

付 属 資 料

1. 調査日程
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3. M/M (合同評価レポートを含む)
4. 質問票及びインタビューの分析結果

タイ及び周辺国における家畜疾病防除計画 終了時評価調査日程 *タイ側、トバザン、オグザンバーを除く

No	月日	調査日程	評価分析(松本団員)
		友部団長、多田副団長、鈴木(祥)団員、鈴木(一)団員、天目石団員	
	6/4(日)		(日本発→タイ着)
	6/5(月)~21(水)		*5カ国調査
1	6/21(水)	(日本発→タイ着 JL717 10:35→15:05) *鈴木一弘団員: TG623 11:45→15:35	(タイ、ミャンマー、ラオス、ベトナム、カンボジア) *6/25(日)以降はB班
2	6/22(木)	08:30 JICAタイ事務所訪問 09:30 日本大使館表敬 10:30 TIC訪問 11:30 農業協同組合省訪問 13:30 プロジェクトチーム及びNational Coordinatorと協議	
3	6/23(金)	08:30 農業協同組合省畜産振興局との協議 10:30 Joint Evaluation Team内での協議 14:30 FAOとの協議 19:00 IFADとの協議	
4	6/24(土)	10:00 調査団及びプロジェクトチームとの打合せ	
		A班(友部団長、鈴木(祥)団員、天目石団員)	B班(多田副団長、鈴木(一)団員、松本団員)
5	6/25(日)	(タイ発→マレーシア着 MH785 12:00→15:05) 資料整理	
6	6/26(月)	《マレーシアでの調査》 09:45 Economic Planning Unit (EPU)との協議 (国内移動: クアラルンプール→アロワール) 15:00 Veterinary Research Instituteとの協議 09:00 Veterinary Research Instituteでの調査 (国内移動: イポー→アロワール) 16:30 日本大使館表敬	《タイでの調査》 09:00 National Institute of Animal Healthにて活動の進捗の協議 15:00 団内打ち合わせ
7	6/27(火)	09:30 Department of Veterinary Serviceとの協議 (マレーシア発→ベトナム着 VN758 15:15→17:30)	10:30 BVBでの調査 13:30 FMD Diagnostic Laboratoryでの調査
8	6/28(水)	《ベトナムでの調査》 09:00 JICA/ハノイ駐在員事務所との協議 10:30 JICAベトナム事務所訪問 11:15 日本大使館表敬 13:30 National Center for Veterinary Diagnosisとの協議及び調査	09:00 FAO、OIEとの今後の連携に関する協議 (タイ発→ミャンマー着 TG305 18:10→19:00)
9	6/29(木)	08:30 Department of Animal Healthとの協議 10:00 National Center for Veterinary Diagnosisの調査 13:30 National Institute of Veterinary Researchとの協議 15:00 Vaccine Production Factory訪問(ハタイ省) (ベトナム発→タイ着 VN831 09:30→11:20) 15:00 Joint Evaluation Teamによる評価結果協議	《ミャンマーでの調査》 09:00 JICAミャンマー事務所訪問 11:00 日本大使館表敬 14:00 Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Departmentとの協議
10	6/30(金)	08:30 Department of Animal Healthとの協議 10:00 National Center for Veterinary Diagnosisの調査 13:30 National Institute of Veterinary Researchとの協議 15:00 Vaccine Production Factory訪問(ハタイ省)	11:00 Central Diagnostic Laboratoryでの調査 13:30 FMD Laboratoryでの調査 (ミャンマー発→タイ着 TG304 09:55→11:40)
11	7/1(土)	資料整理	
12	7/2(日)	(ベトナム発→カンボジア着 TG698 18:10→19:25) 資料整理	(タイ発→ラオス着 QV425 20:50→22:10)
13	7/3(月)	《カンボジアでの調査》 08:30 JICAカンボジア事務所訪問 10:00 日本大使館表敬 13:30 National Animal Health and Production Investigation Centerとの協議及び調査	《ラオスでの調査》 09:00 JICAラオス事務所訪問 11:00 日本大使館表敬 11:00 NC, Director of National Animal Health Center, Director of Animal Vaccine Production Centerとの協議 13:30 Department of Livestock and Fisheriesとの協議 14:30 National Animal Health Centerでの調査 16:30 検疫施設での調査
14	7/4(火)	09:00 Department of Animal Health and Productionとの協議 13:00 団内打ち合わせ 14:30 フクチャン閣連施設調査 (カンボジア発→タイ着 TG699 20:25→21:30)	09:00 Animal Vaccine Production Centerでの調査 (ラオス発→タイ着 QV415 16:30→17:50)
15	7/5(水)	10:00 Joint Evaluation Teamによる評価結果協議	
16	7/6(木)	09:30 Joint Evaluation Teamによる評価結果協議 10:00 NC会議	
17	7/7(金)	10:00 合同評価委員会開催及びミニッツ/合同評価レポート署名・評価レポート及びW/案協議・署名 15:00 各国事務所との意見交換会 タイ発→(JL718 22:05→06:20) *鈴木一弘団員: JL728 23:00→06:25(関空)	
18	7/8(土)	→成田着(06:20)	

1. 調査日程

2. 主要面談者

<大使館・JICA・JBIC 関係者>

平野 賢一	在タイ日本大使館
佐々山 拓也	在マレーシア日本大使館 参事官
服部 浩治	在マレーシア日本大使館 二等書記官
小林 賢一	在カンボジア日本大使館 二等書記官
能見 智人	在ラオス日本大使館 一等書記官
小川 正史	在ミャンマー日本大使館 参事官
大石 哲也	在ミャンマー日本大使館 二等書記官
由谷 倫也	在ベトナム日本大使館
佐藤 幹治	JICA タイ事務所 所長
小川 正純	JICA タイ事務所 次長
井上 明美	JICA タイ事務所 所員
井倉 義伸	JICA マレーシア事務所 次長
田中 宏幸	JICA マレーシア事務所 所員
鶴飼 彦行	JICA カンボジア事務所 次長
田中 智子	JICA カンボジア事務所 所員
森 千也	JICA ラオス事務所 所長
佐々木 貢	JICA ラオス事務所 所員
波多野 誠	JICA ラオス事務所 所員
梅崎 路子	JICA ミャンマー事務所 所長
山田 大	JICA ミャンマー事務所 企画調査員
菊地 文夫	JICA ベトナム事務所 所長
東城 康裕	JICA ベトナム事務所 次長
渡辺 雅夫	JICA ベトナム事務所 所員
生島 靖久	JBIC ハノイ駐在員事務所駐在員

<タイ側関係者>

Dr. Yukol Limlamthong	Director General, Department of Livestock Development (DLD), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)
Dr. Chantanee Buranathai	National Coordinator
Dr. Rachanee Atthi	Chief, R&D Section, BVB
Dr. Wilai Linchongsubongkoch	Director, FMD Regional Reference Laboratory, Pachong

<マレーシア側関係者>

Ms. Patricia Chia Yoon Moi Senior Director, External Assistance Section, Economic Planning unit, Prime Minister' s Department

Dr. Abd Aziz Bin Jamaluddin Deputy Director II, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture

Dr. Mazena binti Mohamad Yusoff National Coordinator/Head, Unit of Laboratory Service, Department of Veterinary Service

<カンボジア側関係者>

Mr. Kao Phal Director, Department of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Mr. Sorn San National Coordinator/National Animal Health and Production Investigation Center

<ミャンマー側関係者>

Mr. Than Htun Director of Administration, Finance and Planning, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

Dr. Kyaw Sunn Director, Research & Disease Control Section, LBVD

Dr. Aung Khin Acting National Coordinator/Deputy Director in Biologics Production, LBVD

<ラオス側関係者>

Mr. Khamphay Thammvong Acting Director General, Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Dr. Pachone Bounma National Coordinator/Deputy Head of Technical Division, Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Dr. Bounlom Douangneun Director, National Animal Health Center (NAHC)

Mr. Sithong Phiphakhavong Director, Animal Vaccine Production Center (AVPC)

<ベトナム側関係者>

Dr. Hoang Van Nam National Coordinator/Deputy Director, Department of Animal Health

Dr. Nguyen Van Cam Director, National Center for Veterinary Diagnosis

Dr. Truong Van Dung National Institute of Veterinary Research

<国際機関関係者>

Dr. He Changchui

Resident Representative, FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific

町田 香

Animal Health Section, FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific

吉村 史朗

Senior Deputy Regional Representative, Japan/OIE HPAI Special Trust Fund, Programme Coordination Office, OIE

<専門家>

佐々木 正雄

チーフアドバイザー

遠藤 清美

業務調整

柏崎 佳人

家畜疾病防除

MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND
ON
JAPAN – THAILAND TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR
ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN THAILAND AND
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

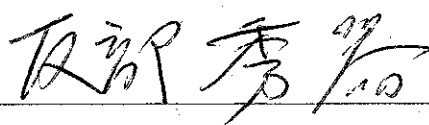
The Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team, organized the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") and headed by Mr. TOMOBE Hideki, visited Thailand and neighboring countries from June 4 to July 7, 2006, for the purpose of conducting the terminal evaluation of the Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation Project for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring Countries (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

The Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which consists of six members from JICA and four members from Thailand, was jointly organized to conduct the terminal evaluation and make necessary recommendations to the Government of Japan, Thailand and neighboring countries (hereinafter referred to as "the Governments").


After intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Terminal Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), which presented to the Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee").

The Committee discussed the major issues pointed out in the Report, and agreed to recommend to the Governments the matters attached hereto.

Bangkok, July 7th, 2006


Mr. Hideki Tomobe
Leader
Japanese Terminal Evaluation team
Japan International Cooperation Agency,
Japan

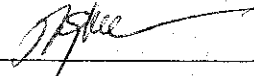
for


Dr. Yukol Limlamthong
Director General
Department of Livestock Development
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Thailand

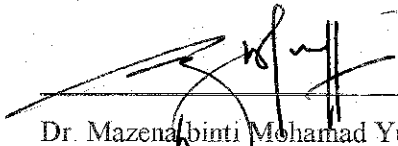
In Witness of



Dr. Sorn San
National Coordinator (Cambodia)
Head, National Animal Health and
Production Investigation Center (NAHPIC)
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
Fisheries



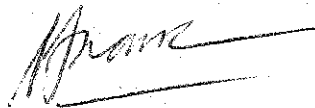
Dr. Phachone Bounma
National Coordinator (Lao P.D.R.)
Deputy Head of Technical Division
Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



Dr. Mazena binti Mohamad Yusoff
National Coordinator (Malaysia)
Head, Unit of Laboratory Service
Department of Veterinary Service
Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based
Industry



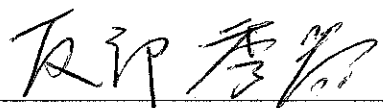
Dr. Aung Khin
National Coordinator (Myanmar)
Deputy Director, Biologics Production,
Research & Disease Control Division
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary
Department
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries



Mr. Hoang Van Nam
National Coordinator (Vietnam)
Deputy Director and Chief of the
Epidemiology Division
Department of Animal Health
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

JOINT EVALUATION REPORT
ON
JAPAN – THAILAND TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR
ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN THAILAND AND
NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Bangkok, July 7th, 2006



Mr. Hideki Tomobe
Leader,
Japanese Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Dr. Pornchai Chamnanpood
Leader,
Thai Evaluation Team
National Institute of Animal Health



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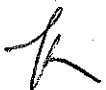
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 3. Evaluation Grid
 4. List of Japanese Experts
 5. Provision of Equipment
 6. Assignment of Counterpart/Training in Japan
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JOINT EVALUATION REPORT
ON
JAPAN - THAILAND TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
FOR
ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN THAILAND AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the Evaluation

The evaluation activities were performed with the following objectives:

- (1) To review the degree of achievements of the Project, in accordance with the original plan described in the Record of Discussions (R/D) signed between Japan and Thailand, Minutes of Meetings (M/M) signed between Japan and each neighboring country respectively, Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operations (PO) revised based on the result of the Mid-term evaluation.
- (2) To evaluate the Project in terms of the five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability).
- (3) To make recommendations and suggestions concerning the activities and progress to be taken in the Project toward the termination of the Project.

1.2 Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

- (1) The Japanese Team
 - (a) Mr. Hideki, TOMOBE (Leader)
Group Director, Group 1, Rural Development Department, JICA
 - (b) Dr. Yusuke, TADA (Sub-Leader)
Senior Advisor (Animal Health and Livestock Development), Institute for International Cooperation, JICA
 - (c) Dr. Shoko SUZUKI (Animal Health)
Section Chief, Poultry Disease Section, National Veterinary Assay Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - (d) Dr. Kazuhiro SUZUKI (Animal Quarantine)
Principal Officer (Technical Coordination), Animal Quarantine Service Kansai-AP Branch, Ministry of agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - (e) Mr. Shinjiro, AMAMEISHI (Planning Management)
Staff, Team 2, Group 1, Rural Development Department, JICA
 - (f) Mr. Akira, MATSUMOTO (Evaluation Analysis)
President, A&M Consultant Inc.



(2) The Thai Team

(a) Dr. Pornchai Chamnanpood (Leader)

Director, National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), DLD

(b) Dr. Varakit Chuntharusmi

Chief of Veterinary Biological Products Section, Bureau of Veterinary Biologics (BVB),

Pakchong, DLD

(c) Ms. Suthanone Fungtammasan

Senior Program Officer, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)

(d) Ms. Charintip Yosthsan

Program Officer, Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA)

1.3 Schedule of the Study

The detailed schedule of the joint evaluation study is attached as Annex 1.

2. Outline of the Project

2.1 Background of the Project

Recently, political and economical situation in Thailand and neighboring countries has become stabilized and improved, and the distribution of agricultural products across the border has been promoted. Especially, the cross-border movement of livestock has been increasing, and the condition of animal health has been deteriorated, with insufficient organizational and technical system to manage and control the expansion of animal disease in this areas. With this situation, the establishment of regional strategy to control animal disease is strongly required. Therefore, in 1998, Thai government requested the Technical Cooperation Project named "Project for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring countries" to Japan in order to address the above-mentioned issue. In response to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a series of the studies for five times, and worked out the framework of the Project under the discussion with Thailand and neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Malaysia). As a result of the study, five-year project has been implemented since December 25th, 2001.

2.2 Summary of the Project

According to the R/D, the Project Purpose is that "The technology of animal disease control is improved in Thailand and neighboring countries". Furthermore, the Overall Goal of the Project is that "The improvement of animal health is promoted in Thailand and neighboring countries".

The Outputs of the Project are as follows:

- (1) Strengthening of regional cooperation system and resources for effective animal disease control including Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD).
- (2) Disease surveillance techniques are improved.
- (3) Vaccine production and quality control techniques are improved.



(4) Animal quarantine techniques are improved.

3. Methodology of Evaluation

In the first step of the evaluation, the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "Team") assessed the degree and prospects of achievement of the Project Purpose and Outputs based on the PDM and PO in each country attached as Annex 2.

In the second step, the implementation process was assessed and evaluated from the aspect of the project management.

In the third step, the Team analyzed and evaluated the Project from the viewpoints of "Relevance", "Effectiveness", "Efficiency", "Impacts" and "Sustainability".

Finally, the Team made a set of recommendation and suggestions.

3.1 Evaluation Questions and Indicators

The Evaluation Grid is attached as Annex 3.

3.2 Data Collection Method and Analysis

3.2.1 Data Collection Method

The Team carried out field survey in the member countries, also made interviews with counterparts engaged in the Project, Japanese experts, and other people concerned. The Team also collected information through questionnaire from concerned personnel.

3.2.2 Criteria of Evaluation for Analysis

(1) Relevance

Relevance of the Project was reviewed as the validity of the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in connection with the development policy of the Kingdom of Thailand, and also each neighboring countries as well as the needs of beneficiaries.

(2) Effectiveness

Effectiveness was assessed by evaluating the extent to which the Project has achieved and contributed to the beneficiaries.

(3) Efficiency

Efficiency of the Project implementation was analyzed focusing on the relationship between outputs and inputs in terms of timing, quality and quantity.

(4) Impacts

Impacts of the Project were identified by referring to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the Project.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability of the Project was forecasted in organizational, financial and technical aspects by



examining the extent to which the achievement of the Project would be sustained or expanded after the Project is completed.

4. Project Performances and Implementation Process

4.1 Accomplishment of the Project

Accomplishment of the Project was measured in terms of inputs, activities, outputs and project purpose, all of which are based on the R/D, PDM and PO.

4.2 Inputs

According to the results of interview, study and observation, most of the Inputs have been appropriate in terms of timing, quantity and quality made by the Japanese, Thai and Malaysian sides. However, procurement of some equipment was delayed. Lists of Inputs are attached in Annex 4 to Annex 12. The inputs of the Project were as follows;

<Japan>

Dispatch of long-term experts: Six (6)

Dispatch of short-term experts: Nineteen (19)

C/P training in Japan: Seventeen (17) (27M/M in total)

Provision and Procurement of Equipment: THB 45,001,867 (approx. 123.3 million yen)

Financial cost: THB 33,585,108 (approx. 93 million yen)

<Thailand>

Land, buildings and facilities

Allocation of C/Ps; Twenty seven (27) C/Ps

Training in Thailand; total number of training courses 40, total trainees 88

Financial contribution for supporting staffs and provision of the Project office

<Malaysia>

Land, buildings and facilities

Training in Malaysia; total number of training courses 5, total trainees 16

<Thai and Malaysian Experts to neighboring countries>

Dispatch of short-term experts: Fifty five (55) from April 2002 until March 2006

<Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Myanmar and Vietnam>


Provision of land and facilities

Arrangement of C/P

Attachment of National Coordinator (hereinafter referred to as "NC")

4.3 Outputs

The degree to what each Outputs has been achieved is described as below. For more detailed information, the current situation and the verification results on each member country are attached in Annex 12 and Annex 13.



Output 1: *Strengthening of regional cooperation system and resources for effective animal disease control including FMD*

Indicators: *Significant interchange of human resources and information on animal health among the member countries of the Project*

Result (as of June 2006):

<Common among the member countries>

NC meetings have been organized periodically. In that meeting, NCs share the progress of the activities, discuss future plan and deepen the mutual relationship. The system for cooperation has been established through NCs who could readily manage the domestic issues and arrangement.

Personnel network for cooperation in the region has been well established through the training courses, seminars and dispatch of experts as well as newsletters, homepage and e-mail communications. As a result, mutual understanding on personnel and technology has been deepened. Institution network among member countries has been improved steadily. However it has not yet reached to the satisfactory level.

<Cambodia>

The networks between Cambodia and Thailand/Malaysia at personnel level has been well established through the participation in the training courses in both countries (in total 16 persons participated from Cambodia). Information exchange between the ex-trainees and training institutes such as NIAH, Thailand, continue after the trainings. Dispatch of Thai experts has also contributed to strengthen personnel network. Compared with other CLMV countries, the institution network has been more established. The meetings with Thailand on animal movement are organized periodically. In addition, since international organizations such as OIE, FAO, WB and ADB are keen to carry out animal health projects, especially Avian Influenza (AI), the communication with international organization has also been strengthened.

<Lao P.D.R.>

Technical relationship with the Thai and Malaysian institutes was promoted and strengthened through the training courses, seminars and dispatch of Thai experts. Although NC was assigned from the HQ of the Department of Livestock and Fisheries for the smooth implementation and coordination of the Project, the Project office and NC experienced some difficulties in communication as the NC was not directly involved in the major project implementing sites of Animal Vaccine Production Center (AVPC) and National Animal Health Center (NAHC) in Lao P.D.R.

<Malaysia>

The networks among other member countries at personnel level have been well established through conducting various kinds of trainings at Veterinary Research Institute (VRI) (5 courses and 13 s from other member countries) and dispatch of experts (4 experts for Myanmar and Cambodia). VRI staff has followed up the ex-trainees after the trainings. In addition, the network at institution level has also been improved steadily. However it has not yet reached to the satisfactory level.

<Myanmar>

Personnel network with the collaborating institutes of Thailand and Malaysia was well established through the training in those laboratories and on-site training by the Thai and Malaysian experts. Mutual understanding on personnel, technology and organization was significantly promoted through the activities, which resulted in close relationship among organizations and staff. Domestic issues and arrangement were readily managed through NCs with the strong commitment of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD).

<Thailand>

Understanding on personnel, technology and organizations of participating countries was significantly promoted, which resulted in close relationship with organizations and staff. Thai staff and institutes steadily increased their capacity, confidence and willingness for the regional cooperation through the experience of the activities such as acceptance of trainees and dispatch of experts for on-site training. The manuals for diagnostic techniques contributed to standardization of diagnosis in the region.

<Vietnam>

The networks between Vietnam and Thailand/Malaysia at personnel level has been well established through the participation in the training courses in both countries (in total 20 persons participated from Vietnam). A lot of ex-trainees keep in touch with their training institutes. Dispatch of Thai experts has also contributed to strengthen personnel network. In addition, institution network has been improved steadily, but not yet reached to the satisfactory level.

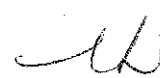
Output 2: *Disease surveillance techniques are improved.*

Indicators: *Numbers of internationally recognized diagnostic methods used in each country*

Result (as of June 2006):

<Common among the member countries>

For the purpose of improvement of disease surveillance techniques, a plenty of laboratory staff in the member countries have obtained the diagnostic knowledge and techniques not only for the 5 major trans-boundary animal diseases (TAD), FMD, Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Newcastle Disease (ND), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) and AI, but also for other serious diseases through the



training courses in Japan, Thailand and Malaysia, and the dispatches of Japanese, Thai and Malaysian experts to the neighboring countries.

In most cases, these techniques were established and transferred to the laboratory staff, and information was also shared among the staff. In some cases, the problems of lack or shortage of instruments and diagnostic reagents, such as antigens, antisera and conjugates were found to be a constraint to the establishment and routine practice of diagnostic techniques transferred in the trainings above mentioned.

In fact, each country introduced information system supported by donors, but not yet developed in the country, and also not compatible among the member countries.

<Cambodia>

15 trainees participated in the training courses in Japan, Malaysia and Thailand on diagnosis of viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, and the diagnostic techniques for these diseases studies were introduced to the laboratories. At the beginning of the Project, the national Animal Health and Production Investigation Center (NAHPIC) staff had a few experience on the basic techniques for diagnosis. During the Project period, the standardized diagnostic techniques for TAD were established and the basic diagnostic methods for other serious diseases in Cambodia were improved in NAHPIC through the training courses and the support of Japanese, Thai and Malaysian experts dispatched and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV). Some surveillance including the In-Country Activities has been carried out by using those skills and led great improvement of their diagnostic techniques and information. Although most diagnostic methods studied are available in NAHPIC, few field samples (except AI) brought into NAHPIC from the field still limit their diagnostic activities.

<Lao P.D.R.>

Various diagnostic techniques were introduced and established through the project activities at NAHC. The standardized diagnostic techniques were established at NAHC for important diseases such as FMD, CSF, HS, ND and AI. Cell culture technique for the virus isolation, histo-pathological diagnosis was also established at NAHC. One staff was trained for the ND vaccine production technique in Thailand. Although the Production technique has not been realized on-site of AVPC, most of the learned techniques and knowledge were effectively applied for the diagnosis of AI.

Surveillance on CSF, AI and HS has been conducted and data collection and analysis system are expected to be improved through the activities. Collaborative activities on the animal health service have been conducted with the Forest Management and Community Support Project (JICA-FORCOM Project). Through the activities, good relationship has been established between farmers and staff of the Project and FORCOM staff and this enables the collection of animal health information and diagnostic samples more easily from the fields.



<Malaysia>

18 trainees participated in the training courses in Japan and Thailand on diagnosis of viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, and the diagnostic techniques for these diseases studied were improved at the VRI in Ipoh and the regional veterinary diagnostic center in Kotabaru (for FMD). Essential and crucial diagnostic methods including the internationally accepted standard methods according the OIE Manual of Standard has been already adopted and fully conducted in their routine diagnostic activities. As the result of above-mentioned trainings, Malaysian staff could manage to apply those techniques in their laboratory. Data collection and analysis have been carried out through surveillances on AI and FMD by their institutes.

The total 4 Malaysian experts were dispatched to provide the technical support the Central Laboratory in Myanmar and Cambodia. The total 5 training courses on the diagnosis of ND, Infectious Bursal Disease and AI were held at VRI to provide their diagnostic techniques and information to the trainees from the member countries. Malaysia's contribution through the dispatch of Malaysian experts and implementation of the trainings is highly appreciated among the member countries.

<Myanmar>

Myanmar sent a number of staff for the training courses in Thailand and Malaysia and trainees studied diagnostic techniques on many diseases including the ones not listed in PO. The techniques were actually rooted in the laboratories in Myanmar under the support of Thai experts, which resulted in the improvement of diagnostic capability of diagnostic laboratories in Yangon and Mandalay.

The Project supported the surveillance on CSF, AI, TB and FMD with SEA-FMD. The Project dispatched 3 Japanese short term experts to establish AI diagnosis in Myanmar since Myanmar was the only AI unreported country in the region. Lately, the outbreak of the disease was reported in March 2006 and the technology transferred by the Project was utilized. In addition, a Thai expert was urgently dispatched to tackle with the AI in Myanmar.

<Thailand>

NIAH already have the good capacity of animal disease diagnosis, epidemiological analysis and extension services, and steadily strengthen its technical capacities as the leading animal health institute through its staff training in Japan and other project activities in the region such as organizing seminar and workshop, acceptance of number of trainees and dispatch of Thai experts. FMD Diagnostic Center has been establishing its capacity as the regional reference laboratory and greatly contributed the improvement of FMD diagnostic technique in individual countries through organizing the training courses and dispatch of Thai expert by the Project.



<Vietnam>

National Center for Veterinary Diagnosis (NCVD) is responsible for diagnoses of diseases reported along with specimens of diseased animals and epidemiological information by field animal health officials. National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR) also conducts similar activities of inspections and diagnosis of specimens collected by itself in addition to its literal research-related activities. 15 trainees, 4 of which are from NIVR, participated in the training courses in Thailand and Malaysia on diagnosis of viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases, and the diagnostic techniques for these diseases studied were introduced to the laboratories. At the beginning of the Project, the NCVD staff had a few experience on the basic techniques for diagnosis. During the Project period, basic diagnostic methods were actually rooted in NCVD through the training courses and the support of Thai experts, which resulted in the improvement of diagnostic capability of the center. Although most diagnostic methods studied are available in NCVD, lack of facilities and materials limit their diagnostic activities. To resolve the problem, NCVD staff is trying to apply another technique studied (e.g. ELISA, PCR) for the diagnosis instead of the standard methods.

The expertise and techniques obtained by NIVR and NCVD staff through the participation in the training courses have not yet been fully shared between NIVR and NCVD.

The NCVD staff became very well informed of epidemiology of the diseases in the country. Data collection and analysis have been carried out through surveillance on CSF and HS (In-Country Activities, 2005) and AI, which is expected to establish a solid system to process epidemiological information in NCVD.

Output 3: *Vaccine production and quality control techniques are improved.*

Indicator: *Kinds and quantities of qualified vaccine produced.*

Result (as of June 2006):

<Common among the member countries>

Production of HS oil adjuvant vaccine in Lao P.D.R., FMD oil adjuvant vaccine for pigs and brucellosis vaccine and diagnostic reagent in Myanmar and CSF cell-culture vaccine in Thailand became possible through the activities of the Project. Necessary techniques for quality control in production process and laboratory and field evaluation of these vaccines were also introduced. The mutual understanding and information sharing on the production capacities, production technologies, and quality of the veterinary biologics produced in individual countries has been promoted through the technical exchange activities by the Project.

<Cambodia>

The HS vaccine has been produced in small scale in NAHPIC on temporarily basis. NAHPIC staff has the techniques and knowledge for vaccine production, but lack of reagents and materials for production still limits their activities.



<Lao P.D.R.>

The Project activity was focused on the production of oil-adjuvant vaccine for HS, and the vaccine was successfully produced through the effectively combined inputs of training in Thailand, dispatch of Thai experts and supply of necessary equipment. Actual production level of HS vaccine is much lower than its maximum production capacity because of the budgetary constraint and relatively small market demand.

Equipment supply was well combined with EU project supported renovation of the Vaccine Production Center and it enabled the production of new vaccine. Beside the introduction of vaccine production techniques, laboratory and field efficacy evaluation techniques and production process quality control techniques have been established at AVPC.

The field efficacy evaluation techniques have been introduced as In-Country activity.

<Myanmar>

The Project activity was focused on the production of FMD oil adjuvant vaccine for pigs and brucellosis vaccine. Those vaccines were successfully produced at the biologics production laboratories of LVBD. The combined inputs of the training in Thailand, dispatch of Thai experts and necessary equipment supply was effectively conducted by the Project. LVBD established new laboratory for the production of brucellosis vaccine and diagnostic reagent getting the technical support by Thai experts.

<Thailand>

The pilot production of cell-culture CSF vaccine was successfully achieved through the staff training in Japan. Veterinary Biologics Division steadily increased its technical and cooperation capacities in veterinary biologics production as the leading institute in the Region. It accepted the trainees and dispatched its specialists especially for the Lao P.D.R. and Myanmar and greatly contributed the improved capacity of veterinary biologics production in those countries as mentioned above.

<Vietnam>

Three semi-state companies produce the vaccines for cattle, pig and poultry by their own budget and some vaccines are exported to the neighboring countries. Guidelines for vaccines have been made and the qualities of these vaccines are controlled by DAH.

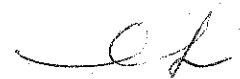
One trainee participated in the training course for quality control of vaccine in Thailand.

The field efficacy evaluation techniques have been introduced as In-Country activity.

Output 4: *Animal quarantine techniques are improved.*

Indicator: *4-1 Harmonization of animal quarantine procedures among the member countries*

4-2 Number of animals checked during pass through the border and domestic



quarantine facilities at selected important border points by the harmonized procedures.

Result (as of June 2006):

<Common among the member countries>

The Mid-term evaluation team pointed out that, because of the geological circumstance sharing long borders with member countries each others, there have been difficulties to control TAD such as FMD due to illegal movement of animals and animal products.

System of animal quarantine has been discussed in workshop (Animal Quarantine and Animal Movement management in Indo-China Peninsula; Jul 2003). However, actually animal quarantine system in each country seems to be not sufficiently functioned.

System of animal quarantine is based on national policy of each country in this region. And it is difficult to improve system of animal quarantine and animal movement management (AMM) by only one technical cooperation project. Awareness among various stakeholders must be reinforced.

Animals and animal products movement in accordance with legalized procedures begins to go gradually. Activities such as MTM (Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Campaign for FMD Freedom), agreement of animal health requirement (Malaysia-Cambodia, Malaysia-Myanmar), holding of workshop (in 2003) and seminar (in 2005) of animal quarantine and AMM for improvement of animal quarantine have been done during the Project period.

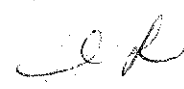
After establishment of diagnosis techniques on animal diseases in each country of this region through this Project, such techniques shall be applied to improve animal quarantine technique and to prevent irruption of TAD. And over again, it is expected that more and more emphasis should be placed on building up the awareness of importance of AMM in accordance with legalized procedures.

Workshop and Seminar on animal quarantine and animal movement management were jointly organized by JICA, OIE and FAO in Thailand in 2003 and 2005. As a result, the official route across the border for animal movement and system were defined in each country. Under FMD program promoted by, the Project has been facilitated International Regulation / OIE Code on AMM.

4.4 Achievement of the project purpose

Project Purpose: *The technology of animal disease control is improved in Thailand and neighboring countries.*

Verifiable Indicators	Results (as of June 2006)
1. A common system on Animal Health information shared among the member countries of the Project	National Coordinator meetings have been organized periodically. In addition, dispatch of Japanese, Thai and Malaysian experts, and technical trainings on diagnostic methods on TAD, vaccine production and animal quarantine have been conducted. As a result, information exchange on animal health becomes more frequently.



<p>2. Numbers of internationally recognized methods on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnosis, - Vaccine production and quality control - Animal quarantine that are commonly introduced among the member countries of the Project 	<p>Overall:</p> <p>The Project has conducted various kinds of trainings on diagnosis, vaccine production/quality control and animal quarantine in which 104 trainees participated from the member countries. In addition, 25 Japanese experts (6: long-term, 19:short-term), 51 Thai experts and 4 Malaysian experts have been dispatched to member countries in order to improve technical capacities on these fields. As a result, knowledge and techniques have been transferred satisfactorily.</p>
	<p>Diagnosis:</p> <p>A plenty of laboratory staff in the member countries have obtained the diagnostic knowledge and techniques not only for the 5 major animal diseases, but also for other serious diseases through the training in Japan, Thailand and Malaysia, as well as the dispatches of Japanese, Thai and Malaysian experts to the member countries.</p> <p>In most cases, these knowledge and techniques have been shared with and transferred to the laboratory staff.</p>
	<p>Vaccine production and quality control:</p> <p>Production of HS oil adjuvant vaccine in Lao P.D.R., FMD oil adjuvant vaccine for pigs and brucellosis vaccine and diagnostic reagent in Myanmar and CSF cell-culture vaccine in Thailand became possible through the activities of the Project. Necessary techniques for quality control in production process and laboratory & field evaluation of these vaccines were also introduced. The mutual understanding and information sharing on the production capacities, production technologies, and quality of the veterinary biologics produced in individual countries has been promoted through the technical exchange activities by the Project.</p>
	<p>Animal quarantine:</p> <p>It is not easy to establish system of animal quarantine and AMM by only one technical cooperation project. After establishment of diagnosis techniques in animal diseases in each country through this Project, such techniques shall be applied to improve animal quarantine techniques and to prevent irruption of TAD.</p> <p>The Workshop and Seminar on animal quarantine and AMM were jointly organized by JICA, OIE and FAO in Thailand in 2003 and 2005, the official route across the border for animal movement and system was defined in each country.</p>




4.5 Achievement of the overall goal

Overall Goal: *The improvement of animal health is promoted in Thailand and neighboring countries.*

The Team could not evaluate the achievement of the overall goal at this stage due to the difficulty of quantitative data collection and specification of the disease control measures with long-term perspectives. It is neither visible nor measurable. However, a considerable number of staff trained in animal disease surveillance, diagnostic techniques, capability improvement in veterinary laboratories to functioning and vaccine production development in the member countries shall be fundamental elements to ensure the animal health improvement and promotion in Thailand and neighboring countries. The Team also observed that the Project was certain to contribute for the government policy regarding to animal disease control, and also provided the socio-economic benefits with various ways, especially to farmers as the Project final beneficiaries in member countries. In addition, the Project enabled each country laboratories and research institutes to develop their organizational capacity and personal capacity.

4.6 Implementation Process of the Project

By the efforts of good collaboration between Japan, Thailand, Malaysia and member countries sides, most of activities were started as planned and various activities have been carried out. The Project was initiated and coordinated by Japanese experts and C/Ps, but gradually recognized the Project framework and the ultimate direction by most of stakeholders. In the later stage of the Project, the activities in each member country has been implemented and strengthening under the guidance of Japanese, Thai and Malaysian experts to promote animal disease control and being successful implementation of the Project.

5. Evaluation Results

5.1 Relevance

(1) Relevance of the Project for each member government's policy

Agriculture and livestock has been regarded as the main stream of the national economy in the region, particularly in CLMV countries. All member countries including Thailand and Malaysia have been indicating a plan to promote livestock production as well as animal disease control in their national development plans. After AI outbreak, all the member countries have emphasized more seriously to tackle with the matters of disease control with highest priority. It concludes that the direction of this Project has been in line with the national priorities in each member country.

(2) Relevance of the Project for the social needs in Thailand and Neighboring Countries

The Project purpose is consistent with social and public needs in member countries. The animal diseases are not confined by national boundaries, and it is not possible to tackle by one country due to the difficulty of animal movement control. Therefore, it is essential all the countries to



collaborate closely like this Project, and tackle this problem together. At the same time, it is the most relevant way to combine and mobilize all the available local resources to control and eventually eradicate diseases on the regionally coordinated basis.

(3) Relevance of the needs of target group (beneficiaries)

Animal disease control is a common agenda with cross-border in the region including CLMV countries. And the target group was core veterinarian and technician who are responsible to surveillance and diagnosis in animal health service institutions, such as animal health center and diagnostic laboratory of member countries. After their training, all of them once returned to their country, they attempted to utilize the techniques in their works, transfer to other staff, and sometime disseminate to other stakeholders such as veterinarians and farmers. More than 70 % of the trainees are women and it is good gender balance as well.

(4) Consistency with Japanese aid policy

The policy of Japanese government has been no change and being consistent that assists to strengthen regional cooperation system in order to control animal diseases. Japan has been collaborating with Thailand and Malaysia more than 20 years in the field of animal health, and this Project attempted to fully utilize the human resources and facilities developed by the past Japanese technical cooperation. Both Thailand and Malaysian governments have strong supports to improve animal health in the region, and gradually they do play a significant role as donor country. In additions to that, the neighboring countries as "CLMV" are welcome to acquire the accumulating knowledge from Thailand and Malaysia into their countries. Therefore, this Project is highly appreciated among the member countries, and the Team observed that its strategy and direction is appropriate. Region-wide cooperation is relevant and more efficient because of the necessity and harmonization such as common basic veterinary knowledge and techniques.

(5) Relevance of Project planning

Planning of the Project is relevant to attempt the matching between local resources availability and the needs of member countries. The Project is quite logical, but they were required to tackle with emergency of new animal diseases outbreak like AI. In latter half of the Project, it has been much more emphasized to strengthen in-country activities and also dispatching of Thai and Malaysian experts according to the recommendation of Mid-term evaluation report. This implementation enabled them to the response to the needs as well as strengthening staff capability which the trainees' knowledge and skills they gained have been taken roots in each country.

5.2 Effectiveness

(1) Achievement of project purpose

Most of the Project inputs and activities have been implemented as scheduled. First, there has been



strengthening of regional cooperation through the various meeting, workshop and human resource development. Second, through the Project implementation, the Team concludes that member countries deepen the mutual understanding of each country's situation in animal disease control and tackled with how to cope with the situation in collaborating manners. Third, there have been improved diseases surveillance techniques, diagnostic ability and vaccine production & quality control techniques for four major diseases, such as FMD, CSF, ND and HS, as well as other diseases. Accordingly, through the human resource development, those Outputs have been greatly contributed to the achievement of the Project purpose to most extent. However, few activities and the results have not been fully accomplished due to the delay of equipment application and procurement, delay of In-country activities' implementation and insufficient implementation on animal quarantine activities.

(2) Contribution of Project Outputs to the Project purpose

According to the plan of the Project, the dispatching expert as follow-up activities was quite fruitful. Results of follow up of the training, such as visiting by Thai & Malaysian experts and conducting In-country activities which were carried out at the late stage of Project. There has been gradually contributed for upgrading and accumulating knowledge and technology in each country. All the trainees have sufficient to learn and practice new techniques in order to gain the knowledge to perform the test properly on important diseases. However, there are still gap between Input & Activity and the results as its scope of the progress and outputs among the member countries because of the differences of the technical level, motivation and capacity of human resources and condition of facility & equipments.

In the Project implementation, the following promoting and hampering factors have been observed;

(3) Analysis of the factors

(a) Promoting factor

1) Visiting by Thai & Malaysian experts

The technology of animal diseases control has been improved significantly not only direct technical transfer to ex-trainees, but also to the staff in the belonging laboratory and vaccine center in neighboring countries, particularly the technical advise conducted by Thai and Malaysian experts was very useful.

2) Linkage with JICA projects and other donors

The Project's "In-country" activities in member countries have been conducted under the collaboration with other assistance program, such as JICA projects in Lao P.D.R. and Vietnam, and dispatching volunteer in Cambodia. In the course of Project, the coordination with OIE and FAO was made closely. And at the same time the Project have been implemented under the demarcation with other relevant international organization, such as EU, WB and FAO/IFAD. Such cooperation



and coordination with concerned institutions are highly appreciated and also very effective.

3) Training manual and textbooks

In each training course, manuals and textbooks that were worked out in the past Japan-Thailand technical cooperation projects were revised and fully utilized for training. And they have been used not only by ex-trainees, but also by trainee's fellow staffs in each country.

(b) Hampering factors

1) Various kinds of Activities and fields

Within the Project, there were various kinds of inputs, and so many activities and wider scope of the field. Therefore, it was difficult to monitor and evaluate such various kinds of activities.

2) Development of Information system in animal health

Animal Health Production Information System, which attempted to accumulate animal disease information in each country, had not advanced and functioned well due to the delay of information system developed supported by international organization.

3) Require policy supports and animal quarantine system

It is observed that it is not yet sufficient to appear the tangible results of the training outcomes, and even the mismatching is still remaining, such as selection of trainees and trainees' needs. Regarding to the quarantine, there has been no obvious achievement so far due to the requirement of policy supports and establishment of effective animal control system.

(4) Important Assumption

During the Project period, one of the significant influences was outbreak of Avian Influenza, which the catastrophic diseases in the region were mentioned at the PDM of this Project. The outbreak of AI was a big burden to the related institutions in member countries, and the Project activities were affected due to the AI outbreaks. However AI also brought active response by each government and supports from various donors, in which undertook disease survey and provided necessary budget. As a result, it seems that they contributed to gain better relationship between veterinarians and farmers in each country, as well as accumulating disease information and regional network.

5.3 Efficiency

(1) Efficiency of the Inputs

According to the Project planning, most of the activities have been carried out efficiently, such as conduct laboratory training in Thailand, Malaysia and Japan, dispatching experts to member countries, organizing regional meeting, publication of newsletters and undertaking in-country activities. The Project has effective use of local resources in the region. The remarks on the Project



inputs as well as the utilization are as follows.

(a) Japanese experts

Absence of long-term expert during the middle of the Project period had affected the Project implementation. While dispatch of short-term expert in the field of CSF and AI was delayed, all other short-term experts were dispatched as planned, and it was efficient. It was efficient and effective of long & short-term technical experts who have been visited to neighboring countries accompanied with regional experts. In addition to that, some experts in the field of AI were dispatched, though the dispatch was not originally planned, but such flexibility is highly appreciated.

(b) Thai & Malaysian experts

In latter stage of the Project, many Thai & Malaysian experts visited neighboring countries for the purpose of follow-up activities of the training in respective courses, and all the member countries appreciated that are very effective and efficient.

(c) Deployment of Thai counterparts

There was no significant change related to the counterparts through the Project.

(d) Conduct of the training

The training in Thailand and Malaysia was very efficient due to the economical and technical aspects. According to the interview and questionnaire conducted at the final evaluation, most trainees were satisfied with the contents of relevant training in the aspect of the training field, curriculum and period, technical level, ability of the trainers and hospitality of training implementation agencies. However, the selection process of trainees was still insufficient in spite of the identification at the time of Mid-term evaluation.

(e) Provision of equipment

Amount and quality of equipment provided through the Project was mostly appropriate, except for some equipment was neither closely related to the training nor follow up activities, just based on the requirement from each member country without detail assessment. Some equipment was delay on the timing of procurement to each country. By the way, it is very efficient to dispatch local consultant into member country, because the results of the consultation and conducting inspect, maintenance, repair and supply some needy parts for laboratory equipment was very effective and being thankful by member country.

(f) Cost sharing

Through the Project period, Thai and Malaysian side shoulders part of the training cost, so the training was very efficiently conducted. Besides, some chemicals and reagents purchased by the



Project, and also supplied by Thai laboratories were efficiently utilized through the trainees in each member country. From the viewpoint of cost, it seems to be very efficient to purchase those consumable materials in Thailand.

(g) Deployment of National Coordinator (NC)

NCs have been deployed in each country as initial plan. However, the role and function of NCs was differentiated from country to country, and it is not sufficient regarding to the monitoring role of in-country activity and coordinating function of the Project management.

(h) Other inputs

Each member country supported to provide their land and facilities for the Project activity. However, due to the budget limitation of neighboring countries, some part of the training was not fully utilized and followed up.

(2) The utilizing the inputs

Inputs were appropriately provided and being utilized as a part of the Project activities. In spite of that, due to the delay of final reports on in-country survey and trainees' reports, the results on the activity were hard to be visible.

(3) Project management

In latter stage of the Project, receiving of trainees, preparation of seminar & meeting and dispatch expert to member country has been managed and coordinated mainly by Thai counterparts and NCs. Such involvement and contribution concerning the Project management should be highly appreciated. However, the Team observed that there were still weakness of the linkage between training and other Project's activities, especially with In-country activities. Also it was not sufficient of the involvement and its monitoring role by the training implementation agency.

(4) Efficient linkage with JICA projects and other donors

As stated at promoting factor in "5.2. Effectiveness", it seems to be efficient that this Project had a closed linkage with other related donor projects and their activities. Regarding to AI, this Project is very meaningful and sufficient because of supporting laboratory researchers and technicians who are the key personnel of AI in order to promote and undertake diagnosis and control the animal diseases. In addition to that, all donors concentrated mainly AI in recent years, but the Project has been dealing with not only AI, but also other main animal diseases, therefore, it seems to be balanced activities and being appreciated by each member country.

5.4 Impacts

(1) Degree of achievement of the Project Purpose and prospect of achieving the Overall Goal



As stated as "4.5 Achievement of the overall goal", the Overall goal of this Project was not evaluated at this stage. However, some impacts have been observed as below.

(2) Direct/Indirect Impacts (policy/ institutional/ technical/ cultural/social level)

"The questionnaire and interview results during final evaluation survey revealed that the Project contributed to enhance the human resource development in each member country including Thailand and Malaysia, but also the Project had a good opportunity to provide the strengthening regional network and friendship between member country closely as well as better communication and close linkage among central and local level in each country.

Through report analysis, field observation, interviews and discussions conducted during the evaluation, the Team confirmed that several positive impacts and changes have been noted in each country as follows:

(a) Impact on policy/institutional level

As already mentioned above, it is not easy to measure the impact on policy and institutional level by the Project. However, it has been steadily enforcing of regional cooperation gradually. For instance, policy makers in each country gradually understand the importance of animal health, and animal health policy and planning was stepping forward. Furthermore, it has started dialogue and collaboration related to animal disease control among member countries because of the necessity as common agenda in the region.

(b) Impact on technical level

"The Team observed that the ex- trainees, laboratory staff received technical transfer by dispatching experts, their knowledge and skills on animal health diseases have been improved. However, the impact has been occurred only at the level of individual, it has not yet visible at the level of country and region. Of course, positive technical impacts have been noted on as follows:

For instance, the activity of laboratory in each country has been activated through the Project support, in such a way that more diagnostic samples were gathered in the laboratory once the Project started. In case of Vietnam, regional and village level of veterinarian and students has been instructed by ex-trainees and also transferred through in-country activities, therefore, the technical knowledge was passed one by one to other personnel. Second, in case of Myanmar, after the training, a trainee started to produce a vaccine of Brucellosis by utilizing instruments and chemicals supported by JICA, and she received prestigious award from the government for the sake of significant achievement. In case of Cambodia, by collecting sample and data accumulation, it produced a more reliable data.

(c) Impact on cultural/social level

Through the training implementation and dispatch experts, the benefit was two ways both trainees and trainers. The trainees were quite evident to gain the knowledge and skills, but also the trainers



could apply and advise properly various techniques to meet and solve the difficulties in the limited condition, and furthermore, they could accumulate their experiences and knowledge about the neighboring countries' situations and diagnosis methods.

(d) Other impacts

The existence of this Project, it made possible to cope with the sudden outbreak of AI, and also brought the strengthening of linkage among the related organization and staff.

5.5 Sustainability

(1) Policy and Institutional sustainability

(1-1) Institutional Sustainability in each member country

It is still high concern of institutional sustainability depended on the government policy and financial supports as a whole. In case of Thailand and Malaysia, both countries have the policy to pursue livestock development for the purpose of export promotion and increasing consumption in each country. On the other hand, it is same as results of the Mid-term evaluation on institutional sustainability in neighboring countries. It is difficult to expect the sustainability in CLMV countries because of shortage of human resources, facility and budget, despite these countries have their own policy to address the livestock development.

(1-2) Institutional Sustainability on Thai & Malaysian animal health institution agencies

The implementation institutions of training course in Thailand and Malaysia have their own facility, equipment, and sufficient budget. And they have been gradually to do their role not only as central laboratory, but also as regional laboratory in the region.

(2) Technical Sustainability

(2-1) Sustainability of animal disease control activities

Since animal disease control is one of the highest priorities in each country's policy, the Project Activities will be conducted continuously. In the latter half of the Project period, the Project made a focus on the institutional development of each laboratory organization based on the situation of each country, particularly enhancement of laboratory staff's technical ability, establishment and execution of diagnosis techniques. Such human resource and institutional development through the Project activities made possible to continue and develop animal disease control activities in each country even after the Project completion. It is quite different on institutional and human resource development level by each member country, however, it is still required to support and strengthen technically to improve institutional capability.

(2-2) Sustainability of technical advice by Thailand and Malaysia

The implementation institutions in Thailand and Malaysia have sufficient capacity to accept trainees



from neighboring countries. In addition to that, they have a lot of technical knowledge and accumulated experiences because they continuously accept trainees under the joint program with donors on animal health like FAO and IAEA as the part of the routine work. Therefore, it is evaluated that no difficult to conduct the training in technical matters. However, the institutions have to meet the training of their young staff that needs to foster the skills and experience overseas.

(3) Equipment Sustainability

The provided equipment in Thailand and neighboring countries have been appropriately used and maintained. In 2005, local consultant was dispatched to member countries, and carefully monitored with all those equipment, which needs of maintenance as well as repairing. Therefore, it is evaluated that no difficult to sustain equipment at this moment.

(4) Financial Sustainability

First, Thailand and Malaysia have been conducting their own technical cooperation with Asian countries (TICP in Thailand and MTCP in Malaysia). Second, the training implementation institutions are established as a center of national laboratory or only one national center for vaccine production in Thailand or Malaysia. Therefore, the financial sustainability is highly expected in these two countries. However, it is not certain of the financial sustainability to continue the same amounts and kinds of the Project activities. Because the Team observed that several reasons are identified, 1) difficulties of financial supports by two countries (it will be secured as a certain amount in two countries, but it will not sufficient budget to cover with large scale), and 2) requirement of coordinating role with neighboring countries (it is important the needs of existence of middleperson in order to smoothly coordinating among member countries, and also require management capacity of project implementation).

On the other hand, it is very difficult to expect the financial sustainability in Lao P.D.R. and Cambodia. In the case of Myanmar and Vietnam, they have their own budget to continue small-scale activity, but it will not sufficient yet.

6. Conclusions

The Team evaluated the Project in line with the five evaluation criteria based on the findings obtained from field observations and a series of discussions with those who were involved in the Project. The Team concluded that the Project had successfully accomplished the activities and been operational smoothly, and then was expected to achieve project purpose by the end of the Project.

There are positive findings in terms of technical sustainability of the Project on animal disease control in Thailand and neighboring countries.

Based on the findings mentioned above, it is concluded that the Project will be terminated on December 2006 as planned.



7. Recommendations and Lessons Learnt

7.1 Recommendation

7.1.1 Strengthening the Project management during the rest of the Project period

It was suggested through the Mid-term evaluation that the functions of the Project office and NCs should be strengthened in planning and monitoring the Project activities. However, the Team realized that there were still several activities, which were not fully in accordance with PO. Moreover, there were also some cases that the close linkages had not been seen between inputs such as the provision of machinery/equipment and the activities. It is considered that strengthening functions of the Project office and national coordinators had not yet been reached to the expected level.

It is strongly suggested that the Project office and NCs should play the necessary roles in accordance with their respective following functions for the smooth and effective implementation and the achievement of the Project purpose.

Project office (DLD, Thailand, and the Japanese Project team):

- (1) Play the leading role on the Project management in collaboration with NCs
- (2) Examine and finalize the work plans made by NCs and formulate overall work plan covering six member countries
- (3) Examine the inputs (in-kind) planned by NCs and finalize them.
- (4) Monitor and review overall progress

NCs:

- (1) Play the leading role in each country in collaboration with the Project office and domestic organizations concerned
- (2) Make annual work plan in accordance with PO
- (3) Plan the expected inputs (in-kind) which are required in carrying out the activities in the annual work plan
- (4) Monitor Project progress in each country

7.1.2 Activities to be completed during the rest of the Project period

In general, the Project has successfully accomplished the activities and a lot of achievements have already been created. On the other hand, the team found that there were the areas which were behind the schedule and further efforts should be made.

It is suggested that the Project should pay special attention to the following areas for fruitful achievements during the rest of the Project period.

- (1) Implementation of In-country activities in CLMV countries
- (2) Improvement of animal quarantine techniques

-Promote technical concepts and practical procedures by organizing workshops on animal movement management in order to extend the legalized procedures for the movement of live animals and animal products.



-Strengthen disease detection techniques introduced by the Project at selected important border points.

7.1.3 Strengthening network at institution level

As a result of the Project activities, personnel networks have been well established through the training courses/seminars and dispatch of experts. Institution networks among domestic ones and those in member countries have also been improved steadily. However it has not yet reached to the satisfactory level. It is expected that institution network would be further strengthened so that information sharing on animal health would be facilitated within each country and also among member countries.

In addition, several international organizations such as OIE, FAO, WB and ADB are keenly promoting the animal health projects in this region, especially AI. It is also expected that the communication with other organizations has also been strengthened.

7.1.4 Fostering staff to be dispatched as experts from Thailand and Malaysia

In total 55 Thai and Malaysian experts were dispatched to the member countries and it was very effective to improve the technical capacity in CLMV countries. Their contributions are highly appreciated among recipient countries. However the well-experienced staffs qualified as experts are limited in both countries.

It is expected that both countries would make further efforts in cooperation with Japan to foster younger staffs in order to enable them to be dispatched as experts to the member countries in the future.

7.1.5 Future prospect

The Team realized that the Project would be likely completed as planned. As a result of the final evaluation, it was confirmed that member countries had an intention commonly to enhance the surveillance capacity based on the achievements of the Project, as a next step.

Therefore it is expected that each member country makes continuous efforts after the completion of the Project not only to maintain the current activities by using its own technical, human and budgetary resources, but also to challenge to enhance the surveillance capacity.

7.2 Lessons learnt

7.2.1 Making appropriate action plan

The Team found that the progress of some activities was behind schedule. The Team considered that one of the major reasons was the overplanning of the activities which were beyond the Project capacities.

Therefore it is considered that appropriate action plans should be made by taking into account the Project capacities.



7.2.2 Flexible response/action

In response to AI outbreak happening at the end of 2003, the Project started dealing with AI as one of the major diseases to be tackled by dispatching Japanese and Thai experts, organizing the training/workshop in Japan and Malaysia, and providing necessary equipment. It has greatly contributed to improve the urgently required technical capacities and these are highly appreciated by the member countries. It is important to take the appropriate actions in response to the emerging needs as well as the situation.

7.2.3 Harmonization and combination of various activities

Training is very effective tool to develop personal and technical capability. Training should be combined with other activities such as dispatch of experts and provision of equipment in order to make the training results more effective. One of the good examples is the combination of in-country activity and technical transfer by Thai experts with necessary reagents, called "on-site training". Such harmonized "package" is very beneficial, useful and recommended as its effectiveness.

7.2.4 Effectiveness of regional approach and resource utilization in the region

Regional cooperation is one of the best tools to tackle with common issues and agenda in the region such as TAD. It is very effective and efficient of mutual collaboration to share the knowledge and techniques in the region as well as maximum use of the local resources.



Detailed Schedule of the Final Evaluation Mission

No.	Date	Mission Team (excluding Evaluation Analysis)	Evaluation Analysis
2	21-Jun	Mission Team to Bangkok	Return to Bangkok
3	22-Jun	09:00 Visit JICA Thailand Office 09:30 Visit Embassy of Japan 10:30 Visit TICA 11:30 Visit MOAC 13:30 Discuss with NIC & JICA Experts	
4	23-Jun	09:00 Discussion with DG, DLD 10:30 Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team (1st Meeting at DLD) Discussion on survey direction with Thai side Evaluation Team 14:30 Meeting with FAO 19:00 Meeting with IFAD	
5	24-Jun	09:00 Evaluation Team discuss with project team at DLD	
5	25-Jun	Thailand-Malaysia 12:00/15:05 by MH765	Team B
6	26-Jun	Malaysia 09:45-10:45 Meeting with EPU PM: Kuala Lumpur (KL) - Ipoh 12:50/13:30 MH1638 15:00 Meeting with Veterinary Research Institute (VRI)	Thailand 9:00 Presentation of the Project Activities & Progress by Counterpart (NIAH) 15:00 Discussion among team members
7	27-Jun	09:00 Observation of the Project site at VRI PM: Ipoh - Kuala Lumpur (KL) 14:05/14:50 MH1625 16:30 Courtesy Call to Embassy of Japan	10:30 BYB Pakchong Dr. Rachanee's meeting room 13:30 FMD Diagnostic Laboratory Dr. Wila's Meeting Room
8	28-Jun	09:30: Visit to Department of Veterinary Service (DVS) PM: KL to Hanoi 15:15/17:30 by VN758	Discussion with other projects implemented by OIE and FAO PM: Bangkok-Yangon 18:10/19:00 by TG305
9	29-Jun	Viet Nam 09:00 Meeting with JBIC 10:30 Meeting at JICA Office 11:00 Courtesy call to Embassy of Japan 13:30 Meeting and observation at National Center for Veterinary Diagnosis (NCVD)	Myanmar 09:00 Meeting at JICA Office 11:00 Courtesy call Embassy and related Department 14:00 Meeting with DG and Officials concerned LBVD
10	30-Jun	08:30 Meeting with Department of Animal Health (DAH) 10:00 Observation of the Project Site at NCVD 13:30 Meeting with National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR) 15:30 Observation visit to Vaccine Production factory	10:00 Visiting Central Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory 13:30 Visiting FMD Laboratory
11	1-Jul	Hanoi-Bangkok 09:30/11:20 by VN831	Yangon - Bangkok 09:55/11:40 by TG304
12	2-Jul	15:00 Discussion on the result of Evaluation at DLD Bangkok - Phnom Penh 18:10/19:25 by TG698	15:00 Discussion on the result of Evaluation at DLD Bangkok - Vientiane 20:50/22:10 by QV 425 JICA Mr. Konishi join to Team B, Mr. Iwasaki ?
13	3-Jul	08:30 Make an arrangement at JICA Office 10:00 Courtesy call Embassy and related Department 13:30 Meeting and observation at National Animal Health and Production Investigation Center (NAHPIC)	Lao-PDR 09:00 Make an arrangement at JICA Office 11:00 Courtesy call Embassy of Japan Production Center (AVPC) 13:30 Meeting with Department of Livestock and Fisheries 14:30 Observation of NAHC 16:30 Observation of quarantine checkpoint in Vientiane
14	4-Jul	09:00 Meeting with Department of Animal Health and Production 13:00 Discussion among team members 14:30 Observation at vaccine related facility, NAHPIC Phnom Penh - Bangkok 20:25/21:30 by TG699	9:00 Observation of AVPC Vientiane - Bangkok 16:30/17:50 by QV415
15	5-Jul	Preparing the Evaluation report in Joint Evaluation Team Making M/M(draft) * National Coordinator came to Bangkok	
16	6-Jul	9:00 Meeting of Joint Evaluation Team (2nd) PM: Discussion on the result of Evaluation and draft of M/M Explanation of the evaluation result to NC	
17	7-Jul	10:00 - 12:30 Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) Meeting presentation of the report, signing of minutes	
18	8-Jul	PM: Leave for Tokyo Tokyo	Tokyo

Project Design Matrix (PDM) of the Project on Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring Countries

Project Site : Main Site: Disease Control Division(DCD), DLD, MOAC
 Sub-Sites: a) Div. of Veterinary Epidemiology (DVE), b) National Institute of Animal Health (NIAH), c) Div. of Veterinary Biologics (DVB)
 Participating Countries : Thailand(Core Country), Malaysia(Collaborating Country), Cambodia, Lao P.D.R, Myanmar and Vietnam
 Target Group : Staff of the Project Sites, Staff of the Animal Health Departments of Neighboring Countries
 Project Period : 25th December 2001- 24th December 2006

Revised on 9th December, 2004

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Overall Goal: The improvement of animal health is promoted in Thailand and neighboring countries.</p>	<p>Establishment of sustainable structure in the field of animal disease control in the CLMMVT Countries</p>	<p>1. Contents of minutes or agreement of Regional and bi-lateral meeting between the CLMMVT countries 2. Interview to the relevant authority and responsible persons of each country</p>	<p>1. No catastrophic disease outbreak in the region. 2. Suitable policy is applied in animal health development.</p>
<p>Project Purpose: The technology of animal disease control is improved in Thailand and neighboring countries.</p>	<p>1. A common system on Animal Health Information shared among the member countries of the Project 2. Numbers of internationally recognized methods on -diagnosis, - vaccine production and quality control - animal quarantine that are commonly introduced among the member countries of the Project</p>	<p>1. Animal Health and Production Information System for ASEAN (AHPISA) 2. Annual Reports from the Animal Health Departments (relevant information in English) 3. Questionnaire on Animal Health Basic Information (Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Activities)</p>	<p>1. Support by other donors is maintained. 2. Suitable veterinary service system is established. 3. Veterinary legislation is established.</p>
<p>Output: 1. Strengthening of regional cooperation system and resources for effective animal disease control including FMD. 2. Disease surveillance techniques are improved. 3. Vaccine production and quality control techniques are improved. 4. Animal quarantine techniques are improved.</p>	<p>1-1 Significant interchange of human resources and information on animal health among the member countries of the Project 2-1 Numbers of internationally recognized diagnostic methods used in each country 2-2 Contents and number of shared and distributed technical information produced. 3-1 Kinds and quantities of qualified vaccine produced. 4-1 Harmonization of animal quarantine procedures among the member countries 4-2 Number of animals checked during pass through the border and domestic quarantine facilities at selected important border points by the harmonized procedures</p>	<p>1. Questionnaire on Animal Health Basic Information (Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Activities) 2. Evaluation Sheets on Member Countries 3. Annual Report from the Animal Health Departments (relevant information in English) 4. National Coordinator Meeting Reports 5. Reports from Regional Experts 6. Reports from the Seminar and Workshop 7. Proceedings of the Seminar and Workshop 8. Progress Report on In-country Activities in Member Countries 9. Questionnaire Results</p>	<p>National coordinator of member countries is dispatched and they do their role of coordinating in their country and monitor the Project.</p>
<p>Activities: 1. Strengthening of the capacity of the regional cooperation system and resources for effective animal disease control 1-1 . Develop human and institutional resources for regional cooperation 1-2 . Plan and implement country plans under the Project including staff training and equipment supply 2. Improvement of disease surveillance 2-1 . Reinforce/strengthen diagnostic techniques 2-2 . Distribution and sharing of the information on disease and techniques 3. Improvement of vaccine production and quality control techniques 3-1 . Reinforce/strengthen vaccine production techniques 3-2 . Reinforce/strengthen vaccine quality control techniques 4. Improvement of animal quarantine techniques 4-1 . Promote technical concepts and practical procedures of quarantine 4-2 . Strengthen disease detection techniques at selected important border points</p>	<p>Input Thailand 1. Provision of land and facilities 2. Arrangement of C/P Project Director Project Manager Staff specialist of necessary field Other necessary supporting staff 3. Dispatch of Thai experts 4. Acceptance of trainees 5. Cost for administration of project coordination Malaysia 1. Dispatch of Malaysian experts 2. Acceptance of trainees Each neighboring country (including Malaysia) 1. Provision of land and facilities 2. Arrangement of C/P National Coordinator Staff specialist of necessary field Other necessary supporting staff</p>	<p>Preconditions: 1. Thailand and Neighboring Countries maintain good international relations. 2. There is no force majeure in the region. 3. The Governments and Animal Health Departments of each country accept the Project and maintain to allocate budget for consumables, manpower and other national costs appropriately.</p>	<p>National coordinator of member countries is dispatched and they do their role of coordinating in their country and monitor the Project.</p>

Joint Evaluation for "The Project on Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring Countries"

(This Grid was prepared and finalized by Joint Evaluation Team.)
June, 2006

Criteria	Indicators	Source of Information	Method
Relevance	1.Relevance of the Project for each participating government's policy	National Strategy and/or Plan, National Livestock/Agriculture Sector Policy Papers, Relevant Government Reports, Interview with NC	To confirm as to whether the Project is still meaningful along with the current national policy in each country
	2.Relevance of the Project for the social needs in Thailand and Neighboring Countries	Project Documents, Interview with NC, C/P, J/E	To confirm as to whether the Project is still meaningful for the current situation in Thailand and neighboring countries
	3.Relevance of the needs of target group (beneficiaries)	Project Documents, JCC Report, Interview with C/P, J/E	To confirm as to whether the needs of target group were identified and corresponded, and also the suitability for the target group of the Project
	4.Consistency with the Japanese aid policy	ODA Country Policy Paper, JICA Project Implementation Plan, Project Documents, Interview with J/E	To confirm as to whether the Project is relevant for the Japanese aid policies
	5.Relevance of Project planning	R/D, PDM, PO, APO, JCC Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the Project is logical or not, and whether the Project's approach were appropriate or not
	6.Relevance of Assistance from Japan	Project Documents, Interview with JICA HQ and concerned organizations, C/P and J/E	To review as to what is the reason of Japanese assistance; confirm the comparative advantage of technical know-how and past experience by Japan
Effectiveness	1.Achievement of Project Purpose	Project Documents, PDM, APO, JCC Reports, Self-evaluation Report, Project Progress Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether Project Purpose was achieved as expected
	2.Contribution of project outputs to the Project Purpose	Project Documents, Self-evaluation Report, JCC Reports, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the Outputs contributed to the achievement of the Project purpose
	3. Analysis of the Factors 3.1 Promoting Factors	Self-evaluation Report, JCC Reports, Project Documents, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to what are the positive factors that encouraged the achievement of the Project purpose
	3.2 Hampering Factors	Self-evaluation Report, JCC Report, Project Documents, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to what are the negative factors that inhibited the achievement of the Project purpose
	4.Important assumption	Self-evaluation Report, Project Documents, JCC Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether 1) the Thailand and neighboring countries maintain good international relations, 2) there is no force majeure in the region, and 3) the Governments and Animal Health Departments of each country accept the Project and maintain to allocate budget for consumables, manpower and other national costs appropriately

Evaluation Grid

Efficiency	1. Efficiency of the inputs		
1.1 Dispatch of Japanese experts (timing, amount, quality)		Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Self-evaluation Report, Project Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the timing, amount and quality of the Japanese experts was appropriate
1.2 Allocation of Thai C/Ps (amount, quality and timing)		Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Project Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the Input was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality and timing
1.3 C/P Training in Thailand/Malaysia/Japan (amount, quality)		Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Training Reports, Project Progress Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the C/Ps' training in various countries was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality
1.4 Provision of Equipment (amount, quality and timing)		Project Documents (Equipment Records Sheet), Project Progress Report, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the procurement of equipment was carried out as planned in terms of amount, and the degree of satisfaction in terms of quality
1.5 Financial Input (timing and amount)		Project Documents (Budget Records Sheet), Interview with C/P and J/E	To ask about the degree of satisfaction of the timing and amount of budgetary/operational cost
2. Efficiency of the other inputs			
2.1 Land, buildings and Training Facilities (amount, quality and timing)		Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), Training Center & site Observation, Interview with C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the necessary input was carried out, and to check the condition and timing of them
3. The utilizing the inputs			
3.1 The degree/level of utilizing the inputs		Project Documents (Personnel Input Records Sheet), JCC Reports, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the equipment, personnel, and budget allocated to the Project were appropriately utilized for the Project
4. Project management			
4.1 Support and management system for the Project		Project Documents, JCC Reports, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the support and management system functioned efficiently
4.2 Monitoring system		Monitoring Reports, Project Progress Report, PDM, PO, APO, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To confirm as to whether the monitoring activities were carried out efficiently

Evaluation Grid

Impacts	Degree of achievement of the Project Purpose and prospect of achieving the Overall Goal	Self-evaluation Report, Evaluation Questionnaire, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To expect as to the degree to what the Project Purpose will be achieved and the prospect of achieving the Overall Goal in 2-6 years after the Project completion
Sustainability 1 Policy / Institution 1.1 Continuity of the political support from each government 1.2 Capability of delivery and decision-making system (Institutional capability in each participating country) 1.3 Capability of delivery and decision-making system (Institutional capability in Thailand and Malaysia) 2 Technology 2.1 Technical capability of ex-trainees to utilize the training outcomes 2.2 Maintenance of equipment 2.3 Expansion of transferred techniques 3 Finance 3.1 Financial condition 4 Others 4 The remaining subjects and activities which should be considered	2. Direct/Indirect Impacts 2.1 Impact on policy/institutional level 2.2 Impact on technical level 2.3 Impact cultural/social level 3 Other impacts	Questionnaire on Animal Health Basic Information (M&E of Project Activities), Evaluation Questionnaire, Interview with beneficiaries (eg. ex-trainees), NC, C/P and J/E Evaluation Questionnaire, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E Govt. Policy Papers, JCC Report, Interview with NC and C/P JCC report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E JCC report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E Self-evaluation Report, Evaluation Questionnaire, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E Self-evaluation Report, Evaluation Questionnaire, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E Self-evaluation Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E Self-evaluation Report, Interview with NC and C/P Self-evaluation Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To expect as to whether the Project has had impact at this stage To expect as to whether other impacts have been brought by the Project To ask as whether each participating Government is likely to continue policy to promote livestock development, especially on the support of animal disease control To ask as to whether the system to run a regular operation of the Project activities will be well organized To ask as to whether the relevant institutions will be well organized and possess enough manpower and adequate facilities to run a regular operation To ask as to whether the technical capability of ex-trainees to sustain the effects of the Project To check as to whether each countries will be able to do maintenance the equipment provided by the Project To ask as to whether trained technical staff will transfer their gained knowledge into other colleagues, and in some case, those in the regional/provincial laboratory To consider as to whether the operational budget in each countries will be secured to sustain the Project activities To ask as to what are the remaining subjects and activities, and its planning and execution methods
	4 The remaining subjects and activities which should be considered	Self-evaluation Report, Interview with NC, C/P and J/E	To ask as to what are the remaining subjects and activities, and its planning and execution methods

Abbreviation: C/P=Counterpart Staff, J/E=Japanese Experts, NC=National Coordinators in each country

Long-term Japanese Experts

No.	Name of Expert	Field	Period of Assignment									
			From	To	Remarks	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1	Dr. Koichi Namba	Chief advisor	25 Dec 01	24 Dec 03								
2	Dr. Masao Sasaki	Animal disease control	4 Feb 02	3 Feb 04								
3	Mr. Hiroshi Nakamura	Project coordinator	25 Dec 01	30 Sep 04								
4	Dr. Masao Sasaki	Chief advisor	4 Feb 04	24 Dec 06								
5	Mr. Kiyomi Endo	Project coordinator	15 Sep 04	14 Sep 06								
6	Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	Animal disease control	14 Mar 05	24 Dec 06								

Short-term Japanese Experts

No.	Name of Expert	Field	Period of Assignment		Duration	Country	Period of Assignment							
			From	To			2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			
1	Dr. Shiro Yoshimura	FMD diagnosis (animal quarantine)	8 Apr 02	20 Apr 02	12 days	Thailand								
2	Dr. Masatoshi Ishimaru	Quality control and good management for production of veterinary biologics	1 July 02	26 July 02	25 days	Thailand								
3	Dr. Yoshihiro Sakoda	Diagnosis of Hog Cholera	4 Sept 02	1 Oct 02	1 month	Thailand								
4	Dr. Toshihiro Taki	Animal Quarantine and Animal Movement Control	1 Nov 02	29 Nov 02	1 month	Thailand								
5	Dr. Tohru Inoue	FMD diagnosis and surveillance, Virus DNA sequencing	11 Dec 02	27 Jan 03	1 month	Thailand								
6	Dr. Katsumori Takayoshi	Diagnosis of Classical Swine Fever	27 Oct 03	29 Nov 03	1 month	Thailand								
7	Dr. Akihiro Izumida	Quality Control of the Cell Cultivation for Swine Fever Vaccine Production	20 Oct 03	20 Dec 03	2 months	Thailand								
8	Dr. Koichiro Gamo	Good Manufacturing Practices for Biological Products	27 Oct 03	22 Nov 03	1 month	Thailand								
9	Dr. Tadao Imada	Avian Influenza	7 Mar 04	13 Mar 04	6 days	Thailand								
10	Dr. Koichiro Gamo	Good Manufacturing Practices for Biological Products	26 Jul 04	20 Aug 04	1 month	Thailand								
11	Dr. Ayato Takada	HPAI Diagnostic technology	4 Oct 04	29 Oct 04	1 month	Thailand, Myanmar								
12	Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	Animal diagnostic technique and vaccine production and quality control	18 Oct 04	17 Jan 05	3 months	Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam								
13	Dr. Soichi Makino	Avian Influenza Diagnosis	2 Nov 04	26 Nov 04	24 days	Thailand								

List of Japanese Experts

Short-term Japanese Experts

No.	Name of Expert	Field	Period of Assignment									
			From	To	Duration	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
14	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	General laboratory diagnosis (Bacterial and viral disease)	22 Nov 04	7 Mar 05	3.5 months	Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos						
15	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	General laboratory diagnosis (Bacterial and viral disease)	27 Jun 05	23 Sep 05	3 months	Thailand, Cambodia, Laos						
16	Dr. Kenji Tsukamoto	Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	27 Jun 05	22 Jul 05	1 month	Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia						
17	Dr. Yusuke Tada	Project Management	25 Oct 05	30 Oct 05	6 days	Thailand						
18	Dr. Masaharu Kanameda	General Bacteriology Diagnosis	27 Oct 05	29 Dec 05	2 months	Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam						
19	Dr. Kenichi Sakamoto	FMD Diagnosis and Surveillance Control	3 Dec 05	23 Dec 05	21 days	Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia						

2006/June

Provision of the Equipment 2002-2006

国名 Country	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				2006				Total (Japanes Yen)							
	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total				
タイ	7,586,209	2,980,068	1,408,794	11,975,071	14,070,329	764,745	328,479	15,163,553	7,853,387	0	1,513,145	9,366,532	4,456,625	1,239,848	110,177	5,696,473	7,273,266	2,640,656	110,177	10,024,099	7,273,266	2,640,656	110,177	10,024,099	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	41,239,816	7,625,317	3,360,595	52,225,728
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
カンボジア	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	13,624,138	0	656,554	14,280,692
Cambodia					3,527,247			3,527,247	4,277,217		498,100	4,775,317	3,567,424		158,454	3,725,878	2,252,250			2,252,250	2,252,250			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	13,624,138	0	656,554	14,280,692
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
ラオス	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	14,487,219	0	391,246	14,878,465
Lao-PDR					3,823,016			3,823,016	3,234,374		277,758	3,512,132	3,769,340		113,488	3,882,828	3,660,489			3,660,489	3,660,489			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	14,487,219	0	391,246	14,878,465
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
マレーシア	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	8,478,617	0	58,128	8,536,745
Malaysia					4,573,568			4,573,568	5,513,700		58,128	5,571,828	2,964,917		58,128	3,023,045	2,006(Plan)			2,006(Plan)	7,422,515			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	8,478,617	0	58,128	8,536,745
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
ミャンマー	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	18,585,792	42,612	950,700	19,579,104
Myanmar					4,573,568			4,573,568	2,430,643		338,615	2,769,258	6,589,709		612,085	7,244,406	7,422,515			7,422,515	7,422,515			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	18,585,792	42,612	950,700	19,579,104
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
ベトナム	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	13,774,307	0	93,862	13,868,169
Vietnam					3,651,029			3,651,029	2,430,643		2,627,618	5,058,261	3,995,582		93,862	4,089,444	3,697,053			3,697,053	3,697,053			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	13,774,307	0	93,862	13,868,169
国名	2001				2002				2003				2004				2005				Total											
合計	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	110,189,890	7,667,929	5,511,085	123,368,904
Total					29,645,189			29,645,189	23,309,322		2,627,618	25,936,940	25,343,597		1,282,460	27,662,074	13,186,005			13,186,005	11,119,568			0	From Japan	With Expert	Local cost	Total	110,189,890	7,667,929	5,511,085	123,368,904

* 1Equipments was delivered to all countries

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2001)

Note : R/P:Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
 Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
 Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
 1B-2.837Y (Dec 2001)

B : Baht
 Y : Japanese Yen

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Dis-posal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Places of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government														
1	Digital Camera	CANON "PowerShot S40"		1		1	87,800	30,948.18		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
2	Compact flash	FC-128 canon		1		1	51,000	17,976.74		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
3	Digital VDO Handycam	SONY DCR-PC9E		1		1	145,538	51,300.00		Epidemiology, DLD	C	A		22-Mar-02
4	LCD Projector	SANYO PLC-XW 20		1		1	487,964	172,000.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
5	Laser Printer	EPSON EPL-5800L		1		1	35,746	12,600.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
6	Scanner HP	ScanJet 5400 C		1		1	30,072	10,600.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
7	PC ATEC screen 17"	Ikon505		1		1	98,728	34,800.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
8	PC ATEC screen 17"	Ikon505		1		1	98,728	34,800.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
9	Car	G- Wagon auto 4 speed/ White		1		1	2,900,833	1,022,500.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
10	Car	G- Wagon auto 4 speed/ Red		1		1	2,900,833	1,022,500.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
11	Camera	SONY Digital Cyber Shot DSC-S85		1		1	113,196	39,900.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
12	GPS Garmin	Etrex Legend		1		1	58,456	19,900.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
13	Color Laser Printer	HP 4550N		1		1	265,827	83,700.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
14	Computer Notebook	ATEC		1		1	221,002	77,900.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
15	Laser Printer	EPSON EPL- 5800L		1		1	25,249	8,900.00		Project office, DLD	A	A		29-Mar-02
16	Window OEM			3		3	67,237	23,700.00			A	A		29-Mar-02
						Subtotal	7,586,209	2,674,024.92						
Equipment Accompanied by JICA Expert														
1	Personal Computer and accessories	Apple Powerbook G4 M8622/JIA		1		1	554,825	195,567.50		Project office, DLD	A	A		21-Jan-02
		P PC G4 550MHz/ 256MB/20GB/COMBO Modem/LAN AC100-240V												
2	Shipping charges and others	Fujitsu FMVC815W		1		1	56,751	20,003.88						
3	Books and document	W/17" Color Monitor		1		1	325,400	114,688.63		Project office, DLD	A	A		14-Feb-02
							25,045	8,827.99		Project office, DLD	A	A		14-Feb-02
							75,420	25,584.42						
4	Shipping charges and others	Fujitsu FMVC815W		1		1	428,000	150,863.59						
5	Digital camera	W/17" Color Monitor		1		1	87,800	30,948.18		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
6	Compact Flash Card	Canon Power Shot S40		1		1	51,000	17,976.74		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
7	Digital Video Camera and accessories	Canon FC-128M		1		1	245,200	86,429.33		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
8	Books	Sony DCR-PC120		1		1	290,151	102,273.88		Project office, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
				26		26	92,204	32,500.53						
9	Shipping charges and others	Epson EPL-5800L		1		1	35,746	12,600.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
10	LCD Projector	Sanyo PLC-XW20		1		1	487,964	172,000.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
11	Digital Video Camera	Sony DCR-PC9E		1		1	145,538	51,300.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
12	Scanner	HP SJ 5400 C		1		1	30,072	10,600.00		Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		22-Mar-02
	VAT						48,952	17,255.00						
						Subtotal	2,980,069	1,050,429.67						

Provision of Equipment

Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
1	Equipment Purchased by Local Cost											
1	Cassette Tape Player	TEACW-860R	1				58,102	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
2	Channel Sound Mixer	YAMAHA GF-16/12	1				140,857	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
3	Podium Microphone	(Audio Technical AT-857 OMA)	1				29,888	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
4	Wireless Handheld Microphone	AKG WMS-40HT	1				30,862	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
5	Clipie Wireless Handheld Microphone	AKG WMS-400PT	1				34,980	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
6	Equalizer	Behringer DSP-8024	1				99,295	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
7	Amplifier for main speaker	YAMAHA P-4500	1				99,579	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
8	Power Amplifier for ceiling speaker	TOA A-1500	1				48,087	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
9	Power Amplifier for Monitor speaker	YAMAHA P-4500	1				99,579	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
10	Main Speaker	YAMAHA-15	1				187,582	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
11	Main Speaker	YAMAHA-15	1				187,582	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
12	Monitor Speaker	YAMAHA MS-202	1				32,796	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
13	Monitor Speaker	YAMAHA MS-202	1				32,796	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
14	VDO H-Fi Player	SONY DVPK-360	1				36,399	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
15	TV 14"	SONY KV-HF 14P 50/57	1				29,774	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
16	DVD Player	SONY DVPK-360	1				40,073	Meeting room 5, DLD	B	A		29-Mar-02
17	Fax	Fax paper Brother FAX-2850	1				57,651	Project office	A	A		20-Mar-02
18	PC	AITEC Prestige 315	1				65,320	Project office	A	A		22-Mar-02
19	PC Desk	LEDA Desk DL-003T	2				21,630	Project office	A	A		26-Mar-02
20	PC	AITEC HKON 525	1				119,974	Project office	A	A		28-Mar-02
							Subtotal					
							1,408,794					
							Grand Total					
							11,975,072					
							495,059.00					
							4,219,513.59					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2002)

R/P-Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
 Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
 Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
 1B=2,884Y(Sep. 2002)

B : Baht
 Y : Japanese Yen

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
	Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government												
1	Chair for Training Room	Dureflex model : DAI, I.C, LG		87			2,205,230	764,643.00	Meeting Room 5, DLD, Bangkok	A	A		24-Jun-03
2	Centrifuge	JOUAN model : BR41	1				632,461	219,300.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
3	Incubator	JOUAN model : EB280	1				317,701	110,160.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
4	Water bath	JOUAN model : J-12	1				88,250	30,600.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
5	Micropipette	Hamilton Switzerland	1				189,449	58,755.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
6	Autoclave	Sanyo model : MLS-3780	1				441,252	153,000.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
7	pH meter	Orion model : 420A plus	1				155,909	54,060.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		21-Jul-03
8	Balance meter	Shimadzu model : BX420H	1				92,663	32,130.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		22-May-03
9	Refridgerator	Sanyo model : SR-F215C	1				48,662	16,873.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
10	Freezer	Sanyo model : MDF-436	1				523,913	181,662.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		3-Jun-03
11	Ion selective meter with analysis and interpret data equipment (Ion Analyzer)	Radometer Analytical model : PHM250	1				2,581,618	895,152.00	Thailand	A	A		17-Jul-03
12	Leica model : CM-1850		1				2,632,804	912,900.00	Virology, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		16-Jul-03
13	ELISA reader	Bio-Tek model : ELX800	1				956,046	331,500.00	Animal Quarantine Station	A	A		21-Jul-03
14	Microplate washer	Bio-Tek model : ELX508	2				1,862,689	645,870.00	Thailand	A	A		21-Jul-03
15	Freezer	Sanyo model : MDF-U537	1				551,965	191,290.00	Thailand	A	A		14-Aug-03
16	High speed centrifuge	Kubota model : 5910	1				810,116	280,900.00	Thailand	A	A		14-Aug-03
							Subtotal	4,878,755.00					
							213,000	73,856.76	Thailand	A	A		21-Aug-02
							18,336	6,357.84					
							231,336	80,213.60					

Provision of Equipment

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
2	Notebook Type Computer	Toshiba Dynabook model : PAV5410PMEW		1		1		269,000	93,273.23	Thailand	A	A		21-Aug-02
	Shipping charges and others							20,010	6,936.28					
	Total							289,010	100,211.51					
3	Tray & others			1		1		107,130	37,146.32	Thailand	A	A		8-Dec-02
	Shipping charges and others							18,976	6,579.75					
	Total							126,106	43,726.07					
4	10XTRIS/BORIC ACID/EDTA Buffer & others			1	1	0		112,660	39,063.80	Thailand	A	A		11-Dec-02
	Shipping charges and others							5,633	1,953.19					
	Total							118,293	41,016.99					
	Equipment Purchased by Local Cost							764,745	265,188.17					
1	Equalizer	Behringer DSP-8024		1		1		96,933	34,304.20	NIAH				26-Jul-02
2	PC	ACER Power SD Pentium4 1.8GHz		1		1		92,268	31,993.00	Project office				2-Dec-02
3	Mobile Phone	Ericsson T681		1		1		45,856	15,900.00	Project office				27-Feb-03
4	Copy machine and toner	Sharp AL 1217		1		1		91,423	31,700.00	Project office				31-Mar-03
	Subtotal							328,480	113,897.20					
	Total							15,163,554	5,257,820.37					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2003)

Note : R/P-Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
 Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
 Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
 1B=2,930Y(Sep. 2003)

B : Baht
 Y : Japanese Yen

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government														
1	Trinocular microscope	NIKON model : E600		1		1		862,571	294,393.00	Pathology, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		15-Sep-04
2	Microscope digital camera with printer and paper	NIKON COOLPIX6400		1		1		243,026	82,944.00	Pathology, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		16-Sep-04
3	Microplate washer	Biohit model : BH740050-BMW50		2		2		1,463,280	496,000.00	1. FMD Center, Pakchong 2. Animal Quarantine Station, Kanchanaburi	A	A		17-Sep-04
4	Liquid Nitrogen Refrigerator	Taylor Wharton model : VHC35 with 2 tools in one equipment		1		1		372,110	127,000.00	Parasit, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		18-Sep-04
5	Milli-Q ultrapure water purification system	ELGA-LABWATER model : PURELAB ULTRA IONIC		1		1		791,100	270,000.00	BYB, Pakchong	A	A		19-Sep-04
6	Medical Freezer	Sanyo model : MDF-U537D		1		1		820,400	280,000.00	Immuno-Serology, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		20-Sep-04
7	Freeze Dryer	VIRTIS BTIK EL model : Benchtop 6K EL Freeze dryer		1		1		3,310,900	1,130,000.00	Bacteria, NIAH, Bangkok	A	A		30-Jun-04
	Subtotal							7,853,387	2,680,337.00					
Equipment Purchased by Local Cost														
1	Color Alias	English Version		1		1		253,152	86,400.00	Project office	A	A		31-Jul-03
2	Notebook	Compaq C06-000370		1		1		140,912	48,093.00	Project office	A	A		27-Oct-03
3	PC	ACER AP/G600-P4-5.0		1		1		99,955	33,773.00	Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		5-Nov-03
4	Refrigerator	Refrigerator (36000) T3-6Q		1		1		36,054	12,305.00	Immuno-Serology, NIAH	A	A		26-Dec-03
5	Powell Anteros Server	P4280DA		1		1		128,226	43,763.00	Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		27-Feb-04
6	Refrigerator	Refrigerator (36000) J3-6Q		1		1		36,054	12,305.00	Immuno-Serology, NIAH	A	A		26-Dec-03
7	Window Server STD 2003	STD 2003		1		1		104,846	37,878.00	Epidemiology, DLD	A	A		1-Mar-04
8	Equipment for disease protection			1		1		30,451	11,001.00	NIAH	A	A		2-Mar-04
9	Sterile and Timer, clip-one			1		1		263,893	95,337.00	Immuno-Serology, NIAH	A	A		12-Mar-04
10	Projector	Mitsubishi Projector (SL4U-S/N : 0006370)		1		1		192,514	69,550.00	Meeting room, DLD	A	A		15-Mar-04
11	Biological good packaging			1		1		142,281	51,402.00	NIAH	A	A		18-Mar-04
12	Microplate Shaker			1		1		85,808	31,000.00	NIAH	A	A		25-Mar-04
13	LCD Projector			1		1		192,514	69,550.00	IT Room, NIAH	A	A		15-Mar-04
	Subtotal							1,513,145	532,807.00					
	Total							9,366,533	3,213,144.00					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2004)

Note : R/P: Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
 Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
 Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
 1B-E-2.768Y (Sep. 2004)

B : Bhatt
 Y : Japanese Yen

No	Item	Description	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government													
1	High-speed refrigerated Centrifuge	kokusani-923	1	1	1	3,172,836	1,138,850	NIAH	A	A		30-Mar-05	
2	Multif Dropper	Thermo-Electron	1	1	1	1,283,789	450,300	FMD Pckchong	A	A		21-Feb-05	
						Subtotal	4,456,625						
Equipment Accompanied by JICA Expert													
1	HPI LCD PROJECTOR	mp3222	1	1	1	240,000	86,705.20	Project Office	A	A	Mr. Kashiwazaki	20-Nov-04	
2	Personal Computer and accessories	NEC Valuestar	1	1	1	300,000	108,381.50	Project Office	A	A	Mr. Endo	1-Nov-05	
						Total	540,000						
1	PGEM-T Easy Vector System & others	A1360 PROMEGA	1	1	1	224,190	80,993.50	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	1-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	44,830						
						Total	269,020						
3	Ampicillin Sodium & others	016-10373	1	1	1	81,560	29,465.32	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	1-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	22,870						
						Total	104,230						
3	Mupid-2 Plus & others	Advance	1	1	1	119,830	43,281.18	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	1-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	13,654						
						Total	133,484						
4	Clarep Spin Minirep Kit & others	50T 27104, 12143, 52094, 28004	1	1	1	113,240	40,910.40	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	3-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	62,368						
						Total	175,608						
5	50X Tae Buffer 1000ml	MBB U00012	1	1	1	14,700	5,310.69	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	7-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	6,441						
						Total	21,141						
6	6xGEL Loading Buffer 1.5mlx6	MEB U00014	1	1	1	4,900	1,770.23	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Ayato Takada	8-Oct-04	
						Shipping charges and others	18,035						
						Total	22,935						
7	Proteinase K 500mg & others	1.24568	1	1	1	54,860	19,819.36	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Soichi Makino	2-Nov-04	
						Shipping charges and others	19,204						
						Total	74,064						
8	HP LCD Projector	mp3222	1	1	1	240,000	86,705.20	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	9-Nov-04	
						Shipping charges and others	19,755						
						Total	259,755						
9	pH Meter & others		1	1	1	64,000	23,121.39	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	3-Nov-04	
						Shipping charges and others	10,000						
						Total	74,000						
10	Ethylene Diamine Tetra-Amine (EDTA) & others	UN2811 6.1/III 348-01355	1	1	1	10,380	3,750.00	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Soichi Makino	16-Nov-04	
						Shipping charges and others	10,920						
						Total	21,300						
11	Certified Megabase Agarose & others	181-3108	1	1	1	48,400	17,485.55	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Soichi Makino	16-Nov-04	

Thailand

Provision of Equipment

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
	Shipping charges and others							7,570	2,734.83					
	Total							55,970	20,220.38					
12	LYSCZYME, from egg white			1		1		12,700	4,588.15	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Soichi Makino	16-Nov-04
	Shipping charges and others							15,641	5,650.65					
	Total							28,341	10,238.80					
13	XBA 13000U 2093A & others			1		1		92,980	33,591.04	NIAH	A	A	Mr. Soichi Makino	18-Nov-04
	Shipping charges and others							24,839	8,973.63					
	Total							117,819	42,564.67					
	Subtotal							1,239,848	447,921.97					
	Total							5,656,473	2,047,571.97					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2005)

Note : R/P:Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
 Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
 Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
 1B=3,003Y(Mar.2006)

B : Baht
 Y : Japanese Yen

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Disposal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	B	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
	Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government													
1	UV-VIS Spectrophotometer	PEQLAB		1			1,600,599	633,000	Pakchong	A	A			13-Mar-06
2	Ultrasonic Cleaning Bath	JP selecta		1			411,411	137,000	Pakchong	A	A			14-Mar-06
3	Thermal Cycler	SanyoMDF-U537		1			936,936	312,000	NIAH	A	A			3-Mar-06
4	Medical freezer	Hart		1			535,135	178,200	NIAH	A	A			20-Mar-06
5	Micro Bath	Micro International, Co., Ltd.		1			897,897	299,000	NIAH	A	A			3-Mar-06
6	Drying Table 100C	Harikul		1			210,210	70,000	NIAH	A	A			3-Mar-06
7	Microphette dispenser			1			50,450	16,800	NIAH	A	A			3-Mar-06
	Total from No.3-7						2,650,628	876,000						
	Subtotal						7,273,266	2,422,000						
	Equipment Accompanied by JICA Expert													
1	Caprylic Acid & others		UN3265 8/11 C2875	1		1	12,220	4,459.85	Myanmar Cambodia Lao-PDR Vietnam	A	A		Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	6-Apr-05
	Shipping charges and others						37,796	13,794.16						
	Total						50,016	18,254.01						
2	Immunoglobulin & others		HRP	1		1	46,000	16,788.32	Myanmar Cambodia Lao-PDR Vietnam	A	A		Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	6-Apr-05
	Shipping charges and others						25,105	9,162.41						
	Total						71,105	25,950.73						
3	Dimethyl Sulfoxide & others		D6879	1		1	467,840	170,744.53	Myanmar Cambodia Lao-PDR Vietnam	A	A		Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	6-Apr-05
	Shipping charges and others						31,147	11,367.52						
	Total						498,987	182,112.04						
4	Tetramethylbenzidin & others		T2885	1		1	85,340	31,145.99	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A		Dr. Yoshihito Kashiwazaki	6-Apr-05
	Shipping charges and others						30,113	10,900.15						
	Total						115,453	42,136.13						
5	β-NAD and others		045-16463	1		1	24,400	8,905.11	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A		Dr. Yoshikazu Iitani	14-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others						1,220	445.26						
	Total						25,620	9,350.36						

Provision of Equipment

Thailand

6	Kork punch & others	008-028-01	1	1	163,080	59,518.25	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	27-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others				8,154	2,975.91					
	Total				171,234	62,494.16					
7	Tryptose Phosphate Broth & others	2600300	1	1	33,820	12,343.07	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	29-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others				6,939	2,532.48					
	Total				40,759	14,875.55					
8	Antibiotic-Antimycotic (x100)	15240-062	1	1	12,000	4,379.56	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	29-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others				61,413	22,413.50					
	Total				73,413	26,793.07					
9	n-Hexane & others	080-00405	1	1	3,880	1,416.06	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	29-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others				22,518	8,218.25					
	Total				26,398	9,634.31					
10	Hanks solution & others	5905	1	1	49,380	18,021.90	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	29-Jun-05
	Shipping charges and others				59,994	21,895.62					
	Total				109,374	39,917.52					
11	Takara RNA PCR KIT & others	RR019A	1	1	568,200	207,372.26	Myanmar Malaysia	A	A	Dr. Kenji Tsukamoto	6-Jul-05
	Shipping charges and others				111,970	40,864.96					
	Total				680,170	248,237.23					
12	Rneasy Mini Kit (50)	74104	1	1	89,820	32,781.02	Myanmar Malaysia	A	A	Dr. Kenji Tsukamoto	6-Jul-05
	Shipping charges and others				9,801	3,504.01					
	Total				99,621	36,285.04					
13	Geopanger & others	NMF190	1	1	60,440	22,056.39	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	9-Jul-05
	Shipping charges and others				7,732	2,821.90					
	Total				68,172	24,880.29					
14	Serm, Newborn & others	SH30118.03	1	1	20,000	7,298.27	Cambodia Lao-PDR	A	A	Dr. Yoshikazu Iritani	11-Jul-05
	Shipping charges and others				82,722	30,190.51					
	Total				102,722	37,488.78					
15	microplipets and others	3114	1	1	168,160	61,372.26	Thailand Lao-PDR Myanmar Vietnam	A	A	Dr. Kanamed a Masaharu	9-Nov-05
	Shipping charges and others				19,464	7,103.65					
	Total				187,624	68,475.91					
16	3-aminopropyl	A3648	1	1	17,500	6,386.86	Thailand Lao-PDR Myanmar Vietnam	A	A	Dr. Kanamed a Masaharu	9-Nov-05
	Shipping charges and others				43,053	15,712.77					
	Total				60,553	22,099.64					
17	Eagle's MEM	5900	5	5	20,000	7,298.27	Thailand Lao-PDR Myanmar Vietnam	A	A	Dr. Kanamed a Masaharu	9-Nov-05
	Shipping charges and others				42,579	15,538.78					
	Total				62,579	22,838.05					

Thailand Provision of Equipment

18	3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole	AEC	4	4	10,000	3,648.64	Thailand Lao-PDR Myanmar Vietnam	A	A	Dr. Kanamed a Masaharu	25-Nov-05
	Shipping charges and other				60,703	22,154.38					
	Total				70,703	25,804.01					
19	Histostain Bulk SP	SP Kit	1	1	63,000	22,992.70	Thailand Lao-PDR Myanmar Vietnam	A	A	Dr. Kanamed a Masaharu	25-Nov-05
	Shipping charges and others				63,353	23,121.53					
	Total				126,353	46,114.23					
				Subtotal	2,640,556	963,743.07					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Thailand 2005)
1B=2.74Y(Sep. 2005)

Equipment Purchased by Local Cost											
1 CPU & LCD Monitor	1	1		1	55,355	19,998.30	Thai NIC Office	A	A		2-Feb-06
2 Mainboard Harddisk	1	1		1	54,822	19,805.70	Thai NIC Office	A	A		2-Feb-06
				Subtotal	110,177	39,804.00					
				Total	10,024,099	3,425,547.07					

From Japan	41,239,816	14,254,767
Local Cost	3,380,596	1,181,567
With Epwert	7,625,318	4,873,740
Total	52,225,731	20,310,074

Provision of Equipment

Cambodia
Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Cambodia 2002)

Annex 5

Note : R/P: Route of Procure (J: From Japan, L: Local, E: With Expert)
Frequency of Use (A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes)
Condition (A: Good - B: Fair - C: Bad)
1B=2,884Y (Sep. 2002) B : Baht
Y : Japanese Yen

No	Description	Item	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Dis-posal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government													
1	ELISA Reader		IUCHI catalog 50000	1		1	1,092,603.40	378,850.00	Cambodia	B	A		27-Aug-03
2	ELISA Washer		IUCHI catalog 50000	1		1	714,178.34	247,636.00	Cambodia	B	A		27-Aug-03
3	Freezer		Sanyo model : MDF-436	1		1	439,204.36	152,290.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
4	Autoclave		YAMATO model : SP200	1		1	447,279.56	155,090.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
5	Water purifier		YAMATO model : WL21	1		1	330,073.80	114,450.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
6	Dry air oven		YAMATO model : SH401	1		1	225,009.68	78,020.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
7	Magnetic stirrer		YAMATO model : MA301	1		1	24,254.44	8,410.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
8	Magnetic bar		IUCHI catalog 50000	1		1	18,861.36	6,540.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
9	Tube mixer			1		1	41,760.32	14,480.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
10	Gas burner		IUCHI catalog 50000	2		2	5,993.08	1,870.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
11	Pipet washer		Code no. 4-026-02	1		1	17,520.30	6,075.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
12	Dispenser (multi)		model : Multipipetter (Multimate)	1		1	125,295.38	43,445.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
13	Dispenser (single)		model : Pipetter Code no. 2-5520-04	1		1	45,812.34	15,885.00	Cambodia	A	A		27-Aug-03
Total							3,527,247.36	1,223,040.00					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Cambodia 2003)
1B=2,930Y (Sep. 2003)

No	Description	Item	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Dis-posal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government													
1	Deep Freezer (-80°C)		Sanyo model : MDF-293AT	1		1	2,037,815.00	695,500.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
2	Clean bench		Yamato model : ADS-806SL	1		1	841,147.33	287,081.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
3	Centrifuge		Kubota model : 5200	1		1	499,421.43	170,451.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
4	Inverted Microscope		Nikon model : TS100	1		1	609,776.95	208,115.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
5	Aspirator		Yamato model : WPT15	1		1	124,149.96	42,372.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
6	Filtration system		Cole-Parmer	1		1	164,906.26	56,282.00	Cambodia	A	A		20-Sep-04
Subtotal							4,277,216.93	1,459,801.00					
Equipment Purchased by Local Cost													
1	Color Atlas		Cambodian Version	100		100	498,100.00	170,000.00	Cambodia				31-Jul-03
Subtotal							498,100.00	170,000.00					
Total							4,775,316.93	1,629,801.00					

Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Cambodia 2004)
1B=2,788Y (Sep. 2004)

No	Description	Item	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Dis-posal	Pre-sent	Y	S-total	Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government													
1	Trinocular Microscope		NIKON	1		1	1,201,884	441,375	Cambodia	A	A		28-Feb-06
2	Microscope digital camera with printer		NIKON	1		1	314,067	115,346	Cambodia	A	A		28-Feb-06
3	Monitor for No.1 and No. 2			1		1	262,516	96,407	Cambodia	A	A		28-Feb-06
4	High-Speed Refrigerated Centrifuge H-9R		KOKUSAN	1		1	1,788,957	656,980	Cambodia	A	A		28-Feb-06
Sub Total							3,567,424	1,310,108					
Equipment Purchased by Local Cost													
1	Parts for pure water: WL-21 and others			1		1	158,454.16	57,245.00	Cambodia	A	A		16-Mar-05
SubTotal							158,454.16	57,245.00					
Total							3,725,878.24	1,367,353.00					

Provision of Equipment

Cambodia
 Provision/Procurement/Maintenance of the Equipment (Cambodia 2006)
 18-3.003Y(Mar.2006)

No	Item	Description	Model Number	Qty (Set)	Dis-posal	Pre-sent	S-total		Place of storage	Frequency of use	Condition	Remark	Delivery date
							Y	B					
		Equipment Requested by a Recipient Government											
1	Refrigerated Cryostat		LeiosCM1850	1		1	2,252,250	750,000	MAHPIC	A	A		18-Jan-06
		Equipment Accompanied by JICA Expert											
		Equipment Purchased by Local Cost											
1						Total	14,280,692.53	4,970,194.00					

From Japan	13,624,138.37	4,742,949.00
Local Cost	658,554.16	227,245.00
With Epwert	0	
Total	14,280,692.53	4,970,194.00