

Rolling Plan for the Kingdom of Thailand

As of February 2020

Basic Policy of Assistance	Promotion of mutual benefit and independent regional development based on strategic partnership
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Priority Area 1	Sustainable development of economy and coping with maturing society												
Development Issue 1-1	[Background and current situation] In order for Thailand, which has become a middle-income country, to further develop in the future, it is necessary to maintain and strengthen its industrial competitiveness, and the challenge is to add high value to industry and improve productivity. It should be noted that Thailand's growth also contributes to Japan's, given the active economic exchanges between Japan and Thailand.				[Strategy] From the perspective of benefits to both Japan and Thailand, cooperation will be provided for the development of industrial human resources that will serve as the basis for strengthening the value added industries and improving productivity in order to enhance industrial competitiveness.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023			
	Industrial Human Resources Development	Industrial Human Resource Development Program	Cooperation is undertaken focusing on fostering industrial human resources through higher education support.	ASEAN University Network/ Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Phase 4	TCP							21.57	
				Volunteer Group in the Area of Industrial Human Resources Development	JOCV/SV								
Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Human Resources Development in Engineering by industry-university Collaboration program with e-Learning System and Project Based Learning				SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS									
Innovative Asia				CTR									

Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Area-based Recycle-Oriented Pelletized Livestock Feed/Fertilizer Production and Utilization in Thailand	SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS	██████████							
Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Improvement of Milk Quality Control by Introducing Auto Milkers and Milk Coolers	SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS	██████████							
Enhancing the Capacity on Data Analysis and Risk Management	EXP	██████████							
Data Collection Survey on Urban Redevelopment in Bang Sue Area	BIS	██████							
Water Engineering and Utility Management Future Leaders Training Program	CTR	████████████████████							
Energy Policy	CTR	██████████████████							
Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-net)	CTR	██████████████████							
Project for Promoting Sustainability in Future Cities of Thailand	TCP	██████████████████						5.98	

Development Issue 1-4 Promotion of disaster prevention including water disasters	[Background and current situation] The flood in the second half of 2011 caused a great deal of damage to Thailand's society and economy, as well as flooding industrial estates where many Japanese companies were operating, and seriously affecting the global supply chain, including Japan. It was therefore, an urgent task for the Thai government to tackle short-term and medium- to long-term hard and soft flood countermeasures for the flood seasons after 2012.			[Strategy] Based on the flood control master plan for the Chao Phraya River basin, which was implemented as a disaster prevention and flood control measure, short-term and medium- to long-term hard and soft flood countermeasures are proposed, as well as technical support for the measures in cooperation with the Thai government and the development of a disaster prevention system. In addition, the capacity of flood control in Thailand will be improved through training, etc. Furthermore, strengthening cooperation with the Mekong River Commission of which Thailand is a member.						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule							
	Disaster Prevention Promotion Program	Cooperation is undertaken focusing on hard and soft flood measures, measures in the agricultural and road sectors, and disaster prevention system development.	Issue-based Training in the field of disaster prevention	TR	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
Development Issue 1-5 Environment / Climate change measures	[Background and current situation] With the rapid industrialization and urbanization in Thailand, environmental pollution that affects the living environment and health of people has become an issue. Although the Thai government is actively working to improve the environmental sector, it is necessary to improve the enforcement of laws and regulations and cross-governmental efforts. Regarding climate change, which is a global issue, the Thai government is actively working to reduce greenhouse gases and formulate adaptation measures, but it is particularly necessary to strengthen its policy execution capabilities.			[Strategy] The system and monitoring capacity at the national level to appropriately deal with environmental problems such as pollution and environmental pollution will be improved, and the strengthening of administrative capacity to solve environmental problems at the local level will be supported. In addition, from the viewpoint of reducing the environmental load and improving the urban environment, we will implement and study the expansion of transportation systems in urban areas. Regarding climate change countermeasures, while building a model for climate change countermeasures at the city level, support will be provided to disseminate the results of Thailand's initiatives to neighboring countries.						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule							
	Environment / Climate Change Program	Cooperation is undertaken focusing on supporting the development of national level systems to appropriately deal with environmental problems such as pollution, monitoring capacity improvement, and strengthening the administrative capacity for planning and implementation of measures to solve environmental problems at the local level.	Project for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change	TCP	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
			Volunteer in the Area of Support for the environment and climate change	SV	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
			Project for appropriate waste management in Thailand	JPP	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
			Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Appropriate Medical Waste Disposal by the Next Generation's Incinerators	SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
			Experts for Development of New Pollution Management Model using PRTR and Public Participation Principles for Eco Industrial Town (PRTR Phase II)	EXP	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
			Expert for Waste management	EXP	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022			JFY 2023
Feasibility Survey for Appropriate Industrial Waste Management Systems in Thailand			SDGs BMFS	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023			

<p>Development Issue 1-6</p> <p>Social security (aging measures, support for vulnerable people)</p> <p>Social Security Program</p>	<p>[Background and current situation] Thailand has one of the most rapidly aging populations among ASEAN countries, and there is a need to develop and enhance a social security system that includes health and medical care / welfare and nursing care systems, taking into account administrative capabilities and the role of the community. There are also issues to be solved from the perspective of human security, such as support for vulnerable people.</p>	<p>[Strategy] Regarding measures for the aging population, support will be provided for strengthening administrative capacity for systems and services while sharing Japanese knowledge and experience. It also supports the empowerment of vulnerable groups, including victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities.</p>											
	<p>Japan's Assistance Program</p>	<p>Program Summary</p>	<p>Project</p>	<p>Scheme</p>	<p>Schedule</p>						<p>Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</p>	<p>Note</p>	
	<p>Social Security Program</p>	<p>Cooperation is undertaken focusing on providing support for the introduction of health care, welfare, and nursing care systems and services to cope with an aging society, support for promoting the empowerment of socially vulnerable people such as victims of trafficking and persons with disabilities through support for various schemes.</p>	<p>The Partnership Project for Global Health and Universal Health Coverage</p>	<p>TCP</p>	<p>Before JFY 2018</p>	<p>JFY 2019</p>	<p>JFY 2020</p>	<p>JFY 2021</p>	<p>JFY 2022</p>	<p>JFY 2023</p>	<p>2.76</p>		
			<p>Project on seamless health and social services provision for elderly persons</p>	<p>TCP</p>								<p>3.02</p>	
			<p>Volunteer Group in the Area of Support for the Socially Vulnerable</p>	<p>JOCV/SV</p>									
			<p>Preventive Long-Term Care (PLC) Promotion Project in Bangkok</p>	<p>JPP</p>									
			<p>Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Health Promotion for The Elderly by Applying Japan's Preventive Care System</p>	<p>SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS</p>									
			<p>Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Dialysis system with Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Water Purification and Dialysis Technique for the Region of ASEAN in the Dialysis Training Center Development plan</p>	<p>PCP-TC</p>									
			<p>Project for the Prevention of Maternal and Neonatal death</p>	<p>PCP-TC</p>									
			<p>Project for Strengthening Community-Based Health Services for People Living with HIV in Northern Thailand</p>	<p>JPP</p>									
			<p>Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Introduction of "MIMAMORI SYSTEM" for Improvement of Welfare and Healthcare</p>	<p>SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS</p>									
			<p>Project for Improving Perinatal Mortality Rate by Using Very Small Mobile CTG Monitoring in Chiang Mai Province</p>	<p>JPP</p>									
<p>Pharmaceutical Regulation and International Harmonization (2019-2020)</p>			<p>EXP</p>										
<p>Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese technologies for preventing dengue pandemic and decreasing of the budgets for insect repellents using rapid testing kit, RapiDeng Ag for dengue virus infection in Thailand</p>	<p>SDGs BMFS/SDGs BVS</p>												
<p>Inclusive Development through Disability-inclusive Sports</p>	<p>TTR</p>												

Priority Area 2	Coping with common issues in ASEAN countries											
Development Issue 2-1	<p>[Background and current situation] Located in the center of the Indochina Peninsula, Thailand plays a central role in ASEAN, which recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, and is the key to the development of the Mekong region. Improving the ASEAN connectivity between hardware and software and reducing disparities within the region are important issues. Thailand plays a central role in promoting the realization of the ASEAN community, and it is important to work on the promotion of the ASEAN community in collaboration with Thailand, taking into account the needs of the entire ASEAN and Mekong countries. It is important to support the initiatives unique to the Mekong countries, such as the realization of the ACMECS master plan led by Thailand, and to promote independent growth in the region.</p>					<p>[Strategy] In order to improve ASEAN connectivity and Mekong countries connectivity, policy proposals, institutional support, and support that contributes to the improvement of logistics systems such as customs, will be implemented and considered. Also, promoting support for strengthening the human network between Japan and ASEAN, and support for mitigating regional disparities based on the ASEAN-Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI). In addition, food security in the region will be strengthened through support for measures against transboundary infectious diseases.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
Strengthening ASEAN / Mekong region connectivity and mitigating disparities	ASEAN / Mekong Regional Connectivity Strengthening and Gap Reduction Program	In order to improve ASEAN connectivity, cooperation is undertaken focusing on supporting policy proposals and system development, and contributing to the improvement of logistics systems such as customs. In addition, Japan will support higher education in engineering utilizing the inter-university network between Japan and ASEAN. In areas where Thailand has strengths in the form of IAI support, support will be provided through third country training based on Japan-Thailand cooperation.	Joint Cooperation for Myanmar by TICA/JICA	TTR	■	■						
			Introduction to Industrial Production Indices for Mekong Countries	TTR	■	■						
			Project for Capacity Development to Accelerate Low Carbon and Resilient Society Realization in the Southeast Asia region	TCP	■	■					3.00	
			Project for Stregnthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management	TCP	■	■					4.05	
			Protection,Repatriation and Reintegration of Trafficking in Person for Mekong Region	TCP	■	■					3.05	
			Skill Development for Material Processing for Mekong Countries	TTR	■	■						
			ASEAN-Japan Logistics Project	MLIT-TA	■	■	■	■	■	■		
			ASEAN-Japan Port Technology Joint Research Project	MLIT-TA	■	■	■	■	■	■		

Priority Area 3	Providing support for Third Countries											
Development Issue 3-1 Third country support for countries outside ASEAN	[Background and current situation] The Thai government has aid agencies such as the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), which provides technical cooperation, and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Cooperation Agency (NEDA), which provides financial cooperation, and is engaged in development cooperation with neighboring countries. By collaborating with Thailand, which is a successful example of Japan's assistance in Asia, and assisting third countries which both countries think should be supported, we will promote cooperation with neighboring countries and countries outside ASEAN, and Capacity building as a donor country is also desirable.				[Strategy] Cooperating as a partner to provide assistance to third countries that both Japan and Thailand should support. Japan-Thailand cooperation will be implemented in areas where Japan-Thailand has a comparative advantage and where knowledge based on past cooperation results can be effectively utilized. In addition, through cooperation with Thailand, the assistance capacity of Thailand and the relationship between Japan and Thailand will be strengthened.							
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023		
Third Country Support Program	Japan and Thailand will collaborate on development issues in neighboring countries and countries outside the ASEAN region, taking into account the needs of beneficiary countries.	International Road Infrastructure Development for ASEAN and BIMSTEC Networks	TTR	█	█							
		Project for Developing International Network to Enhance Competency of Medical Doctors in the Field of Dermatology	TCP	█	█	█						

Priority Area 4	Other												
Development Issue 4-1 Other	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
					Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023			
	Others		Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid	GGP	█	█						1.15	
			Advanced Program for Legal and Judicial Human Resources Development	CTR		█	█	█					
Global Public Leadership Program (SDGs Global Leader)			CTR	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [———] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule