

JICA Thailand Office was established in 1974 and currently implements cooperation projects with the Government of Thailand through 3 principal schemes, namely Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans, and Grant Aid, both at the bilateral level (Thailand-Japan) and at the regional level (Southeast Asia-Japan).

Priority Areas of Cooperation/Partnership

- ▶ Sustainable development of economy and coping with maturing society [Enhancement of competitiveness, problem solving in environment and climate change issues, aging society and social vulnerabilities, etc.]
- ▶ Coping with common issues in ASEAN countries [Strengthen ASEAN connectivity and mitigate disparity among ASEAN/Mekong countries]
- ▶ Promotion of cooperation towards countries outside the ASEAN region [South-South cooperation in collaboration with Thailand]

ใจกว้างได้จัดตั้งสำนักงานประจำประเทศไทยตั้งแต่ปี 2517 ดำเนินโครงการความร่วมมือกับรัฐบาลไทยใน 3 รูปแบบ ได้แก่ ความร่วมมือทางวิชาการ ความร่วมมือแบบเงินกู้เพื่อการพัฒนา และความร่วมมือแบบให้เปล่า ซึ่งเป็นความร่วมมือทั้งในระดับทวิภาคี (ไทย-ญี่ปุ่น) และระดับภูมิภาค (เอเชียตะวันออกเฉียงใต้-ญี่ปุ่น)

ประเด็นที่ให้ความสำคัญของการร่วมมือ/การเป็นหุ้นส่วน

- ▶ การพัฒนาเศรษฐกิจแบบยั่งยืนและการจัดการประเด็นของสังคมที่มีความเจริญมากขึ้น เช่น การยกระดับความสามารถในการแข่งขัน การจัดการกับปัญหาสิ่งแวดล้อมและสภาวะการเปลี่ยนแปลงทางภูมิอากาศ สังคมผู้สูงอายุ และผู้ด้อยโอกาสทางสังคม
- ▶ การจัดการกับปัญหาของภูมิภาคอาเซียน เช่น สร้างความสัมพันธ์ที่แน่นแฟ้นในกลุ่มประเทศอาเซียน และลดความเหลื่อมล้ำกันระหว่างประเทศในอาเซียนและประเทศในภูมิภาคอื่นๆ
- ▶ การส่งเสริมความร่วมมือกับประเทศนอกภูมิภาคอาเซียน เช่น ความร่วมมือแบบใต้-ใต้ (South-South Cooperation) โดยประสานงานกับประเทศไทย



Grant Aid



Technical Cooperation



Technical Cooperation

Japan's Bilateral Cooperation through JICA in Thailand
 ความร่วมมือระดับทวิภาคีของญี่ปุ่นผ่านใจกว้างในประเทศไทย

Scheme 1 Technical Cooperation

ความร่วมมือทางวิชาการ

- ▶ 212 projects (incl. 14 SATREPS Projects)
- ▶ 217 Development Studies
- ▶ 11,310 JICA Experts & 16,431 Study Team members
- ▶ 745 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers
- ▶ 326 Senior Volunteers
- ▶ 32,157 Trainees for JICA Trainings
 (Total cumulative amount: 237.40 billion yen, incl. provision of equipment of 40 billion yen)

(as of August 2020)

Scheme 2 ODA Loans

ความร่วมมือแบบเงินกู้เพื่อการพัฒนา

- ▶ 245 Projects
 (Total cumulative amount: 2,378.93 billion yen)

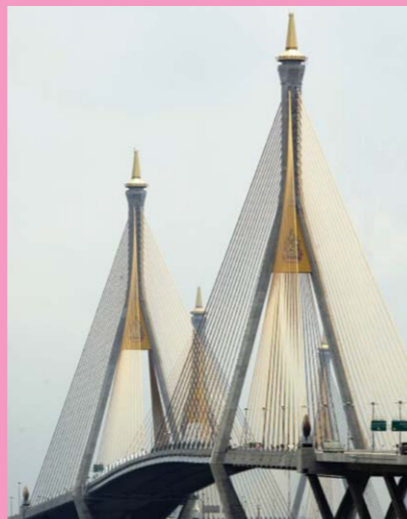
(as of August 2020)

Scheme 3 Grant Aid

ความร่วมมือแบบให้เปล่า

- ▶ 2 Projects for Disaster Prevention and Reconstruction
 (8.03 billion yen)

(as of August 2020)



ODA Loan



ODA Loan

Development Cooperation on Health and Elderly Care throughout JICA's Years of Activities in Thailand

1962-70's Infrastructure Development for Health Care Service

- Human resource development for infectious diseases in Virus Center, Chest Hospital, and Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidol University

1980's-90's Capacity Building for Tackling Infectious Diseases

- Human resource development in primary health
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS
- Grant aid (construction of NIH, AIHD, and so on)
- JICA volunteer (public health)

2000's- Community Care Development for Tackling Aged Society

- Integrated health care and social welfare service (CTOP: 2007-2012)
- LTOP: 2012-2017
- Seamless Services: 2017-2022
- JICA volunteer (physical therapist, occupational therapist)

2010's- Partnership for Universal and Global Health

- Health Insurance Information (2003-2006)
- Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage (2016-)

Japan International Cooperation Agency Thailand Office

31st Floor, Exchange Tower, 388 Sukhumvit Road, Klong Toey, Bangkok 10110, Thailand
 Tel: +66 2261 5250 Fax: +66 2261 5262
 www.jica.go.jp/thailand/english/index.html



Social Security for Health and Elderly in Thailand



Sustainable Community for All Ages

Human Resource Development and Technology Transfer

Health Financial Risk Protection

Innovation for Health Services



Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

ประกันสุขภาพถ้วนหน้า



Social Security for Elderly

ประกันสังคมผู้สูงอายุ

Quality, affordable health care is the foundation for individuals to lead productive and fulfilling lives and for countries to have strong economic growth. **UHC is about ensuring that people have access to quality health services without suffering financial hardship.**

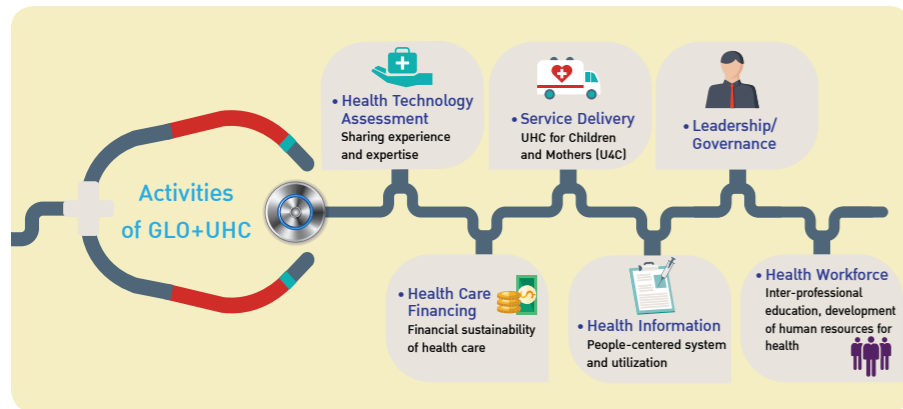
Japan and Thailand achieved UHC in 1961 and 2002, respectively, providing nearly the entire population of each country with access to health services, regardless of income status. Japan and Thailand have gained a global reputation for successfully achieving and sustaining UHC for decades. GLO+UHC aims to promote and support global health and universal health coverage in Thailand and at global scale.

JICA supports not only Thailand's effort in improving UHC for all ages but also the effort of other countries in establishing UHC in cooperation with Thailand.



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

UHC requires a strong, efficient, well-run health system for financing health services. Along these lines, Thailand's health system needs considerable improvement. The GLO+UHC project has various platforms (working teams) to discuss these challenges to improve the implementation of UHC in Thailand and other countries.



UHC for Children and Mothers (U4C)

The UHC for Children and Mothers (U4C) Working Team, one of the working teams of GLO+UHC, is actively studying Thai and Japanese Maternal and Child Health (MCH) experience in the context of UHC and trying to disseminate the experience to other countries with the cooperation of UNICEF. The U4C Working Team has summarized selected Thai and Japanese MCH experience, such as MCH benefit packages under Thai UHC, Thailand's experience in elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMCT) of HIV, MCH check-up programs and an MCH handbook in Japan. How Japan achieved one of the lowest neonatal mortality rates in the world is covered in one of the thematic papers which the U4C team shared in a parallel session at the 11th International Conference on MCH Handbook on 14 December 2018. With this as a starting point, the U4C working team is working with other countries to improve MCH with the notion of "No-one left behind."



Human Resource Development of Dermatology in the World

- 40 years cooperation between Thailand and Japan -
Institute of Dermatology, Ministry of Public Health, Juntendo University, Japan Dermatology Association, TICA and JICA have conducted "Diploma course for Dermatology and Dermatotomy" since 1976. As of 2018, 1,024 dermatologists from 34 countries have received Diplomas and contribute to development of dermatology in their own countries.



JICA supports Thailand's efforts to deal with an aged society by reducing the financial burden and increasing the quality of health and social services. JICA considers not only the quality of services but also the cost effectiveness of services through implementing projects in Thailand. Based on our assets in the field of elderly care in collaboration with the Thai government since 2007, we are discussing ways of disseminating our experiences to ASEAN countries which will face an aging or aged society in the next few decades.

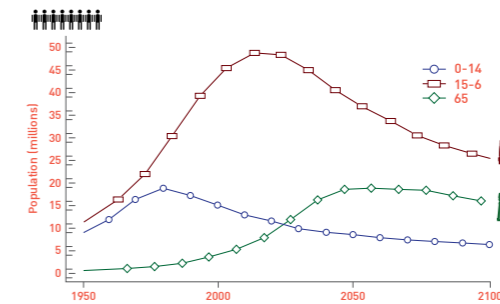


Population Prospects in Thailand 2015-2035

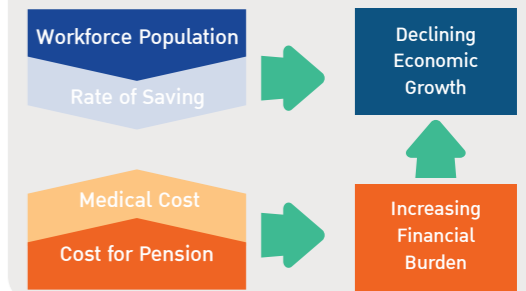
Total Population (Thousands):
65,658 ▶ 69,701 (2027) ▶ 69,200

Workforce Population (age 15-59)
and % of Total Population:
45,572 (69%) ▶ 38,872 (56%)

Elderly Population (age over 60)
and % of Total Population:
10,732 (16%) ▶ 20,914 (30%)



What will happen in an aged society



Preparing for Aged Society



Community Based Elderly Care

JICA has supported Thailand's community based elderly care since 2007 through CTOP, LTOP and now S-TOP, which is based on the output of LTOP. Thailand developed a Long-Term Care System based on the concept of Care Management System in Japan and also developed curriculums for care managers and caregivers. To ensure Long-term care, S-TOP is discussing with MOPH, MSDHS, and NHSO how to develop the seamless provision of medical, rehabilitative, social and life-support services for elderly persons from acute-care hospital to home in the community.



Preventive LTC: Fukuoka and Bangkok

Once the elderly become bedridden, families and medical personnel in the community take care of the elderly, which increases the financial burden due to delivering LTC and medical care. The Preventive Long-term Care Promotion Project in Bangkok, implemented by Fukuoka Prefectural Government and Bangkok Metropolitan Authority, aims to prevent Locomotive Syndrome and Dementia with exercise, so that the elderly could live more healthily and actively, not bedridden.



ICT for LTC by Japanese SME

JICA is conducting a survey with a Japanese SME, Avis Corporation, to utilize ICT for LTC and health care. This ICT is expected to reduce the burden of nurses and families taking care of the elderly in the community where the needs for elderly care are increasing.

Message from Mr. MORITA Takahiro, Chief Representative of JICA Thailand Office

สารจากคุณโมริตะ ทากาฮิโร หัวหน้าผู้แทนจิก้า สำนักงานประจำประเทศไทย

In a rapidly aging society, there is an urgent need to improve the quality of medical or social welfare services, and to make them more efficient and affordable. Moreover, in this COVID-19 situation, it is also important to promote Universal Health Coverage to provide enough health care service to all including vulnerable groups.

สังคมผู้สูงอายุกำลังเติบโตอย่างรวดเร็ว ส่งผลให้ต้องมีการปรับปรุงคุณภาพของบริการทางการแพทย์หรือสวัสดิการสังคมให้มีประสิทธิภาพและเข้าถึงคนทุกระดับ ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น ในช่วงสถานการณ์การแพร่ระบาดของ COVID-19 การส่งเสริมโครงการหลักประกันสุขภาพถ้วนหน้าเป็นสิ่งสำคัญ เพื่อสนับสนุนการเข้าถึงบริการด้านสาธารณสุขอย่างเพียงพอ รวมถึงกลุ่มผู้ด้อยโอกาส

