

1. 第1回短期調査団長レター

August 6th, 2001

Mr. Chartchai Suthiklom
Deputy Secretary-General,
Office of Narcotics Control Board

Dear Sirs,

Re: A Summary Report by The 1st Preparatory Study Team on The Project on Drug Control in Thailand


The 1st Preparatory Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") organized by Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), headed by me, Deputy Director of First Technical Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department of JICA, visited Thailand from July 22 to August 11, 2001 for the purpose of collecting the relevant data and information in order to formulate the outline of the Project on Drug Control (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

At the beginning stage of the preparatory study, the Team had a series of discussions with the Thai authorities concerned and explained the method of the project formulation from July 29 to August 6, 2001. The 2nd Preparatory Study Team will be dispatched in November 2001.

As a result of the discussions, I would like to submit a summary report attached herewith. Your continuous support and cooperation to the study would be very much appreciated.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,



Mr. Masazumi Ogawa
Team Leader,
The 1st Preparatory Study Team on the Project
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

CC:

1. Mr. Apinan Patiyanon
Director, Bureau of External Cooperation
Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (DTEC)
2. Pol.Maj. General Tiamsak Asvaraksh B.A.,M.S.
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Forensic Science and Criminal Identification
Royal Thai Police
3. Ms. Duangporn Abhigantaphand
Director,
Department of Medical Sciences
Ministry of Public Health

The Attached Document

1. Explanation on the Scheme of the Technical Cooperation Project

The Team explained the Scheme of the Technical Cooperation Project as shown in Annex III.

2. Explanation of the Project Document

For the rationalization of the plan and the justification of the project implementation, the Team and the Thai side will jointly prepare the Project Document. The basic structure of the Project Document is attached in ANNEX IV.

The 1st draft of the Project Document will be prepared based on the results of the 1st Preparatory Study. The 1st draft of the Project Document will be modified based on the discussions on the 2nd Preparatory Study and will be attached to the Minutes of Meetings. The 2nd draft of the Project Document will be finalized when the Implementation Study Team is dispatched, and the final version of the Project Document will be attached to the Minutes of Meetings with the Record of Discussions.

3. Formulation of the Project Design Matrix (PDM)

The Japanese side drafted the PDM (draft) based on the result of 1st Preparatory Study. The tentative PDM draft is attached in ANNEX V. The PDM will be modified further jointly by the Japanese side and the Thai side when the 2nd Preparatory Study Team is dispatched. The final version of PDM will be attached to the Record of Discussions (R/D) when the Implementation Study Team is dispatched.

4. Measures to be taken by both sides

(1) The Japanese side

The following measures will be taken before dispatch of the 2nd Preparatory Study Team. The Japanese side will analyze the result of this 1st Preparatory Study, discuss the project outline and strategy, and organize 2nd Preparatory Study Team in November 2001 for the purpose of further discussion and confirmation of project feasibility.

(2) The Thai side

The following measures will be taken by the end of September 2001.

1. The Preparatory Committee

The Thai side will organize the Preparatory Committee that possibly consists of Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as "DTEC"), Office of Narcotics Control Bureau (hereinafter referred to as "ONCB"), Royal Thai Police, Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health (hereinafter referred to as "DMSc") and some other related organizations under the coordination by ONCB.

2. Work plan

The members of the Preparatory Committee will work out the work plan (draft) for the Project with consultation of JICA Thailand Office, and send it to JICA headquarters before the 2nd Preparatory Study Team is dispatched.

3. ONCB's initiative of consultation with CLMV countries

ONCB will take an initiative to consult neighboring countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as CLMV countries) for their possible participation in the Project.

ONCB will suggest and explain the work plan (draft) to the related organizations in CLMV countries, and receive initial response from CLMV countries. In the Regional Seminar in November 2001, ONCB will confirm their willingness of the participation of the Project.

5. Schedule

1) Dispatch of the 2nd Preparatory Study Team

The 2nd Preparatory Study Team will be dispatched in November 2001, after confirming that the measures are taken in the above 4. (2). The Regional Seminar will be held during the 2nd Preparatory Study Team staying in Thailand, both the Japanese and the Thai sides will explain the framework of the project to participating organizations from CLMV countries.

2) Dispatch of the Implementation Study Team

The Implementation Study Team would be dispatched in June 2002, in order to discuss the conditions, scope, duration, methodology of the Project with the counterpart organizations. Record of Discussions (R/D) would be signed and exchanged between the Japanese side and the Thai side.

3) Commencement of the Project

The Project would be commenced around September 2002

Annex I	Member List of the 1 st Preparatory Study Team
Annex II	Tentative schedule of the 1 st Preparatory Study Team
Annex III	Technical Cooperation Project
Annex IV	The basic structure of the Project Document
Annex V	Tentative PDM (Draft)

LIST OF TEAM MEMBERS : 1st Preparatory Study on the Project on Drug control

No.	Name	Job title	Occupation	Period (arr. - dep.)
1	Mr. Masazumi OGAWA	Leader	Assistant Director, First Technical Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department, JICA	29/Jul.-9/Aug.
2	Ms. Kazumi SUGIE	Drug Administration	Assistant Director, Drug Control Division, Community Safety Bureau, National Police Agency	29/Jul.-9/Aug.
3	Dr. Hiroyuki INOUE	Drug Analysis	Chief, First Chemistry Section, Department Third Forensic Science, National Research Institute of Police Science	29/Jul.-9/Aug.
4	Mr. Masashi ONO	Information Communication	Assistant Director, Information Systems Division, Info-communications Bureau, National Police Agency	29/Jul.-9/Aug.
5	Ms. Miyoko TAWA	Region Wide Cooperation	Staff, Indo-china Division, Regional Department 1, JICA	29/Jul.-4/Aug.
6	Dr. Tokio KITAMADO	Project Effect Analysis 1	Senior Consultant, Consulting Department, I.C.Net Limited	22/Jul.-11/Aug.
7	Mr. Hiroaki YONESAKA	Project Effect Analysis 2	President, Consulting Department, I.C.Net Limited	22/Jul.-11/Aug.
8	Ms. Yuka MITSUMA	Cooperation Planning	Staff, First Technical Cooperation Division, Social Development Cooperation Department, JICA	29/Jul.-9/Aug.

MISSION SCHEDULE: 1st Preparatory Study on the Project on Drug Control

Date & Time	Activities
22/Jul(Sun)	(Dr. KITAMADO) -Narita (11:00) → Bangkok (15:30) TG641 (Mr. YONESAKA) -Phnom Penh(10:50)→Bangkok(11:55) TG698
23/Jul(Mon)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Visit to JICA Thailand Office -Visit to ONCB Lab.
24/Jul(Tue)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Meeting with ONCB
25/Jul(Wed)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Visit to Royal Thai Police Center Lab.
6/Jul(Thu)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Visit to ONCB -Meeting at JICA
27/Jul(Fri.)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -PCM Workshop -Meeting with ONCB
28/Jul(Sat)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Summarization of the workshop -Additional survey
29/Jul(Sun)	(Dr. KITAMADO and Mr. YONESAKA) -Preparation of following survey -Additional survey (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Ms. MITSUMA) -Narita (11:00) → Bangkok (15:30) TG641
30/Jul(Mon)	(Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Dr. KITAMADO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Visit to JICA Thailand Office and Embassy of Japan -Visit to DTEC
31/Jul(Tue)	(Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Dr. KITAMADO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Discussion with ONCB (Dr. INOUE and Mr. YONESAKA) -Visit to Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (All members) -Visit to Department of Medical Science in Ministry of Public Health
1/Aug(Wed)	(Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Dr. KITAMADO and Ms. MITSUMA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Discussion with ONCB (Mr. YONESAKA) -Visit to regional center of Department of Medical Science
2/Aug (Thu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Dr. KITAMADO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Visit to UNDCP Thailand Office -Visit to Royal Thai Police (Mr. YONESAKA) -Field survey
3/Aug(Fri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. TAWA and Dr. KITAMADO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Discussion with ONCB -Visit to the Custom Department of Ministry of Finance
4/Aug(Sat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Ms. TAWA) -Bangkok(10:50)→Narita(19:00)TG640
5/Aug(Sun)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Dr. KITAMADO) - Bangkok(18:00)→Yangon(18:50)
6/Aug(Mon)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Ms. MITSUMA) -Discussion with ONCB and submission of the summary report -Report to JICA Thailand Office, Embassy of Japan and DTEC - Bangkok(18:00)→Yangon(18:50) (Mr. YONESAKA) -Domestic travel to regional lab. of Thai Police and DMSC
7/Aug(Tue)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. YONESAKA) -Field survey
8/Aug(Wed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. YONESAKA) -Field survey and domestic travel to Bangkok (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Yangon(19:50)→Bangkok(21:35)TG306
9/Aug(Thu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. OGAWA and Ms. SUGIE and Dr. INOUE and Mr. ONO and Ms. MITSUMA) -Bangkok(10:50)→Narita(19:00) (Mr. YONESAKA) -Additional survey in ONCB and Royal Thai Office
10/Aug(Fri)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. YONESAKA) -Contract with local consultant -Visit to UNDCP Thailand Office (Dr. KITAMADO) -Yangon(19:50)→Bangkok(21:35)TG306 -Bangkok(23:10)→Narita(7:30)TG642
11/Aug(Sat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Mr. YONESAKA) -Bangkok(10:50)→Narita(19:00)

Technical Cooperation Project

The main purpose of JICA's technical cooperation is to develop human resources by transferring technologies in those fields vital to the target countries and then disseminating these technologies through out the countries themselves.

1. Technical Cooperation Project

In this program, Japan's technology, experience and expertise are intensively transferred to counterpart organization of the recipient countries, over a set period of the project duration. JICA projects normally last from three to five years based on the Record of Discussions that JICA concludes with the relevant authorities responsible for the projects. Under this program, JICA provides integrated assistance to the counterpart organization by combining three forms of assistance:

1) Technical training in Japan.

Receives normally 3 to 4 persons/year from the recipient country for the training to improve their technical skill.

2) Dispatch of experts

Dispatch 2 to 4 long term (one year or more) and 3 to 4 short term (approximately three months) experts according to the need.

3) Provision of machinery and equipment.

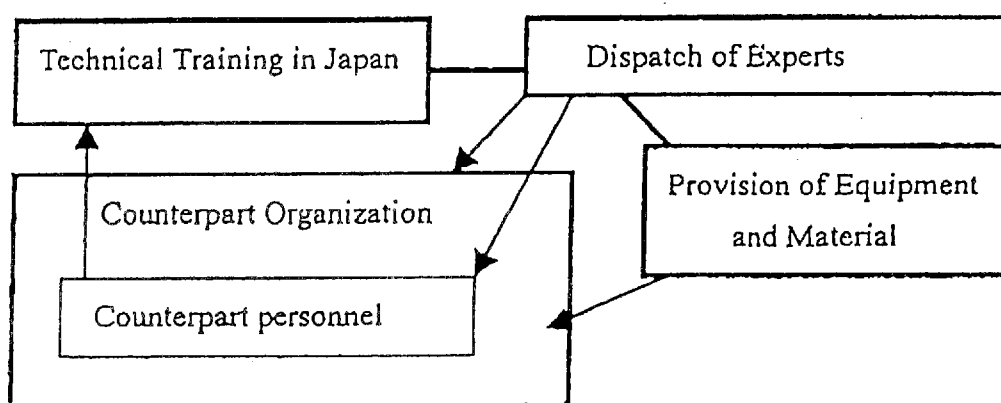
Provides equipment and material necessary for the transfer of technology. Recipient country is responsible for the maintenance of the equipment and machinery.

2. Implementation Setup for the Project Activity

The heart of the project is a team of Japanese experts and the counterparts from the counterpart organization which is responsible for implementing the project in the recipient country, who are the direct targets of the technology transfer.

The Japanese team consists of two (2) to four (4) experts who are dispatched to the recipient country on a long-term basis, as well as short-term experts who are dispatched as the need arises. The team of long term experts normally includes one (1) team leader/chief Advisor and one (1) coordinator who act as a liaison and is responsible for coordination.

One of the conditions to implement the project is that the counterpart organization appoints necessary number of the qualified counterparts for each Japanese experts. In addition, recipient country appoints a project director, who will bear overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the project, and a project manager, who will be the person in charge of the actual operations of the part of the recipient country. This manager is normally one of the counterparts of the Japanese team leader/chief advisor.



3. Committee to Determine Operations and Management

A joint coordinating committee is established to make decisions concerning operations and management of the project. This committee follows the overall progress of the technical cooperation program, formulates annual work plans, monitors the need for revising the Tentative Schedule of Implementation, and reviews and exchange s opinions on major issues that arise in connection with the program.

The presiding officer of a relevant government organization in the recipient country is normally appointed to chair the committee. The Japanese team leader and other long-term experts as well as JICA's resident representative take part to the committee.

Officials from Embassy of Japan participate the committee as observer. Members of the study team dispatched by JICA headquarters participate in the committee's work when it's necessary. For some projects, sub-committees are also set up to address specific matters.

A steering committee is established to discuss the plan and progress of actual operations, managerial and technical matters of the project. Project Manager is appointed to chair the committee. Counterpart personnel of executing organization and Japanese team leader and other long-term experts take part to the committee.

4. Transfer and Dissemination of Technology

The counterpart organization is the direct target of technical transfer. Moreover, it is very important to disseminate the technology that is transferred to counterpart organization to other personnel, such as other instructors, and through them to people who can actually put this technology to use.

JICA believes that, while a project is being implemented, it is important to help counterpart organization establish a system that ensures the effective transfer and dissemination of technologies.

5. The system that ensures smooth implementation of the Project

Before a project begins, both the government of Japan and that of the recipient country must make the following preparations and arrangements.

Government of Recipient Country

- 1) Provide land, buildings and facilities that will serve as the base for the project.
- 2) Provide counterpart and administrative personnel.
- 3) Take the budgetary measures necessary for implementation of the project.

Government of Japan

- 1) Recruit experts to be dispatched.
- 2) Set up a domestic system that will support the project.
- 3) Prepare to receive counterpart personnel for training in Japan.

4) Draw up a list of equipment to be provided for the project.

6. Types of Projects Not Accommodated by JICA's Technical Cooperation Project.

The main purpose of JICA's Technical Cooperation Project is integrated technology transfer to counterpart organization in recipient countries. Therefore, the following types of projects are not likely to be accommodated under this program.

- Projects that are not part of a national development plan
- Projects that require major capital input for facilities, or equipment
- Projects for which no counterpart personnel available
- Projects for which a specific project site is not available as an operational base
- Projects related to commercial production or joint ventures

7. Project Cycle

- 1) **Request:** After the project concept is drawn up, the government of the recipient country makes a formal request for assistance to the Japanese government.

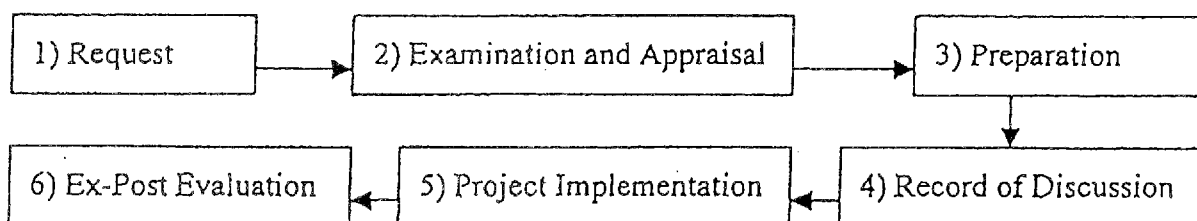
- 2) **Examination and Appraisal:** JICA examines the various aspects of a project to determine whether it is absolutely necessary for the country that formally request it. As related activity, JICA dispatches preparatory study teams to the recipient country to gain a full understanding of the background of the project concepts. In this examination process, JICA consider the country's technical standards, domestic systems, society and economy to determine the project's feasibility.

- 3) **Preparation :** After JICA concludes its examination, it then begins to recruit and train Japanese experts, decide on equipment, and develop texts. When necessary, JICA also convenes a domestic advisory committee for the project.

- 4) **Record of Discussions :** JICA then conducts discussions with the authorities responsible for the project in the recipient country regarding the conditions of the cooperation, its scope and duration, and the method with which it will be implemented. These details are written up as the Record of Discussions.

5) **Project Implementation** : JICA then dispatches experts, receives counterpart personnel, and provides equipment and materials in accordance with the project implementation plan stated in the project document. While project being carried out, a joint committee, which is made up of individuals who are involved in the cooperation program, holds regular discussions on the project operation and management. In the final year of the project, JICA conducts a project evaluation at completion. Depending on the results, JICA may extend the cooperation term or provide follow up assistance.

6) **Ex-Post Evaluation** : About two years after the collaborative project has ended, JICA conducts additional surveys to assess the effectiveness of its involvement and whether or not to resume collaborative efforts. If JICA acknowledges that some kind of follow up cooperation is needed to bolster post project effectiveness as a result of these surveys, it may dispatch experts for a short period of time or provide equipment such as spare parts.



8. Project Document

To run the project smoothly and produce satisfactory results, it is a premise that all the necessary issues are fully identified and investigated, prior to the implementation of the project. Thus, JICA preparatory study team confirm and discuss the various issues, and compile the comprehensive project documents (refer to the attached document) with the counterpart organization.

The Structure of the Project Document
for
The Project on Drug Control

This project document will jointly be prepared by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the authorities concerned of the Government of Thailand, for the implementation of the Project on Drug Control.

Title of the project: This will be decided through the discussion during the preparatory study.

1. Introduction

This section will be drafted by JICA, before the signing of the R/D.

2. Background

2.1 Socio-economic context

This section will describe the general economic situation and other related issue such as governmental policy, recent economic trends, etc.

2.2 Description of the sector/sub-sector

This section will describe the context and situation of “drug problem in Thailand and south-east Asia”

2.3 Host country strategy

This section will describe the governmental strategy or policy for drug problem.

2.4 Prior and ongoing assistance

This section will describe the prior and ongoing external assistance related to the drug control sector.

3. Problem to be addressed, the current situation

3.1 Problem to be addressed; the current situation

Describe the problem to be addressed and the current situation. It is also necessary to analyze the causes and it's evidence.

3.2 Institutional framework for the sub-sector

Describe the institutional framework of drug control.

3.3 Relations with Japan's aid policy

This section will be drafted by JICA.

4. Project strategy

4.1 Project strategy

This section will describe how the direct recipient (counterparts and the staffs of ONCB) of the project benefit the targeted beneficiaries (staffs of regional laboratories of ONCB and other drug profiling organizations).

4.2 Implementation structure

4.2.1 Capacity of the Counterpart Organization (ONCB)

4.2.1.1 Appropriateness of the Counterpart Organization

This section will describe how the counterpart organizations are appropriate to achieve the project goal.

4.2.1.2 Past achievements

This section will describe the past achievement of the counterpart organizations, and the current activities, in order to clarify the subject which will be targeted in the project.

4.2.1.3 Budget allocation

Explanation of the financial status of the counterpart organizations (the budget allocation from the Thai Government also be described).

Describe the capacity and commitment of the counterpart organizations and the Thai Government to provide the inputs and necessary support for project operations and sustain results at the end of the project.

4.2.1.4 Institutional arrangements

This section will describe the organizational structure of the counterpart organizations.

4.2.1.5 Counterpart personnel assignment

This section will describe the assignment of a suitable number of counterpart personnel for the Project prior to its commencement.

4.2.1.6 Implementation Structure

This section will describe (i) the person responsible for project management, (ii) persons or organizations responsible for project supervision, (iii) all the national and international organizations which will participate in the project and their roles and responsibilities.

4.2.2 Availability of necessary human resources

Possibilities of the recruitment of the necessary number and qualification of the long-term experts. (This section will be prepared by JICA).

4.3 Coordination arrangements

Describe the linkages and arrangements for coordinating this project with other related efforts in the same sub-sector. And the unassisted Government efforts in the sub-sector should be also described.

4.4 Sustainability

4.4.1 Institutionalization

The main purpose of JICA's technical cooperation is to develop the human resources of the counterpart organizations by transferring technologies and then disseminating these technologies throughout the countries by themselves. In this sense, after the completion of JICA's assistance, the counterpart organizations are expected to continue the project activities without lowering the efficiency and the quality of the activities, in order to achieve the overall goal of the project.

An examination of sustainability looks at, among other things, the continuation of activities introduced by the Project, the retention of the outputs and project purpose and the prospect of the overall goal being achieved. Focus is therefore placed on organizations and systems necessary to ensure that the "benefits brought by the Project" as crystallized in the outputs, project purpose and overall goal, will continue and expand in the future.

4.5 Special consideration

Analyze those special considerations (e.g., the integration of women in development, the environment, collaboration with the private sector) which may be relevant to the Project and describe how they influence the project.

5. Project design

In this preparatory study mission, the detail of the project design will be fixed based on the research outcomes (Especially PCM workshop outcomes).

5.1 Overall goal

The development objective represents the achievement of a broader development goals at the sub-sector level. The goal should have explicit relationship to the Thai country development plan. The overall goal should be described in a full sentence and illustrate the state of achievements with clear expression.

5.2 Project objective, Outputs, Activity

5.2.1 Project objective

This is the objective to be achieved by the end of the JICA's assistance. It should be described as a specific benefit or impact given to the target group.

5.2.2 Outputs

Outputs are objectives to be realized by the project, in order to achieve the project objective. It is necessary to explain, "why the achievement of the outputs produce the project objective". Normally, several outputs are identified. Establishment of the project management system should be included as one of the outputs. If the outputs have a sequential interrelationship, describe that relationship.

5.2.3 Activities

Activities are specific actions intended to produce the outputs of the project by effective use of the inputs. It is necessary to explain, why the each or set of the activities produce the each outputs. As the project involves many diverse activities, it is necessary to list all the activities and explain their inter-relationship. It is also important to include the activities need for monitoring and evaluation and those for the management of the Project.

5.3 In case of the necessity of the other project objectives

5.3.1 Project objective

5.3.2 Out puts

5.3.3 Activities

5.4 Inputs

Plans for inputs should be drawn up that take into account the personnel, equipment and facilities required for each of the project activities. In this preparatory study mission the concrete plan of the inputs will be discussed based on the research outcomes.

5.4.1 Inputs from Japanese side

5.4.1.1 Experts

The number, terms, qualification and the field of the experts to be dispatched to the project have to be explained with the concrete reason of the necessity.

5.4.1.2 Provision of the equipment

The specification, quantity and the cost of the equipment have to be explained with the concrete reason of the necessity.

5.4.1.3 Training in Japan

The number and subject of the training have to be described with the concrete reason of the necessity.

5.4.2 Inputs from the recipient country

5.4.2.1 Staff allocation

The number, terms, qualification and the field of the counterpart to be allocated to the project have to be explained with the concrete reason of the necessity.

5.4.2.2 Buildings, facilities and equipment

The buildings, facilities and equipment necessary for the project activities have to be explained with the concrete reason of the necessity.

5.5 Important assumption and risk analysis

Important assumptions are conditions required for the success of the project but that exist outside the control of the project. If the probability of an important assumption to

be satisfied is considered very low, a change of project components must be considered. If the project cannot be changed, this assumption may disturb the success of the project, and the project will eventually fail. Therefore, this section will analyze all the necessary external condition and the probability of the fulfillment of those conditions.

Risk is the external factors, which could seriously delay or prevent the achievement of the project. If it is predicted that the high possibilities in the occurrence of such risk, a change of project components must be considered. These high possibility risks will thus presumably be reduced or eliminated through the change of project components. As the result, the risks, which have to be described in this section, are the low possibility risks.

These risks and the assumptions will be discussed during the preparatory study based on the research findings and the information provided by the authorities concerned and the Thai Government.

5.6 Prior obligations and prerequisites

Prior obligations and prerequisites are requirements need to initiate a project. Those prior obligations and prerequisites have to be undertaken by the authorities concerned of the Thai Government, prior to the implementation of the project activities.

6. Project justification

6.1 Public Profitability and Equalities

This section will describe whether the direction shown by the project purpose and overall goal is desired by the particular groups and the people in Thailand. Especially the important points are whether the achievement of the project objects will benefits the welfare of the people in Thailand, and whether the project will contribute the prosperity of the future development of Thailand. These issues will be discussed based on the information provided by the Government of Thailand during the study.

6.2 Reasons for assistance from JICA

Reasons for requesting assistance from JICA might necessary be considered in this section. Also consider the appropriateness of the technical cooperation, rather than grant or loan. This issue will be considered by JICA based on the information provided by the counterpart organizations.

6.3 Expected effects of the project

Expected positive and negative effects of the implementation of the project, either direct or indirect, should be examined as follows.

6.3.1 Effects for the development policy framework

Effects on development policy both at national and local levels, etc.

6.3.2 Effects for the institutional framework

Effects on the related organizations and groups, changes to laws and regulations, etc.

6.3.3 Effects for the Socio-economy

- a) Description of the beneficiaries
- b) Number of the beneficiaries
- c) Contents of the Benefits

6.3.4 Effects from the technical standpoint

The description of the technological innovation of the counterparts and the related organizations and sector.

- a) Number of counterparts
- b) Contents of the capacity building

6.3.5 Economical benefits

Economic benefits to project participants, related organizations, local community and macro economic conditions.

6.3.6 General analysis of the benefits

This section will be analyzed by JICA based on the information above 6.3.1 to 6.3.5.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are two of the most important management and control tools. Adequate monitoring makes it possible to keep track of the progress of a project and identify problems that hinder its progress, thus allowing corrective action to be taken swiftly, when necessary. Evaluation, on the other hand, provides the bulk of information that forms the basis for judgement concerning the termination or continuation of the project.

7.1 Monitoring

Monitoring is an ongoing process designed to check if a project is being implemented according to plan with expected results produced, and modify the plan if necessary.

7.2 Evaluation

Evaluation means to compare a plan with its outcomes using specific criteria and draw conclusions.

Rough monitoring and evaluation plan will be discussed by both parties and describe the rough plan in the project document.

8. Annexes

8.1 PDM

The result of the PCM workshop is summarized in the Project Design Matrix and attached to the project document. PDM is also the summary of the project design. (See attached format of the PDM).

8.2 Plan of Operations

Plan of the Operations will be prepared based on the basic project design and other information. The Plan of the Operations is an effective tool for project implementation and management, and provides important data for monitoring and evaluation of the project. (Refer to the attached format).

8.3 TOR for the Long Term Japanese Experts

The responsibility (job description), qualification and term are summarized for each long term experts and some short term experts.

8.4 TOR for the Counterpart Personnel

The responsibility (job description), minimum qualifications and number of the counterpart personnel are summarized in this section.

8.5 Report of the PCM Workshop

(include the problem tree and the objective tree)

8.6 List of the equipment which will be provided by JICA

PDM for Project on Drug Control (Draft)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal The supply of hard drugs will be suppressed in Thailand and CLMV countries	(1) The numbers of arrested cases, offenders, crushed clandestine laboratories. (2) The amounts of seized drugs and the estimated production level.	(1) Official statistics (2) Interviews with informed officials in concerned countries.	
Project Purpose ONCB, the Royal Thai Police and the drug-related agencies of participating countries will acquire higher level of law enforcement capabilities in drug analysis and intelligence gathering.	Judgement as whether their capabilities are suitably strengthened with the Project.	Comparison of baseline information before the implementation of the Project with the results of follow-up surveys at the mid-term and at the end of the Project.	(1) Effective measures will also be implemented in other law enforcement activities. (2) Effective measures will also be implemented in demand reduction.
Outputs			
1-1. The majority of Thai drug analysts will acquire the level of knowledge and technique corresponding to the Level 4 defined in the Project.	The number and ratio of Thai drug analysts who will have obtained the Level 4 through training under the Project.	Comparison of baseline information before the implementation of the Project with the results of follow-up surveys at the mid-term and at the end of the Project.	(1) Higher level of cooperation is maintained among ONCB and concerned agencies in Thailand
1-2. There will be an adequate number of drug analysts capable to use GC and other advanced methods in every participating CLMV countries.	The number and ratio of drug analysts capable to use GC and other advanced methods in each participating CLMV countries.	Comparison of baseline information for each country with the results of follow-up surveys in the course of the Project.	(2) Cooperation among participating countries are ensured
2-1. ONCB will establish an impurity profiling system.	(1) Judgement on whether and when an impurity profiling system is established at ONCB (2) The number of drug samples which ONCB is requested to conduct profiling by CLMV countries	(1) Project reports (2) Record of the ONCB Laboratory	(3) The appropriateness of impurity profiling in the regional context is confirmed among law enforcement agencies.
2-2. The ONCB drug information system will be strengthened by effectively integrating impurity profiling	Judgement on whether the ONCB drug information system is suitably strengthened with impurity profiling information.	Interviews with potential information users of the mid-term and at the end of the Project	
2-3. There will be practical contribution from impurity profiling system to law enforcement operations of ONCB.	(1) The actual number of cases in impurity profiling system contributing to successful law enforcement operations (2) Their impact on the ONCB law enforcement operations	(1) Reports on the number of cases accredited to impurity profiling system during the Project. (2) Interviews with law enforcement officials at the mid-term and at the end of the Project	
3-1. Necessary preparatory work for each complainant will be completed on time.	(1) Possible delay in the schedule of Project activities (2) The preparation of baseline studies for each participating country.	(1) Project reports (2) Baseline Study Report	
3-2. Monitoring & evaluation will be performed as integrated part of the Project	(1) Monitoring activities (2) Evaluation Reports	(1) Project reports (2) Evaluation Reports	
Activities	Inputs from Japan	Inputs from Thailand	Preconditions
1-1. Provide advanced training for Thai drug analysts.	1. Personnel 1-1. Long-term Experts (1) Team Leader/Law Enforcement Specialist (2) Drug Analysis Specialist (3) Project Coordinator	1. Personnel (1) Project Director (2) Project Manager (3) Counterpart for Impurity Profiling (4) Counterpart for Drug Analysts Training	1. Preparatory Committee will be set up among concerned Thai organizations
1-2. Provide appropriate training for drug analysts of CLMV countries.	1-2. Short-term Experts (1) Drug Analysis Trainers (2) Computer Engineers (3) Technicians for Equipment	(5) Counterpart from Law Enforcement Bureau for the integration of drug information system (6) Team from the Computer Center for the integration of drug information system (7) A secretary and supporting staff	2. Preparatory Committee will prepare a work plan for the Project with consultation of JICA Thailand Office.
2-1. Improve impurity profiling system at ONCB.	2. Equipment 2-1. Equipment needed for impurity profiling at ONCB	2. Equipment 2-1. Existing and would-be purchased equipment needed for the implementation of the Project	3. It will be confirmed that the project activities will not cause any conflict and duplications with activities of other donors within ONCB.
2-2. Integrate impurity profiling information with the existing drug crime information system at ONCB.	2-2. Equipment needed for drug analysts training in Thailand	2-2. Chemicals and other consumable items	4. It will be confirmed that there is no major technical risk for integrating impurity profiling information with the existing ONCB information system.
2-3. Help obtain impurity profiling information for law enforcement agencies in the region.	2-3. Equipment needed for drug analysts in participating CLMV countries	3. Financing for training 3-1. Training of Thai drug analysts Cost sharing will be worked out later	5. ONCB will take an initiative to contact CLMV countries for their possible participation in the Project
3-1. Carry out preparatory work required for the above-mentioned activities, including baseline studies on drug analytical capability in each participating countries.	2-4. Equipment needed for integration of impurity profiling information with the existing drug information system at ONCB	3-2. Training drug analysts of CLMV countries in Thailand and CLMV countries Financing expenditure related with Japanese experts and trainees from CLMV countries	
3-2. Undertake the monitoring & evaluation on Project activities.	3. Financing for training 3-3. Short-term training in Japan for Thai counterparts and CLMV drug analysts All necessary financing	3-3. Short-term training in Japan for Thai counterparts and CLMV drug analysts No financial support	
			4. Space 4-1. An office by Japanese experts 4-2. A training room 4-3. A lecture room