare, as well as global environment/climate issues.

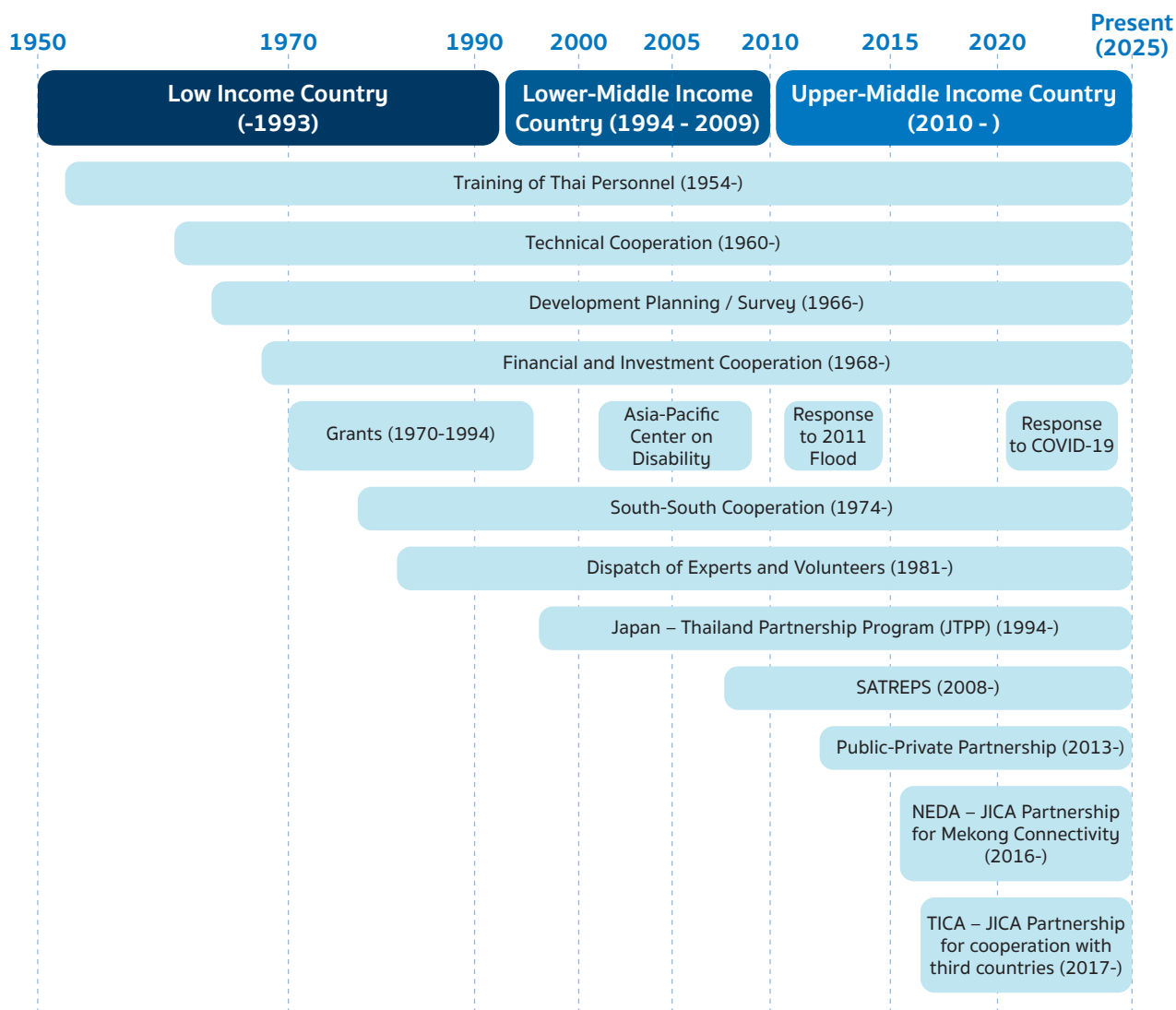
Since 2008, in cooperation with Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), JICA has been supporting the promotion of international joint research by Japanese and Thai academic institutes in specific development fields through the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) program as a part of Technical Cooperation in response to increase complex issues faced by both countries

With the increasing importance of the role of the private sectors in assisting Thailand's development, JICA is also strengthening its cooperation to Thailand with Japanese private companies, which explore business opportunities in Thailand with unique technologies/services expected to contribute to the social and economic development of Thailand and achievements of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Public Private Partnership programs, since the 2010s.

Based on Thailand's role in the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) framework as a leader in the ASEAN region, Thailand has given priority on the assistance to countries in the region. JICA has been supporting this initiative of Thailand through the joint implementation of regional technical cooperation projects and South-South Cooperation consisting of the 'Third Country Training Programs (TCTP)', 'Triangular Cooperation', and 'Dispatch of Thai Experts'.

With Thailand's transition from Low-Income Country status in 1993 and the country's expected role to lead social and economic development in the region, Japan also joined the initiatives of Thailand on cooperation with other countries in ASEAN and other regions through the Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTPP) in 1994, aiming to support the development of Thailand as an emerging donor. This also led to the recent cooperation partnership with Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) and to Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), starting from 2016 and 2017 respectively.

History of ODA Schemes and Initiatives



Japan's ODA in Thailand started in 1954 when 21 Thai trainees were sent to Japan to learn about Japan's techniques in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries. Since then, the cooperation has intensified, leading to the establishment of JICA Thailand Office at Bangkok in 1974 and increasing projects year by year. During the 1980s and 1990s, Japan's ODA was provided mainly through Grants and Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loans) in the transportation, energy, and agriculture sectors to support the development of the country's economic infrastructure.

Since the transition of Thailand from Grants in 1993 with the bold economic growth of the country, Japan's ODA has shifted to Technical Cooperation with more focus on social development and global issues, including health, social welfare, and climate change. JICA has been strengthening its partnership with Thailand to support social and economic development of other countries in ASEAN and other regions.

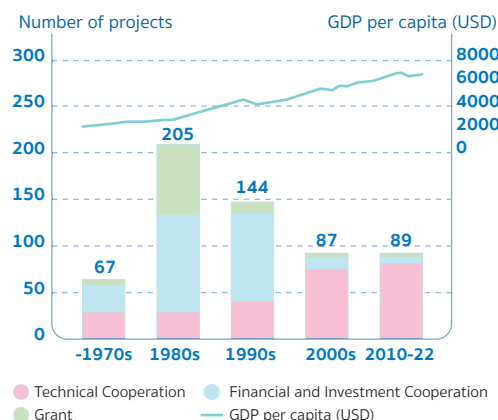
Summary of Japan's ODA in Thailand (Unit: billion yen/ people)

		Until 1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010-2023	TOTAL
Grants	Commitments	6.4	99.1	18.3	0.5	8.5	132.8
Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan)	Commitments	182.6	585.3	1,031.2	360.8	304.8	2,464.8
	Expenses	18.8	65.3	84.3	41.5	37.0	246.9
Technical Cooperation	Trainees	3,373	4,806	12,925	7,465	4,085	32,654
	Volunteers	-	147	240	479	250	1,116

***Data until Japanese Fiscal Year 2023**

Source: Activity reports of JICA on the websites (in Japanese) <https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/achievement/>

Trend of Three Main ODA Programs



JICA also provides various types of cooperation including:

- ◆ 88 Third Country Training Programs (TCTP) as a part of the Technical Cooperation
- ◆ 195 Development Studies and 69 Surveys to study and examine the feasibility of cooperation projects
- ◆ 18 research projects of Japanese and Thai academic institutes, under the 'Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)'.
- ◆ 92 projects to assist Japanese and Thai enterprises, under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP), including 7 Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF).

Thailand's Infrastructure Development Supported by Japan (as of April 2024)

Number of bridges across
Chao Phraya River supported by Japan
(among 20 bridges)



14 Bridges

Percentage of passengers using airports supported
by Japan (Don Mueang and Suvarnabhumi Airports)
(among international airports in Thailand)



85 %

Percentage of extended roads under
the Expressway Authority of Thailand (EXAT)
supported by Japan



20 %

Percentage of cargo handled
at Laem Chabang Port supported by Japan
(among all cargo volume in Thailand)



53 %

Percentage of extended railways
of mass transportations in Bangkok
supported by Japan



25 %

Percentage of drinking water produced
at the water treatment plant in Bangkok
supported by Japan



70 %

Supports for the infrastructure development in Thailand's economic centers, which are the engines of industrial development of the country, also represent the impact of Japan's ODA. JICA contributed to the infrastructure

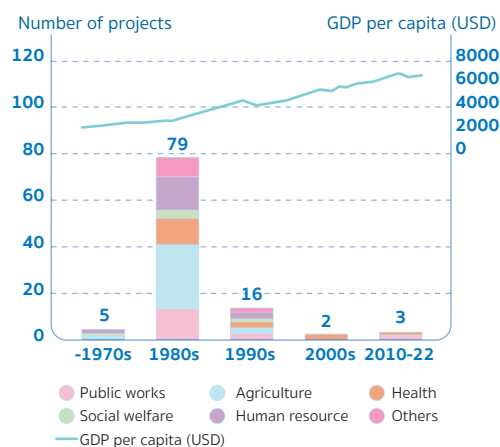
development of the area to promote economic development as well as living condition of the people in the rapidly growing capital area.

Grants

JICA provided Grants to support the development of industrial sector, particularly agriculture, and human resource as well as healthcare and social welfare services during the 1970s – early 1990s mostly through the construction of infrastructure. Total amount supported by 2022 is 133 billion Japanese Yen for 105 projects.

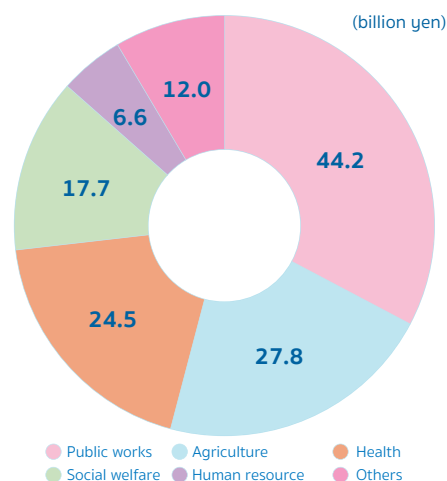
Thailand graduated from Japan's Grants in 1993, when the country gained a middle-income status. However, even after the graduation, JICA provided Grants to support the Thailand's emergency response to the historic Mega Flood in 2011 and COVID-19 in the early 2020s as well as the construction of the Asia - Pacific Center on Disability (APCD) as a cooperation to the region.

Trend of Grants (number of projects)



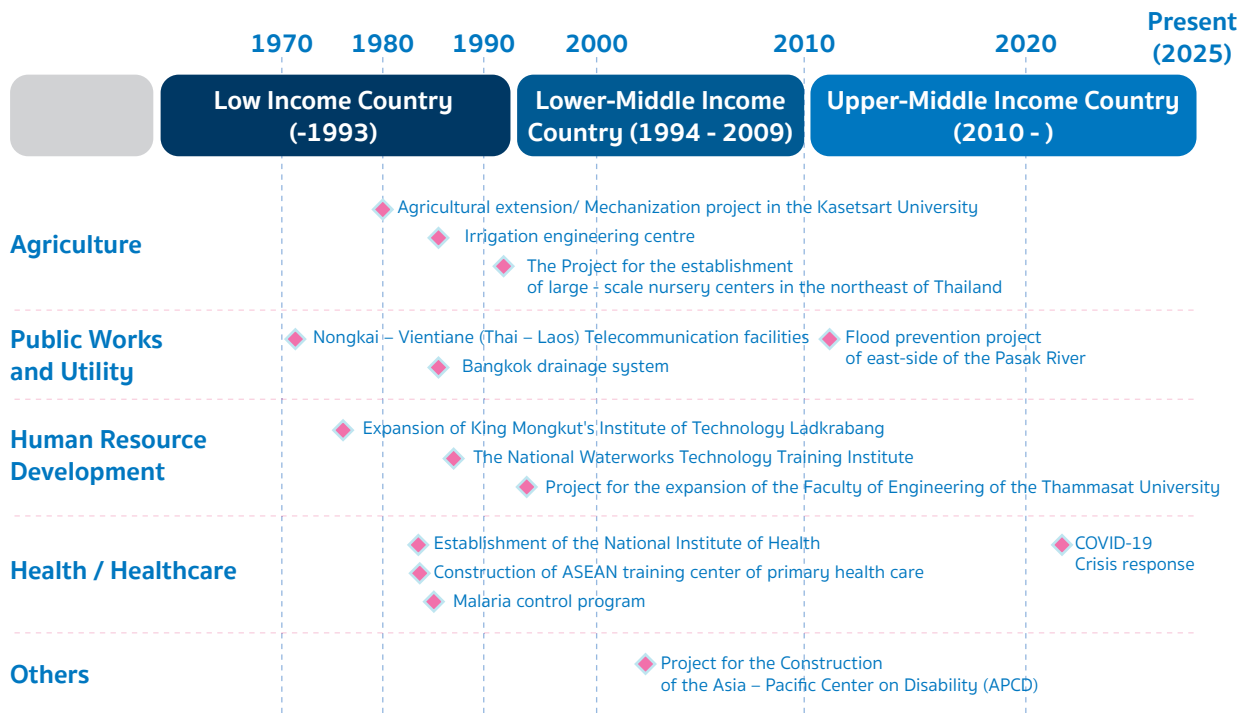
Source: JICA's Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 2023

Amount of Grants



Source: Activity reports of JICA

Prominent Grants Projects

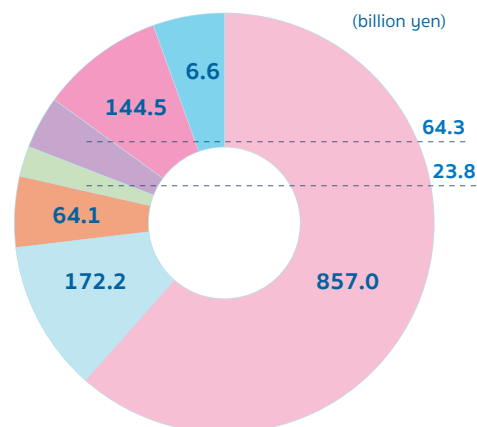


Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan)

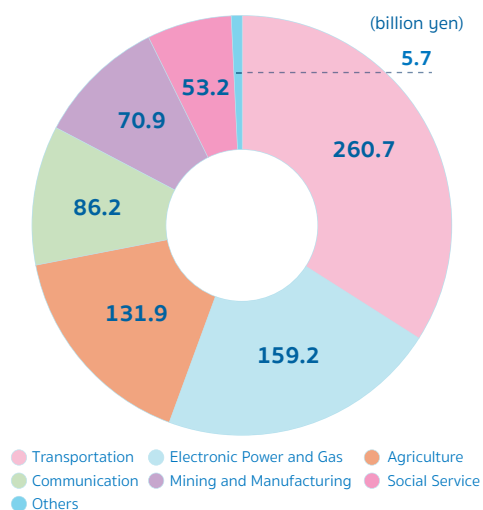
JICA provided Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loan) for large scale infrastructure development, mainly for transportation and electricity, to stimulate economic development during the 1970s and 1990s. Total Yen Loans amount provided by 2023 is 2.429 trillion Japanese Yen.

Since 2010 a large amount of Yen Loans have been provided for Mass Transit Systems Project In Bangkok. Recently, Yen Loans are also being utilized to support the industrial human resource development.

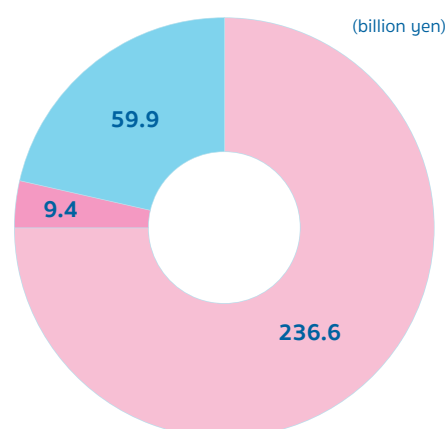
Lower-Middle Income Country (1990-2009)



Low Income Country (-1989)

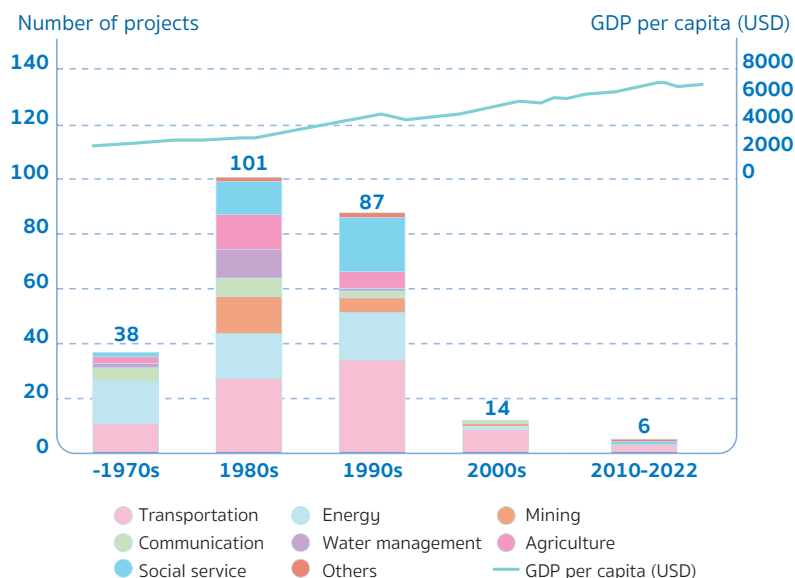


Upper-Middle Income Country (2010-2023)



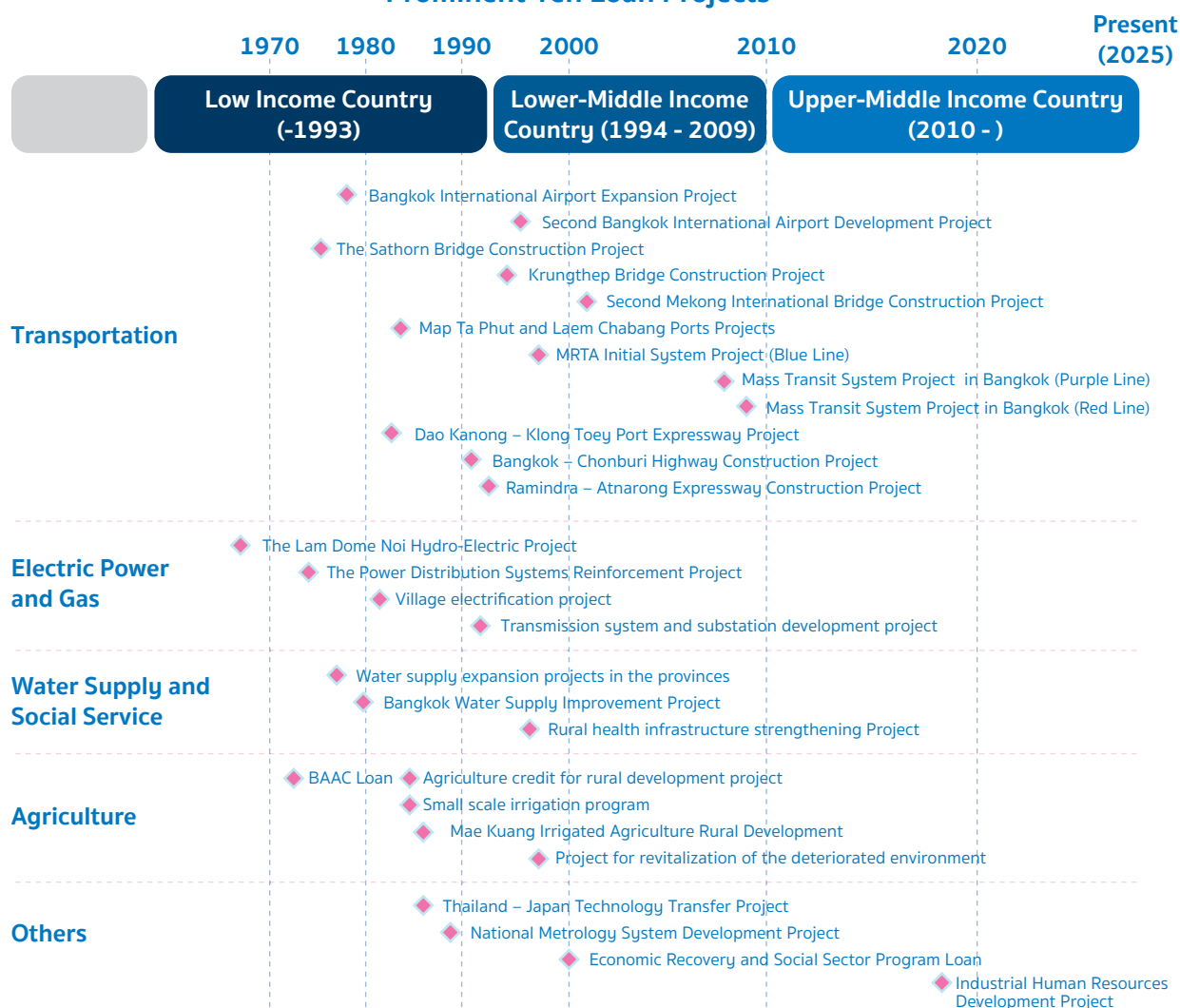
Source: Activity reports of JICA
<https://www.jica.go.jp/activities/achievement/>

Trend of Yen Loan (number of projects)



Source: JICA's Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 2023

Prominent Yen Loan Projects

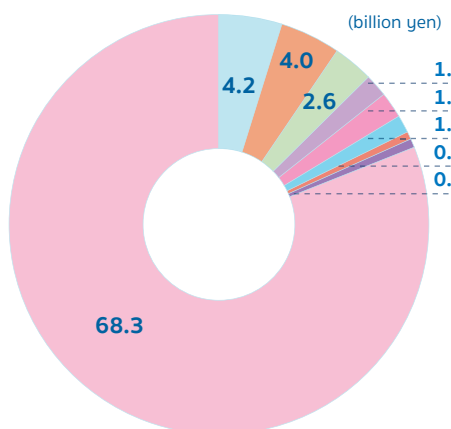


Technical Cooperation

Based on the needs of the Thai Government, through an annual needs survey process, JICA provides Technical Cooperation in various fields mainly through the technical transfer of Japanese experts and capacity development of counterpart personnel. Technical Cooperation also covers recently emerging development issues of Thailand such as response to global warming and aging of the population.

Since the 2010s, Technical Cooperation has strengthened our support to other developing countries in ASEAN and other regions with the partnership of Thailand and Japan, such as the project on ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED)

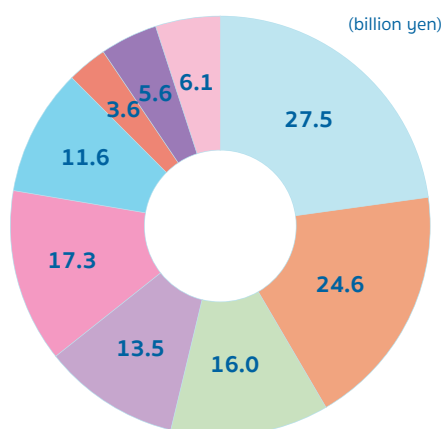
Low Income Country (-1989)



Agriculture Public works or utility Human resources
 Industry Planning/administration Health/Health care
 Energy Social welfare Others/unknown

Source: Activity report of JICA

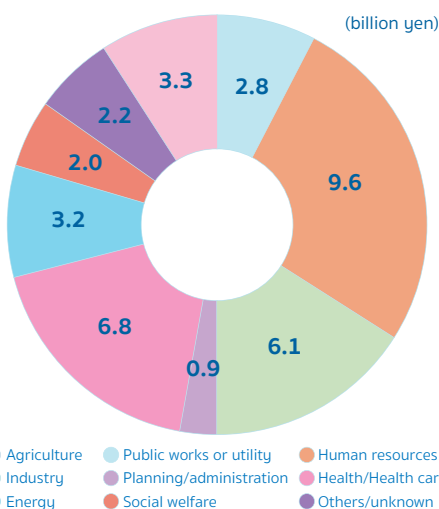
Lower-Middle Income Country (1990-2009)



Agriculture Public works or utility Human resources
 Industry Planning/administration Health/Health care
 Energy Social welfare Others/unknown

Source: Activity report of JICA

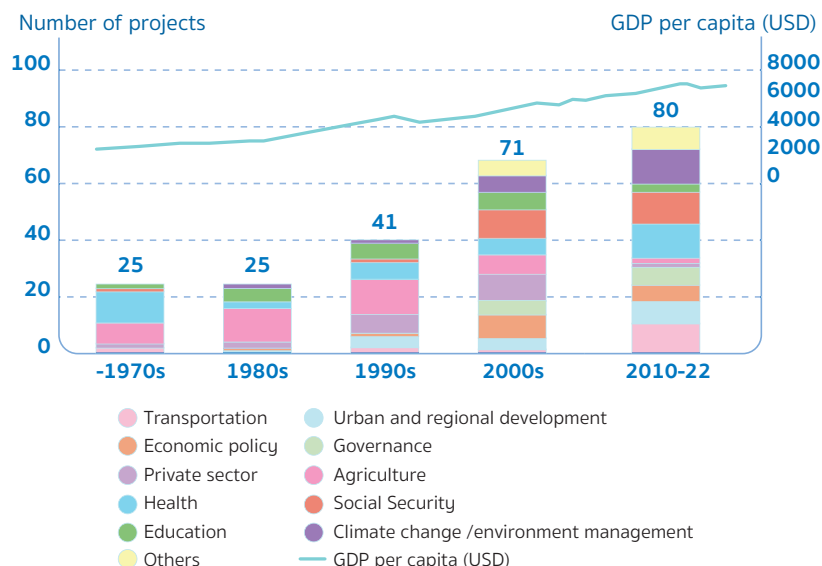
Upper-Middle Income Country (2010-2023)



Agriculture Public works or utility Human resources
 Industry Planning/administration Health/Health care
 Energy Social welfare Others/unknown

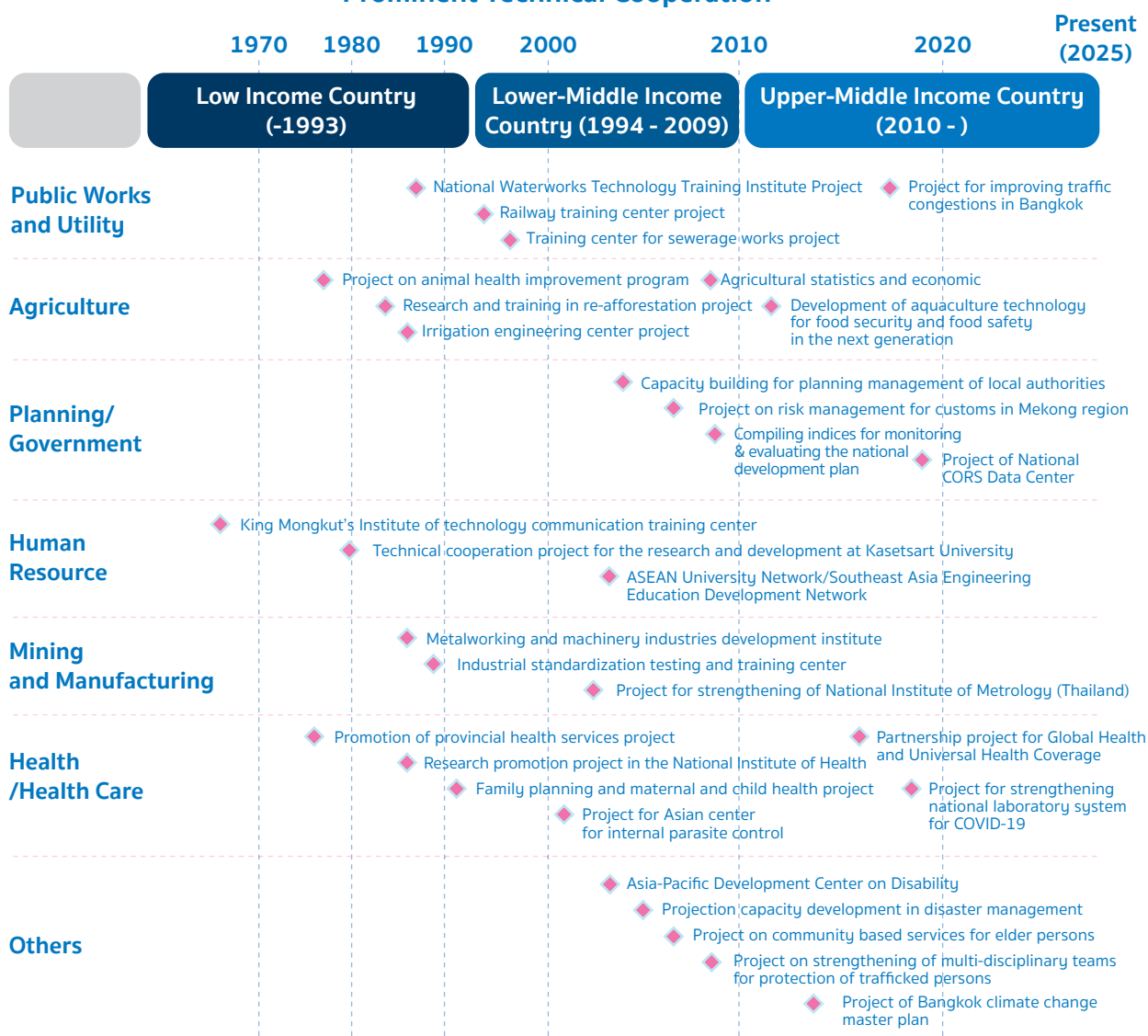
Source: Activity report of JICA

Trend of Technical Cooperation (number of projects)



Source: JICA's Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 2023

Prominent Technical Cooperation



2 Cooperation By Sector

2.1 Overview

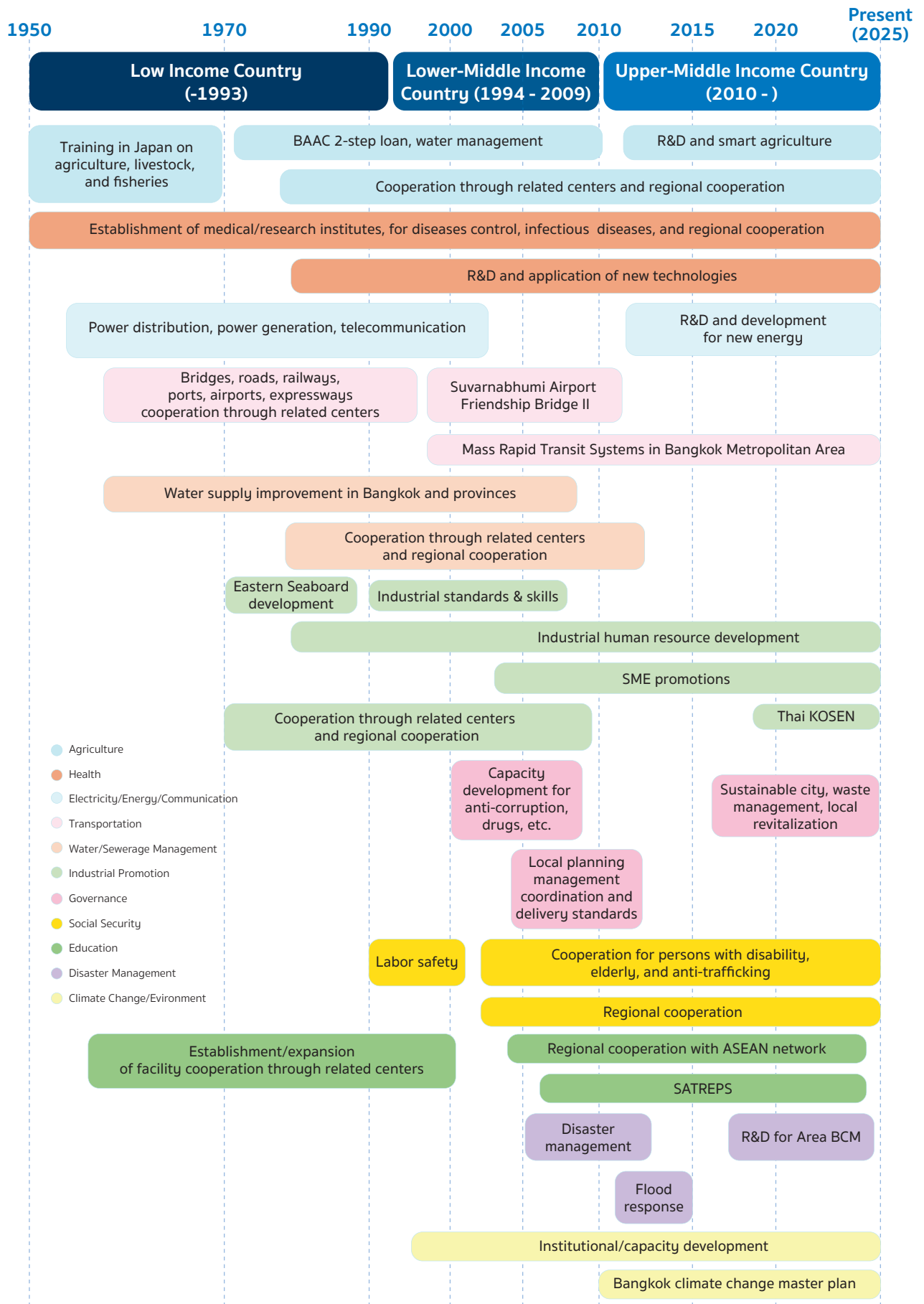
Until the 1980s, JICA supported infrastructure development, particularly in the sectors of transportation, energy, and water supply, through Grants and Financial and Investment Cooperation (Yen Loans), which contributed to the rapid economic growth from the late 1980s. Key infrastructures in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, such as a water treatment facility, bridges crossing the Chao Phraya River, and the Bangkok-Chonburi Highway, were developed to improve their services as well as to promote economic development. Development of industrial infrastructure, represented by the Eastern Seaboard development, was also supported in this period. Japan's cooperation also extended to support regional development in the provinces through various programs, such as power distribution, water supply, and provision of credit for the agriculture sector, following requests from the Government of Thailand, and other socio-economic needs.

JICA has also been continuously supporting the agricultural and health sectors since the beginning of our cooperation. In these sectors, cooperation projects have focused on institutional and organizational arrangements, including the construction of core facilities to provide services, as well as human resources development, at the early stage of the cooperation. Our cooperation has gradually shifted to the application of new technologies and partnership cooperation for other countries in the region and beyond.

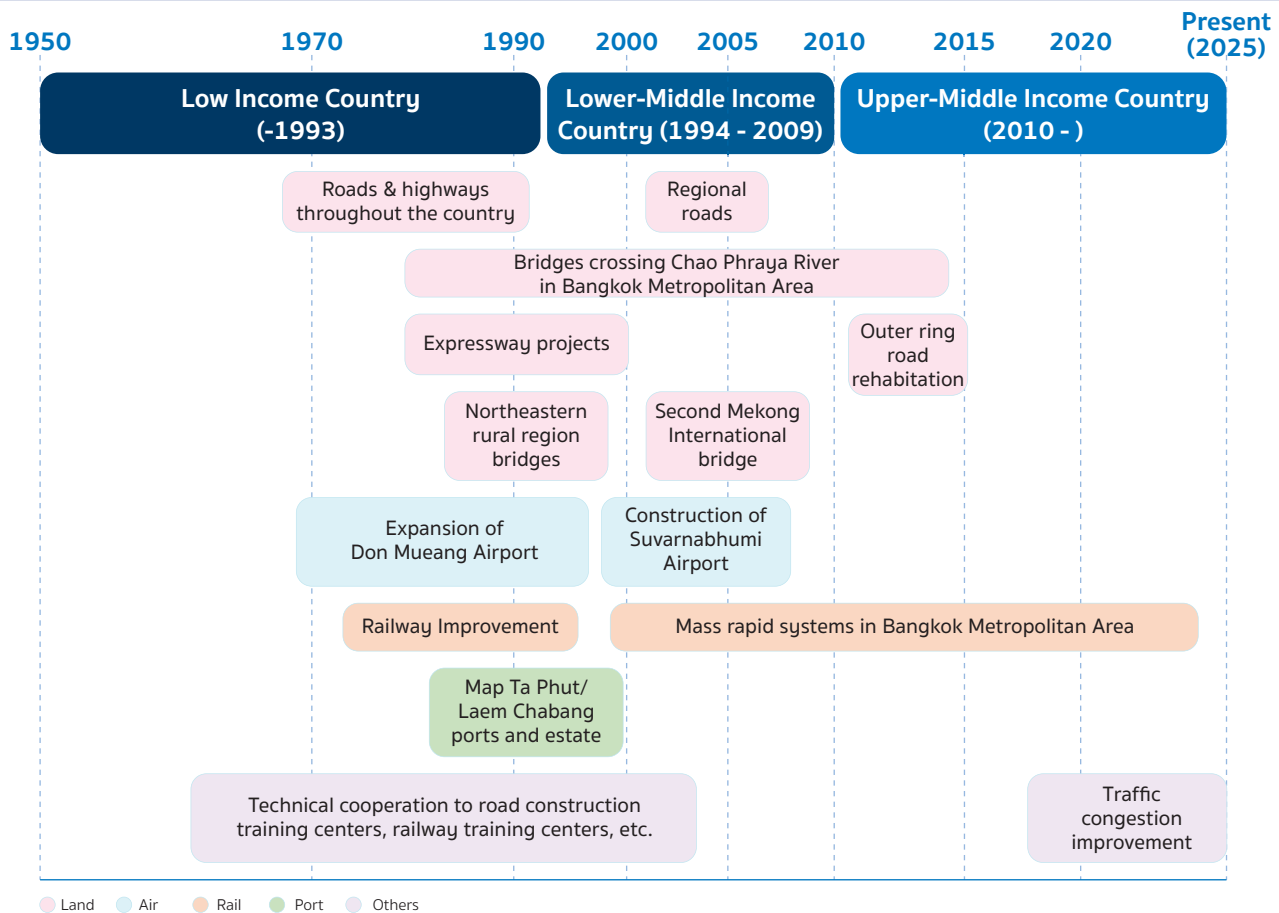
With the economic growth of the country, Japan's ODA pays more attention to assist the challenge of Thailand to tackle newly emerging issues and global issues, such as response to the aging population, disaster risk management, environmental management and climate change.

In 2021, JICA set 20 cooperation strategies for global issues as our "JICA Global Agenda" from the four perspectives of Prosperity, People, Peace, and Planet, to realize a free, peaceful, and prosperous world. Recent cooperation in Thailand also goes along with these strategies.

History of ODA by Sector



2.2 Transportation Sector



Overview of the Sector

Since the early stages of cooperation, assistance for the transportation sector has played a key role in Japan's ODA to Thailand. Construction and expansion projects of transportation facilities, such as roads, bridges, railways, ports, and airports were supported by Yen Loans. Technical Cooperation was also utilized to enhance organizational and human capacity for providing services through the facilities as well as to formulate a Mass Rapid Transit masterplan for the Bangkok Metropolitan Region (M-MAP). This cooperation includes 14 bridges over the Chao Phraya River, Don Mueang and Suvarnabhumi International Airports, and mass transit systems in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ With the ODA cooperation to develop transportation infrastructure particularly in the 1980s -2000s, domestic and international connectivity of the country was rapidly improved for better mobility of the people, domestic industrial development, and international trade.
- ◆ With ODA cooperation In the construction of the Second Bangkok International Airport (Suvarnabhumi Airport), passenger numbers and freight volumes reached their highest at 65 million persons in 2019 and 1.5 million tons in 2018, respectively, before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

- ◆ Yen Loan projects have contributed to sustainable and safe transportation networks to ensure efficient transportation of people and goods, including mass transit systems in Bangkok through the MRT Blue Line, Purple Line, and Red Line. The ridership numbers on the MRT Blue Line reached 123.8 million in 2019 and marked the highest ridership in 2024. Cooperation for the M-MAP enhanced the capacity of the Thai Government to formulate its railway master plan.

Bangkok-Chonburi Highway Construction Project

Yen Loan

1990 - 1993

Department of Highways, Ministry of Transport

Project Background

Japan supported the development of the Eastern Seaboard, which spans Chonburi, Rayong, and Chachoengsao, to foster the area as the second largest industrial zone in the country after Bangkok. As a part of the development, strengthening of the road network between the area and Bangkok was required. JICA supported the construction of the Bangkok-Chonburi Highway through Yen Loans.

Results

With the support of JICA, a 36.5-kilometer road between Bangkok and Bang Pakong, and a 45.3 km road between Bang Pakong and Chonburi were constructed. Accordingly, the transportation route between Bangkok and the Eastern Seaboard was secured for the industrial development of the area.

Bridge Construction Projects over the Chao Phraya River

Yen Loan
1980s - 2010s
Ministry of Transport

Project Background

The Bangkok Metropolitan Area is the economic center of Thailand. With its continuing economic development, traffic congestion in the area was becoming more serious due to the increase in the numbers of people and vehicles. To improve the socio-economic situation and reduce air pollution by the mitigation of traffic congestion, JICA assisted in the construction of 14 bridges over the Chao Phraya River, which bisects the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, through a series of Yen Loan projects.

Results

Bridge construction has led to more efficient traffic movement and enhanced socio-economic activities of the people in the area as well as improvement in air pollution levels through the mitigation of traffic congestion.

Construction of the 'Chao Phraya River Crossing Bridge at Nonthaburi 1 Road (Maha Chesadabodindranusorn Bridge)' is provided as an example. Before the construction of the new bridge, two banks of Nonthaburi were connected by Phra Nang Klao Bridge 3, New Phra Nang Klao Bridge, and Rama V Bridge 4, but traffic congestion at these 3 bridges in the morning and evening was a problem. According to the ex-post evaluation of the project conducted in 2017, the passenger car unit per hour in the peak at the newly constructed bridge reached 3,957 in 2016 after the start of the service in 2015. With the new bridge, the peak time traffic congestion at the Phra Nang Klao Bridges reduced 22% in 2016 from 2015, expectedly due to the use of new bridge by passengers.

Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project

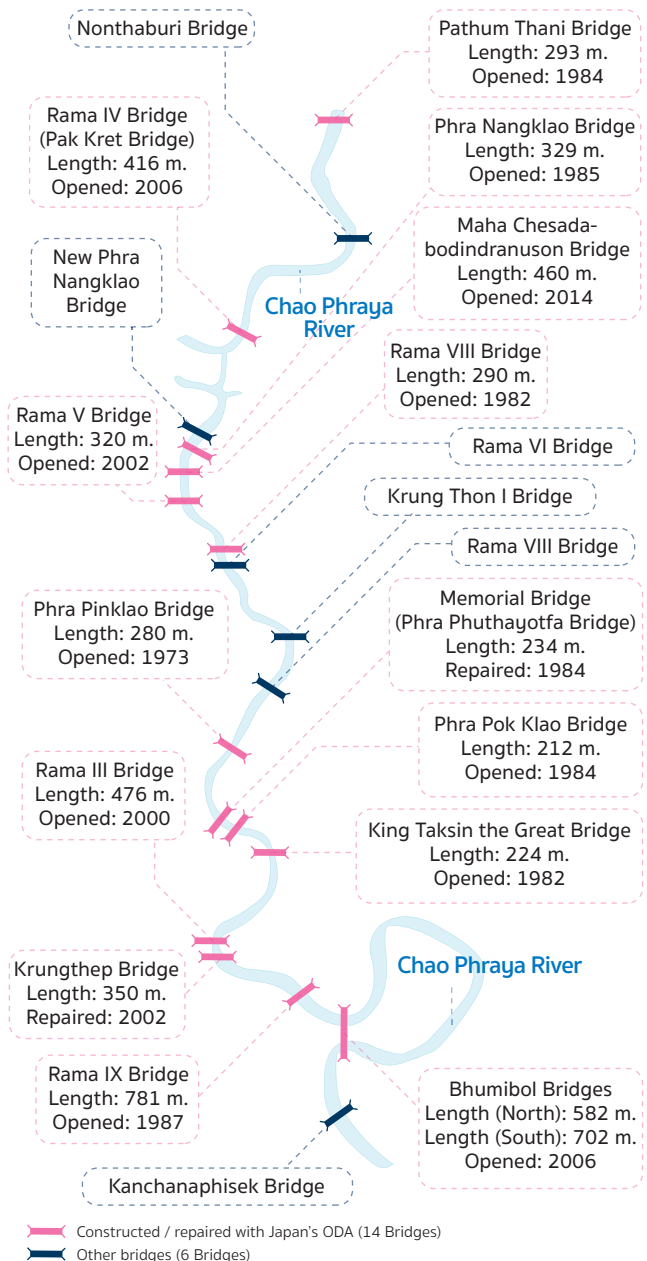
Yen Loan
2001 - 2006
Department of Highways, Ministry of Transport

Project Background

Among the development projects of the Mekong River basin, which has been actively promoted since the 1990s, a high priority has been given to the development of the East-West Economic Corridor, which connects northeastern Thailand to central Vietnam via Lao PDR. As part of the East-West Economic Corridor, JICA supported the construction of a 1,600-meter international bridge connecting Thailand and Lao PDR on the Mekong River through a Yen Loan.

Results

With this bridge, the East-West Economic Corridor was connected from Vietnam to Lao PDR, Thailand, and Myanmar. This contributed not only to the expansion of trade between Thailand and Lao PDR, but also to the smooth flow of people and goods for the economic development of the area along the East-West Economic Corridor.



Second Bangkok International Airport Development Project

Yen Loan
2000s

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited, Ministry of Transport

Project Background

In Thailand, demand for aviation services increased with the development of the economy and tourism industries in the 1980s and early 1990s. As a result, it was forecast that passenger demand of the existing Bangkok International Airport (Don Mueang Airport) would soon exceed the maximum passenger handling capacity. Accordingly, the construction of a new airport, the Second

Bangkok International Airport (Suvarnabhumi Airport) at Samut Prakan Province, east of Bangkok, was planned to accommodate increasing passenger and cargo demands. Japan supported the construction of the airport with a terminal and runways through a series of Yen Loan.

Results

The new airport began operations in 2006. The number of passengers and volume of freights were in increasing trends until the outbreak of COVID-19. In the Fiscal Year 2024 (Oct 2023 – Sep 2024), total number of passengers and volume of freight using the airport recovered to 60 million passengers and 1.4 million tons, respectively.



Suvarnabhumi Airport
60 million passengers 1.4 million tons in the fiscal year of 2024
(Oct 2023 - Sep 2024)



Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Red Line)

Bangkok Mass Transit Systems

- ◆ MRTA Initial System Project (Blue Line)
Yen Loan 1996 – 2000
- ◆ Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Purple Line)
Yen Loan 2008 – 2010
- ◆ Mass Transit System Project in Bangkok (Red Line)
Yen Loan 2009 – 2016

Mass Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, Ministry of Transport/
Blue Line and Purple Line, and State Railway of Thailand,
Ministry of Transport/Red Line

Project Background

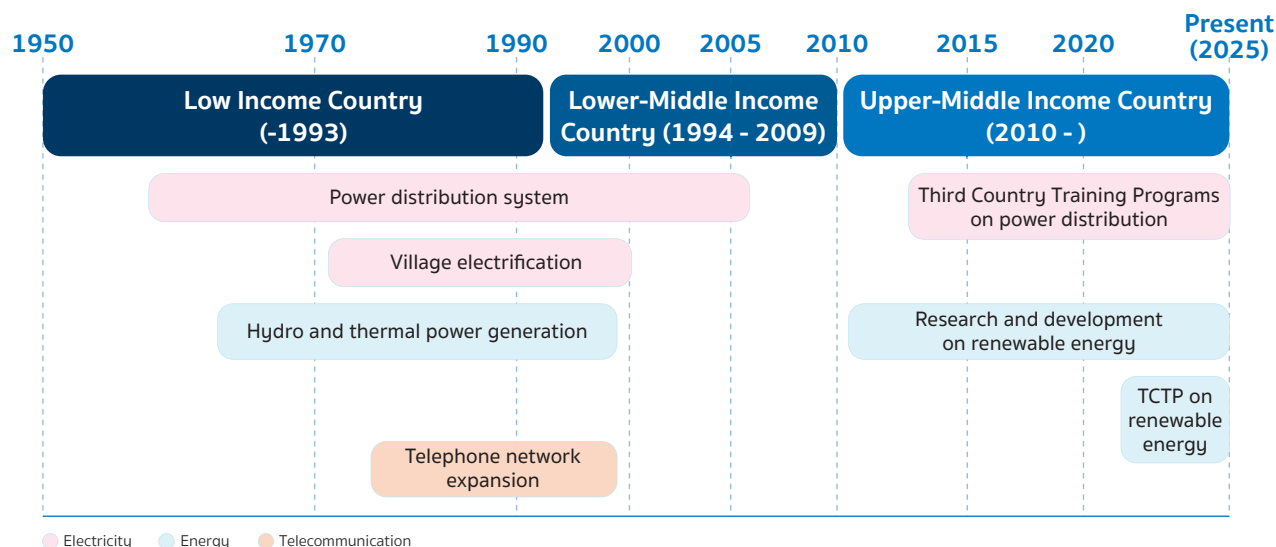
In Bangkok, with the rapid increase in traffic volume due to economic development, constant traffic congestion, and air pollution were becoming more serious. In order to provide an alternative to road transportation, a mass transit system plan in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area was developed. JICA supported the implementation of the plan with Yen Loans through the provision of rail transportation in central Bangkok and along main routes connecting central Bangkok and surrounding area.

Results

JICA supported the construction of the MRT Blue Line (Hua Lamphong Railway Station - Bang Sue), MRT Purple Line (Bang Sue – Klong Bang Phai), and SRT Red Line (Bang Sue – Rangsit) with the development of Krungthep Aphiwat Central Terminal Station. The cooperation contributed a reduction of traffic congestion, mitigation of air pollution, development of the local economy, and, eventually, an enhanced urban living environment for the people.

The ridership trends on the Bangkok MRT Blue Line showed a steady increase from its opening in 2006 to 123.6 million passengers in 2019. Though the number dropped due to the impact of COVID-19, ridership had recovered remarkably to 143.8 million in 2023.

2.3 Electricity/ Energy/ Communication Sectors



Overview of the Sector

JICA supported a wider range of sources and a more stable supply of electricity in the provinces and in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area through Yen Loan, such as 'The Transmission and Line and Substation Expansion Project', 'Power Distribution Systems Reinforcement Project', 'Transmission System and Substation Development Project' to meet increasing demands from the industry and society, as well as 'Village Electrification Project', and 'Construction of 230kv Underground Transmission Line' from the late 1960s to the early 2000s. JICA's Yen Loan was also used for expansion of the telephone network and development of power generation facilities. Since the 2000s, JICA has also been supporting the training on energy management as well as research on alternative energy development through Technical Cooperation projects including SATREPS.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ With power supply improvement projects in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area as well as the central, eastern, northern, and northeastern regions through the construction of new power distribution substations and allocation of new transmission lines, the number of power outages was reduced and voltage was stabilized. This contributed to the promotion of industry and the improvement of people's lives in these areas.
- ◆ JICA, in cooperation with the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), Ministry of Energy, implemented a technical cooperation project 'Project on the Practical Energy Management Training Center (PEMTC)'. With the project, a guideline on the examination for the Person Responsible for Energy (PRE), training curriculum and materials, and follow-up system for PRE were developed. 738 PREs received training through the courses provided by the project during the project in 2002- 2005.

- ◆ With the SATREPS program, JICA has been supporting the development of catalyst conversion technology to produce various biofuels and chemicals from the country's abundant biomass resources, which are expected to contribute to the realization of a low carbon society.

Transmission System and Substation Development Project

Yen Loan
1991 - 2002
Provincial Electricity Authority: PEA

Project Background

The Provincial Electricity Authority of Thailand (PEA) transmits and distributes electricity to 73 provinces except the Bangkok Metropolitan Area. During the 1980s, there was a disparity between the provinces and Bangkok Metropolitan Area, in terms of the stability and reliability of the power supply. JICA supported the development of power transmission and distribution networks through a series of Yen Loan projects.

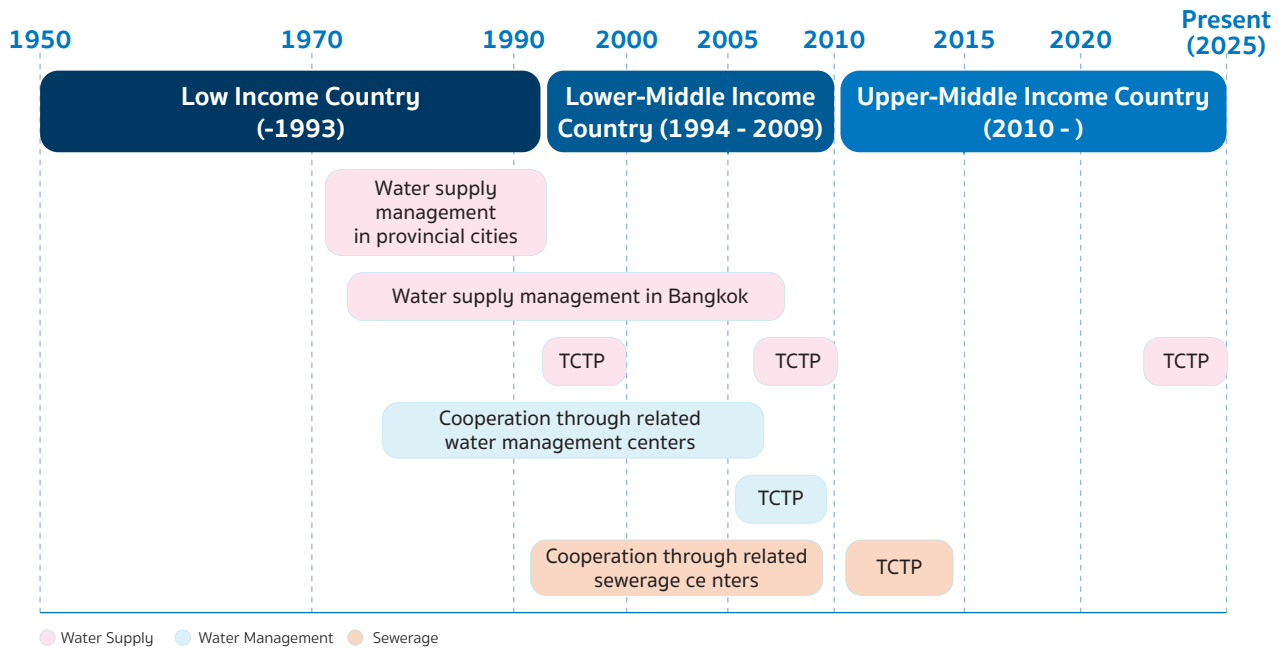
Results

In response to the growth in electricity demand, construction of new power distribution substations and transmission lines in the provinces was accelerated. Accordingly, the number of power outages in the target areas has been reduced and the voltage has stabilized. This has contributed to the promotion of local industry and the stability of people's livelihoods in the provinces.



Transmission system developed in the northern Thailand

2.4 Water and Sewerage Sectors



Overview of the Sector

JICA supported the expansion of the water supply in Bangkok and major cities in the provinces, such as Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Khon Kaen, during the 1970s and 2000s through Yen Loans. JICA also supported the construction and institutional development of the National Waterworks Technology Training Institute and Training Center for Sewerage Works Development with Grants and Technical Cooperation projects.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ ODA contributed to improvement of the living environment of the people in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, particularly through the expansion of Bangkok Water Treatment Plant, and in provincial cities by strengthening the water purification capacity, improving water intake, transmission, and distribution facilities, and improving and expanding water distribution pipes. 70% of tap water in Bangkok is produced at the water treatment plant, supported by Japan's ODA.
- ◆ With the construction and capacity development of the Training Center for Sewerage Works Development, training capacity, an operation system, and an information system regarding sewerage management have been established, which contributes to the proper operation and management of sewerage treatment.

Bangkok Water Supply Improvement Project

Yen Loan
1979 -2009
Metropolitan Waterworks Authority

Project Background

The Bangkok Metropolitan Area, which consists of Bangkok and five surrounding provinces, is the economic center

of Thailand with an increasingly growing population. The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority is responsible for supplying water in Bangkok and two surrounding provinces. During the 1970s, water shortage due to tight supply and high demand was a serious concern. JICA supported the development of water supply capacity in the area through 8 phases of Yen Loans during the 1970s to 2000s.

Results

This cooperation has contributed to the improvement of the living environment of the people in Bangkok and neighboring provinces by strengthening the water purification capacity of the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority, improving water intake, transmission, and distribution facilities, and improving and expanding water distribution pipes.

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The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority has successfully expanded its water production capacity to meet the increasing demand and has improved the efficiency of its water distribution area expansion.

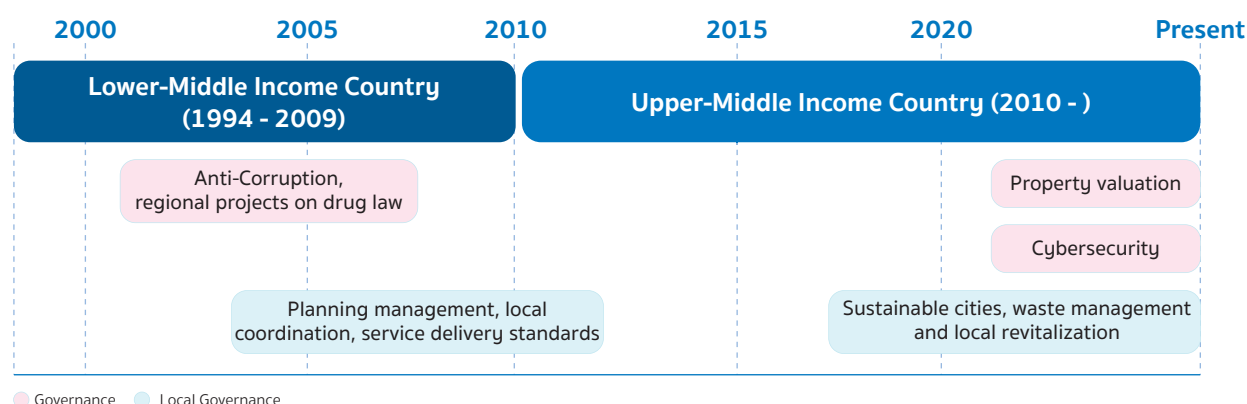
Metropolitan Waterworks Authority

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Bangkok Water Treatment Plant

2.5 Governance Sector



Overview of the Sector

With the maturing of Thai society after the rapid economic growth in the 1980s and 1990s, Japan's ODA has been directed to support good governance, tackling social issues such as drug abuse, and waste management. Improvement of services through cooperation with local administrative organizations was also a flagship project of JICA's Technical Cooperation during the 2000s. More recently, JICA has cooperated with the Thai Government on cyber security.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ With JICA's Technical Cooperation, the Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) developed stronger capacity for further cooperation with counterpart organizations in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam in the area of law enforcement and drug suppression and analysis.
- ◆ JICA supported the development of capacity and efficiency of the Office of National Counter Corruption Commission (ONCC) in the field of suppression, inspection and prevention of corruption. About 200 ONCC participants joined the trainings under our Technical Cooperation.
- ◆ With a series of Technical Cooperation projects to support cooperation among local authorities, JICA facilitated actions for inter-authority cooperation and compiled a manual on the cooperation.

Capacity Building of Local Authorities through Local Coordination

Technical Cooperation
2003 - 2012

Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior

Project Background

As the economy expands, so does the range of people's activities. Accordingly, the scope of local government services expands with the requirement of a prompt response. On the other hand, each basic municipality did not have sufficient capacity to provide public services, due to the small size of the organization. Accordingly, the Department

of Local Administration, Ministry of the Interior, as a means of promoting decentralization and cooperation, planned to promote cooperation among multiple municipalities. JICA supported the initiative of the department through 3 Technical Cooperation projects during 2003 - 2012.

Results

A cooperation framework between local administrations was established through development of roles and functions, service delivery standards, and cooperation mechanisms. Various lessons as well as good practice, which became the assets for the application of inter-local governments cooperation in the long run, were extracted and published with the support of the projects.

Enhancing ASEAN-Japan Capacity Building Program for Cyber Security and Trusted Digital Service

Technical Cooperation

2023 - 2026

The National Cyber security Agency (NCSA)

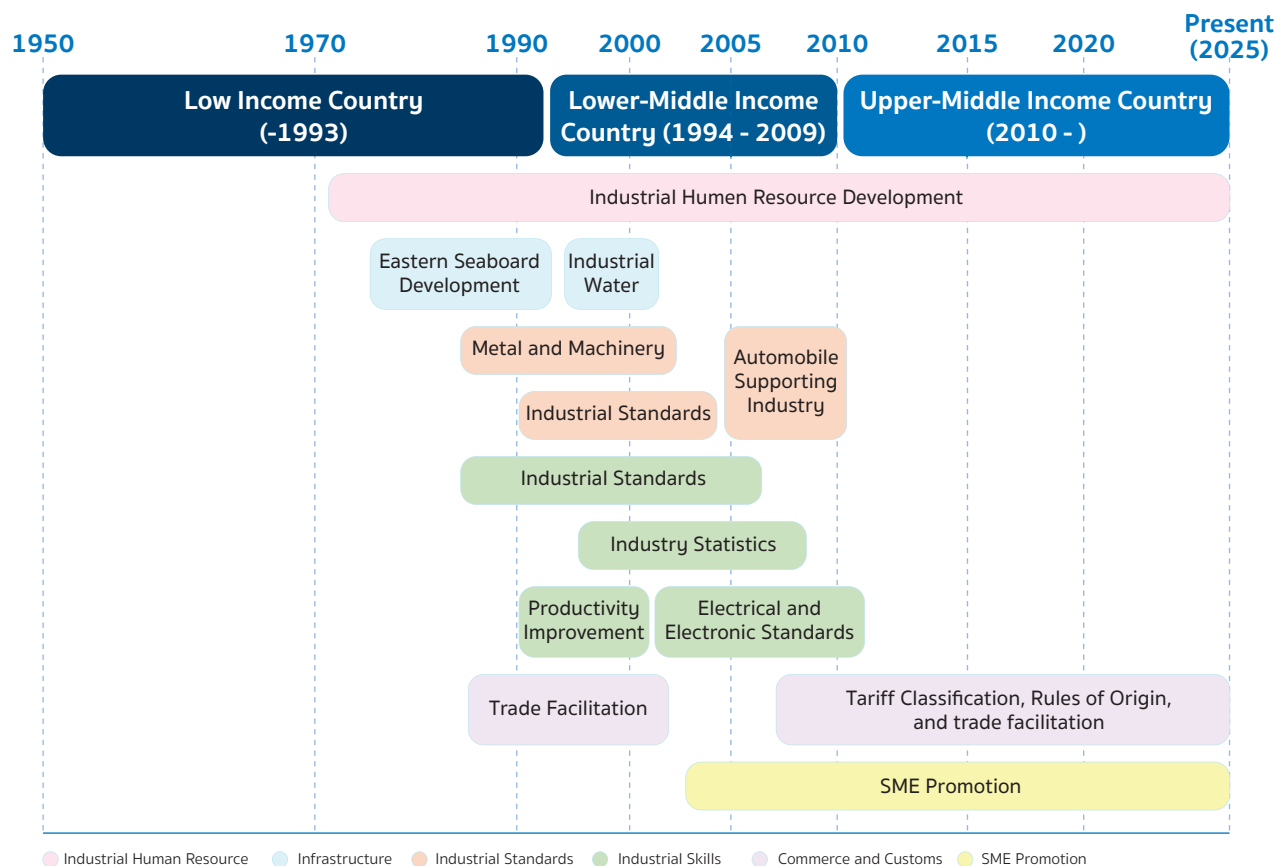
Project Background

As cyber security risks become more severe while digitalization progresses, ensuring cyber security has become an important issue in the ASEAN region. These issues are wide-ranging, including the development of legal systems, strengthening of cyber security technical capabilities, and promotion of international collaboration. The shortage of cyber security human resources has been pointed out as a major factor in delaying the strengthening of cyber security.

Results

The project is working on the implementation of cyber security training and cyber security human resource development programs for young people in the ASEAN region, expansion of cooperation with third-party organizations in cyber security, and strengthening information gathering and analysis capabilities. The project is expected to strengthen the cyber security human resource development environment for the ASEAN region and, eventually, improve the cyber security response capabilities of the region.

2.6 Industrial Promotion Sector



Overview of the Sector

JICA has supported Thailand's industrial development both in infrastructure and Technical Cooperation. One of the flagship infrastructure cooperation programs was the development of the Eastern Seaboard (current Eastern Economic Corridor, or EEC), which became the key economic infrastructure for industrial development and export in the 1990s. The cooperation includes the development of ports and industrial estates at Map Ta Phut and Leam Chabang, construction of railway and road to enhance the connectivity in the area, and construction of water pipelines.

JICA has been providing Technical Cooperation for industrial promotion according to the needs of the times. It focuses on institutional building for various government institutions established by the government to respond to needs of industry, covering metal processing, industrial standardization, industrial testing, metrology, electrical and electronic standards, productivity improvement, etc. Since the early 2000s, JICA's Technical Cooperation has also supported promoting ancillary industries and SMEs especially in the local provinces.

Recently, JICA launched the Industrial Human Resource Development Project, the so-called 'THAI KOSEN Project', with Yen Loan in cooperation with two Thai universities to foster

industrial human resource to drive Thailand's future advanced industries.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ In the 1980s and early 1990s, the economy of the Eastern Seaboard area grew significantly. By the mid-1990s, the Eastern Seaboard area had established itself as the Thailand's second largest economic and industrial zone after the Bangkok Metropolitan Area, establishing the base of the current EEC
- ◆ In the recovery phase from the Asian Currency Crisis of 1997, JICA supported Thailand's efforts to achieve economic and industrial structural adjustment through institutional building, such as productivity improvement and economic statistics standardization etc., which lay the foundation of Thailand's current firm economic and industrial system. Regional Integrated SME Promotion (RISMEP), a one-stop business consultation service network for local SMEs which was established through Technical Cooperation by JICA and RISMEP is now being activated all over the country.
- ◆ Under the KOSEN Project, two Thai KOSEN schools have been established in Bangkok which provide the same level of education as KOSEN in Japan, and the graduates are expected to drive Thailand's future industry through skills and knowledge gained from Thai KOSEN.

- ◆ Since 2008, JICA has collaborated with the Thai Customs Department to enhance the capacity of customs officials in facilitating international trade and securing societies from hazardous consignments. This collaboration covers areas, such as risk management, rules of origin, and customs human resources development. The Thai Customs Department is now a leading regional authority and continues to work with JICA to share best practices, particularly with countries in the Mekong subregion.

Development of Eastern Seaboard

Yen Loan and Technical Cooperation

1980s - 1990s

Port Authority of Thailand, Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand, etc

Project Background

From the early 1980s to the early 1990s, the Government of Thailand promoted the development of the Eastern Seaboard. The project aimed to develop the eastern coastal area located southeast of Bangkok with: 1) a heavy chemical industry using natural gas developed in the Gulf of Thailand, and 2) export-oriented industries located in the vicinity of the newly established international container port. Japan supported the project through the development of infrastructure, such as ports, roads, railways, industrial water, and industrial parks, with Yen Loans and Technical Cooperation.

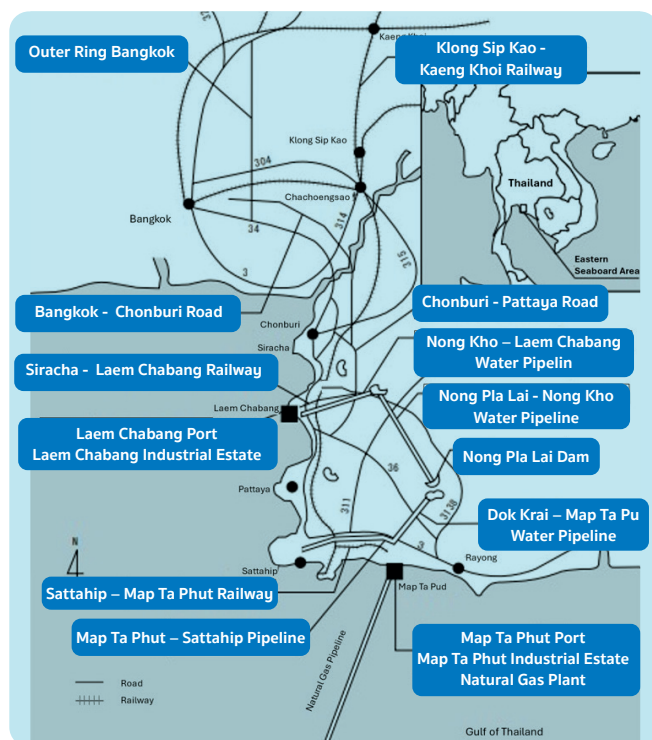
Results

From the 1980s to the early 1990s, the scale of the economy and industrialization progressed in the Eastern Seaboard area. For instance, according to the statistics of the Port Authority of Thailand (PAT), the annual volume of containers handled at the Laem Chabang Port steadily increased since the opening in 1992 to about 9.5 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent unit) by 2023.

With this industrial promotion, the Eastern Seaboard area experienced the highest annual economic growth rate of 12.1% during 1991-1995, twice as high as that of the Bangkok Metropolitan Area.

The current Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), launched by the Thai Government, is located in exactly the same area as the Eastern Seaboard, and it can also be said that the EEC is the 2nd Phase development of the Eastern Seaboard.

Map of Yen Loan Project at Eastern Seaboard Development Plan



Eastern Seaboard-Map Ta Phut Industrial Park

Industrial Human Resources Development Project (Thai KOSEN Project)

Yen Loan
2019

Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research, and Innovation

Project Background

Thailand's manufacturing industry has been, and is expected to be an important driver of Thailand's economic growth. To stimulate economic growth, the Thai Government has set "Thailand 4.0" as a long-term development vision of the country, aiming to avoid the "middle-income trap" by transforming from conventional labor-intensive industries to innovation-led industries with the utilization of advanced technologies. In order to achieve Thailand 4.0, it is necessary to train practical and innovative engineers with expertise for industry. Accordingly, responding to the strong demand from industry, the Government of Thailand decided to introduce a Japanese-style higher education (KOSEN) system to the country. Japan has been supporting the initiative of the Thai Government through Yen Loans.

Results

In 2019, the first KOSEN (KOSEN-KMITL) was inaugurated under the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMITL) based on long-term cooperation between KMITL and JICA going back to the 1960s. The cooperation aims to develop practical and innovative engineers and achieve sustainable economic development by providing the same level of education as Japan's KOSEN system. The KOSEN-KMITL's program provides a five-year education for students starting at age 15, featuring three disciplines of Mechatronic Engineering, Computer Engineering, and Electrical and Electronics Engineering. 20 first batch students graduated from the 5-year course in 2024.

In 2020, the 2nd KOSEN in Thailand (KOSEN-KMUTT) was opened under the King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT). The KOSEN-KMUTT opened 2 courses, namely Automation Engineering and Bio Engineering (with Smart Agri Engineering under planning), along with the Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST)

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The KOSEN-based curriculum can be adapted and extended to the country's workforce production system for the industrial sector.

Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science
and Technology (IPST)

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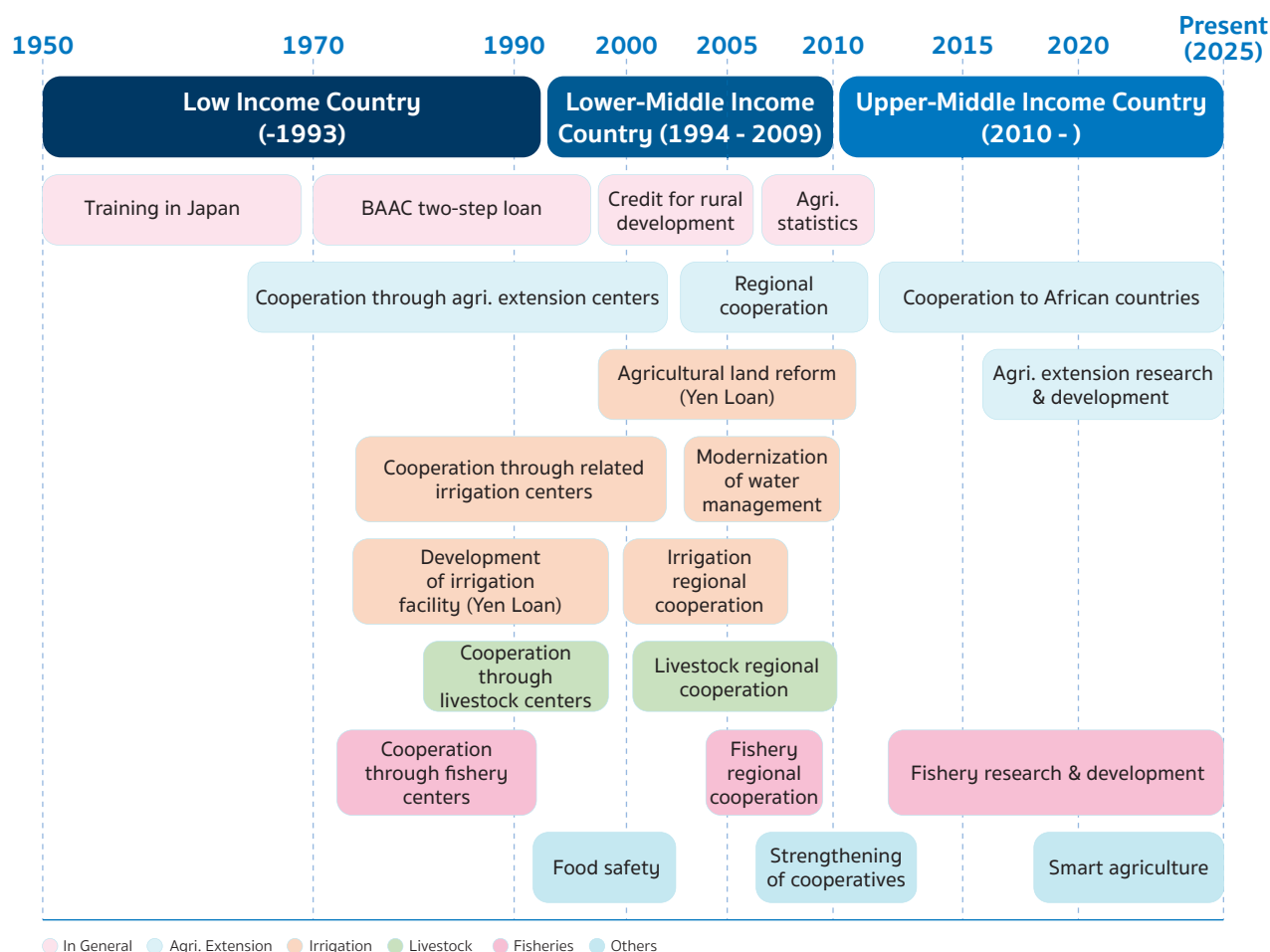


KOSEN - KMITL



KOSEN - KMUTT

2.7 Agriculture Sector



Overview of the Sector

As agriculture is the main occupation and industry in Thailand, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s before the onset of rapid industrialization, JICA has been continuously supporting the development of the agricultural sector since the early stages of its cooperation. Many research and development centers were constructed with Grants, including the Farmers' Training Center, the National Animal Health and Production Institute, the Irrigation Engineering Centre, and the Inland Fisheries Centers. Institutional development of these centers was also supported by Technical Cooperation to provide better services.

JICA also provided Yen Loans to stimulate rural and agricultural development through Thai counterparts, such as the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives (BAAC), during the 1970s and 1990s along with support for various irrigation projects to enhance agricultural production.

Recently, JICA is also supporting the initiative of the Thai Government to modernize the agricultural sector through research and introduction of smart agriculture technology.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ JICA has supported enhanced water supply for the production of agricultural products, particularly rice, with various irrigation projects. JICA, through the construction of, and Technical Cooperation to, the Irrigation Engineering Center, also supported the improvement of water analysis, hydrological analysis, irrigation and drainage information system, and irrigation and drainage facility design.
- ◆ JICA has supported the establishments of research and training institutes. The impacts of this cooperation have been expanded to other countries through regional cooperation by JICA and Thai counterpart organizations.
- ◆ With the assets gained through cooperation and networking with the Thai counterpart organizations, JICA, in cooperation with TICA, has organized various Third Country Training Programs (TCTP) for agricultural production technology, soil management, irrigation management, animal health, disease control, aquaculture, and other subjects since the 1980s.

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The Project has successfully enhanced the quality of coffee production, earning the Lert-Rat Award for Public Sector Excellence and securing third place in the Thailand Coffee Excellence Award competition.

Program on Post-Harvest Management and
Community-Based Development
for Local Products (Coffee)
Cooperative Promotion Department,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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The project enhanced farmers' production capacity through safe agricultural practices while also promoting reforestation along farmland boundaries and conservation of community forest areas. As a result, the ecosystem within the community has improved.

Project for the Rehabilitation of Degraded
Environments in Land Reform Areas,
Agricultural Land Reform Office,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

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Development of The National Agricultural Extension and Training Center (NAETC)

Grants and Technical Cooperation
1970s - present
Kasetsart University

Project Background

The National Agricultural Extension and Training Center (NAETC), Kasetsart University, or Kasetsart University Extension and Training Office (KU ETO), was established in 1981 with Grants from Japan, as a part of Japan's cooperation to develop agricultural research and training capacity of the country.

Results

NAETC developed extensive facilities, including dormitories and training spaces capable of accommodating up to 300 individuals, and has trained nearly 1 million participants through over 1,200 courses for Thai and international participants since its establishment. JICA has notably supported training programs in cooperation with TICA as provided below:

TCTPs conducted by NAETC supported by JICA and TICA

- ◆ Sustainable Agricultural Production in the Tropics for Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam (TCTP) (1995-99)
- ◆ Enhancing Women's Role in Rural Development (TCTP) (1995 - 99, 2001-07)
- ◆ Post-harvest Technology of Perishable Crops (TCTP) (2014 - 16)
- ◆ Rice Production Technologies for Food Security and Sustainability of African Countries (TCTP) (2014 -16, 2021-23)

The Establishment Project of the National Animal Health and Production Institute

Grants
1980s

The National Animal Health and Production Institute Project

Technical Cooperation
1986 - 1998

Regional Cooperation Project for Animal Disease Control

Technical Cooperation
2001 - 2009
Department of Livestock Development,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Project Background

JICA supported the establishment of the National Animal Health and Production Institute (NIAH) in the 1980s to enhance research and training capacity on animal health in cooperation with the Department of Livestock Development.

Results

Along with the establishment of NIAH, JICA also supported capacity development of the institute through Technical Cooperation projects in the 1980s-1990s. In the 2000s, as the cross-border movement of livestock between Thailand and its neighboring countries was increasing without sufficient organizational and technical systems for livestock diseases, JICA supported several regional Technical Cooperation projects involving Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam to establish livestock disease diagnosis technology at the field level, strengthen livestock hygiene guidance for farmers, and establish a system for prompt communication/reporting of livestock diseases.



Third Country Training Program at NAETC

Pasak Irrigation Project (Kaeng Khoi-Ban Mo Pumping Irrigation)

Yen Loan
1995

Royal Irrigation Department,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Project Background

The vast flat land between Keng Khoi and Bang Mo districts in Saraburi in central Thailand is suitable for the cultivation of rice and other agricultural commodities during the rainy season. However, dry season cropping using the water of the Pasak River flowing in the area was carried out in only a small part of the area due to its high altitude. Therefore, the Thai Government planned to pump water from the Pasak River to expand the cultivation area during the dry season.

Results

Japan, through Yen Loans, supported the construction of irrigation facilities, such as irrigation pumps and drainage canals in the lower reaches of the Pasak River. The construction of irrigation facilities contributed to an increase in the stable supply of irrigation water for dry season cultivation. The construction of irrigation facilities contributed to an increase in the stable supply of irrigation water for dry season cultivation while also increasing the quality of products available to consumers.



Agricultural Statistics and Economic

Technical Cooperation
2003 - 2008

Office of Agricultural Economy,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Project Background

In Thailand, the importance of the agricultural sector, which was relatively stable during the 1997 Asian financial crisis, has been reaffirmed. However, reliable agricultural statistical data and economic analysis necessary for policy formulation were not sufficiently developed. There was also an urgent need to strengthen analytical capabilities and build an information network system on agricultural products for the ASEAN region.

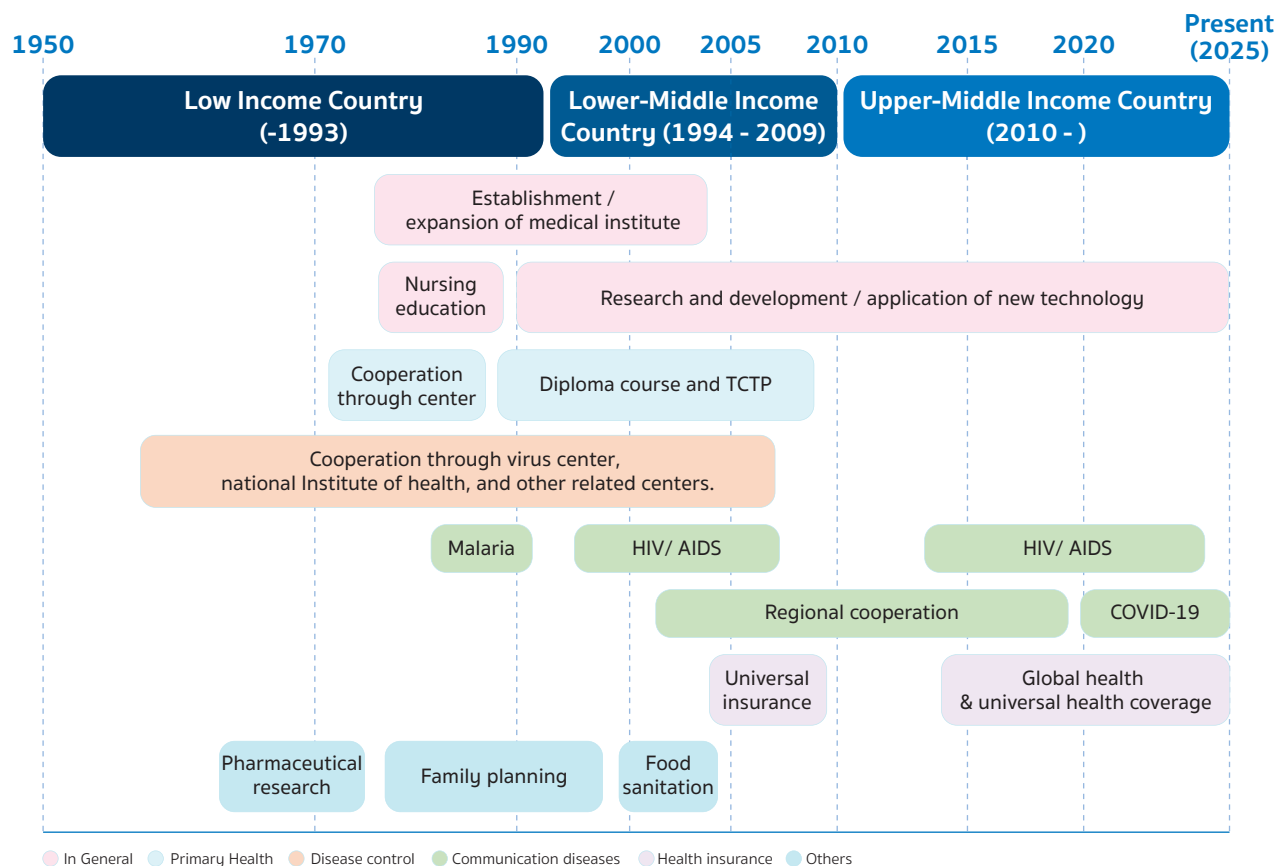
Results

In this cooperation, JICA supported the capacity development of the personnel in the Office of Agricultural Economy (OAE) for agricultural economic analysis, including the collection of agricultural statistical data, the construction of an information network system, and the forecasting of food supply and demand, through Technical Cooperation. As a result, the capacity of the OAE was strengthened as an organization providing accurate statistical information and economic analysis to the country's agricultural policy as well as to the utilization of information for other ASEAN member countries.



Pasak Irrigation Project

2.8 Health Sector



Overview of the Sector

JICA has been supporting the improvement of health and medical services in Thailand through the construction of health/medical facilities, support for equipment, training of health/medical personnel, and technical transfer based on the experience and knowhow accumulated in Japan. The fields of cooperation range from development of medical/health personnel, response to infectious diseases, epidemiology, research and service delivery of clinical care, community health, health service systems, health insurance, and others.

Recent cooperation also includes Thailand's initiative for sharing global health issues and emergency responses to the COVID-19 pandemic of 2020.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ With many years of commitment, ODA cooperation has been contributing to establish and improve health/medical services, which is foundation of wellness, as well as social and economic activities of all generations at national, regional, and community levels in Thailand.

- ◆ Organizational and personnel networks between Japan and Thailand, strengthened through decades of cooperation, have led to the joint implementation of various responses for the health and medical sector through regional Technical Cooperation projects and South-South Cooperation.

Asean Institute of Health Development (AIHD), Mahidol University

Grants and Technical Cooperation
1983 – 2018
Mahidol University

Project Background

The ASEAN Institute of Health Development (AIHD) was established under Mahidol University supported by Grants from JICA to: 1) develop updated training facilities to meet the training needs in the area of primary health care of Thailand and other ASEAN member countries, 2) conduct primary health care research and development activities in an effort to identify the appropriate models for primary health care development in both rural and urban settings, 3) formulate training programs in accordance with research findings, and 4) share experience and information with a view to promoting the development of primary health care among ASEAN member countries.

Results

Since its establishment, AIHD has been functioning as a regional hub of JICA's health cooperation, through Technical Cooperation Projects and Third Country Training Programs (TCTP) as, below:

- ◆ Master of Primary Health Care Management (M.P.H.M.) (1987–2007 (TCTP))
- ◆ HIV/AIDS Regional Coordination Center Project (2005-2008) (Technical Cooperation)
- ◆ Policy/Strategy and Operation on HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control (2012-2014) (TCTP)
- ◆ Strengthening Capacity for Effective Implementation of the National Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Programs in CLMV Countries (2016-2018) (TCTP)

National Institute of Health (NIH)

Grants and Technical Cooperation
1984 – 2004

Department of Medical Science, Ministry of Public Health

Project Background

Following a request from the Thai Government, the National Institute of Health (NIH) was established in 1984 with grants from JICA, to enhance its research capacity particularly on infectious diseases in Thailand.

Results

After establishment, Japan continued Technical Cooperation to the NIH to improve its research capacity in the field of infectious diseases through the projects below.

The collaboration aimed to improve the NIH's capacity to research HIV/AIDS and other emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including strengthening diagnostic and testing technologies for infectious diseases, and analyzing pathogen information.

JICA also supported responses to the recent COVID-19 pandemic through the strengthening of laboratory systems within the NIH.

- ◆ Research Promotion Project in the National Institute of Health (1985-1994) (Technical Cooperation)
- ◆ Projects for Strengthening of NIH Capabilities for Research and Development on AIDS and Emerging Infectious Diseases (1999-2004) (Technical Cooperation)
- ◆ The Project for Strengthening National Laboratory System in Responding to COVID-19 (2021-2022) (Technical Cooperation)

The Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage (GLO+UHC)

Technical Cooperation

2016 – 2023

Ministry of Public Health and National Health Security Office (NHSO)

Project Background

In 2002, Thailand launched the Universal Coverage Scheme for the self-employed individuals and other informal sector workers who were not previously covered by health insurance or medical care. As a result, almost 100% of the population is covered by health insurance and medical care. However, in order to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), there were still many issues to be addressed, such as budget management, coordination among the three existing health security systems, and response to the aging of the population. In addition, as one of the first non-advanced countries to introduce UHC, the experience of Thailand is considered to provide lessons for UHC in other countries.

Results

Through Technical Cooperation, Thailand and Japan shared experiences in UHC, especially in the fields of health finance and health workers, which can be expected to contribute to the promotion of UHC in both countries. Partnerships among Japan, Thailand, and other countries were promoted by strengthening capacity for the implementation of UHC and by sharing lessons learned for global health issues. The project is also a milestone for the new partnership cooperation between Japan and Thailand to work on global issues together.

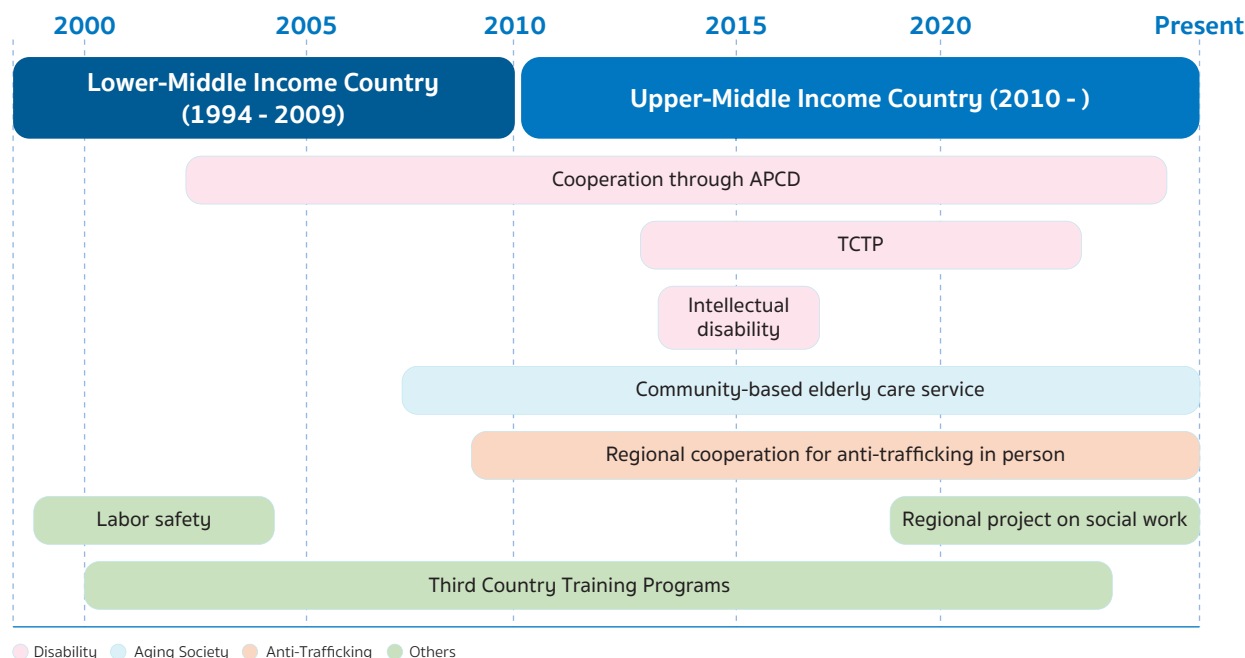


National Institute of Health



GLO+UHC Project

2.9 Social Security Sector



Overview of the Sector

With the economic growth and transition to the Lower-Middle Income Country status of Thailand in 1993, the field of JICA cooperation was expanded to the social security sector in the 2000s. Construction and technical support for the Asia-Pacific Center on Disability (APCD) as a regional center for the inclusive development of disabled persons is often cited as a symbol of JICA's cooperation history in Thailand.

With the recent rapid aging of the population in Thailand, JICA is also sharing the experience and knowhow of Japan's countermeasures for an aging society. It is expected that this cooperation will lead to joint Japan-Thailand cooperation with other countries in the region, which are facing, or going to face, the aging of the population in the future.

JICA also supports the initiative of Thailand to tackle regional social challenges, such as trafficking in persons, in cooperation with other countries on the region.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability (APCD) Foundation, with more than 30 staff members, conducts various disabled inclusive projects and domestic/regional trainings in cooperation with international/domestic and public/private partner organizations.
- ◆ Following an analysis of the status of health and welfare services for the elderly in the pilot project site, JICA supported the development and nationwide deployment of an integrated model of health and welfare services for the elderly in the community, exchange of policy recommendations on elderly care, strengthening of intermediate care, and care services related to dementia, through the three phases of Technical Cooperation projects for elderly care.

Construction of the Asia-Pacific Center on Disability

Grants
2003 - 2004

Project for the Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability

Technical Cooperation
2002 - 2012
Office for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities,
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Project Background

There are approximately 300 million people with disabilities in the Asia-Pacific region, including Thailand, and many of them have limited opportunities to participate in social activities, such as education and employment, and to receive necessary welfare services. JICA supported the construction of the Asia-Pacific Center for Persons on Disability (APCD) to promote the empowerment of persons with disabilities and barrier-free societies in the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, two Technical Cooperation projects were implemented to strengthen the function of the APCD as a regional center, to promote collaboration between organizations of persons with disabilities and supporting organizations.

Results

Through the cooperation, activities and networks for persons with disabilities have been strengthened to promote a barrier-free society, in which people with disabilities are guaranteed their rights to participate in various activities. From the start of the second phase of the Technical Cooperation in 2007 to the time of the ex-post evaluation of the Technical Cooperation in 2015, 105 training sessions had been conducted by the APCD with approximately 3,000 participants. The training covered various issues, such as



community-based inclusive development training, leadership training, skills training, and workshops on specific areas of disability. APCD activities have been recognized at the Asia-Pacific and global levels with its activities mentioned in international documents in the field of disability.

Development of a Community Based Integrated Health Care and Social Welfare Services Model for Elderly Persons

Technical Cooperation
2007 - 2011

Long-term Care Service Development for the Frail Elderly and Other Vulnerable People

Technical Cooperation
2013 - 2017

Seamless Health and Social Services Provision for Elderly Persons

Technical Cooperation
2017 - 2022
Ministry of Public Health,
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Project Background

Thailand has the fastest aging population in Southeast Asia. By 2016, persons aged 65 and over accounted for about 10% of the population of approximately 66 million. On the other hand, unlike in developed countries, Thailand is experiencing a rapid aging of the population without the establishment of a social security system. Accordingly, it was clear that there was an urgent need to build an appropriate system for medical and nursing care needs, as well as income compensation, such as pensions, for elderly persons.

Results

Three Technical Cooperation projects with pilot projects in target provinces resulted in achievements to support the response of Thailand to its aging population, such as:

- ◆ Formulation of an “integrated model of health and welfare services for the elderly in the community” and nationwide dissemination of the model
- ◆ Development of policy recommendations on elderly care through the implementation of long-term care services model with the utilization of community-based integrated services
- ◆ Strengthening of intermediate care so that the elderly do not fall into a state of needing assistance
- ◆ Development of care services related to dementia, which can become a burden on families and communities

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The project has established a seamless healthcare service model in Thailand, leading to the expansion of implementation from the pilot areas to the regional health level and ultimately to the national level.

Ministry of Public Health,
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

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Strengthening of Multi-Disciplinary Teams for Protection of Trafficked Persons in Thailand

Technical Cooperation
2009 - 2014

Capacity Development on Assisting Victims of Trafficking in the GMS Countries

Technical Cooperation
2015 - 2019

Strengthening Regional Network for Combating Trafficking in Persons in Mekong Region

Technical Cooperation
2022 - 2024
Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons,
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

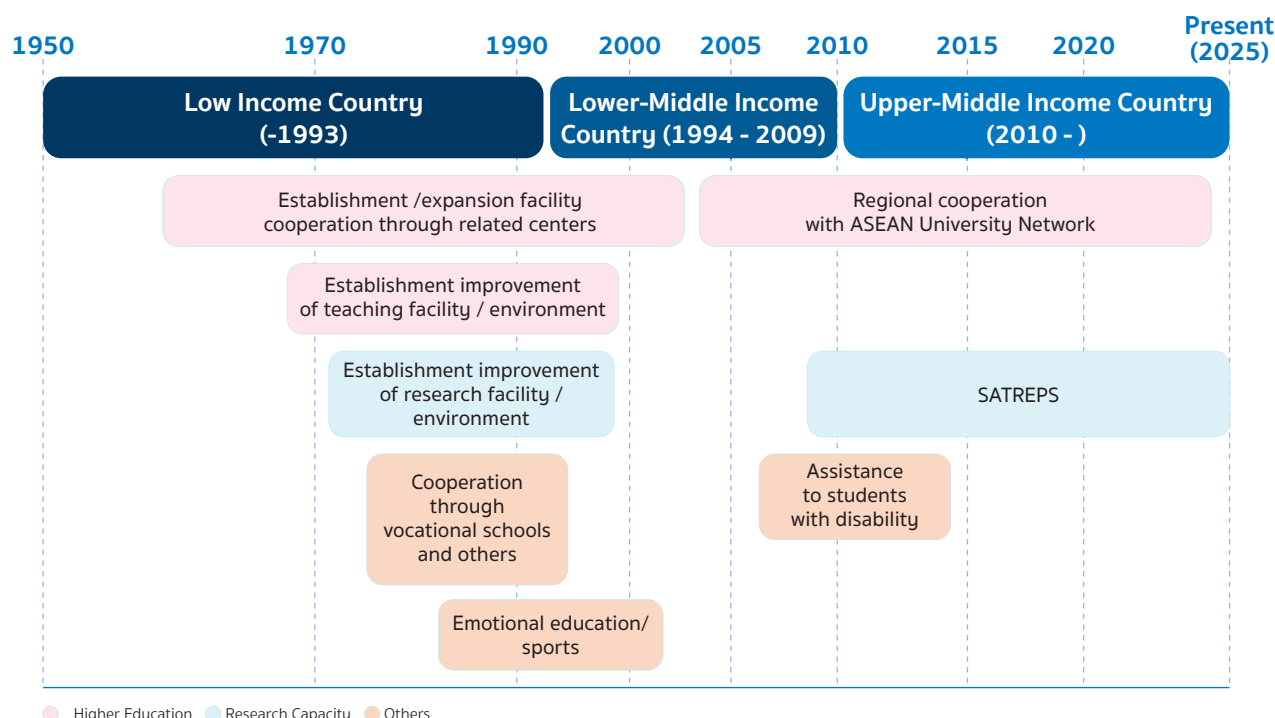
Project Background

As the movement of people, goods, and information across borders has accelerated, due to rapid globalization and advancement of information technology, human trafficking has become a serious problem common to countries with shared borders. Thailand has become a destination for trafficking victims in the Mekong region, due to its enormous demand for labor, including in the construction, fisheries, seafood processing, and sex industries. Therefore, the importance of combating human trafficking in cooperation with Thailand and neighboring countries was recognized.

Results

Through our Technical Cooperation projects, JICA has supported the capacity development of multidisciplinary collaborative teams consisting of multiple government agencies involved in the return/repatriation of victims sheltered in Thailand. The cooperation also focused on the rebuilding of the lives of victims through cooperation with neighboring countries. The outcomes of the project, as well as networks among the concerned agencies strengthened through project activities, will contribute to combat trafficking in persons in the Mekong region.

2.10 Education Sector



Overview of the Sector

JICA supported the enhancement of research and teaching capacity of academic institutes through the construction and expansion of facilities, provision of equipment, and technical transfer during the 1970s and 1990s. A university network for engineering education in the ASEAN region was also strengthened with the support of JICA during 2003-2023. JICA has been dispatching experts and volunteers since 1981, to transfer knowhow and technology through Thai counterpart organizations.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ Academic (Higher Education) institutes have benefitted from Japan's ODA. This include Chiang Mai University, Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, and Thammasart University, which are driving higher education in the country to produce valuable human resource.
- ◆ JICA, through the AUN/SEED-Net project, supported ASEAN member universities to establish a network for international joint education programs in collaboration with Japanese universities and industries, so that they can conduct more advanced education activities, and eventually develop high-level engineering human resources that support the development of ASEAN countries.
- ◆ By the end of 2023, JICA had dispatched 1,116 volunteers through Thai counterpart organizations, including 784 JOCV.

ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network

Technical Cooperation
2003 – 2023

ASEAN University Network and Ministry of Higher Education, Science Research, and Innovation

Project Background

In ASEAN member countries, industrial structures and industrial human resources need to become more sophisticated. At the same time, the supply of engineers and conduct of research activities by higher education institutions in the region, responding to industrial diversification and newly emerging issues, such as environmental issues, were not sufficient.

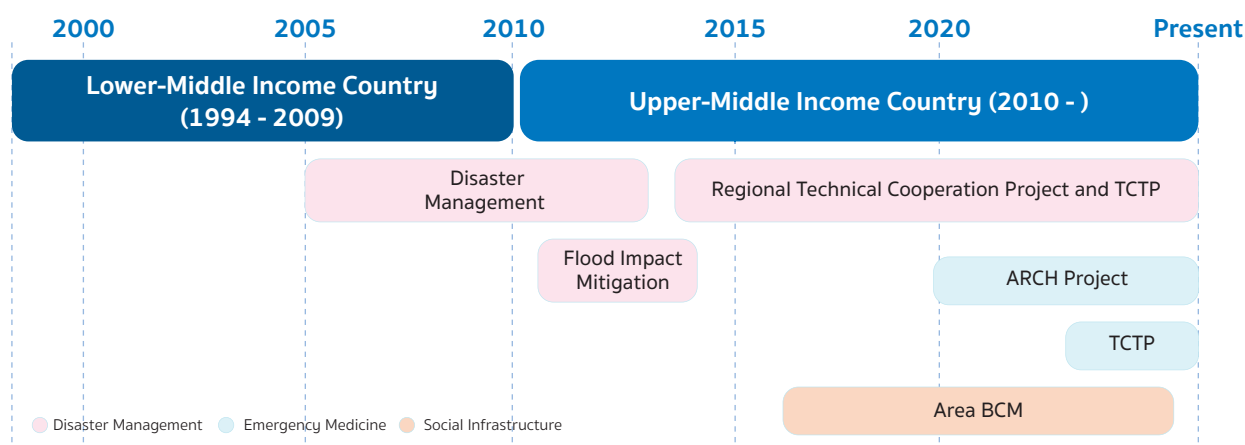
Results

With 20 years of Technical Cooperation, JICA has supported the networking of higher education institutes in Japan and ASEAN, as well as with Japanese companies to enhance research and education capacity in the engineering and science fields. As a result of this cooperation, the network consists of 26 member institutes from 10 ASEAN countries and 14 Japanese supporting universities. Achievements of the cooperation include;

- ◆ Master's and Doctoral Scholarships: 1,400 +
- ◆ Alumni: 2,000+
- ◆ Papers Published in ASEAN Engineering Journals: 280+
- ◆ Collaborative Researcher Projects: 230+

Many of those involved in the project will remain as assets to contribute to the advancement of industries in the region.

2.11 Disaster Management Sector



Overview of the Sector

With the increasing awareness of disaster preparedness after the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, JICA supported institutional development of disaster prevention and mitigation in Thailand in the 2000s through Technical Cooperation. Recently, JICA has also supported ASEAN regional cooperation to strengthen the regional capacity on disaster health management.

At the time of the historical Mega Flooding which occurred in Thailand in 2011, JICA provided emergency grants to mitigate the impacts through construction of water gates and the rehabilitation of main roads as well as Technical Cooperation to develop a flood management plan.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ Through a JICA Technical Cooperation project, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) under the Ministry of Interior, developed and disseminated disaster risk reduction and mitigation action plans, community disaster prevention activities, and school disaster prevention education in cooperation with relevant organizations.
- ◆ As a response to the floods in 2011, JICA supported the installation of sluice gates on the left bank of the Pasak River, Ayutthaya Province, and the deployment of 10 pump trucks to mitigate the flood damage caused by backflow of the Pasak River in areas including industrial clusters. JICA also supported the raising of the Eastern Outer Ring Road, which is a major arterial road between Ayutthaya and Bangkok, to form a secure logistics network in the event of a future flood, as well as the development of a comprehensive flood management plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin through Technical Cooperation.

Capacity Development in Disaster Management

Technical Cooperation
2006 - 2014

Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM).
Ministry of Interior

Project Background

In the wake of the 2004 Sumatra earthquake that caused a large number of casualties, due to a massive tsunami, Thailand strived to improve its disaster prevention capabilities. JICA supported the capacity development of the DDPM through Technical Cooperation projects.

Results

With this cooperation, the disaster response capacity in the target provinces was improved. This capacity development approach, including the development of disaster risk reduction and mitigation action plans, community disaster risk reduction activities, and school disaster prevention education, was disseminated to other provincial and local levels to support capacity building.

Comprehensive Flood Management Plan for the Chao Phraya River Basin

Technical Cooperation
2011 - 2013

Royal Irrigation Department,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, etc

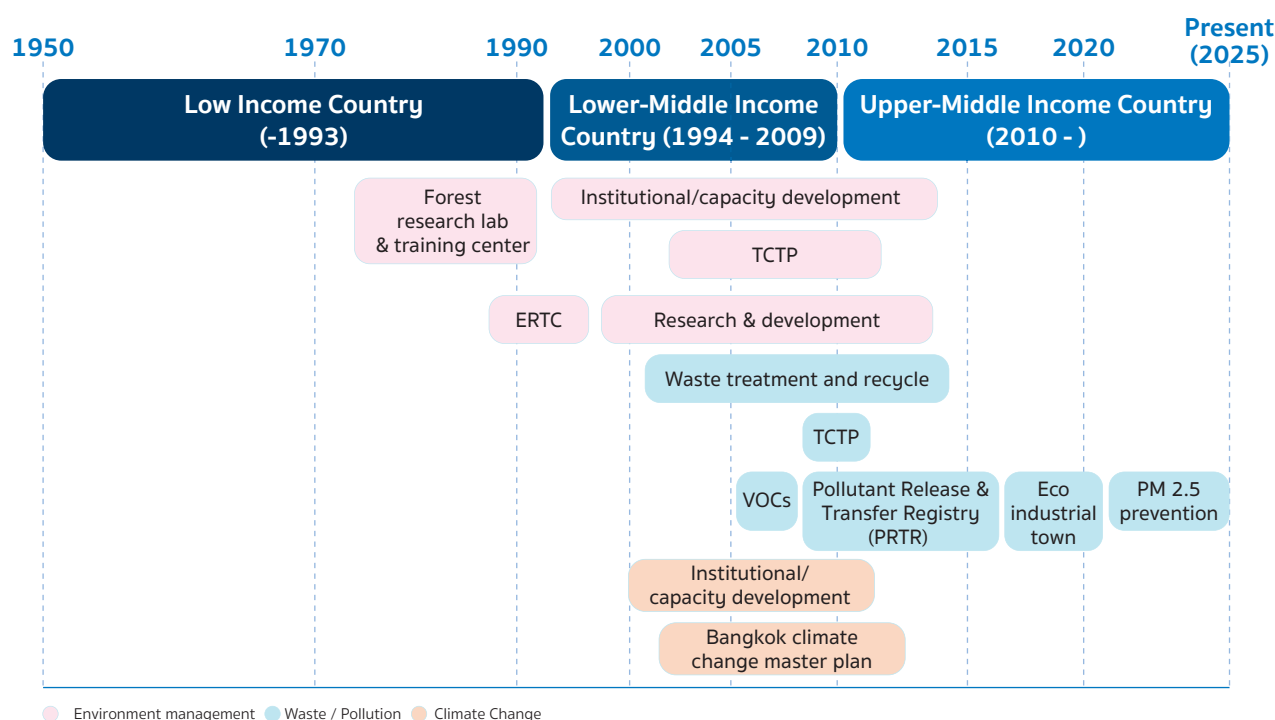
Project Background

In Thailand, the large-scale flooding that occurred in 2011 greatly affected the Chao Phraya River Basin, including the capital Bangkok, and Ayutthaya with its large industrial clusters. With the risk of similar floods occurring in the future, measures from a medium to long-term perspective were necessary to prevent similar disasters. Along with Grants to mitigate the flood impacts, JICA also provided Technical Cooperation to develop a comprehensive flood management plan.

Results

JICA's Technical Cooperation contributed to the formulation of a plan for a flood information management system through: 1) expansion of flood control measures in the country by supporting the formulation of a master plan for flood control in the Chao Phraya River Basin, 2) implementation of a schematic design of disaster prevention and recovery assistance grants, and 3) construction of a flood forecastingsystem.

2.12 Natural Resources, Environmental Management, and Climate Change Sectors



Overview of the Sector

JICA has been supporting Thailand's natural resources and environmental management since the 1970s to restore a degraded ecosystem and habitat affected by rapid economic development, particularly through Technical Cooperation.

This is a challenge for a Middle Income Country like Thailand, which is expected to have a certain level of commitment to global environmental issues, while still in the socio-economic development stage. Accordingly, JICA also provides cooperation for the response to climate change by the Thai Government.

Summary of Achievements

- ◆ With JICA's cooperation, balanced development was promoted taking into consideration appropriate natural resources and environment management for the long-term, and stable and sustainable development of the country. The cooperation includes recent prevention and mitigation of water and air pollution such as reduction of ever-worsening fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in the air.
- ◆ The Bangkok Metropolitan Climate Change Master Plan 2013 - 2023 was formulated, beginning in 2015, with JICA's Technical Cooperation. JICA also supported the implementation of the plan through institutional development for climate change countermeasures as stipulated in the plan.

Reforestation and Extension in the Northeast of Thailand

Technical Cooperation
1992 - 2004
Royal Forest Department,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Project Background

In Thailand, forests were rapidly decreasing during the 1970s - 1980s, due to the expansion of farmland and the increase in demand for timber, caused by remarkable economic development and population growth. Accordingly, deforestation was extremely serious nationwide, especially in northeastern Thailand.

Results

Following earlier cooperation in forest management, such as construction of large-scale nursery centers through Grants, and improvement of seedling production technology and spreading afforestation through Technical Cooperation, JICA provided further Technical Cooperation to support the collection and analysis of forest management information data, the improvement of dissemination and training technologies, and the promotion of afforestation activities in northeastern Thailand. The project contributed to the dissemination of afforestation and forest management techniques in the target areas, as well as to the raising of awareness among farmers.

Development of Environmental and Emission Standards of VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) in the Kingdom of Thailand

Technical Cooperation

2006 - 2008

Department of Pollution Control (PCD),

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Project Background

With rapid economic growth, appropriate environmental management was a growing concern in Bangkok. Accordingly, the Government of Thailand requested cooperation to recognize the priority compounds of VOCs to be monitored, enable the PCD to gain the technical capability to conduct routine monitoring of the priority VOCs, enable the Environmental Research and Training Center (ERTC) to gain the capability to monitor VOCs in the air in a wider area for research purpose, and raise awareness of air pollution by VOCs through PCD and ERTC activities.

Results

Technical capacity of the PCD and the ERTC on the management of environmental issues was enhanced. 7 priority VOCs were selected and the PCD drafted environmental and emission standards for VOCs by the end of the cooperation.

Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023

Technical Cooperation

2013 - 2015

Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023

Technical Cooperation

2017 - 2022

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

Project Background

With the growing global concern on climate change, the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA) is working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As a part of the movement, BMA prepared a master plan for 2013-2022 on climate change. JICA supported the formulation of the master plan and strengthening institutional capacity to implement the plan with Technical Cooperation.

Results

With the Technical Cooperation, JICA supported the formulation of the BMA Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023 and the development of human resources for its implementation. JICA also supported implementation of the master plan through strengthening of the implementation capacity and institutional systems for climate change countermeasures in the five areas of transportation, energy, waste and wastewater treatment, urban greening, and adaptation measures stipulated in the master plan.

“The implementation of the project has enhanced the knowledge, capacity, and skills of agency personnel in addressing climate change, including planning and executing activities for impact mitigation and adaptation, monitoring and evaluating implementation in accordance with the Master Plan, and managing climate-related initiatives at the organizational level.”

Bangkok Metropolitan Authority (BMA)



Development of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change



Development of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change

Project for Sustainable Management of PM2.5 Prevention and Reduction Measures

Technical Cooperation

2022 - 2025

Department of Pollution Control (PCD),

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Project Background

Air pollution caused by PM2.5 (fine particulate matter) has been becoming serious in Thailand with strong concerns for the negative impact on the public. In Thailand, at the same time, a monitoring system for taking countermeasures, such as simulation models based on the relationship between weather and geographical conditions using source inventories, has not been sufficiently developed.

Results

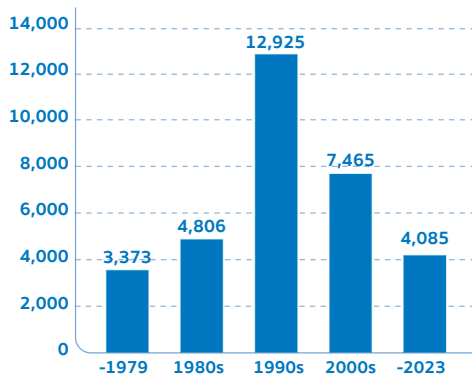
The project contributed to prevent and reduce PM2.5 and thereby promote sustainable management of PM2.5 in the country through the improvement of the inventory of PM2.5 sources, development of a simulation model, strengthening of the capacity to assess the structure of pollution, and dissemination of knowledge in Thailand.

3 Cooperation for Cross Cutting Sectors

3.1 Training of Thai Counterpart Personnel

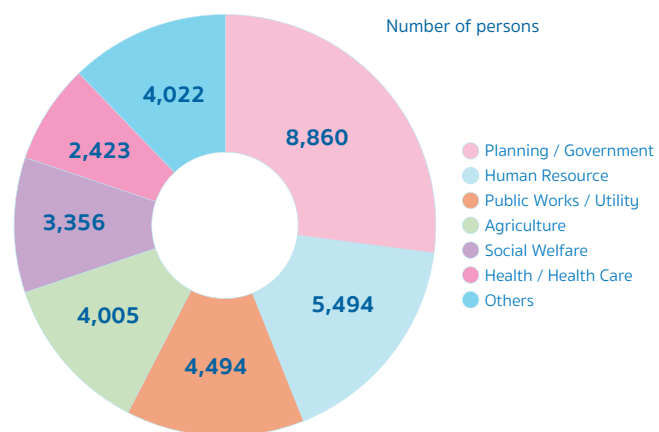
32,654 Thai personnel participated in training program of JICA during 1954-2023 in the fields of policy development, human resource development, public works and utilities, and others. After the training at organizations in Japan, many of the Thai trainees returned to Thailand to work in the public and private sectors, contributing to the development of the country as well as becoming a bridge between Japan and Thailand.

Number of Trainees



Source: Activity report of JICA

Trainees by sector (1954-2023)



Source: Activity report of JICA

There is an association of JICA trainees called 'JICA Alumni Association of Thailand (JAAT)', established in 1987 and supported by JICA. The purpose of JAAT is to establish a network among Thai trainees, who received scholarships from JICA to acquire knowledge and skills in fields, such as science, technology, economics, and the culture of Japan as well as to encourage cooperation with JICA and JICA scholarship associations in other countries. There are about 2,300 members nationwide. JAAT activities include an annual meeting, seminars, trainings, charity events, and other social activities.

JAAT and JICA Thailand Office have had the opportunity to work together in various fields, allowing members to meet and exchange ideas.

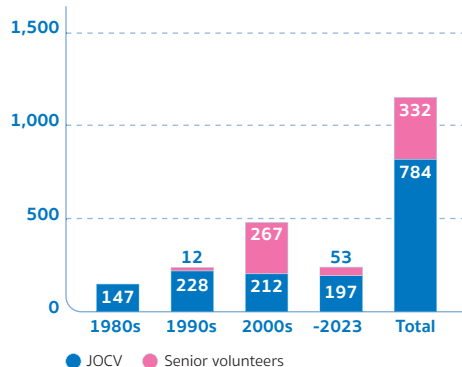


3.2 Dispatch of Japanese Volunteers

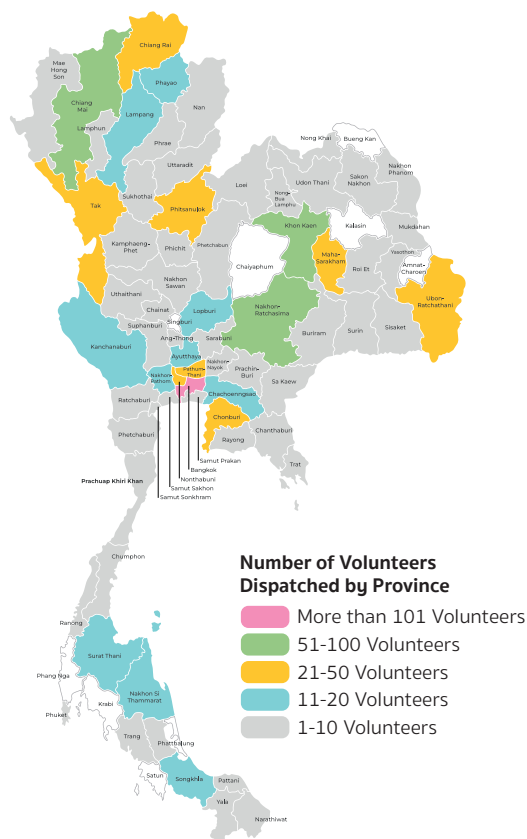
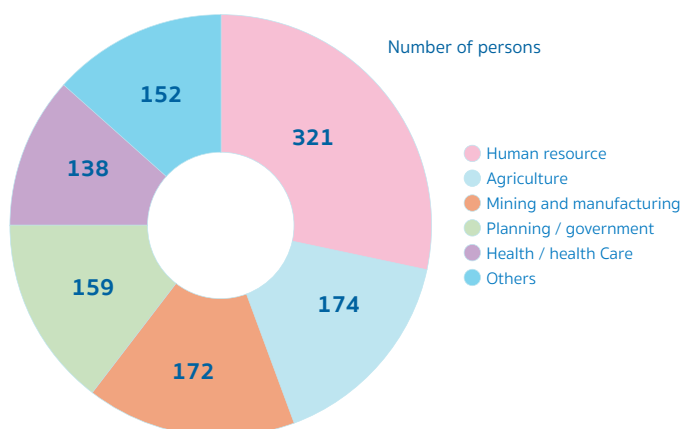
Since the beginning of the implementation of the JICA volunteer program in Thailand in 1981, a total of 1,116 Japanese citizens, consisting of 784 youth volunteers and 332 senior volunteers, have been dispatched to all parts

of Thailand by 2023. The purpose of the program is to contribute to the development of Thailand at the grassroots level, as well as to gain valuable international experience.

Number of Volunteers



Volunteers by sector (1981 – 2023)



The very first JICA volunteer dispatched to Thailand was an instructor of electronic apparatus at an educational institute in Songkhla. Since then, volunteers with different skillsets and project background have come to work with Thai people; Japanese education, animal husbandry, automobile maintenance, agriculture and more to start with, and now elderly care, emotional education, ICT and science education, marketing and business management, sports, and tourism to name but a few.

At the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, all of the volunteers in Thailand were sent back to Japan at once in March 2020. The program resumed in 2021, and currently more than 40 volunteers are working in Thailand, focusing on Industrial human resources development, sustainable regional and rural development, and assisting the vulnerable and those less fortunate in society, while building a strong bond between the two countries.

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The Japanese Volunteer Program plays a significant role in Thai education across multiple dimensions, including the development of teachers' and education personnel's capacity, the promotion of learning through academic and cultural exchange, and the establishment of international education cooperation networks.

Office of Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Education

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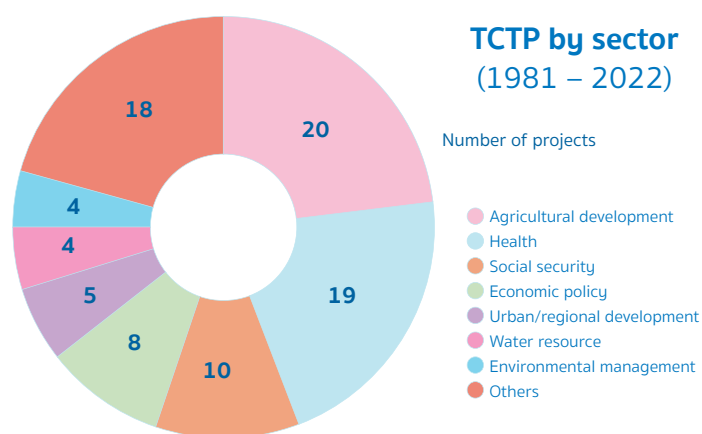
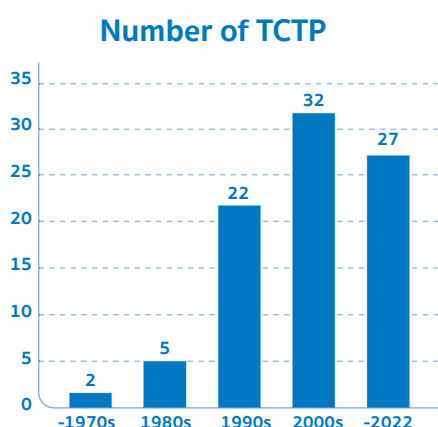


3.3 TCTP and South-South Cooperation

Under the Japan-Thailand Partnership Program (JTPP) signed in 1994 (currently JTPP3), JICA and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), as development partners, jointly support human resources development of other countries in cooperation with other Thai agencies. The cooperation is provided mainly through the programs of the ‘Third Country Training Program (TCTP), to provide group training courses in Thailand, ‘Triangular Cooperation’ to strategically execute cooperation programs flexibly in accordance with the needs of the specific country, and ‘Dispatch of Thai Experts’. Such collaboration can not only utilize

the variety of assets gained from JICA’s past cooperation with Thailand, but also leverage development cooperation achievement in other countries, and further promote the leadership of Thailand in the region.

Since the first program in 1974 and until 2022, 88 TCTPs have been designed with the cooperation of JICA and counterpart organizations in Thailand in the fields of agriculture, health, and others, to disseminate the experience of Japan and Thailand to other developing countries in Asia and other regions. Below are a few examples of TCTPs



Source: Activity report of JICA

TOT on Agricultural Extension and Development for Africa

Technical Cooperation
2005 - 2008

TICA, and National Agricultural Extension and Training Center (NAETC), Kasetsart University

Project Background

Responding to the increasing importance of rice production in Africa, JICA and TICA agreed to promote a Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)* by means of TCTP in Thailand for African countries in cooperation with Kasetsart University. (*CARD is a consultative group of bilateral donors, such as JICA and regional and international organizations working in collaboration with rice producing African countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).)

Results

During the period of 2005-2008, Participants from 6 African countries participated in the TCTP. A follow-up visit to the participating countries in Africa conducted in 2007 identified the utilization of training contents by the training participants based on their work description.

TICA/JICA Triangular Cooperation Program for Palestine

Technical Cooperation
2014 - 2019

TICA and implementing agencies

Project Background

Despite its promising tourism potential, Palestine has continuously faced challenges, which have hampered growth of the tourism sector. These challenges include perceptions of insecurity, absence of an enabling environment for tourism development, and lack of marketing and promotion. Accordingly, Thailand and Japan agreed to collaborate on tourism development for Palestine through Triangular Cooperation, focusing on building capacities in three main areas: 1) management of tourism, 2) tourism marketing, promotion and branding, and 3) hospitality.

Results

In the five capacity building activities organized over four and a half years, a total of 35 people were trained. The effectiveness of the training contents, particularly on ‘Regulation and Standardization of Tourism Products’ and ‘Services and Hospitality’ trainings, were highly rated by the participants. 74% of the participants responding to the questionnaire survey were able to apply the knowledge and skills gained from the training at the time of the project evaluation.

3.4 SATREPS

JICA, in cooperation with the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), has been supporting the initiative of the Japanese government to promote international joint research through the Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) program since 2004. In the SATREPS program, researchers from Japan and host countries are jointly tackling with issues in the four fields of **1) Environment and Energy** including deterioration of ecosystems and biodiversity, **2) Carbon Neutrality** through limiting energy consumption, promoting renewable energy, and smart societies, **3) Bioresources** for food, animal, energy resources, and **4) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation** to prevent and natural disasters and

large-scale disasters, to discover new knowledge and technologies with real-world applications in light of local needs, and thus contribute to the international community that is working toward sustainable development.

There are 18 SATREPS projects adopted during 2008-2022 for Thailand, which were jointly conducted by Japanese and Thai academic institutes. 18 projects are divided into target fields as below:

- ◆ Environment and energy/ carbon neutrality: 9 projects
- ◆ Bioresources: 2 projects
- ◆ Disaster prevention and mitigation: 5 projects
- ◆ (Infectious Disease Control: 2 projects by 2015 when program of this research field is transferred to another agency)

List of Japanese Principal Investigator

Chubu University	Hokkaido University	Kitakyushu University	Kyoto University
Kyushu University	Miyazaki University	Nagoya Institute of Technology	Osaka University
University of Tokyo	Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology	Toyama University	Waseda University

List of Research Institutions in Thailand

Asian Institute of Technology	Chiang Mai University	Chulalongkorn University
Kasetsart University	King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok	King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi
Khon Kaen University	Mahidol University	Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University
Prince of Songkla University	Suranaree University of Technology	Thammasat University
Walailak University		

Project for Research and Development of Therapeutic Products against Infectious Diseases, especially Dengue Virus Infection

2009 - 2013

Mahidol University, National Institute of Health

Project Background

Spreading of infectious diseases, including dengue fever, was common in Southeast Asia with the concerns that infections would spread beyond national borders along with the increasing mobility of the people in the area. JICA, in cooperation with JST and Japanese academic institutes, supported this research project, under the SATREPS program.

Results

JICA supported the research project to produce human type monoclonal antibodies against pathogens, that cause infectious diseases, such as dengue and influenza viruses, and to develop therapeutic formulations for target infectious diseases. The research also contributed to improvement of the R&D capabilities of Thai research institutes, such as searching for new functional substances from native microorganisms, including plant and insect-derived bacteria that are effective against dengue hemorrhagic fever.

Project for Comprehensive Conversion of Biomass and Waste to Super Clean Fuels by New Solid Catalysts

2017 - 2023

Chulalongkorn University

Project Background

With the growing concern on global warming in the international community, reduction of fossil fuel use has been highlighted to minimize greenhouse gases. In Thailand, there was a long history of research on alternative energy, including energy from biomass. In order to avoid competition from food producers, it was necessary to develop alternative fuel especially from non-edible resources. JICA, in cooperation with JST, supported this research project under the SATREPS program.

Results

The project aimed to develop catalyst conversion technology to produce various biofuels and chemicals from the country's abundant biomass resources. With the production of high-quality alternatives to fossil fuels, the project is contributing to a stable supply of low-environmental-impact energy and the realization of a low-carbon society.

3.5 Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

In an effort to enhance participation by private companies in the co-creation of development impacts, rather than simply requiring businesses to align with JICA's priorities as conventional ODA, JICA introduced the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) program in the early 2010s to support socio-economic development in cooperation with the private sector. In Thailand, 87 projects proposed by private companies have been selected for PPP since the first case in 2013 and until 2022. PPPs in Thailand include 85 SME/SDG Business Support projects proposed by Japanese companies and 2 Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) for Thai companies.

In addition to these cooperations, there are 5 other PSIF projects with Thai companies investing in other countries during 2019-2021, that is, 3 solar power projects, 1 plastic recycling project, and 1 micro-credit project in Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Vietnam.

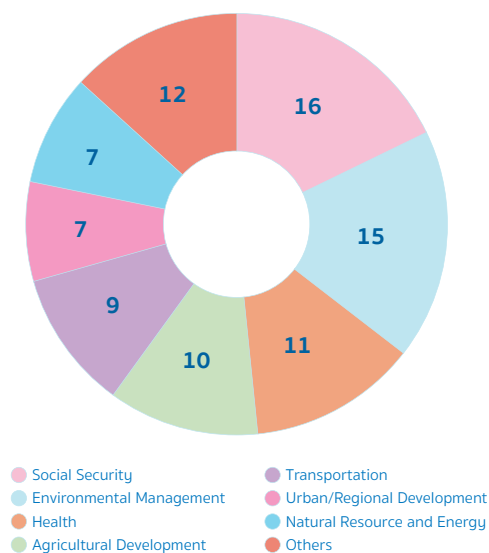
Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Improvement of Milk Quality Control by introducing Auto Milker and Milk Cooler 2017 – 2019

Orion Machinery Co., Ltd., Japan, with the support of JICA, conducted a verification survey to verify the effectiveness of Auto Milker and Milk Cooler and relevant trainings for milking through: 1) verification of the efficiency and productivity of the product, 2) awareness raising on milking and quality control techniques, and 3) dissemination of the usefulness/effectiveness of the product and development of a market strategy. Through this business development, the company aimed to contribute to the improvement of milk quality control, thus enhancing efficiency and productivity in the dairy industry in Thailand. Based in Ayutthaya, the company manufactures and supplies products in Thailand.

Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) Project for Promoting Financial Inclusion of Low Income Population in Thailand Financial Investment, 2022

Muang Thai Capital Public Company Limited (MTC) in Thailand provides a fund for low income groups, such as farmers, small businesses, and individuals in the country. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have reduced the income of households in Thailand, of which about 80% are low income families in rural areas. This project aims to promote access to finance for low income people such as farmers, micro business owners, and individuals, thereby contributing to the alleviation of economic disparities and to sustainable economic growth.

PPP Projects in Thailand by sector
(1981 – 2022)



Proposed Products Technologies



Name of Counterpart Department of Livestock Development,
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

◆ **Survey duration** : Oct 2017 – Oct 2019

◆ **Survey area** : Chiang Mai, Nakhon Ratchasima, Sakaeo.

Lender



Lender



Lender



Borrower



Low-Income Group

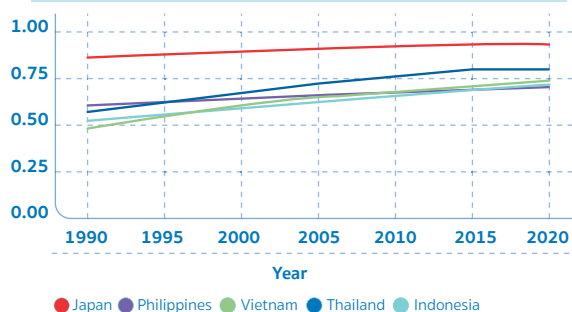




Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Human Development Index (HDI) and Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)

Human Development Index (HDI) (2022) : Thailand



Country Ranking of HDI: (2022)

Rank	Country	Index	Rank	Country	Index
1	Switzerland	0.967	24	Japan	0.920
2	Norway	0.966	55	Brunei	0.823
3	Iceland	0.959	63	Malaysia	0.807
4	Hong Kong	0.956	66	Thailand	0.803
5	Denmark	0.952	107	Vietnam	0.726
6	Sweden	0.952	112	Indonesia	0.713
7	Germany	0.950	113	Philippines	0.710
8	Ireland	0.950	139	Lao PDR	0.608
9	Singapore	0.949	144	Myanmar	0.608
10	Netherlands	0.946	148	Cambodia	0.600

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and a decent standard of living. Higher values indicate higher human development. The HDI of Thailand has steadily increased from around 0.60 in the early 1990s to above 0.80 in 2020. This reflects significant improvements in health, education, and income over the years, suggesting that Thailand has made substantial progress in human development. The data shows a consistent upward trend with annual data points, indicating positive development in Thailand's HDI over the past few decades. HDI values above 0.80 signify that Thailand is classified as having high human development. As of the 2023/2024 Human Development Report, Thailand's HDI ranking is 66th out of 192 countries.

Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) (2019)

GCI: Thailand			Rank	Country	Index
Year	Rank	Score			
2016	32	4.64	1	Singapore	84.8
2017	38	4.72	2	United State	83.7
2018	40	4.72	3	Hong Kong	83.1
2019	40	68.10	4	Netherlands	82.4
			5	Switzerland	82.3
			6	Japan	82.3
			7	Germany	81.8
			8	Sweden	81.2
			9	United Kingdom	81.2
			10	Denmark	81.2
			27	Malaysia	74.6
			40	Thailand	68.1
			50	Indonesia	64.6
			64	Philippines	61.9
			67	Vietnam	61.5

- ◆ The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) evaluates the factors that determine long-term growth and productivity in economies. The index ranks countries based on institutions, policies, and factors that affect competitiveness.
- ◆ **2016-2017:** Thailand was ranked 32nd out of 140 economies, with a score of 4.64 (on a scale of 0-7). The rankings are based on an earlier version of the GCI scale, where the maximum score was 7. This score reflects Thailand's competitive position relative to other global economies in aspects like infrastructure, education, and the macroeconomic environment.
- ◆ **2017-2018:** Thailand's rank improved to 38th out of 138 economies, maintaining the same score of 4.72. This year marked a shift in the GCI 4.0 methodology. While the methodology continued to emphasize institutions, infrastructure, and innovation, it also captured more nuanced aspects of competitiveness.
- ◆ **2018:** Thailand remained in 40th position out of 140 economies, with a score of 4.72, following the new GCI 4.0 methodology.
- ◆ **2019:** Thailand's rank remained at 40th out of 141 economies. However, for this year, the GCI scale was updated to range from 0 to 100, instead of the previous scale from 0 to 7. The new methodology allowed for a more precise measurement of national competitiveness factors.

4^Way of Creating Tomorrow Together

4.1 Remaining Challenges

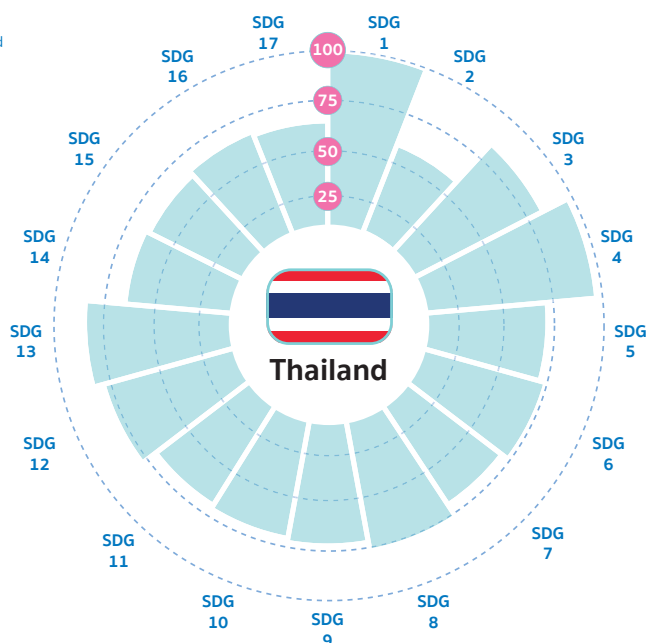
With the economic growth achieved in recent decades, Thailand is positioned as an Upper-Middle Income Country and aims to become a High Income Country by 2037. At the same time, some challenges remain for in the country, such as a low economic growth rate, slow advancement and restructuring of industries, shortages in the labor force, aging of the population, response to climate change, and so on.

According to the Sustainable Development Report 2024, Thailand has achieved 2 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The country is positioned at 45th out of 167 countries in the country ranking, which is the highest among ASEAN countries. However, according to the Sustainable Development Report 2024, major challenges still remain in Thailand, particularly for food security, health and wellbeing, biodiversity and environmental management, and governance.



Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024

Average Performance by SDG



Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024

Sustainable Development Report 2024 indicates the major challenges of each SDG for Thailand.

Major Challenges		
SDG 2:	Zero Hunger	- Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index - Exports of hazardous pesticides
SDG 3:	Good Health and Wellbeing	- Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) - Traffic deaths
SDG 5:	Gender Equality	- Seats held by women in national parliament
SDG 6:	Clean Water and Sanitation	- Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment
SDG 8:	Decent Work & Economic growth	- Adjusted GDP growth
SDG 10:	Reduced Inequalities	- Palma ratio
SDG 11:	Sustainable Cities and Communities	- Population with convenient access to public transport in cities
SDG 14:	Life below Water	- Mean area that is protected in marine sites Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score
SDG 15:	Life on Land	- Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity - Red List Index of species survival
SDG 16:	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	- Homicides - Corruption Perceptions Index - Expropriations are lawful and adequately compensated

JICA continues to support the social and economic development of Thailand in line with its challenges to achieve the SDGs through Financial and Investment Cooperation, Technical Cooperation, including training and research projects. Our assistance includes the development

of industrial human resources to lead economic growth, a better living environment, responses to infectious diseases, and environment management and response to climate change.

Highlight: Partnership for Regional Issues

JICA and Thai counterpart organizations have been strengthening their partnerships to tackle regional and global issues with the assets and networks formed through past and on-going ODA cooperation. The Japanese and Thai Governments signed the Japan - Thailand Partnership Program (JTTP) in 1994 to jointly support the transfer of knowledge and experience in appropriate development to neighboring countries and other developing countries. JTTP entered its third phase in 2019, providing assistance on development issues for countries in the ASEAN/Mekong Region and other countries, which share mutual interests and strategies with Japan and Thailand, such as Japan's policy on Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP). JICA also signed, in 2016, a partnership agreement with the Neighboring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA) for Mekong connectivity, and a partnership agreement with TICA, in 2017, for cooperation with third countries. Japan aims to support the enhancement of Thailand's capacity to become an emerging donor, and to become Japan's cooperation partner in the region.

JICA has been supporting the initiative of Thai counterparts to tackle regional issues and to strengthen regional networks of institutional and human resources, including on-going regional cooperation projects as below.

- ◆ Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management
- ◆ The project on ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases
- ◆ Project for Enhancing the Human Resource Development Capacity of Customs Administration
- ◆ Project for Human Resource Development on Social Work in ASEAN Region
- ◆ Project for Enhancing ASEAN-Japan Capacity Building Program for Cyber security and Trusted Digital Services

JICA, together with the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and National Health Security Office (NHSO), is conducting the first bilateral partnership project 'Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage (GLO+UHC)' aiming to promote global health and universal health coverage in ASEAN countries and beyond.

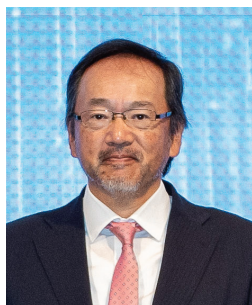
ODA Country Assessment: Thailand (2023)

Japan-Thailand partnership cooperation is also highlighted in the ODA Country Evaluation of Thailand in 2023. Recommendations from the evaluation are summarized as below:

4.2 Findings from the 70th Anniversary Event of Japan's ODA

On the 29th of October 2024, JICA hosted a seminar to celebrate 70 years of Japan's ODA in Thailand, under the theme "Creating Tomorrow Together". The seminar also aimed to envision the future path of the Japan-Thailand partnership to tackle national, regional, and global issues. Over 150 participants from government agencies,

international organizations, and academic institutions attended the seminar. The seminar was composed of speeches from key figures for the Japan-Thailand partnership and was followed by panel discussions to overview the past and future of Japan's ODA in Thailand.



Mr. Masato Otaka,
Ambassador
Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
of Japan to the
Kingdom of Thailand



Ms. Pimwadee
Sovaratanapong,
Deputy
Director-General,
Acting Director-
General Thailand
International
Cooperation Agency
(TICA), Ministry of Foreign
Affairs, Thailand



Ms. Katsura Miyazaki,
Executive Senior
Vice President, JICA



Mr. Arkhom
Termpittayapaisith,
Former Minister
of Transport and
Former Minister
of Finance,
Special Advisor
to JICA Thailand
Office



Mr. Kazuya Suzuki,
Chief Representative,
JICA Thailand Office

1. Consider new ways to support the middle-income country becoming an emerging donor

Japan and Thailand can consider strengthening cooperation that takes advantage of each other's strengths based on Japan's policy such as FOIP. Japan should provide intellectual support to Thailand, to support its neighboring countries rather than consider ending the cooperation to Thailand as a transitioning country. For example, support could be provided for the formulation of country-specific aid policies, project management mechanisms, and evaluation mechanisms.

2. Improve public relations

The importance of public relations using social media is increasing. The Embassy of Japan in Thailand uses influencers with hundreds of thousands of followers. Using this as a good example, it is conceivable to further improve public relations activities in Thailand, in order to contribute to further raising awareness of ODA.

3. Improve monitoring and evaluation of Third-Country Training Programs (TCTP)

It has been pointed out that TCTPs are not well known, despite being a good initiative, that symbolizes the long-standing partnership between the two countries. It is difficult to obtain public documents summarizing the results of TCTPs. It is also desirable to conduct a questionnaire survey and tabulate information on the changes in positions of those who have completed the training, and the degree to which they utilize the knowledge they have acquired after returning to their home countries.

4. Future Direction of Development Cooperation with Thailand: Strengthening Support for Better Governance

Thailand is a leader in the Mekong region, but its presence is declining, due to high economic growth in Singapore, Malaysia and Vietnam. In order for Japan to support the entire region together with Thailand, and to contribute to the stable growth of Thailand, it is considered necessary to increase the number of projects such as a TCTP on the "rule of law" for civil servants in the region to improve governance.

Source: Summarized from ODA Country Assessment: Thailand (2023) (Third Party Assessment), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan (published in Japanese language)

The seminar was inaugurated by Mr. Masato Otaka, Ambassador of Japan to the Kingdom of Thailand, who highlighted the substantial contributions of approximately 2.8 trillion yen provided by Japan to Thailand over the decades. The ambassador also expressed a hopeful outlook for the future, stressing the need for both nations to adapt to global changes, and leverage new technologies. He envisioned expanding cooperation to assist third countries within ASEAN and reaffirmed the deep trust, friendship, and shared vision that have characterized the Japan-Thailand relationship for the past 70 years.

Mr. Arkhom Termpittayapaisit, Former Minister of Transport, Former Minister of Finance, and Special Advisor to the JICA Thailand Office, delivered keynote speech highlighting the multifaceted nature of past collaborations for a wide range of development, challenges in Thailand, and the importance of building on this longstanding partnership to meet new global challenges.

Mr. Arkhom detailed significant infrastructure projects, such as recent assistance to the Mass Rapid Transit Master Plan in Bangkok, which have been crucial in easing traffic congestion and fostering urban mobility, laying a foundation for future green infrastructure aligned with climate change initiatives. He extended the success stories to public health, where JICA's support has been instrumental in advancing Thailand's Universal Health Coverage, responding effectively to diseases, and improving the overall health system, as well as human capital development, notably through initiatives like the KOSEN Project, aimed at enhancing engineering education in Thailand.

Looking ahead, Mr. Arkhom emphasized the critical role of collaboration with Japan, particularly in areas like infrastructure investment, agricultural productivity, and technology. He also reiterated the importance of building on this longstanding partnership to meet new global challenges, enhancing physical infrastructure, and developing necessary human capital and technology to secure a resilient and prosperous future for both nations.



Representatives from JICA and focal agencies in Thailand were invited as panelists to discuss Japan's ODA in the aspects of: 1) Japan's ODA: the Past, Present, and Future with Thailand, and 2) Addressing Future Challenges with Japan's ODA. The panelists were able to foresee several collaboration opportunities between Japan and Thailand in the context of climate change, energy resilience, and disaster risk reduction. The cooperation opportunities identified by the panelists emphasized mutual learning, policy development, and practical training to address the challenges in both countries.

In his closing remarks at the seminar, Mr. Kazuya Suzuki, Chief Representative of JICA Thailand Office, emphasized the importance of strengthening collaboration with Thailand and broadening partnerships with international development stakeholders to enhance the impact of Japan's ODA in the region, with the message, 'Only together, we can create a future where no one is left behind'.



4.3 Results of Questionnaire Survey

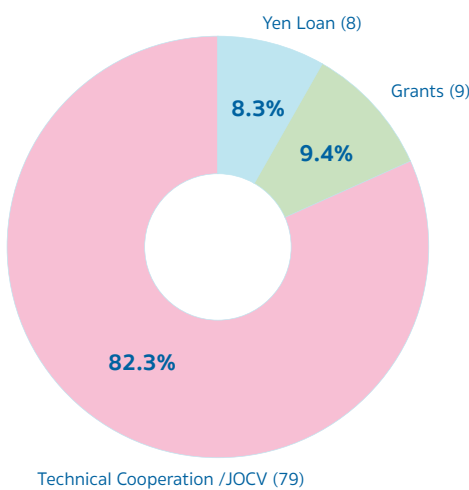
Methodology

JICA Thailand Office conducted an online questionnaire survey targeting Thai counterpart organizations of past and on-going cooperation projects to assess the impact of past ODA cooperation and explore future partnership possibilities. There were 73 responses from 68 organizations out of 116 organizations identified and invited for the questionnaire survey. Results of the responses are summarized below:

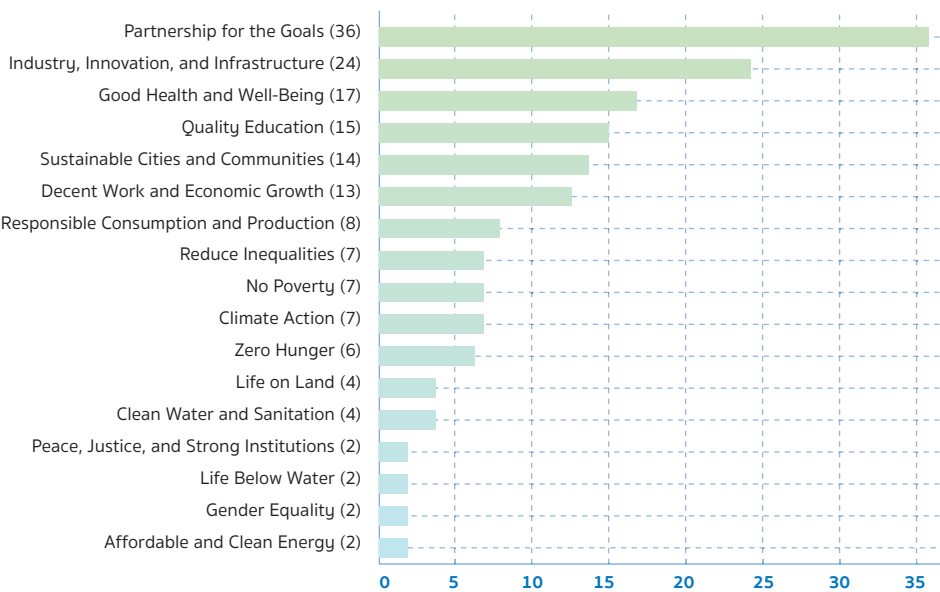
Types of Cooperation Schemes

The respondents were asked to provide information on a maximum of three past or ongoing cooperation projects. 96 cooperation projects were listed by 73 respondents. The primary scheme was Technical Cooperation / JOCV, accounting for 79 responses (82.3% of the total), followed by Grants with 9 responses (9.4%), and Yen Loans with 8 responses (8.3%).

Schemes (Total: 96)



Contribution of the Project to SDGs (Total: 170)



Contribution of the Project to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

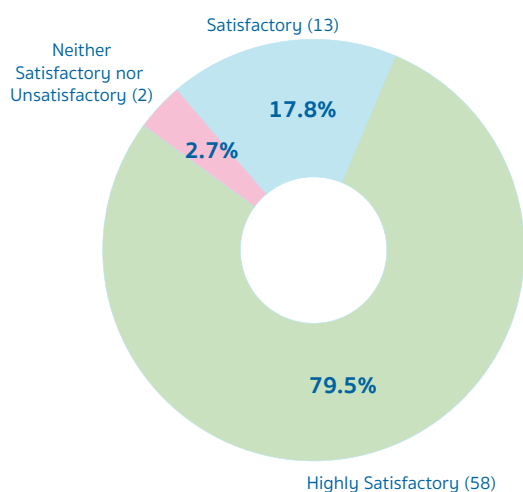
The questionnaire asked the respondents to identify the contributions made by cooperation projects to the SDGs. The respondents could select a maximum of 3 SDGs for each project.

17 SDGs were selected from 96 cooperation projects listed by the respondents. The results show a strong focus on Partnerships for the Goals (SDG17) (21.2%), reflecting the importance of collaboration across sectors, followed by Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG9) (14.1%) and Good Health and Well-Being (SDG 3) (10.0%), highlighting a commitment to technological advancement and healthcare. Other prominent goals include Quality Education (SDG 4) (8.8%), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11) (8.2%), and Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8) (7.6%). Environmental goals like Climate Action (SDG 13) (4.1%) and Life on Land (SDG 15) (2.4%) also receive attention.

Satisfaction for the Cooperation with JICA

The satisfaction of 73 respondents with JICA's cooperation is overwhelmingly positive, with the following results as shown above. 58 of 73 respondents (79.5%) recognized the cooperation with JICA as highly satisfactory.

Satisfaction for the Cooperation with JICA (Total: 73)



The reasons for this positive feedback on the cooperation with JICA include:

- ◆ **Long-standing relationship:** JICA has been instrumental in jointly developing graduates to strengthen primary healthcare systems in many countries.
- ◆ **Knowledge sharing and support:** JICA is ready to share expertise, provide advice to coordinating officers, and offer clear, easy-to-understand explanations. This has helped personnel in formulating national policies.
- ◆ **Focus on vulnerable groups:** JICA's working system uses principles of development, participation, and understanding, particularly for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities.
- ◆ **Contribution to education:** JICA has helped improve education quality in Thailand, especially in resource-limited areas, by promoting educational potential, cultural exchanges, and skills necessary for sustainability and adapting to social trends and technological advancements.
- ◆ **Cooperation structure:** JICA's projects are based on discussions and joint improvements of proposals with local agencies. They ensure that experts with the right skills are involved, and the cooperation is not limited to government agencies, but includes the private sector, civil society, and independent organizations, fostering continuous development and sustainability.
- ◆ **Monitoring and evaluation:** JICA regularly monitors and evaluates project results, using the feedback to improve future operations.
- ◆ **Specific project contributions:** One project involved developing land price assessment models, making the process more reflective of actual conditions.
- ◆ **Enthusiasm and commitment:** Respondents highlighted the excellent cooperation and the enthusiasm of Japanese representatives in continuously driving joint operations forward.

Respondents of the questionnaires were also asked to provide the information on the impacts of cooperation. List of examples of the impacts are provided below:

Name of Organization	Name of Project	Impact
Agriculture		
Cooperative Promotion Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Program on Post-Harvest Management and Community-Based Development for Local Products (Arabica Coffee)	The development of management and the improvement of product quality have been achieved in the target organization, which is an agricultural cooperative of coffee producers in Chiang Mai Province. The project has also been expanded to five additional cooperatives in two provinces, namely Nan and Mae Hong Son. As a result, the project has successfully enhanced the quality of coffee production, earning the Lert-Rat Award for Public Sector Excellence and securing third place in the Thailand Coffee Excellence Award competition.
Office of Agricultural Economics	Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development (ASEAD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The accuracy and timeliness of major crop production estimates, as well as assessments of crop damage from pests, diseases, and natural disasters, has been improved. 2. Socio-economic data for the agricultural sector is obtained more frequently and has enabled better responses to the requirements of policy planning and implementation. 3. Analysis and forecasting methodologies have been improved for use in policy planning. 4. Data storage and communication have been enhanced for statistics and other information at the OAE and regional/local levels. 5. The human resource capability of OAE and Regional Offices has been improved for their statistical and information-related undertakings.
Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	Utilization of Thailand's Local Genetic Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of local aquatic genetic resources and their utilization to promote sustainable aquaculture by employing molecular techniques to create high-quality broodstock through advanced genetic improvement programs. This initiative has enabled Thailand to reduce its reliance on foreign aquatic species. 2. Enhancement of research skills and capacity among Thai fisheries scientists through knowledge and skill exchanges between project scientists and stakeholders in the aquaculture supply chain of Thailand and Japan. 3. Fostering long-term cooperation between the Thai and Japanese governments through joint research and development in aquaculture, involving collaboration between fisheries scientists from both countries.
Agricultural Land Reform Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Environments in Land Reform Areas through the Development of Integrated Agriculture	The project adopted participatory approach in its implementation, leading to the establishment of a collaborative network among government agencies, educational institutions, the private sector, and civil society. The project enhanced farmers' production capacity through safe agricultural practices while also promoting reforestation along farmland boundaries and the conservation of community forest areas. As a result, the ecosystem within the community has improved.
Transportation		
Department of Rural Roads, Ministry of Transport	The Project on Capacity Improvement for Road Traffic Safety Institutions and Implementation	Road accidents in the project area have decreased since the implementation of the project.
Rail Technology Research and Development Agency (Public Organization)	Knowledge Co-Creation Program for Technology Transfer and Localization in the Railway Industry	The greatest impact of this knowledge transfer is the practical application of acquired insights to address key challenges in Thailand's rail transport system. By applying the knowledge and experience gained, the project enhances the efficiency, safety, and reliability of rail transport services, thereby supporting the sustainable development of Thailand's rail infrastructure.
Water supply		
Metropolitan Waterworks Authority	The 8th Waterworks Improvement Master Plan Project	The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority has successfully expanded its water production capacity to meet the increasing demand and improved the efficiency of its water distribution area expansion.

Name of Organization	Name of Project	Impact
Industrial promotion		
Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST)	Industrial Human Resources Development Project	A new educational system (KOSEN model) has been introduced in Thailand, capable of producing and developing a workforce in engineering, technology, and innovation that aligns with the demands of the industrial sector. This has led to decisions by foreign investors to invest in Thailand's target industries. Furthermore, the KOSEN-based curriculum can be adapted and extended to the country's workforce production system for the industrial sector.
Social security		
Bureau of Elderly Health, Department of Health, Ministry of Public Health	Project on Seamless Health and Social Services Provision for Elderly Persons (S-TOP)	The project has established a seamless healthcare service model in Thailand, leading to the expansion of implementation, from the pilot areas to the regional health level and ultimately to the national level. Healthcare personnel have undergone continuous capacity development, applying the knowledge and experience gained to support and drive the country's elderly care initiatives.
Environment		
Department of Environment, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration	Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Implementation of the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023	The implementation of the project has enhanced the knowledge, capacity, and skills of agency personnel in addressing climate change, including planning and executing activities for impact mitigation and adaptation, monitoring and evaluating implementation in accordance with the Master Plan, and managing climate-related initiatives at the organizational level. Additionally, the project has contributed to the study and development of institutional structures within government agencies involved in climate change efforts, enabling them to effectively support related operations in the future.
Education		
Office of the Permanent Secretary for Education, Ministry of Education	Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Project	The Japanese Volunteer Program plays a significant role in Thai education across multiple dimensions, including the development of teachers' and education personnel's capacity, the promotion of learning through academic and cultural exchanges, and the establishment of international education cooperation networks.

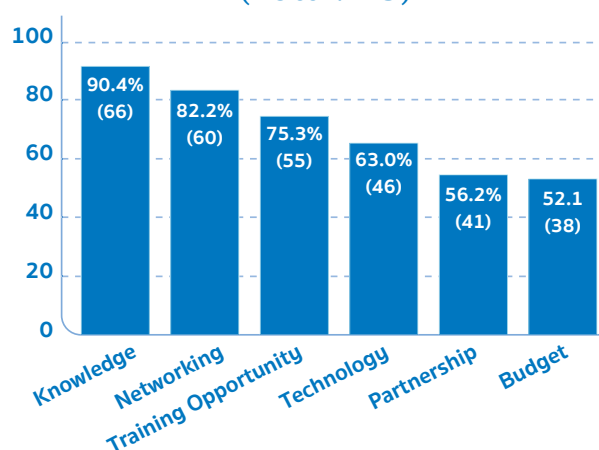
Value of Cooperation with JICA

Regarding the values gained from cooperation with JICA, as perceived by 73 respondents, Knowledge emerged as the top benefit, selected by 90.4% of participants, emphasizing JICA's role in providing relevant information and expertise. Networking was also highly indicated, with 82.2% of respondents valuing the connections and interactions facilitated by these initiatives. Training Opportunity was chosen by 75.3%, highlighting its importance in skills development and capacity building. Technology was selected by 63% of respondents, acknowledging the technological support and advancements provided by JICA. Lastly, Partnership and Budget were chosen by 56.2% and 52.1% of respondents, respectively, reflecting their roles in enhancing project effectiveness and funding support.

Further cooperation with JICA

Many of the respondents identified the effectiveness of ODA cooperation and expected further cooperation, particularly technical and academic cooperation in related fields, including dispatch of experts, organizational capacity development, training, networking. About 2/3 of the 73

Value of Cooperation with JICA (Total: 73)



respondents showed interest in cooperation to ASEAN and other countries with JICA through networking, exchange of information, TCTPs, joint action for cross-border/global issues, and so on.



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