



A PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Thailand 2002-2006

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“Promoting Disparity Reduction & Sustainable Human Development”



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The United Nations
Development Assistance Framework
for Thailand
2002-2006

United Nations Country Team in Thailand
Bangkok, September 2002

FOREWORD

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is an essential component of the United Nations (UN) programme for reform introduced by the UN Secretary General in 1997. As a strategic planning framework for UN development operations and assistance at the country level, the UNDAF provides a basis for increased collaboration, coherence and effectiveness of UN development cooperation activities, and also serves as a frame of reference under which UN organisations may support Thailand's development goals in accordance with individual agency mandates. As a policy dialogue instrument, the UNDAF also facilitates the development of partnerships among UN agencies and between the UN, the Royal Thai Government (RTG), other national stakeholders as well as donor agencies.

The development of the UNDAF for Thailand (2002-2006) was the result of a close consultative process between the UN system, the RTG, donors, private sector and civil society groups. It was the continuation of a process that began in 1999 with the preparation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA), which highlighted the development needs and priorities for Thailand from an overall UN system perspective. The UNDAF built on the CCA by identifying strategic areas that the UN agencies could address, both individually and collaboratively, with the aim of assisting the RTG in achieving its development goals as reflected in the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006). The UNDAF process culminated in a national workshop held on 23rd May 2002 which was attended by over a hundred participants from the UN system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the RTG, private sector, academia, foundations and civil society organisations.

In line with the development concerns identified in the CCA and the Ninth Plan and taking into consideration the UN system's comparative advantages and areas of expertise, the overarching goal of the current UNDAF is **to promote disparity reduction and sustainable human development**. UN support for Thailand in pursuit of this goal will be guided by four principles; that it be value-driven, rights-based, gender-sensitive and internationally-oriented. The six focus areas of the UNDAF which identify specific objectives for partnership and cooperation are Poverty Reduction, Social Protection and Social Development, Governance, International Competitiveness, Human Security and Environmental Management.

On behalf of the UN Country Team in Thailand, which helped prepare the UNDAF, I would like to express our sincerest appreciation to the many Government ministries and agencies, the donor community, the private sector and NGOs in Thailand who have participated in the UNDAF process and provided valuable inputs to the present document. It is hoped that this publication would serve as the basis for further deepening cooperation and partnership in the coming years as we work together to meet the country's development challenges and opportunities.

J.K. Robert England

UN Resident Coordinator - Thailand

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMS	Administrative Management and Security Committee, UNCT
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATS	Amphetamine Type Stimulants
BMA	Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
BOB	Bureau of Budget
BOI	Office of the Board of Investment
BOT	Bank of Thailand
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	UN Common Country Assessment
CDC	Department of Communicable Disease Control
CDD	Community Development Department
CDP	Country Development Partnership, World Bank
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Child Friendly Schools
CODI	Community Organisation Development Institute
CRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy and Programme, ADB
DEDP	Department of Energy Development and Promotion
DEQP	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
DIW	Department of Industrial Works
DLPW	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
DOE	Department of Employment
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOH	Department of Health
DOLA	Department of Local Administration

DPW	Department of Public Welfare
DTEC	Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation
EC	Office of the Election Commission of Thailand
ECDC	Early Childhood Development and Care
ECOT	Employers' Confederation of Thailand
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTI	Federation of Thai Industries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HOAM	UN Heads of Agency Meeting
IASU	Inter-Agency Support Unit, UNRC
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IT	Information Technology
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
KPI	King Prajadipok's Institute
KU	Kasetsart University
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOC	Ministry of Commerce
MOEd	Ministry of Education

MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOInd	Ministry of Industry
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOSTE	Ministry of Science and Technology
MOUA	Ministry of University Affairs
NCYD	National Council for Child and Youth Development
NEPO	National Energy Policy Office
NEQA	National Environment Quality Act
NESDB	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
NFE	Non-Formal Education Department
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIDA	National Institute for Development Administration
NPLs	Non-Performing Loans
NRCT	National Research Council of Thailand
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSTDA	National Science and Technology Development Agency
NYB	National Youth Bureau
OCSC	Office of the Civil Service Commission
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEPP	Office of Environment Policy and Planning
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONCB	Office of Narcotics Control Board
ONCWA	Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs
ONDC	Office of the National Decentralisation Committee
ONEC	Office of the National Education Commission
PAO	Provincial Administrative Organisation
PCD	Pollution Control Department
PHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PLWA	People living with HIV/AIDS

PRC	Programme Review and Coordination (Committee), UNCT
PWA	People living with HIV/AIDS
RCM	UN Regional Coordination Meeting
RFD	Royal Forest Department
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SET	Stock Exchange of Thailand
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSO	Social Security Office
TAO	Tambon Administrative Organisation
TAT	Tourism Authority of Thailand
TB	Tuberculosis
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
Thai-UNCAP	Thailand-United Nations Collaborative Action Plan
TISI	Thai Industrial Standards Institute
TWG	UN Thematic Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNIS	United Nations Information Services
UNODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO¹	World Tourism Organisation / World Trade Organisation

¹ Distinction between the two WTOs is clarified in the text.

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1 RATIONALE

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT)¹ has prepared the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Thailand as a common framework for strategic planning and collaborative programming of the UN's operational activities in the country. It identifies the overarching or fundamental goals of the UN in Thailand and articulates the focus areas of UN assistance, along with a set of inter-related goals, objectives and strategies. As a common framework for collaborative programming, the UNDAF also provides a comprehensive, albeit indicative, resource framework identifying the resources to be mobilised in support of its work in Thailand.

The UNDAF is intended as a guide for country programming of individual agencies, taking account of their respective mandates, perspectives and priorities. Each agency will have a more specific set of objectives in accordance with the directives from its own governing board. Through the UNDAF, country programmes of different UN agencies will be harmonised and the UN's response to the development needs and challenges of Thailand will be more coherent, thereby attracting more resources for development cooperation.

In Thailand, the focus areas of the UNDAF were selected in light of the development issues and challenges facing the country. These were identified and analysed in the UN's Common Country Assessment (CCA), published in 1999, and have been operationally refined within the framework of the Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan (2002-2006) approved by the Cabinet in October 2001.

The goals and objectives to which the UN and its agencies will make a direct contribution are in accordance with their broad mandate to promote peace, security and development and with the international development targets affirmed and augmented at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000. The UNDAF therefore represents an integration between the UN's Global Agenda, on the one hand, and Thailand's national development agenda, on the other.

The UNDAF will serve as a frame of reference within which the UN System organisations in Thailand will work with the national authorities over the period 2002-2006. It will also be used as a platform for ongoing policy dialogue with the government and other development partners. It provides a perspective on how the agencies within the UN System will work together to address identified challenges in a holistic and coherent manner. It is intended to enhance the cost effectiveness, efficiency and overall impact of the UN's operational activities for development in Thailand.

The subsequent sections provide the global, regional and national contexts in which the UNDAF for Thailand was developed.

¹ In Thailand, the UNCT includes the UN agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, the Asian Development Bank and the International Organisation for Migration. For a complete list of UNCT members, please refer to the latest UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand Annual Report.

1.2 GLOBAL CONTEXT

The preparation of the UNDAF is part of the UN Secretary General's reform programme initiated in July 1997 to enable the UN System to achieve "goal-oriented collaboration, coherence and mutual reinforcement."²

Based on the agreements and resolutions of the world conferences organised by the UN in the last decade (See Box 1), the international community adopted a set of international development targets for poverty reduction and human development.³ These targets were affirmed and augmented in the Declaration of the UN Millennium Summit convened by the UN (See Box 2). Helping countries meet these targets has been one of the guiding principles of the UN in planning and programming its humanitarian and technical cooperation activities.

Box 1

UN Global Conferences since 1990⁴

1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) VIII, Cartagena, 1990
2. World Summit for Children, New York, 1990
3. World Conference on Education for All, Jomtien, 1990
4. UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
5. International Conference on Nutrition, Rome, 1992
6. World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993
7. International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994
8. Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995
9. World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 1995
10. UNCTAD IX, Midrand, 1996
11. World Food Summit, Rome, 1996
12. Second UN Conference on Human Settlements, Istanbul, 1996
13. World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, Lisbon, 1998
14. UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problems, 1998
15. UNCTAD X, Bangkok, 2000
16. World Education Forum, Dakar, 2000
17. UN Millennium Summit, New York, 2000
18. UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, 2001
19. UN Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, Durban, 2001
20. UN International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, 2002
21. UN General Assembly Special Session on Children, 2002
22. World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002

² UN General Assembly Resolution 53/192.

³ The OECD initially adopted the targets in 1996. The UN, World Bank and IMF subsequently endorsed it in 2000 in the publication "Better World for All."

⁴ These exclude the + 5 follow-up and mid-term conferences.

Box 2

The Millennium Development Goals/Targets

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Targets

1. *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day*
2. *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Targets

3. *Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to finish a full course of primary schooling*

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Targets

4. *Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015*

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Targets

5. *Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Targets

6. *Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

Targets

7. *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS*
8. *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases*

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Targets

9. *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources*
10. *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water*
11. *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*

(Continued on next page)

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**Targets**

12. *Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty-reduction - both nationally and internationally)*
13. *Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries (includes tariffs and quota-free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)*
14. *Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and General Assembly provisions)*
15. *Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term*
16. *In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth*
17. *In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries*
18. *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications*

Source: Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the Country level, UNDG Guidance Note, October 2001.

The UN Millennium Declaration embodies the need for a fully inclusive, people-centred and rights-based approach to development and for supporting governments to work towards those targets in partnership with the private sector and civil society. The 147 Heads of State and Government, and representatives from member countries, resolved to “ensure greater policy coherence and better cooperation between the United Nations, its agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions and the World Trade Organisation, as well as other multilateral bodies, with a view to achieving a fully coordinated approach to the problems of peace and development.”⁵

⁵ United Nations, UN Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000, paragraph 30.

1.3 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Thailand has long been considered an important regional and sub-regional hub. This status is derived from Thailand's geographical position, Bangkok's increasing role as the "Geneva of Asia," and growing recognition of the country's own substantial development achievements in the past three decades. All of these factors contribute to the UN's partnership with Thailand and increase the relevance of the work done by UN agencies that are predominantly regional in scope.

Thailand's geographical position makes it especially vulnerable to the kinds of cross-border issues that are increasingly important throughout the world. There are several issues that have gained prominence in recent years, which particularly affect Thailand and its neighbours in the sub-region. These include HIV/AIDS, drugs, trafficking of women and children, migration and refugees. These issues, which have been identified in the CCA, transcend national borders by their very nature and can therefore be addressed more effectively through inter-country cooperation, of the sort nurtured by the UN System. They are also issues that need to be managed with care, as Thailand pursues its sub-regional objective of opening up the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), within the context of narrowing the development gap between older and newer member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The importance of these issues is reflected in some of the regional and inter-country focus in addressing development concerns as elaborated in subsequent sections.

Its status as the "Geneva of Asia" means that there is a large and diverse UN community in Bangkok, and a rich variety of international consultations and meetings take place in the country. There are over twenty UN agencies resident in Thailand, whose responsibility is mostly regional or sub-regional in scope. Building on this regional representation, closer collaboration between Thailand and the UN system in Thailand could serve as a means to harness the forces of globalisation in a positive way and to promote Thailand as a centre for the collection and dissemination of best practices. This will benefit Thailand as well as other countries in the region and beyond.

The country's own development experience — which includes a period of sustained economic growth and human development for over three decades but was later challenged by the East Asian Crisis of 1997 — means that the country is a rich source of experience for other developing countries, within and beyond the sub-region. Indeed, Thailand has a long tradition of extending its hand of cooperation to other countries, in a network of programmes, which it terms Trilateral Cooperation, or Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) in UN terminology. As Thailand consolidates its position as a successful middle-income country, UN agencies are interested in capitalising on Thailand's development experience and welcome the openness of the Thai people and government to working with the UN in the areas of development cooperation.

Thus, while the focus areas for UN cooperation identified herein are specific to Thailand, there is an inevitable regional dimension due to the scope of responsibility of the UN agencies based in Bangkok which complements Thailand's geo-political position and interest in the surrounding region. In this sense the Thai UNDAF can be utilised as a guide, not only in the formulation of specific programmes for Thailand, but also as a reference by UN regional offices working with Thailand.

1.4 THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 The UN in Thailand

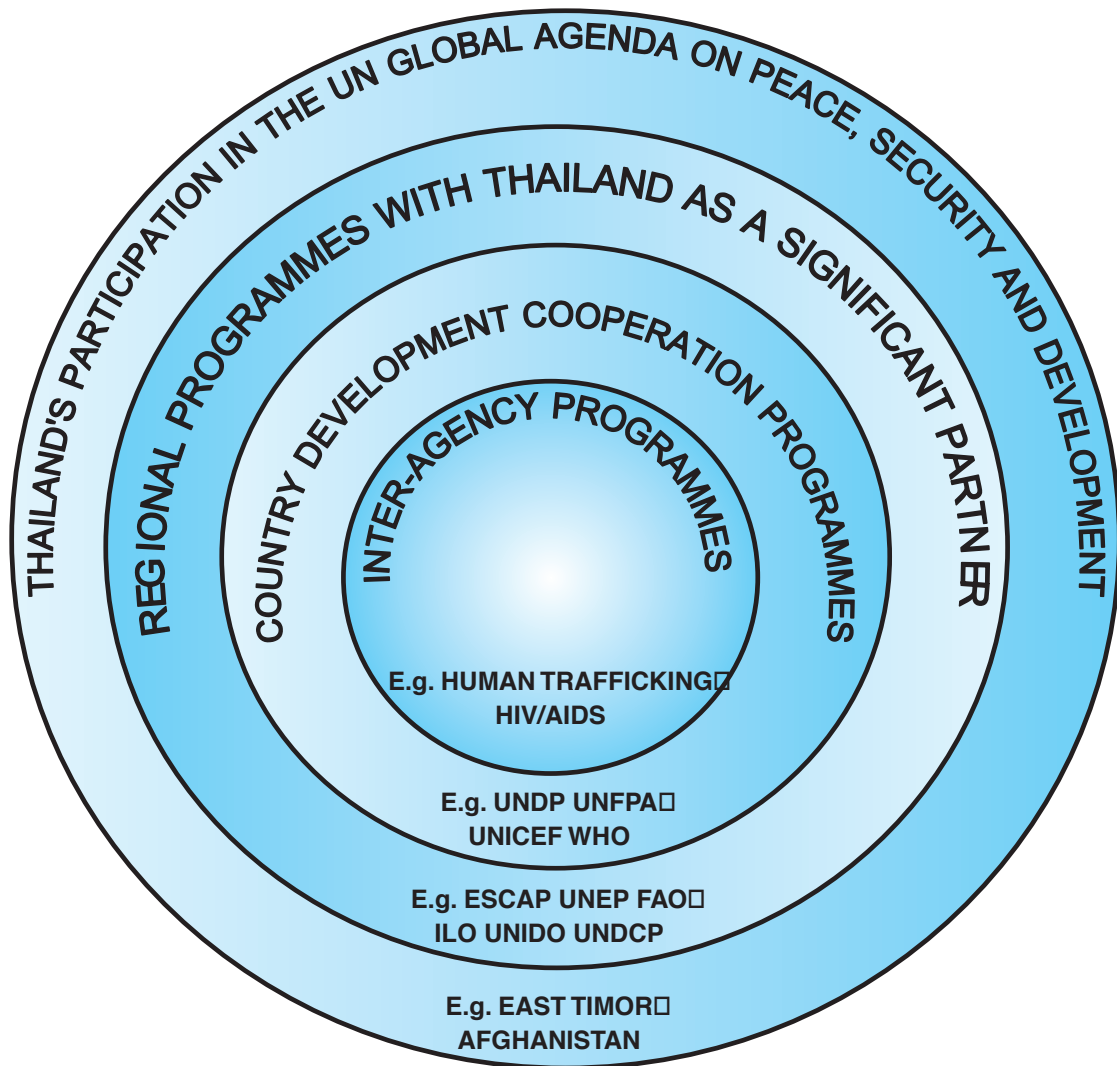
As stated earlier, the UN System in Thailand is unusually large and complex. With Bangkok as the regional centre for Asia and the Pacific, most UN resident agencies have a regional and/or sub-regional mandate whilst others are focused primarily on Thailand. Several Bangkok-based UN agencies have programmes and projects focusing specifically on Thailand including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, UNHCR, UNIDO, FAO, IFC, IMF and the World Bank. UNAIDS, which is a joint programme of eight UN agencies, also has a country programme for Thailand. UN programmes *for* Thailand are, in fact, quite modest in financial and operational terms, since it is a relatively successful middle-income country. In 2000, the UN System disbursed an estimated amount of \$21.9 million for its humanitarian and development assistance programmes *for* Thailand.⁶ However, UN programmes *with* Thailand, as a significant partner, are extensive. There are several UN inter-country programmes with Thailand as a significant partner in areas such as child labour, human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and environment.

Thailand's relationship with the UN System, however, should be seen in a larger context. The country has long been an active member of the UN, contributing to the development of the UN's normative agenda and providing operational support in many areas. Figure 1 provides a schematic illustration of the many layers of this relationship. The outer layer represents the Royal Thai Government's participation in the global agenda on peace, security, justice and development, for example its command of peacekeeping troops in East Timor and involvement in Afghanistan's rehabilitation and development processes. Moving inwards from this, there are layers of relationship with all funds, programmes and specialised agencies of the UN System, culminating in operation programmes within the country itself. In this regard, the UN System draws upon Thailand's experience, judgement and good will, while simultaneously assisting it to apply the normative agenda in its own country. Much of what the UN does in Thailand, which is captured in this UNDAF, reflects this "two-way street."

In sum, the relationship between Thailand and the UN is much more than is reflected simply in the monetary resources that are spent on programmes for Thailand. In fact, in terms of the cooperation strategies that have been developed and the opportunities that exist for collaboration between a range of development partners, as outlined in Chapter 3, the value of the partnership is very substantial.

⁶ UNRC Annual Report 2000, Annex 6

Figure 1
THE UNITED NATIONS AND THAILAND:
‘A PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS’



1.4.2 The Common Country Assessment (CCA)

The CCA, undertaken jointly by the UN agencies in Thailand, was completed in April 1999. It identified and analysed a range of development concerns specific to Thailand and generated a common understanding of the development issues and challenges confronting the nation as well as the needs and priorities of the country for development cooperation.

Drawing on the framework provided by the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001), the CCA served as a point of departure for formulating a more comprehensive framework for development cooperation, including the UN's overarching goal in Thailand and the focus areas of support. This common understanding helped define the future objectives and strategy of UN System support, which are elaborated in this document. In re-orienting the Eighth National Plan towards a more people-centred development strategy, the Thai Government took into account the development issues and challenges identified and analysed in the CCA.

The main conclusion of the CCA was that disparities still underlie many aspects of Thai society which undermine prospects for sustainable human development. These disparities exist not only between income classes (i.e. rich and poor) but also between geographic areas (i.e. rural and urban, Bangkok and the provinces) and between population groups (e.g. employed and unemployed, empowered and disenfranchised). Annex 1 presents a summary of the CCA.

1.4.3 Thailand's Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2002-2006

Until the financial and economic crisis hit the country in July 1997, Thailand has achieved an impressive record of sustained economic growth for more than two decades. Sustained growth, achieving an average of 8 percent annually in the early 1990s, allowed for the substantial reduction in poverty incidence from 32.6 % in 1988 to 11.4 percent in 1996. However, this impressive growth rate masked the serious disparities that still underlie Thai society, which would hamper sustainable and equitable growth in the long term. While both the rich and the poor gained from economic prosperity, the fact that the rich gained relatively more than the poor worsened income inequalities in society. At the same time, people living in Bangkok and other urban centres gained more than those in rural areas.

The economic crisis of 1997 and its negative impact on human development, particularly on vulnerable groups, caused a national reassessment of the country's development policies.⁷ The crisis pushed policy makers to recognise growing inequality in Thai society, as well as the need to re-structure the financial system and the public sector to make them more robust, flexible and transparent. There was also recognition that in order to prevent further economic crisis the government and the nation needed to adopt a longer-term and more holistic vision of development.

This vision was reflected in the more people-centred constitution of 1997 and in the re-oriented Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001). Both provided the framework for pursuing the institutional changes necessary to promote economic recovery and to ensure equitable development. The new vision recognised that human

⁷ Annex 2 presents a more extensive analysis of the human development impact of the economic crisis, the new challenges that emerged and the re-orientation of the country's development strategy.

development, good governance, environmental sustainability and well-managed economic policy were all mutually inclusive and should be addressed jointly in order to ensure long-term sustainable growth. This approach has been further refined in the Ninth Plan (2002-2006) which was approved by the Cabinet in October 2001.

The concept of “sufficiency economy”, as bestowed upon by His Majesty the King of Thailand to his subjects, will be the main development philosophy of the Ninth Plan which will continue to be people-centred and adopts a balanced approach in dealing with the economic, social, political and environmental aspects of development. The importance given to people’s participation in managing Thailand’s social and economic development was demonstrated in the formulation of the Ninth Plan. An intricate process of consultation at the national, regional and local levels was held through a series of seminars and workshops throughout the country, with participation from a representative cross-section of Thai society. The Ninth Plan builds on the measures introduced in the Eighth Plan and the new Constitution in order to reach the longer-term goal of creating a “strong and balanced society” in Thailand.

The broad strategies to be pursued by Thailand to achieve the above goals and objectives are shown in Box 3.

Box 3

Development Strategies of the Ninth Plan

1. Strengthen the social foundation. The aim is to build capacity at the grass-roots level to enable people to deal with globalisation.
2. Restructuring of the economy to be more sufficient, balanced and sustainable. This strategy seeks to sustain the economic recovery and to enhance competitiveness in a global economic climate.
3. Promote good governance at all levels, with emphasis on decentralisation, public sector reform, corporate governance, and development and strengthening of a check and balance system.

Source: Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2002-2006.

Thailand's priorities for development in the next few years in line with these strategies are described in Box 4.

Box 4

Development Priorities of the Ninth Plan

1. Human development and social protection through education reform and skills development.
2. Restructured rural development, with emphasis on community empowerment and people's participation, along with sustainable urbanisation.
3. Efficient management of natural resources and environment for a balanced ecology.
4. Macroeconomic management with the aim of maintaining financial stability and security for the economic system under liberalised regime in trade, finance and investment.
5. Enhancing international competitiveness through application of modern knowledge and technology and skills improvement thereby increasing productivity.
6. Strengthening science and technological base through more equitable access to appropriate technology and knowledge management in the context of the Thai culture.
7. Development management for good governance with particular emphasis on transparency and public participation.

Source: Ninth National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2002-2006.

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 OVERARCHING GOAL OF THE UN IN THAILAND

In accordance with the main conclusions in the CCA, the overarching goal of the UN in Thailand for the next few years is *to promote disparity reduction and sustainable human development*. This goal is also consistent with the shift in Thailand's own development strategy following the 1997 economic crisis, namely that greater attention should be paid to equity and participation in order to promote long-term sustainable development. Disparity reduction as an overarching goal of the UN System goes beyond reduction of income inequalities between the rich and the poor. It encompasses the promotion of equal and fair access to basic needs and services and the right to development for all, within a secure and safe environment.

To achieve this goal, UN support and collaboration under the UNDAF would be undertaken through four guiding principles and six focus areas.

2.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The UN will be guided by four principles, in working with the Thai government, civil society and community based organisations, the private sector, and the broader donor community, towards achieving its overarching goal. The first of these is the underlying value system that infuses the work of the UN, under the aegis of its global agenda. The second is the principle that equitable and sustainable development is a fundamental human right. The third is the principle of equality between men and women. The fourth is that many issues extend beyond the strict national borders of the Kingdom of Thailand, and therefore need an internationally oriented strategy for their solution.

As guiding principles, each of these will be given special attention in the collaborative programming of development cooperation in all of the six focus areas of assistance selected by the UNCT, which are elaborated in Section 2.3 below. Naturally, some focus areas lend themselves more to one or another of the guiding principles. This will be discussed further in the sections to follow.

UN support for Thailand will therefore be value-driven, rights-based, gender-sensitive and internationally-oriented.

2.2.1 Value-driven

At the heart of the UN's work in Thailand is the understanding of equitable and sustainable development as a fundamental human right regardless of sex, faith, race and ethnic origin. These values are enshrined in international covenants, conventions and protocols. Some have evolved by global consensus over the years, with the continuum of conferences (see Box 1). As a progressive member state, the Royal Thai Government has embraced many of these principles. (see Box 5). Foremost among these values are the internationally proclaimed human

rights embodied in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, to which Thailand acceded in 1996 and 1999, respectively. Protection of the environment, democratic governance including the exercise of sovereignty with accountability, and national ownership of development activities supported by the UN System also form an important part of this set of core values. The UN System in Thailand is committed to the advancement of these values and fully supports the government and people of Thailand in the application of such values in the country.

Box 5

Development-Related Conventions and Treaties Acceded to or Ratified by Thailand

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (acceded in 1985)
 - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (ratified in 2000)
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (acceded in 1988)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ratified in 1989)
 - London Amendment (ratified in 1992)
 - Copenhagen Amendment (ratified in 1995)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (acceded in 1992)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified in 1994)
 - Kyoto Protocol (ratified in 2002)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (acceded in 1996)
- Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (ratified in 1997)
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Its Follow-Up (1998)
- International Labour Standards
 - Core Conventions (Thailand has ratified conventions on Forced Labour (C 29), Abolition of Forced Labour (C 105), Equal Remuneration (C 111); and Worst Forms of Child Labour (C 182)
 - Other conventions ratified by Thailand included Conventions 14, 19, 80, 88, 104, 116, 122, 123, and 127
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Landmines and Their Destruction, Ottawa Convention (ratified in 1998)
- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the Ramsar Convention (acceded in 1998)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (acceded in 1999)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification (acceded in 2001)

An interesting example of the UN's value-driven work in Thailand relates to the Global Compact, an initiative of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, which challenges business enterprises around the world to take greater responsibility in society and to act upon a set of universally recognized principles in the areas of human rights, labour standards and environmental norms. (see Box 6).

Box 6	
<u>The Nine Principles of the Global Compact</u>	
Human Rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; 2. Make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.
Labour Standards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; 4. The elimination of all forms of compulsory labour; 5. The effective abolition of child labour; and 6. Eliminate discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Business should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges; 8. Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; 9. Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

The Global Compact has been translated into Thai and is being advocated for adoption within the country. It is also an excellent example of the close alignment of Thailand with these UN values, for the Employers' Confederation of Thailand has enthusiastically embraced the Compact and is promoting its adoption in the country.

2.2.2 Rights-based

The 147 heads of State and Government and representatives of member countries who participated in the UN Millennium Summit declared their commitment to make "the right to development a reality for everyone."⁸ Following years of sustained economic growth, accompanied by substantial decline in poverty incidence, Thailand has achieved modest success in meeting the basic needs of the majority of its people. Building on this success, it is now incumbent upon Thailand to shift from a needs-based to a rights-based approach to development. The distinguishing feature of the latter approach is that it recognises the rights of everyone, especially those who belong to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, not only to satisfy their basic needs but also to make a choice in their way of life as a dignified member of society. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, to which Thailand acceded in

⁸ United Nations, UN Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000, Paragraph 11.

1999, provides the international legal framework to the principle that development is a fundamental human right.

A rights-based approach to development in Thailand recognises and seeks to redress existing inequities arising from a non-inclusive development path. In operational terms, this means identifying the victims of these inequities who are marginalized and have been denied the benefits of past economic progress. They should then be empowered to ensure their participation in the development process, their representation in decision-making that affects their lives, and their access to basic social services and employment or livelihood opportunities occur in a non-discriminatory fashion.

Translation of the rights-based approach to development in operational terms through people's empowerment is fully consistent with the people-centred vision of development in the Ninth Plan and with the emphasis in the 1997 Constitution on human rights and public participation.

2.2.3 Gender-sensitive

The UN Millennium Summit declared that "the equal rights and opportunities of women and men must be assured."⁹ This Declaration adds greater importance to Thailand's accession in 1985 to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), initially with seven reservations. Since then, five have been gradually dropped, thereby enabling Thai women to have access to all government positions and to enrol in all types of educational institutions. The only two remaining reservations are on marriage and family life and on settling of disputes by the International Court of Justice.¹⁰

Although progress has been made in reducing gender inequality in Thailand, an anti-female bias persists. This results in many gender imbalances, such as unequal access to and control over resources, lack of control over reproduction, and unequal economic opportunities. For example, the employment-population ratio is still much higher for males (56.8 percent) than females (45.2 percent). With reference to participation in political governance, the ratio of female electoral candidates to the total number of candidates in the 2001 national elections was only 15 percent. For successful female candidates, the ratio was even lower at 8 percent.¹¹ Apart from gender inequities, considerable cases of physical abuse as well as neglect and desertion of women still exist. The importance attached by Thailand in addressing this issue is reflected in Section 30 of the 1997 Constitution, which states that "men and women shall enjoy equal rights" and that unjust discrimination against a person on the grounds of the difference in sex is not permitted. Gender issues will therefore be mainstreamed into UN collaboration with Thailand under each of the selected focus areas.

Many forms of gender inequality and discrimination in Thailand are silent and hidden and are not recognised by many people. It is therefore important to expose these forms of bias and discrimination and to subject them to public debate. However, because these imbalances are often entrenched in culture and tradition and reinforced by existing social patterns, sensitive programming is required when promoting gender equality.

⁹ United Nations, UN Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000, Paragraph 6.

¹⁰ UNDP and UNIFEM, Gender and Development, Facts and Figures in Thailand, 2000, page 14.

¹¹ Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior, 2001.

2.2.4 Internationally-oriented

Thailand's development strategy depends heavily on its collaboration with its neighbours. Indeed, its future prosperity depends heavily on its ability to develop strong economic relationships in the region while managing the cross-border challenges it faces. The UN is especially well placed to support this process.

Thailand's strategic objective of promoting the development of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS), comprising both economic and social infrastructure, places it in a significant position within ASEAN and especially the GMS fora. Therefore, the UN's work in the region, as well as in each of the individual countries in the sub-region represents an important complement to Thailand's efforts in this regard.

There is an upside, but also a downside to this: partly because of its geographic location and partly because of it being relatively more prosperous than many of its immediate neighbours, Thailand has a significant number of development challenges with cross-border characteristics, such as drugs, organised crime, human trafficking, and HIV/AIDS vulnerability. All of these issues require a sub-regional or regional approach. The process of development itself will therefore need to be managed with this in mind.

Thailand's own approach to trilateral cooperation, which this UNDAF treats as a cooperation modality, can also be seen as one further aspect of the international dimension of the UN's partnership with the country.

2.3 FOCUS AREAS OF UN SUPPORT AND COLLABORATION

In line with the development challenges and priorities identified in the CCA and the Ninth Plan and taking into consideration its comparative advantages and areas of expertise, the UN has chosen six focus areas of assistance (see Box 7). They were selected in close consultation with the Thai government and other development stakeholders in Thailand. The UN's operational activities in each of the focus areas and the expected results listed in the subsequent sections will be directed towards achieving the overarching goal of promoting disparity reduction and sustainable human development. UN cooperation will also support Thailand in fulfilling its obligations to the international community, with its agreement to a number of conventions and multilateral treaties (see Box 5), and in achieving the Millennium Development Goals/Targets (see Box 2).

Box 7

The Six Focus Areas of UN Support in Thailand

1. Poverty reduction
2. Social protection and social development
3. Governance
4. International competitiveness
5. Human security
6. Environmental management

Five out of these six focus areas — poverty reduction, social protection and social development, international competitiveness, governance, and environmental management — are congruent with the World Bank's Country Development Partnership (CDP) in Thailand. The Bank has participated in many of the discussions held during the preparation of the UNDAF; likewise, the UN has been engaged in the formulation of the various CDPs so as to build synergy and to ensure complementarity between the programs.

A number of these focus areas are also in line with the Country Strategy and Program (CSP) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for Thailand. The draft of the CSP, which is now under preparation, "proposes a strategy to support inclusive social development, promote rural development, and deepen competitiveness," — all of which are directed towards reducing poverty.¹² Since ADB is not a member of the UN family, its assistance will not be included in the UNDAF Programme Resources Framework. However, ADB is considered a member of the UN Country Team in Thailand. For this reason, its collaboration has been and will continue to be closely coordinated with those of the UN.

2.3.1 Poverty Reduction

The goal of freeing more than a billion men, women and children from the abject and dehumanising conditions of extreme poverty was explicitly stated in the UN Millennium Declaration. The quantitative target is to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger between 1990 and 2015 (See Box 2). Reduction of poverty incidence in terms of provision of income security and access to basic social services is considered as the most direct path towards addressing the disparities that still underlie many aspects of Thai society. Despite the substantial reduction of income poverty incidence to only 11.4 percent in the whole kingdom and to less than 1 percent in Bangkok in 1996, the 1997 economic crisis resulted in a rise in the level of poverty. For this reason, the CCA drew attention to large areas of severe poverty still existing in Thailand, particularly in the Northeast, and raised the issue of the institutionalisation of poverty in rural areas. The CCA also recommended a more integrated and sustainable approach to poverty reduction in those areas, where agriculture is the predominant economic activity. Although the agricultural share of total GDP has fallen to slightly over 10 percent,¹³ Thailand is still highly dependent on agriculture. In 2000, approximately half the number of employed persons work in the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing.¹⁴ In light of these economic indicators, poverty reduction, particularly in the rural areas, remains on top of the national agenda in the Ninth Plan.

In conjunction with the poverty reduction measures listed in the Millennium Declaration and the CCA for Thailand, the UN aims at increasing the opportunities of disadvantaged groups and promoting human development as a whole. The UN has adopted the rights-based approach to development as a guiding principle, and it will address the broader concept of human poverty defined in UNDP's Human Development Report, encompassing income poverty as well as human development poverty, namely the issue of access to basic social services such as

¹² ADB, Country Strategy and Program Update (2002-2004), Thailand, July 2001, paragraph 13, page 3.

¹³ NESDB, National Income of Thailand, <http://www.nesdb.go.th/>, 2002.

¹⁴ National Statistical Office, Labor Force Survey, Round Four, Nov. 2000.

education, health and sanitation. Moreover, it will address the various issues of vulnerability. To reduce poverty, it is necessary to include people who might potentially fall below the poverty line and to provide immunity and protection for those who are vulnerable to rapid economic changes. In a sense, the entire UNDAF will contribute to the reduction of poverty, since all six of the focus areas are in line with this objective.

In this focus area, the UN will further emphasize the rights-based approach to development and encourage people's participation in the process to ensure that the needs and dignity of the people are duly taken into consideration in UN activities. Furthermore, the UN intends to tackle the issue of gender vulnerability and to emphasize the importance of gender mainstreaming and women empowerment. The UN will support upstream policies as well as downstream community initiatives to help reduce human poverty and disparities in Thailand. At the policy level, it will identify and support the application of best practices in regard to pro-poor policies and strategies as well as contribute to a better understanding of the poverty impact of market liberalisation policies relating to globalisation. At the community level, it will continue to support initiatives aimed at broad-based participation in national and local development, including the empowerment of local governments, communities, and the rural poor so that they could effectively participate in the planning and implementation of poverty reduction programs and projects. In order to sustain development, local communities could explore more pro-poor opportunities such as capacity building and enterprise development. Further empowerment of the poor could be attained by providing them access to the available resources and facilities and increasing their employment, education, and access to skills development in the rural area. In this regard, the UN will continue to promote the mainstreaming of the local participatory development management model pilot tested through the Thailand-UN Collaborative Action Plan (Thai-UNCAP) and through the activities of the UN Thematic Working Group on Poverty Reduction and Food Security.

UN assistance under this focus area will target primarily the rural poor, as the bulk of the poor people in Thailand are in the rural areas and half of the labour force is still employed in agriculture. An example of such assistance would be Information and Communication Technology (ICT) application to improve access of farmers and rural-based entrepreneurs to market information. Indeed, promoting sustainable agriculture is critical for the success of poverty reduction in Thailand. For this reason, agencies like the UNCTAD and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) should play an active role in monitoring the effects of multilateral trade negotiations on the Thai agricultural sector. It is also essential that these organisations pay close attention to the impacts of agricultural subsidies in developed countries on developing countries and uphold the practice of fair trade. The specific goals selected by the UN for this focus area are shown in Box 8.

Box 8

Poverty Reduction Goals

- Promote pro-poor policies and strategies
- Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development through community initiatives
- Promote effective vulnerability and poverty reduction through decentralisation and broad-based participation in national and local development

The detailed programme framework for the UN in this focus area of collaboration is provided in Annex 3. The World Bank's Country Development Partnership (CDP) on Poverty is closely aligned to that of the UN in this area.¹⁵

2.3.2 Social Protection and Social Development

Both the Ninth Plan and the CCA recognised social protection as a crucial issue for Thailand as it joins the ranks of middle-income countries. Education reform and skills development will also be a development priority of the Ninth Plan, which should contribute directly to the overarching goal of sustainable human development.

The CCA recognised that, due to increasing global competition and the exacerbating social impact of the economic crisis, improved protection of workers was desperately needed. It was suggested that measures be taken in the field of occupational safety and health, as well as for the development and extension of social protection systems to provide adequate coverage for vulnerable groups and the informal sector. The CCA also identified the need to strengthen institutions for social dialogue.

The CCA recommended that measures be taken to assure all Thais equal access to education regardless of sex, socio-economic status, residence, and disability. In relation to health, the CCA stressed the need to provide a safety net for vulnerable groups, especially the poor and the women among them.

In the global context, universal access to primary education by 2015 was targeted in the UN Millennium Summit Declaration. More specifically, from a gender perspective, equal access to both primary and secondary education was also targeted.

As illustrated in the poverty reduction section, the UNDAF seeks to emphasize the rights-based approach, promote equal opportunity for all, and encourage people's participation in realizing social programmes. Furthermore, child-related issues will be given special attention in the UNDAF agenda. The UN will support the strengthening of national capacity for effective implementation of social policies and programmes to protect the rights of Thai workers and of vulnerable groups that comprise of children working in the informal sector and trafficked for

¹⁵ The Bank's CDP in this area includes: compiling a comprehensive and updated poverty database for the monitoring of poverty reduction strategies; improving analysis and measurement of poverty, inequality, and vulnerability to achieve medium- and long-term goals; designing effective pro-poor measures and policies by setting benchmarks; devising proper monitoring and evaluating methods.

sexual exploitation, orphaned youth, disabled, ethnic minorities, migrant workers and their families, etc. In line with promoting disparity reduction and sustainable human development as overarching goals, the UN will continue to support achievement of universal access to quality health services, including reproductive health services, and universal access and completion of quality education. Acquisition of skills for ICT development applications will be supported in the context of promoting Thailand's international competitiveness. The goals selected by the UN in Thailand in this focus area are provided in Box 9.

Box 9

Social Protection and Social Development Goals

- Strengthen national policy and capacity for the pursuit of social protection and development
- Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights of all workers in order to correspond to the international standard
- Support the achievement of universal access to quality health services
- Work towards universal access to, and completion of, quality education

The detailed programme framework for the UN in this focus area of support is provided in Annex 4. The World Bank's CDP on Social Protection is closely aligned to that of the UN in this area.¹⁶

2.3.3 Governance

Governance refers to the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at different levels, i.e. national, sub-national, and community. It consists of various mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, settle their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations.

Good governance characterised by transparency, accountability, representation, participation and decentralisation in decision-making and delivery of public services is dealt with prominently in the 1997 Constitution, the Ninth Plan and the CCA, both as an end in itself as well as a means to other ends. New mechanisms and processes were introduced to enhance transparency and to strengthen accountability in public administration. A series of independent institutions¹⁷ were created to combat corruption and to administer democratic representation and public participation in state affairs.

¹⁶ The Bank's CDP in this area includes: building a comprehensive information system on labour disputes; rationalisation of the wage setting process; viability of introducing sustainable unemployment insurance system; child protection beyond the child welfare issues presently covered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

¹⁷ The Constitutional Court; the Administrative Court; the National Counter Corruption Commission; the Election Commission; the Ombudsman; the Court of Justice; the National Human Rights Commission; and the Commission on State Auditing. A Public Information Act, embodying a citizen's right to information, predated the 1997 Constitution but represents an important element of the total picture.

One of the three strategies of the Ninth Plan is good governance at all levels, focusing on decentralisation, public sector reform, corporate governance and a check-and-balance system. Lack of good governance in both the private and the public sectors is considered in the CCA as one of the root causes of the financial and economic crisis that hit the country in July 1997.

Empowerment of people and communities will be an important feature of UN assistance, along with capacity building for local governance and promotion of transparency and accountability in the conduct of public policies. In view of the overarching goal of reducing disparities in Thai society, the UN will direct most of its assistance towards empowering local communities and vulnerable groups, especially women, that have been excluded from decision-making and are consequently denied of the benefits from past economic progress. The objective is to enable them to organise themselves, articulate their development needs, seek participation or representation in decision-making and gain access to basic social services and employment opportunities.

UN support of capacity building to improve local governance will be provided not only to local government units to which certain functions and responsibilities have recently been devolved through legislation but also to civil society organisations and the private sector operating at the local level. The UN will support fiscal devolution measures to enable local governments to generate financial resources required to carry out their devolved tasks effectively.

The specific goals selected by the UN for this focus area are mentioned in Box 10.

Box 10

Governance Goals

- Promote people's participation in the development process and decision-making at the local level
- Support Thailand in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of public policy
- Support and promote decentralisation and strengthen local governance

The detailed programme framework for the UN in this focus area of assistance is provided in Annex 5. The World Bank's CDP on Governance is closely aligned to that of the UN in this area.¹⁸

2.3.4 International Competitiveness

As a middle-income country that relies heavily on exports of goods and services and capital inflows for sustained economic growth, Thailand is constantly facing an important development challenge — maintaining its international competitiveness. The fact that sustained economic growth over a twenty-year period was principally responsible for the dramatic decline in poverty lends further importance to enhancing Thailand's competitiveness in the international market, even from a human development perspective.

¹⁸ The Bank's CDP in the area of governance includes: fiscal management; human resource management; decentralisation; and government accountability and transparency.

In the face of increasing globalisation of the market economy, enhancement of the nation's competitiveness constitutes one of the critical elements of the development strategy described in the Ninth Plan. It is an area in which a series of analyses have indicated significant weaknesses in Thailand. International competitiveness is to be achieved through the application of modern technology, knowledge and skills improvement, thereby increasing the country's total factor productivity. Perhaps the most important strategic dimension in Thailand is the reform of the education system itself.

The UN's collaboration in this focus area will not only support Thailand in enhancing its international competitiveness but also seek to minimise the adverse social and environmental impact of globalisation. In particular, it will promote the growth of efficient small and medium enterprises, strengthen the knowledge economy, and foster greater economic cooperation and integration within the GMS and ASEAN. As the issue of international competitiveness becomes more pertinent to the well being of Thai society, the UN intends to synchronize with the government on advancing capacity building and development in Thailand.

Interestingly, it is in the area of competitiveness that the work of many of the smaller UN Specialised Agencies becomes increasingly noticeable. Agencies such as ICAO, WMO, ITU, UPU, WIPO and WTO (the World Tourism Organisation) all play an important role in terms of developing international normative standards and practices; in promoting their adoption; in building national capacities to enable this; and in giving advice on skills and standards training to various Thai industries. It is also anticipated that UNCTAD would extend its involvement in promoting Thailand's international competitiveness and facilitate regional cooperation. The globalised economy, extremely vital to Thailand's future, depends significantly on the work of these technical agencies.

The goals selected by the UN in this particular focus area are shown in Box 11.

Box 11

International Competitiveness Goals

- Promote the growth of an efficient SME sector and increase cooperation with governmental agencies and educational institutions
- Strengthen the knowledge economy and technological base and promote skills development
- Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and cooperation
- Enhance the competitiveness and environment of Thai businesses and financial institutions as a foundation for recovery and sustainable, private sector led growth in the medium term.

The detailed programme framework for the UN in this focus area of support is provided in Annex 6. The World Bank's CDP on Competitiveness is closely aligned to that of the UN in this area, however, with its primary focus on economic management.¹⁹

2.3.5 Human Security

The concept of human security evolved from the traditional concept of national security. It recognises that, in an interdependent world, the greatest threats to security come not from the military might of other states but from issues such as disease, hunger, environmental contamination and crime that affect individuals and communities. Therefore, the focus of human security²⁰ is on the individual and not on the state.

In Thailand, the UN System will address a set of human security issues identified and analysed in the CCA and the Ninth Plan. The issues are as follows:

- HIV/AIDS
- Reproductive health
- Migration
- Refugees
- Drugs and transnational crime
- Human trafficking, especially of women and children

These human security issues can be inter-linked in some ways. Because of the cross-border nature of these issues, *mobility* has been identified as a factor related to many of them; however, it should be noted that issues such as HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and drugs also exist in situations unrelated to mobility. The development of transportation routes and the opening of borders have facilitated the mobility of labour in response to changes in both the domestic and the international labour markets. Unfortunately, mobility has also contributed to illegal trafficking of drugs and human beings, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS transmission and prevalence, among other things.

HIV/AIDS is a critical issue for Thailand and has been mainstreamed into various development programmes in both health and non-health aspects. It is actually one of the ten reproductive health areas to which the government has expressed a strong commitment. The country has so far succeeded in various aspects of prevention. It is, however, observed that after a decade of addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, assistance have shifted from supporting preventive measures to focussing equally on effective treatment and care. This shift reflects the fact that many people who were infected with HIV/AIDS at the height of the epidemic are now showing signs of AIDS symptom and facing more social discrimination. In the campaign against this epidemic, prevention and care have been combined with the involvement of people suffering from HIV/AIDS. At the same time, Thailand's success in preventing HIV/AIDS has led to a unique situation where the country could become a regional centre for the learning and sharing of HIV/AIDS-related experiences with other developing countries.

¹⁹ The Bank's CDP in this area includes: sound macroeconomic management, strengthening financial and corporate reform, corporate restructuring, legal and judicial development, and strengthening of the knowledge economy.

²⁰ Human Development Report, UNDP, 1994.

The drastic increase in methamphetamine abuse and addiction among the Thai population has become a major social concern. Trafficking of women and children has also become a major sub-regional problem, as Thailand becomes the destination of persons trafficked from neighbouring countries. Often, Thailand functions as a transit and a sender country of trafficked persons as well. Refugees and migration are salient issues in Thailand due to the country's geographical position in the region. Indeed, it is vital to promote both national and regional responses to these issues.

International cooperation assumes an even more important role in dealing with these human security issues because of their mobility and cross-border nature. Cooperation among countries is simply a necessary condition for any effort at addressing those issues to succeed. Establishing and strengthening sub-regional, regional, and South-South cooperation mechanisms for handling human security issues are therefore essential. Thailand is extremely well placed in this regard. The country is an active, neutral and respected member of many regional forums and has long been viewed as a leader in addressing development issues. The UN in Thailand is also well placed to take on human security issues since the regional mandate of many of its agencies enables them to work with and through other governments in the sub-region.

The Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM) and the various inter-agency Thematic Working Groups operating within the UN system, e.g. HIV/AIDS, Drug Control and Crime Prevention and Human Trafficking, provide the institutional coordination framework that will enable the UN to make a unified and coherent response to human security issues at the country and inter-country levels.

As stated above, the common issue of migration is related to many of the goals and objectives in this priority area. In addition, the four cross-cutting issues, particularly international cooperation, provide the themes for addressing the various dimensions of human security in Thailand. While the UN works closely with the Thai government in implementing and monitoring programs, it will ensure that the activities call attention to key issues such as gender mainstreaming and the right to development, and that the international standard of human rights are carefully followed. Gender is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be integrated into the subject of human security. A gender perspective recognizes that while human insecurity plagues both men and women, the experience of human insecurity in terms of its nature and degree is both different and perhaps worse for women. Providing support to the Thai government in ratifying and implementing global conventions and declarations relating to these human security issues will be an important component of the UN's activities in this focus area. In order to provide additional value to existing UN agency programmes, the chosen goals and objectives have aimed to highlight the inter-linkages between human security issues and the common agency strategies that are used to address them. These goals are described in Box 12.

Box 12

Human Security Goals

- Strengthen the information base for enabling effective multi-sectoral responses and increased collaboration on human security issues
- Strengthen the capacity of communities and local government to respond to human security issues
- Strengthen advocacy and build partnerships with civil society and the private sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation

The detailed programme framework of the UN in this focus area of support is found in Annex 7.

2.3.6 Environmental Management

Thailand's focus on economic growth as a means to reduce poverty has exacted a heavy toll on its natural resources and environment. Exploitation of its natural resources to provide for the necessary production inputs has led to land and watershed degradation, declining marine and freshwater resources, increasing water scarcity with declining quality, and loss of critical habitats. In addition, production processes in manufacturing industries have led to the generation of solid and hazardous wastes while increasing urbanisation has led to declining air quality, particularly in Bangkok and other urban centres. Through the CCA that acknowledged these environmental issues and challenges, the UN drew attention to deforestation, loss of bio-diversity, pollution, problems associated with urbanisation, and the need for better management of marine resources.

In response to these environmental challenges, Thailand has adopted several legal and institutional frameworks for environmental management. The Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (NEQA) was promulgated in 1992. This was followed by the formulation of the Policy and Perspective Plan for the NEQA for the period 1997-2016. Most recently, the Environmental Quality Management Plan was revised and updated for implementation during the period of the Ninth Plan, 2002-2006. It consisted of four strategies, namely:

- Development management
- Conservation of natural resources
- Conservation of the human environment
- Pollution prevention and remediation.

An annual State of the Environment report has also been prepared in recent years.

The Ninth Plan has included Management of Natural Resources and Environment as one of its key strategies. The strategy focuses on conserving the natural resources and environmental base of the country, restoring ecological balance, and enabling all sectors of society to have a decent and environmentally sustainable standard of living. This will be carried out through more efficient and participatory environmental management within the existing legal and institu-

tional frameworks. Among the targeted areas for assistance are land, freshwater, and coastal/marine resources.

The Millennium Summit prominently addressed the protection of the environment, including making efforts for the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol by 2002, in its declaration. It re-affirmed the international development target of implementing national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 and to reverse the loss of environmental resources by 2015. Furthermore, it added a new target of halving the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water by 2015.

The UN's collaboration under this focus area will be directed towards supporting Thailand in complying with various multilateral environmental agreements, addressing trade and environment as well as trans-boundary issues, and strengthening capacity for environmental governance. It will also address issues relating to the poverty-environment nexus, including the synergistic opportunities in this area. Support will also be provided to enhance competitiveness in the tourism and agro-industry sectors through employing suitable environmental standards. Programmes will also facilitate cooperation with other countries on implementing effective urban environmental management systems. The UN hopes that, through close collaboration with the Thai government, target agencies including the Pollution Control Department (PCD), Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP), and Federation of Thai Industries (FTI) will assist in disseminating environmental management strategies to various industrial sectors in Thailand.

The specific goals selected by the UN in this focus area are outlined in Box 13.

Box 13

Environmental Management Goals

- Support Thailand's effort in achieving compliance to the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements by encouraging ratification and effective implementation of these agreements
- Assist Thailand in appropriately addressing trade and environment and trans-boundary environmental issues
- Support environmental governance through capacity building and public participation
- Enhance competitiveness in the tourism and agro-industry sectors by maintaining suitable environmental standards
- Encourage establishment of linkups between urban areas in Thailand and model environmentally-friendly cities elsewhere
- Support pro-poor and environmentally sound development policies and programmes

The detailed programme framework of the UN in this focus area of collaboration is provided in Annex 8. Efforts are being made for the World Bank's CDP on Environment, which is being developed, to be closely aligned to that of the UN in this area.

An overview of all the goals of the Thai UNDAF can be found in Annex 9.

3. COOPERATION STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The strategic location of Thailand in the Asia and Pacific region, combined with its middle-income status, has led to an unusually large and complex UN presence, comprising mainly regional offices covering different geographic areas but with very limited programmes *for* the country. However, Thailand is a significant partner in regional activities and is also the beneficiary of various projects implemented by UN agencies jointly or individually as part of regional or sub-regional programmes.

This unique set up has to be taken into careful consideration when designing any UN cooperation strategy *for* Thailand. The goals and objectives of the UN System in Thailand have drawn on the realities of this situation and reflect the ways that Thailand benefits from being a regional hub and the regional expertise and programmes that can further national priorities. The cooperation strategies outlined in this chapter also draw on the national and regional realities of the working of the UN System in the country.

Many of the cooperation strategies for achieving the goals and objectives of the UN *for* and *with* Thailand identified and elaborated in this chapter are already being implemented by UN agencies through various projects and programmes, although there is scope for greater collaboration and coordination for greater impact.

3.2 COOPERATION MODALITIES

3.2.1. Partnerships with Key Stakeholders.

The overarching goal of *promoting disparity reduction and sustainable human development* cannot be achieved through UN support alone. It can only be achieved by establishing broad partnerships with the Royal Thai Government, multilateral financial institutions, bilateral donors, the private sector and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

Partnership is necessary for bringing different groups together for a united and coherent response to the development challenges facing Thailand. This is particularly important in the context of the balanced approach of the Ninth Plan that emphasizes the integration of social, economic, political and environmental aspects of development. If the objectives listed under each priority area are to be attained, they must be approached in a holistic and participatory manner.

Moreover, in all its work with Thailand, the UN System will proceed on the basis of an equal partnership with the government and people of Thailand. As a successful middle-income

country, Thailand has—both in government as well as in civil society — extensive capacity and experience to share with UN agencies and for these agencies to work with.

3.2.2 Development Analysis

Successful operational activities depend on good comprehension of the issues at hand, and of particular circumstances. The UN will therefore undertake and support a range of studies on Thailand, with increasing understanding on selected issues and thereby providing a sound basis on which to propose actions and responses. Good development analysis lies at the foundation of sensible and focused development work.

The UN will support research on development issues relating to the focus areas identified in the UNDAF with a view to using the output as a basis for engaging the Thai government and other stakeholders in policy dialogue on those issues.

3.2.3 Joint UN Advocacy and Dialogue

The UN plays an important role in promoting international standards, norms and conventions and in sharing best practices and experiences. In this respect, the UN System in Thailand will undertake joint advocacy initiatives on specific issues, such as gender equality, environmental sustainability, children's rights, and HIV/AIDS, that cut across agency mandates.

The UN will individually and jointly sponsor appropriate forums and workshops to serve as platforms for dialogue which will help increase policy impact through learning and information dissemination. Advocacy will be aimed at promoting and ensuring progress towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals within a framework that builds on the national realities identified in the CCA and UNDAF. The UN will carry out its advocacy through special publications, e.g. National Human Development Report, and the Millennium Development Goals Report as well as through joint statements to be published on the UNRC web site, in various UN news bulletin and the media in general.

Through joint advocacy, the UN System will endeavour to win support of policy makers and the broader development community to address specific issues that have been identified as national priorities in the CCA, UNDAF and the Ninth Plan. A joint information and communication plan will be prepared by the UNCT and supported by the agencies and appropriate working groups, specifying the main areas where joint advocacy activities could be undertaken.

Both advocacy and policy dialogue will take account of the evolving country situation and its implications for development cooperation, especially the role of the UN System to promote better integration of UN System activities with national policies, plans and programmes.

3.2.4 Capacity Development

Support to the building, strengthening and application of national capacity in the six focus areas will be a common feature of the collaborative as well as individual work of UN agencies. Capacity development as a cooperation strategy will be applied as necessary and

appropriate at all levels, from policy formulation to project implementation. UN agencies will contribute to capacity building based on their respective mandates and technical expertise.

There is an important link between the “advocacy and policy dialogue” work of the UN system and “capacity development”. The UN will promote the sharing of best practices in development management as an essential capacity building tool. Towards this end, the UN will support national and regional fora to provide an opportunity for policy makers and technical experts, along with CSOs and the private sector, to exchange experiences and lessons learnt from best practices at both policy and operational levels.

3.2.5. Piloting of Approaches

Technical cooperation projects aimed at demonstrating the feasibility and replicability of the development-related courses of action being contemplated will be an important instrument for facilitating partnership between the UN and Thailand. Indeed, there is a long tradition of the UN fulfilling this role in the country. For Thai policymakers, this piloting of new approaches can be an important phase before expanding them to a wider scale.

3.2.6 Targeting of Assistance

To the extent possible, beneficiaries within a specified geographic area will be targeted when UN agencies collaborate in pursuit of objectives in the six focus areas. This cooperation strategy was demonstrated in the Thailand-UN Collaborative Action Plan (Thai-UNCAP) implemented in selected Tambons across five provinces and supported by a number of UN agencies during the period of the Eighth Plan. Apart from collaboration among UN agencies, Thai-UNCAP adopted a participatory approach involving the private sector, NGOs and the communities themselves in conducting a needs assessment and in subsequent identification, design and implementation of projects to meet those needs.

The same approach was adopted in a project in Chiang Rai province initiated by the then Thematic Working Group on Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security, in which a number of UN agencies contributed inputs based on their respective mandates and expertise²¹.

²¹ The Project was conceived by the then Thematic Working Group on Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development and Food Security as a unified UN response to the development needs of a target group of beneficiaries. After collecting data on economic and social indicators in selected Tambons in Chiang Rai province through consultations with government partners, the working group organised an inter-agency fact finding mission to meet with provincial and Tambon Administrative Organisation (TAO) officials and community leaders to identify priority areas for assistance.

3.2.7 Trilateral Cooperation

The modality of trilateral cooperation, what the UN would normally call Technical Cooperation among Development Countries (TCDC), has become an increasingly important feature of the UN's operation in Thailand for several reasons already cited earlier. This modality will become even more prominent as Thailand's role in economic and development cooperation in the region expands. Accordingly, planning and programming of UN operational activities *for* Thailand will be pursued keeping in mind possibilities of inter-country arrangements through which the UN will also work with Thailand as an active participant in the delivery of development cooperation services.

4. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

4.1 COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMMING OPTIONS

The programming options outlined in this section illustrate the different ways that programmes and projects can be identified, designed and implemented to attain the goals and objectives in the six focus areas of the UNDAF.

In preparing this section of the UNDAF, which draws attention to opportunities for harmonisation of programme cycles, joint and parallel programming and using UNDAF as a common framework, the UN agencies have been particularly conscious of not overloading the system. UN activities in Thailand are extraordinarily and perhaps uniquely diverse because of the special circumstances that have already been described earlier. At the same time, the volume of resources made available to the country by the UN is extremely modest in relation to those originating in Thailand itself or provided by other donors. There is thus a need to strike a balance, whereby collaborative activities are undertaken where they add value, while not overburdening Thai partners with UN-imposed requirements and expectations.

4.1.1 Harmonisation of Country Programmes

Although harmonisation of programming cycles is meant to be a prerequisite of an UNDAF, the nature of the UN System in Thailand makes harmonisation difficult because of the regional nature of most of the agencies. However, this should not be viewed as a hindrance to further collaboration. The UN organisations have in principle committed themselves, through UNDAF, to align, whenever possible and relevant, their programmes and projects within the duration of the UNDAF.

More specifically, three UN funding agencies with discrete programmes in Thailand have agreed to harmonise their programming cycles to coincide with the Ninth Plan period from 2002-2006. The UNFPA and UNICEF programmes have already been formulated and approved by the Government and their respective Executive Boards in September 2001; they are generally consistent with this UNDAF in terms of substance, as well as time frame. For a variety of reasons, UNDP has yet to finalize its country programme for the same period, so there is ample opportunity to ensure that it is fully responsive to and supportive of the UN goals and objectives as specified in the UNDAF.

The various other UN organisations follow different programming modalities. Due to the broad geographic coverage of their operation, many of them do not have a country-specific cooperation programme in Thailand. In addition, even if these agencies have five-year programmes it would be difficult and perhaps inappropriate to harmonise with the government's

national plan, as they are regional/sub-regional in scope. Thus the national programmes and projects are executed on a more ad-hoc basis responding to requests for technical assistance from the government.

To the extent possible, those programmes that are formulated on a more ad-hoc basis or are biennial in nature will take into account the goals and objectives outlined in the UNDAF. The annual and/or midterm reviews of the programmes already finalised when the UNDAF was adopted will similarly take account of those goals and objectives.

4.1.2 Using UNDAF as a Common Frame of Reference

Due to differences in mandates emanating from their respective governing bodies, UN agencies will have to prepare their respective projects in accordance with those mandates. However, the value added by the UNDAF is that it provides a common framework which identifies UN goals for the country and gives an indication of resource availability for programming. At the very least, individual agency support will be defined in relation to the UNDAF focus areas, to which the agency's programme will contribute. The UN inter-agency Programme Review and Coordination (PRC) Committee will be invited to participate actively in the programming process through attendance in consultative meetings with the government. Before any agency finalises its assistance project, the PRC Committee will also be asked to review, deliberate and make recommendations to ensure consistency of the programme with the goals and objectives of the UNDAF.

In addition, a UN Common Database for Thailand has been generated as part of the CCA/UNDAF formulation process. The database contains the statistical information for measuring the progress in dealing with the development challenges identified in the CCA as well as achieving Millennium Development Goals (See Annex 10). The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), with support from the PRC Committee, will update the database from time to time to serve as a useful statistical reference for development situation analysis to be carried out by the various agencies as input to country programming.

4.1.3 Parallel and Joint Programmes/Projects

UN System collaboration can and does take many forms. At the programme and project level, there are two distinctive categories: parallel programmes and joint programmes.

4.1.3.1 Parallel Programmes/Projects

These consist of programmes/projects of two or more agencies and are derived from a common problem analysis, as well as a shared overall strategy for concerted action. Activities are reflected by each organisation's programme/project document, which complement each other with specific reference to one another. The monitoring and evaluation of parallel programmes is done jointly by the participating organisations. Parallel programming is seen as a process through which two or more UN entities design separate programmes, but these contribute to the achievement of a common objective identified through a collaborative assessment process, within a mutually agreed timeframe.

There is considerable scope for this type of collaboration with the six focus areas of the UNDAF. By adoption of the UNDAF, the UN family of agencies is committing itself to expand this in the future.

4.1.3.2 Joint Programmes/Projects

These refer to the development of a single programme or project by two or more organisations resulting from a joint programming process. Within the context of approved country programmes and signed agreements, the programme/project is outlined in a single document, which describes the linkages between and responsibilities of all participating organisations. Funding mechanisms will respond to the accountability needs of participating organisations. Joint programming takes place when UN entities jointly carry out assessments of problems and design collaboration consisting of shared objectives, actions, timeframes, resource requirements and clear delineation of responsibilities. The main difference here from parallel programmes is that the agencies will pool expertise and resources rather than pursuing individual agency projects.

The potential for such joint programming is more limited than that for parallel programming. In the present UNDAF, two areas have been amenable to this approach: HIV/AIDS, under the aegis of UNAIDS; and Human Trafficking, under the leadership of the inter-agency Thematic Working Group on Trafficking of Women and Children. During the period of this UNDAF, the UN System will seek to establish at least one more joint programme.

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The institutional coordination mechanisms described herein are important tools for promoting collaboration within the UN System. Indeed, they have been drawn upon during the formulation of the Thai UNDAF and will continue to be relied upon as the overall mechanism to implement the UNDAF, and to monitor and evaluate the progress towards attainment of the UN goals for Thailand.

Mechanisms are already in place within the UN System in Thailand to promote coordination amongst UN agencies at the regional and country level. On the programmatic side the main instruments for UN collaboration are the Programme Review and Coordination (PRC) Committee and the twelve Thematic Working Groups under the Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM)/Heads of Agency Meeting (HOAM). The others are the focus groups formed for the UNDAF formulation exercise and the various inter-agency projects.

On the administrative side, the Administrative Management and Security (AMS) Committee of the RCM/HOAM provides a mechanism for promoting cost-effective and streamlined administrative procedures and operations including training, staff exchange, information technology development, security, procurement and building services.

The Sub-Regional Resource Facility (SURF) of UNDP for Pacific, Northeast and Southeast Asia based in Bangkok together with the Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) under the UNRC are also important mechanisms that have been set up to facilitate and promote greater collaboration and coherence within the UN System.

4.2.1 UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) System

The UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand, as in other developing countries, is appointed by the UN Secretary General and charged with ensuring an appropriate level of

collaboration between the various funds, programmes and specialised agencies of the UN family, as well as with bilateral donors, private sector and NGOs, where appropriate. Due to the regional nature of the UN's presence in Thailand, the UNRC's role is complemented by that of the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). The Executive Secretary of UNESCAP is responsible for coordinating the regional programmes of the UN economic and social agencies.

Coordination of the UN System in Thailand therefore takes place under the joint aegis of the Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, who chairs the Regional Coordination Meeting (RCM) process and the UNRC, who leads the coordination at the country level. In practice, there is a unified structure of collaboration and consultation in the various areas of the UN's operational and normative activities (see Figure 2).

The Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU) came into full operation in September 2000 to facilitate the role and tasks of the UNRC. IASU has led the UNDAF formulation process in consultation with the UNRC, heads of concerned UN agencies, the PRC and AMS committees and various thematic working groups, the Thai government and other development partners, in particular the Bretton Woods Institutions. Through this consultation process a new basis for collaboration has been initiated and new partnerships are already being built as well as old ones strengthened.

4.2.1.1 Heads of Agency Meetings

UN Heads of Agency meetings are held quarterly to discuss broad programme and policy issues and to maintain regular high-level dialogue on key development issues. The quarterly meeting is now co-chaired by the Executive Secretary of UNESCAP and the UN Resident Coordinator following a unification of the RCM (regional level) and the HOAM (national level) processes.

4.2.1.2 Programme Review and Coordination (PRC) Committee

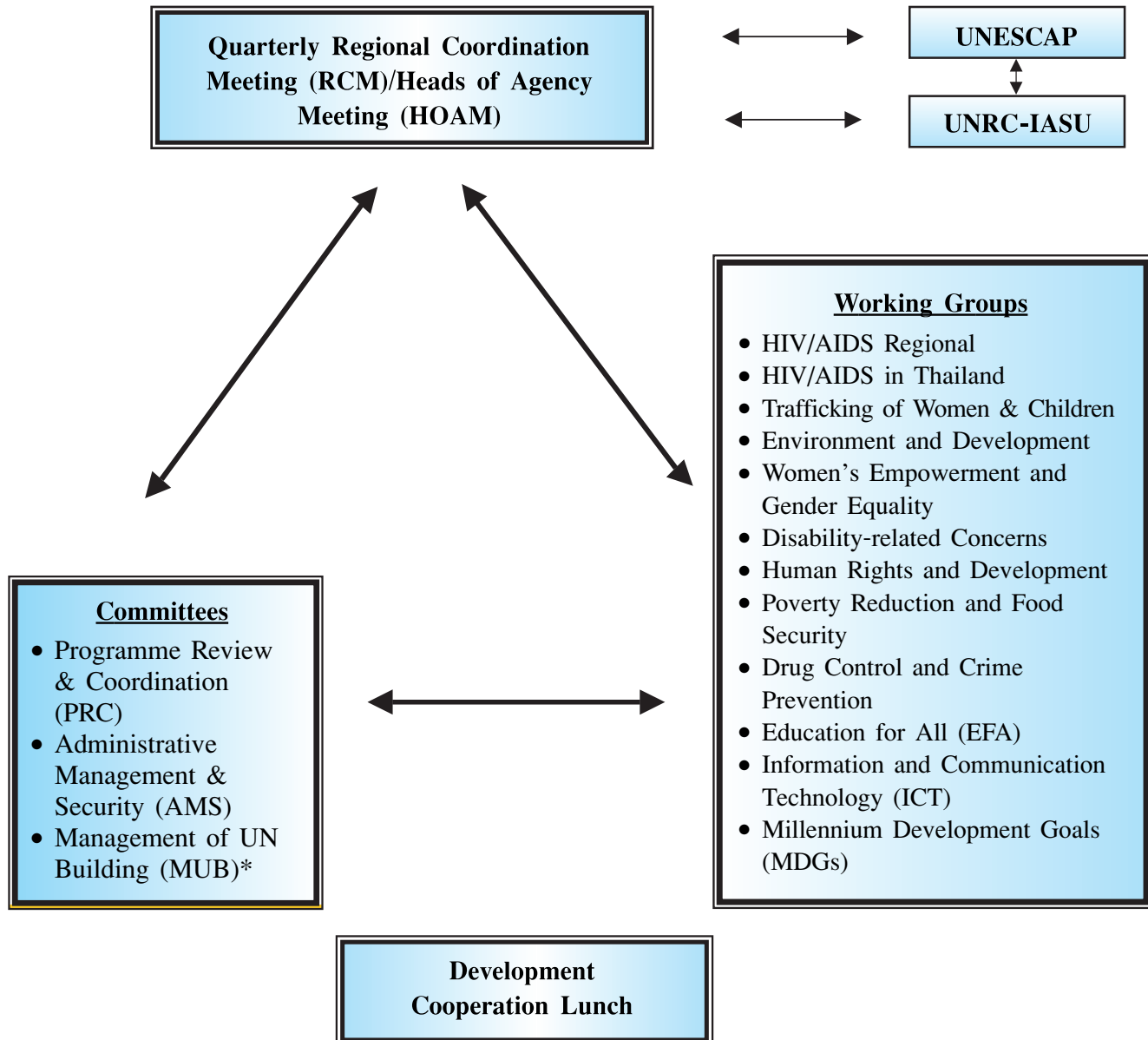
The PRC Committee is the main forum to discuss the programmatic coordination of the UN System at the working level in the country. It has done the bulk of the work in preparing the UNDAF. The PRC Committee will be the main instrument for overseeing implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. It also reviews and coordinates the updating of the CCA and UN Common Database as well as the preparation of the Thai MDG Report and the UNRC Annual Report.

4.2.1.3 Administrative Management and Security (AMS) Committee

The AMS Committee oversees the coordination of administrative management and security issues for the UN System based in Thailand.

All UN agencies resident in Thailand have their headquarters in Bangkok, with a good number being housed in the UN building. Sharing common premises greatly facilitates the possibilities of cooperation. The AMS Committee which deals with staff exchange, procurement, training, information technology, security and use of the UN premises is attended by

Figure 2

STRUCTURE OF UN COLLABORATION IN THAILAND

Note: UNESCAP UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 UNRC United Nations Resident Coordinator
 IASU Inter-Agency Support Unit

*The MUB Committee has not yet convened formally.

members of all agencies and this has led to various initiatives to rationalise and streamline day-to-day operational and administrative costs. Agencies also have access to the facilities in the UN Conference Centre (UNCC), which is adjacent to the UN building, and arrangements have been made for providing facilities for inter-agency events.

4.2.1.4 Thematic Working Groups (TWGs)

Inter-Agency TWGs have been established by the Heads of UN Agencies to address various important issues that are cross-cutting in nature. The principle behind the establishment of the TWGs is that collaboration on certain issues could add value to individual agency projects and increase the overall impact and effectiveness of UN programmes. The leadership of these groups are shared within the UN family, according to subject matter and often on a rotational basis. They are carefully scrutinised for value addition, and disbanded if their effectiveness is not proven. Specific inter-agency TWGs will oversee implementation of elements of the Thai UNDAF, for example those related to HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking.

4.2.1.5 Development Cooperation Lunch

The Development Cooperation Lunch is a bi-monthly event that is organised by the UNRC with the purpose of promoting informal networking among UN agencies, relevant Royal Thai Government agencies, multilateral financial institutions, bilateral donors and selected international NGOs and/or foundations. The aim is to enhance cooperation among development-related partners through the establishment of informal contacts. It derives much of its value from the fact that Bangkok is truly the “Geneva of Asia” with many development organisations establishing their regional offices in the city.

4.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The system for monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF will primarily be the responsibility of the PRC committee who will assess the extent to which the goals of the UN in Thailand, as specified in the UNDAF, are being achieved. In this regard monitoring will be a continuous process, leading on from the design phase. An external evaluation of the UNDAF will be conducted in 2004, the mid-point of the five-year period covered. The evaluation will provide an overview of the UNCT’s progress towards achieving the aims of the UNDAF and assess to what extent the UN agencies have been able to collaborate in pursuit of common objectives.

4.4 PROGRAMME RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

A programme resources framework for the UNDAF is presented in Table 1. The figures provided are indicative for several reasons: firstly, most UN agencies rely principally on annual or biennial voluntary contributions, the level of which cannot be confidently predicted over a five-year period. Secondly, the nature of UN activities in the country means that many of the goals articulated in this document will be advanced by means of regional activities in which Thailand is one of the participants and it is therefore not possible to quantify this exactly.

Finally, of course, the UN's partnership with Thailand cannot itself be measured in terms of just resource flows or transfers. As has been argued from the outset, the UN work is value driven and, given the high level of congruence with the approach of the Royal Thai Government, the full impact of this approach may require innovative means to evaluate.

Table 1
Indicative Programme Resources Framework
2002-2006

(in US dollars)

Participating organisation	Poverty Reduction	Social Protection/ Social Development	Governance	International Competitiveness	Human Security	Environment	Total
FAO	3,000,000						3,000,000
IBRD ¹	2,550,000	1,740,000	2,550,000	8,000,000		2,000,000	16,840,000
ILO ²	300,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	500,000		1,200,000
UNAIDS					3,000,000		3,000,000
UNDCP					5,000,000		5,000,000
UNDP	4,000,000		4,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
UNFPA		2,250,000			4,250,000		6,500,000
UNICEF	1,500,000	6,150,000	1,300,000	1,238,000	5,077,000	1,300,000	16,565,000
UNIDO	450,000			700,000		350,000	1,500,000
WHO		6,490,000	1,000,000	3,940,000	1,695,000	200,000	13,325,000
TOTAL	11,800,000	16,830,000	8,950,000	14,978,000	20,522,000	13,850,000	86,930,000

¹ The figures represent the estimates in the Fiscal Year 2003-2005 programme.

² Based on two-year budget cycle. The figures shown represent forecast for 2002-03.

Annex 1

Summary of Common Country Assessment (CCA) for Thailand (1999)

The 1999 CCA for Thailand identified 29 specific issues within seven clusters, which are of priority concern to the United Nations system in Thailand. The single most important theme that emerged was that of the increasing polarisation of Thai society into two divergent sectors: rich and poor; rural and urban; urban and rural; educated and non-educated; healthy and sick; employed and unemployed. The collapse in 1997 of the country's fast-track development had partly exacerbated these differences, but equally, too, many had existed for a long time. The 1997 economic crisis was caused partly by an unbalanced economic growth, but the major contributor to the crisis was the lack of effective governance. In response to this development, the Thai government launched two major processes of change, namely the 1997 People's Constitution, aiming at a more open and accountable political environment, and the Eighth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001), introducing a holistic people-centred development strategy. Building on this, the CCA identified the following clusters of issues to be addressed.

1. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

The incidence of poverty fell significantly between 1988 and 1996 due to the economic growth, although inequality of income actually increased. This trend was brought to an end by the 1997 economic crisis, causing a growing poverty rate. Poverty in Thailand is primarily a rural phenomenon. In 1999, the wealth gap between rural and urban areas was growing. In the 20th century a number of influences combined to change radically the nature of the rural communities. Hard money became the principal measure of wealth and the basic requirement to obtain access to land and other resources. Furthermore, the new agricultural technologies were high risk and led to severe levels of debt. The massive labour migration that resulted caused the fragmentation of local communities. An alternative development, however, was the increasing emphasis on sustainable agriculture by the government.

2. GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Thailand made momentous progress in the era of governance and human rights in the decade before the CCA was drafted. The Eighth Plan for the first time introduced a chapter on good governance, and the new Constitution institutionalised far-reaching reforms. Democracy was no longer the most important issue; the 'quality' of democracy had become the issue. It was important that the public and private sectors, as well as civil society develop the attitude and capacity for a participatory system of representation and participation. A second issue that the CCA identified in this cluster was the lack of decentralisation and the inefficiency of local

government units. The Royal Thai Government had responded by creating of the Tambon Administrative Organisation (TAO), but the TAO needed to become more responsive to local needs. Thirdly, there was a lack of transparency and accountability. However, the new Constitution has created new institutions, such as the National Counter Corruption Commission, which had the potential of serving as key pillars for a more accountable public sector. In the fields of human rights and justice, finally, major steps forward had been taken in the few years before the CCA was written.

3. EDUCATION

One of the key issues the CCA identified with regard to education in Thailand was the problem of a lack of fit between education and the needs of the private sector. Related to this was the issue of the quality of education. There was a need for teachers to be trained to use more interactive modes of education and to provide education that better fits the needs of the labour market. A third issue to be addressed was the need for a better management of education. Decentralising the management of the sector would enhance community participation. A fourth issue that was identified in the CCA was that of access to education, which despite significant progress was still not a reality for children from all segments of Thai society.

4. HEALTH

One priority of the CCA in the health cluster was the emergence and re-emergence of diseases and health problems. A relatively new menace in this regard was the rapidly growing number of HIV/AIDS infections. Another issue was the quality use of drugs. Improvements in quality determination for imports and the situation for research and development and good manufacturing practices for locally produced drugs should be implemented. Thirdly, the Thai health care financing system was complex and large groups were still excluded from it. A fourth issue that was identified was reproductive health. Although Thailand had achieved remarkable success in population and family planning, several reproductive health challenges remained, as could be seen from the large numbers of teenage pregnancies, abortions and AIDS cases. A final issue that was identified in this cluster was narcotics and substance abuse: the situation continued to be serious both on the demand and the supply sides.

5. WORKING LIFE

The increasing pace of economic liberalisation and globalisation accentuated the need for a well-trained and adaptable labour force to provide Thailand with increased competitiveness in export markets. The economic downturn experienced by Thailand since mid-1997 posed a serious challenge to the creation of productive and remunerative employment and poverty alleviation. Improved protection of workers was urgently needed, especially in the field of occupational safety and health, as well as for the development and extension of social protection systems to provide adequate coverage for vulnerable groups and the unorganised sector. The crisis had also stressed the importance of core labour standards, for example, freedom of association and the right to bargaining, non-dissemination in employment and minimum age for employment. There was a

need to strengthen institutions for social dialogue. A final area of attention for the UN was the international migration of labour.

6. FAMILY LIFE

Violence against women and children was an issue that needed immediate action. The problems surrounding this issue were a lack of statistics, a lack of awareness and understanding of the importance of the issue, and a lack of services and preventive measures available. Another issue identified by the CCA was that of human trafficking, which unfortunately occurred frequently in Thailand. The occurrence of child labour decreased sharply as economic growth accelerated in the early 1990s; however, the economic crisis may have jeopardised this development and child labour remained an important issue to be addressed. Finally, the CCA identified the impact of HIV/AIDS on the family, including the large number of AIDS orphans and the high costs of medical care for AIDS patients and their families, as a particularly urgent issue to be addressed in Thailand.

7. ENVIRONMENT

In Thailand, the rapid development of the last two decades of the 20th century brought a whole series of environment issues. Deforestation occurred at an alarmingly large scale, causing the loss of biological diversity. In urban areas, environmental pollution posed a threat to living conditions. Another issue was the management of marine resources: problems included the slowing down of marine production, the low catch per unit and the unequal distribution of the catch between commercial and small-scale fisheries. Urbanisation was an additional issue that needed to be addressed; this rapid process required regulation in the form of an effective land-use system.

8. CONCLUSION

The polarisation that still underlied so many aspects of the Thai society and economy in 1999 remained a challenge to sustainable development on many levels. In order to reduce the gap between the extremes, several recurrent development needs required action, such as the need to improve the quality of human resources and the need for the decentralisation of decision-making and good governance. The period of economic slowdown the country experienced following the 1997 financial crisis would have to be used to speed up the pace of political, social, economic and administrative reforms so that once Thailand re-embarked upon its upward path of economic development, more effective, equitable and truly sustainable policies could be implemented.

Annex 2

The Economic Crisis in Thailand: the Human Development Impact and New Development Challenges and Strategy

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

The impressive economic growth rates of the early 1990s tended to reduce or transcend concerns about inequality, in addition to long standing problems of political governance. The crisis of 1997 underlined deep, regional, social and urban/rural divides as well as structural inefficiencies in the financial and public sectors which left the country unable to reverse the downward economic spiral nor cushion the harsh blow of the crisis.

In human development terms the crisis led to a reversal of the achievements in the social sphere which had led to a steady decline in poverty levels in the two decades prior to 1997. Socio-economic analysis following the crisis also brought to light numerous groups that had, in fact, gained little from economic growth prior to 1997. According to several studies since the crisis including the Common Country Assessment for Thailand, the increase in average incomes prior to the crisis turned out to reflect an increase in inequality, as opposed to equitable development. Indeed, due to the neglect of these groups they had often been forced to adjust to rapid economic development drawing them into the new economy without sufficient safety nets yet established to protect them against economic shocks. This left groups that had not yet adjusted to the new economy vulnerable to economic hardship when the crisis hit.

The CCA identified polarisation of rich and poor and the growing divide between the regions and between rural and urban areas as the most critical development challenge for Thailand. Rapid economic growth led to fast urbanisation absorbing work forces to produce manufactured goods for export fuelling the increase in income of the urban middle classes and raising living standards in these areas. Whilst the percentage share of the agricultural sector in GNP declined in favour of manufacturing, the sector still employs around 60% of the population¹. At the same time the price of these mass-produced primary commodities for export are highly vulnerable to fluctuations in global markets, reducing national and local income security. Meanwhile rural communities had to adjust to the introduction of large-scale agro-industry often selling their land and then working on the new farms, leaving them highly vulnerable to any economic downturn. At the same time family members migrated to the cities, weakening community support mechanisms. This also led to an increase in off-farm employment in order to supplement the household income to buy food that was previously grown and to send children to school.

¹ EIU country profile 2000

There was also recognition, following the crisis, that communities had been ignored for too long and should be brought back into the development debate. They are an important resource for achieving sustainable and equitable development and the level of community participation and local economic development are important indicators for the overall national development of any country. Prior neglect of these groups has led to structural inequity, which is one of the most important root causes of poverty and the current political and social problems.²

Although unbalanced economic growth has been a major long-term destabilising factor, the lack of effective governance was the major contributor to the eventual collapse of fast-track development. In both the public and private sectors, the lack of transparency and accountability coupled with mismanagement yielded disastrous results. Inertia and rigidities in the public and private sectors made it difficult for policy makers and administrators to produce the rapid, flexible and effective responses to manage a fast-changing economy that had become increasingly integrated into the global economy.

Rapid economic growth was not combined with the necessary long-term structural adjustments to ensure financial sustainability. The financial sector absorbed massive quantities of investment without having the infrastructure in place to manage the capital efficiently. This led to a huge increase in Non-Performing Loans (NPLs). These are now being used to measure the level of re-structuring of the financial sector following the crisis.

Other structural economic problems included inadequate industrial linkages, insufficient skills and lack of incentives for innovation. Ultimately this left industry unable to move into higher value added and more competitive technological and service industries prior to the crisis whilst rapid economic development and investment promoted a misleading image of Thailand's progress.

Another important problem that was recognised was the degradation of the nation's natural resources and the environment in pursuit of economic growth. Following the crisis policy makers renewed their commitment for making strong provisions for environmental preservation in future development strategies, recognising that the levels of degradation are unsustainable and detrimental to human as well as economic well being. Management of natural resources, in line with other good governance issues was identified as a priority.

Overall, and amongst other problems, an over-willingness to exploit natural resources, large scale industries, weak legal enforcement regimes, inadequate man power training and the concentration of more profitable and value added manufacturing production in urban areas, combined with a lack of channels to promote political participation and transparency led to a failure to ensure sustainable and equitable development.

NEW DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND STRATEGY

When the weaknesses in the national economy became apparent from 1996 culminating in the crash in 1997, this had an impact on the re-direction of the development strategy in Thailand. The Eighth Development Plan and the new constitution shifted national development strategy from a state-centred to a people-centred paradigm. This shift was a recognition that human

² National Human Development Report II UNDP (forthcoming)

development, good governance, environment and well-managed economic policy were all mutually inclusive and needed to be addressed jointly in order to ensure long-term sustainable growth. This meant the adoption and implementation of an approach in which the nation and individuals should initiate and be in charge of development whilst government participation would become limited to a facilitating and managerial role.³

Even as financial and economic reforms were introduced to restore economic growth in the short-run, social reforms especially in health and education were initiated to revitalise the socio-economic strength of communities and to lay the foundation for sustained and equitable economic growth in the long run.

The recognition of the vulnerabilities of rural communities led to various mechanisms being introduced to bring people into the development debate. Decentralisation has been introduced in all parts of government in order to increase local-self governance and help appropriately develop local economies. This includes the decentralisation of selected public services and the restructuring of taxes and budgets to local government. The target was for local government to receive at least 20% of total public revenues by 2001, and increasing up to 35% in the following 5 years. The national government will have only management oversight. A decentralisation fund has been set up and at present, 7,252 Tambons (sub-district) have formed Tambon Administrative Organisations (TAO) with elected members who represent the Tambon in TAO committees. Participation of civic groups in development planning and decision making is encouraged through TAO and other community empowerment initiatives. The decentralisation policy and plan was endorsed by parliament in 2000 and allows some functions, tasks, personnel and budget to be devolved from central government to local government units such as TAOs.

Other means of promoting community empowerment and putting people at the centre of development include stimulating local economies through access to funds to support production and employment and establishment of the rural development fund to provide credit to community based organisations. There has also been integration of provincial development projects to enhance linkages between local needs and the government's technical and resource support. Social investment projects were also introduced at the community level. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have also been recognised as important agents for promoting community led development. The past decade witnessed a rapid increase of initiatives by communities and CSOs. They have been recognised as being in a more flexible position than the public sector to work closely with communities but are inhibited by resource constraints. Meanwhile, reform and initiatives are slow in the public sector. Ultimately it would be beneficial to link public-led endeavours and CBO and CSO-led endeavours. Both need to improve their managerial skills and systems and would benefit from a sustainable co-operation framework.⁴

The need for good governance including promoting transparency has also been demonstrated at the national level. A clearer separation of the legislative and the executive functions under the new constitution will open the door for more professionally qualified individuals to hold key economic posts in the government, reducing the risk of political interference and self-interests

³ National Human Development Report II UNDP (forthcoming)

⁴ Ibid.

hindering domestic policy making.⁵ An election commission was established under the new constitution with powers to disqualify candidates found violating election rules. A national policy and Master Plan of Action on Human Rights was drafted and the National Human Rights Commission has been set up in 2001. The national counter-corruption agency was given more powers under the constitution and the Administrative and Constitutional courts as well as the office of the Ombudsman were also established. In parliament, senators were elected for the first time in 2000 replacing the hitherto system of appointment. This was followed by the general election of members of the House of Representatives under the new constitution, which took place in January 2001.

After the economy contracted by over 10% in 1998, real GDP grew by 4.2% in 1999 and remained at that level in 2000, despite more optimistic forecasts. Remnants of the crisis are still apparent despite the government's commitment to adjust the economy and reformulate the economic and social development policies. There have been concerns about the slow pace of financial and corporate restructuring especially in light of the extremely large public debt (over 50% of GDP) and the debate over NPLs. Although new NPLs have declined rapidly due to short term rescheduling, NPL re-entry is steadily rising. Many business entities are still closing down. Exports, which have been the main vehicle behind recovery, have been hit by rises in oil prices and weak international markets as well as the steady depreciation of the Thai currency. However, it takes time for all the elements of the crisis to work their way out of the system and a steady, even if slow, recovery is probably more preferable than a rapid recovery that dampens commitment to a longer-term reform-orientated development strategy. It must also be appreciated that reform is a slow process and Thailand has at least taken the initial steps towards the path of reform.

⁵ EIU Country Profile 2000.

Annex 3

POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Promote pro-poor policies and strategies.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.a	Promote an effective information exchange mechanism for poor population and vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas	UNICEF	NESDB, MOI, CDD, MOAC,, MOSTE, NGO net	<p>Establish the database (i.e. child info) on the density of the vulnerable groups and areas</p> <p>Improve poverty database and monitoring schemes with help from the World Bank and reinforce the decentralized level statistical data on poverty</p> <p>Promote the application of information technology</p>	<p>Better targeting of the vulnerable for child development and protection</p> <p>Reduction in the number of the poor and the vulnerable groups</p>
		UNDP	Ministry of Interior, MOAC, MOLSW, NESDB, Rajbhat Institute, TTC, NGOs	<p>Establish mechanism to link project activities/modalities with ongoing program of MOAC</p> <p>Integrate data in the community, civil society, and learning center in order to support the relevant agencies in using the same set of data</p>	<p>MOAC absorb project activities into MOAC regular programmes</p> <p>Number of learning centers established as well as expansion of Technology Transfer Centers (TTC)</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
			<p>Develop a database on both the rural and urban poor to be more accurate and reliable</p> <p>Produce video visual program on best practices in community-based development</p> <p>Establish community learning centers</p> <p>Organize villager forum for discussion</p>	<p>Frequent community forum built up confidence and collective strengths</p> <p>Indicators on poverty in community</p>
1.b Identify and support application of best practices on policies and strategies to address rural poverty	UNICEF	NESDB, related governmental agencies	<p>Document best practice and lessons learnt</p> <p>Allocation of resources to address issues derived from lesson learnt</p>	<p>Regional experiences on poverty reduction through sustainable rural development and improved food security are documented to be shared with Thai counterparts</p>
	FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	<p>Establish and promote networking of rural population, particularly women, disabled, youth and ethnic minorities, both among themselves and with government authorities (central and local levels)</p>	<p>Network channels of communication by rural populations, both among themselves and with government authorities (central and local levels) established and promoted</p>
	FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	<p>Document and share regional experiences on the subject</p>	<p>Regional experiences on poverty reduction through sustainable rural development and improved food security are documented to be shared with Thai counterparts</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNDP	Min. Interior, MOAC, NESDB	<p>Reduce rural poor through the expansion of sustainable livelihood opportunities</p> <p>Improve potential and opportunities for the rural poor</p> <p>Increase the role of NGOs and civil society organizations in creating the social capital to reduce the poverty in rural area</p> <p>Build a national, sub-nation and community level, the capacity required to for effective implementation of policies and programme of key ministries and agencies</p>	<p>Experiences and lessons learned from the application of best practices will contribute to a formulation of the national strategy for sustainable poverty and deprivation reduction</p> <p>The well-being of the rural poor is improved</p>
1.c	FAO	MOAC, Policy Institutes & Universities, NGO and other relevant partners	<p>Assist decentralized government offices and encourage participation of farmer groups in assessment of poverty incidence and poverty impact of market liberalization policies; household poverty impact assessments made</p>	<p>Training provided to decentralized government offices and farmer groups on the subject</p> <p>Policy brief on pro-poor growth in agriculture & rural sector</p>
1.d	UNICEF	NESDB, MOI, NGOs, CDD, related agencies	<p>Increasing participation of community in policy and community development.</p> <p>Increase capacity of NGOs in planning and monitoring</p> <p>Establish Child Info local monitoring system by communities for their own assessment</p>	<p>Practical, user-friendly systems utilized by communities</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNDP	Min. Interior, MOAC, Min. Industry, NESDB	<p>Develop and test a modality for poverty assessment and poverty reduction planning through a decentralized mechanism</p> <p>Develop poverty line and indicators for highland communities-To be deleted</p> <p>Promote community-based economy by supporting sufficiency economy in the community</p> <p>Promote and support projects regarding economic development and poverty reduction, which include decentralizing authority towards the local officer-TAO</p> <p>An area-based coordination between the public and private sectors in order to reduce poverty effectively. Also enhancing opportunities for the poor in participating in the process of poverty reduction process themselves at every level</p>	<p>Experiences from the project provide further development of poverty database at local levels as outlined in the 9th Plan</p>
	FAO	MOAC, Policy Institutes & Universities, NGO and other relevant partners	<p>Reinforce capacity building of rural stakeholders in policy monitoring, assessment and dialogue</p>	<p>Training provided to rural stakeholders.</p> <p>Networking arena for rural stakeholders on the subject offered</p>

GOAL 2: Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development through community initiatives.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.a	Assist in the promotion of grassroots participation, community networks, and partnerships for rural development among the government, civil society and the private sector	UNICEF	NESDB, MOE, NGOs, MOI, MOAC., MOSTE private sector	Information sharing network among communities Promoting Child Info IT for rural child development Public/ Private partnership for rural and child development	Information networking is utilized and brings in positive changes and innovation. Successful cases of the utilization of Child Info IT for development
		UNDP	MOAC, Min. Interior, Min Industry, NGOs	Create alliance and community network for exchanging of knowledge and experiences at rural and local levels, NGOs private sector and government	Frequent communication, study tour, village forum organized. Number of communities groups with same interest increased. NGOs become partners with central government in small-scale rural industry development.
		FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	Ref. objective 1a	Ref. objective 1a
2.b	Assist in the strengthening of the self-help capacity of rural poor through viable enterprise, education, and skills development, based upon sustainable natural resources and financial management	UNESCO	Tribal Research Institute (Chiangmai)	Women in 3 villages (371 families) trained in basic business skills and weaving techniques and provided with small grants to start their business.	An evaluation will be carried out in 2002/2003 to see the impact of this project

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
				Community solidarity will be strengthened and certain cultural crafts (e.g. weaving and embroidering) will be revived in the hill tribe community	
	FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	Promote technical assistance on small enterprise development, incl. agricultural co-operatives of rural poor people	Training provided on small enterprise including agricultural co-operative development	Awareness building promoted on sustainable natural resources and financial management
	UNDP	Min. Industry, NGOs, nation institution, MOAC	Increase capacity of government agencies, private sector. NGOs and poor rural communities to work together to ensure income opportunities through the creation and support rural community industry	Improve income opportunities and human resources through self help capacity and training	Community groups have a more systematic way of managing production and marketing
	ILO	MOLSW, MOAC, Indigenous people NGOs, Federation of Saving Cooperatives of Thailand (FSCT)	Establish and expand community industries in poor rural communities through collaboration and capacity development	Indigenous people have access to micro credits and receive market-responsive training and earning opportunities	Indigenous NGOs and communities receive training on managing cooperatives.
			Improved local economies in selected indigenous communities	A network of governmental and non-governmental organizations	

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNIDO	Min. Industry and other relevant partners	Support to handicraft clusters	<p>focusing on institutional strengthening for indigenous NGOs specifically in local economic development</p> <p>Saving and other kinds of co-operatives set up and managed by indigenous communities</p>
2.c	Assist in promoting South-South cooperation and collaboration in sustainable agriculture and rural development	UNDP	DTEC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, national institutions, universities, Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Thai Industries	<p>Experience and know-how exchanged between Thailand and selected developing countries in Asia and in Africa</p> <p>Needs assessments carried out in selected African countries for possible TCDC and trilateral cooperation with Thailand</p> <p>Database on experts and capacities available in Thailand for matching of needs with selected Asian and African countries</p>	<p>Numbers of training courses organized in Thailand and experts/volunteers from Thailand sent to selected countries in Asia and Africa in agreed priority areas</p> <p>Overall needs situation for technical assistance from Thailand prepared through workshop organized in Africa, as a basis to identify projects / activities for TCDC and trilateral cooperation with Thailand</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.d Improve rural women's access to agro-technologies and innovative (non-traditional) approaches and strengthen their entrepreneurial capacities	UNDP FAO ¹	MOAC, NGOs, local institution	Assess technology demands, information dissemination modalities, and technology-based capacity building strategies to improve rural women's access to technology Provide understanding among policy makers, implementers and communities on the role and potential of gender responsive technologies in poverty reduction	Formulate a gender responsive technology policy framework that addresses technology needs of rural women Formulate strategies for inter-sectoral resources mobilization to support access to technology and information Women groups organized to explore opportunities for training in appropriate technologies
	UNIDO	MOC, Min. Industry, universities and relevant partners	Promotion of cooperation and joint initiatives among the countries of the West-East Corridor of the Greater Mekong Sub-region in agro-industry	Enhancement of cross-border activities relating to strategy development, investment, exchange of raw materials and other goods, consultancy services, technology acquisition, etc.
	FAO	MOAC and relevant partners.	Encourage technology sharing and transfer according to South-South cooperation	Workshops organized for technology sharing and transfer to promote South-South cooperation
				IT used to improve database in DTEC, national institutions, etc. for TCDC and trilateral cooperation including networking

¹ Data submitted by UNDP

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	Mainstream assistance activities on gender	Special attention paid to participation of rural women in support activities
		UNIDO	Min. Industry and relevant partners	Support to women entrepreneurship development in food processing	Number of newly established and enhanced enterprises owned or operated by women

GOAL 3: Promote effective vulnerability and poverty reduction through decentralisation and broad-based participation in national and local development.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.a	Support application of information and communications technology (ICT) to improve access of farmers and rural based entrepreneurs to market information and to improve delivery of training programs on business planning and rural-urban networking	UNDP	MOAC, Min of Industry, local institution	Rural industry developed in a way that ICT can be introduced to enhance access to market information, speedy delivery of agricultural products and sharing experience and knowledge to create farmers' network	Introduction of the Internet and computer system to villages through training in the community learning centers
		FAO	MOAC and relevant partners.	Build awareness and capacity of farmers (as individual and as groups) and rural based entrepreneurs on the use of ICT in improving access to market information, services available, etc.	Training provided to farmers and rural based entrepreneurs on the subject Workshop organized for information sharing on the subject
		UNESCO	Dept. of Community Development/Min of Interior and Dept. of NFE/Min of Education	Use of Internet to promote local products for income generation and use of computers for developing community data base for community development	Information on community products available on the website Increase in sale of community products Development of community database that are continually updated and utilized for decision making

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.b	Promote increased access of poor households to production resources, improved social and physical infrastructure and delivery of service through decentralisation and self-help organisation initiatives	FAO	MOAC and relevant partners.	Promote establishment of institutional mechanisms for dialogue and collaboration between rural self help organisations and local government offices on the topic	Training provided to rural organizations on the topic. Local government offices and agricultural extension services strengthened to facilitate the service delivery
3.c	Strengthening local public sector and civil society capacities for participatory planning and implementation of integrated community development strategies for poverty reduction	UNICEF	MOI, NESDB, CDD, MOLSW (Department of Public Welfare), NGOs, relevant partners	Community development as a means for protection of the vulnerable/disadvantaged families and children	Reduced incidence of vulnerable disadvantaged children
		FAO	MOAC and relevant partners	Assist decentralized government offices and encourage participation of civil society, as well as farmer groups in participatory planning and implementation of integrated community development strategies for poverty reduction	Training provided to decentralized government offices and farmer groups on the subject
		UNDP	MOAC, Min. Interior	Capacity building for Poverty Reduction Implementers for managing poverty alleviation activities of Village Development committee and CDD staff	Village plan initiated by communities themselves according to their own needs Policy and structural reforms towards decentralized planning and management of sustainable agriculture

Annex 4

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Strengthen national policy and capacity for the pursuit of social protection and development.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES ¹	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.a	Support national policy to effectively address and find solutions for providing social protection to vulnerable/marginalized groups and migrant workers; coverage for informal labor force in a comprehensive and just manner	ESCAP UNICEF, ILO	Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Interior, NESDB National Council of Disabled Persons Aging-related NGOs	Workshops and seminars on promotion of accessible environments Technical support for the establishment of Asian and Pacific Centre on Disability, including information on best practices on social protection and development policies and strategies to promote full participation of disabled persons Regional follow-up to Second World Assembly on Ageing	Improved access of persons with disabilities to public facilities, including public transport and social services Centre established and fully functioning RTG policies on aging population consistent with regional policies	Implementation of access standards and regulations to make public utilities accessible to persons with disabilities Establishment of the Centre in 2003 and full operation in 2004 Regional plan of action on aging adopted with RTG participation

¹ Data submitted by agency indicated in bold.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	ILO WHO	NESDB, MOLSW, Social Security Office, MOPH, MOF, Employers’ and Workers’ Organisations	Technical support on expansion of social security	National Master Plan on Social Protection Workable mechanisms to deliver safety and health services for the rural and informal sectors	Creation of national Social Protection Coordination Groups Safe-Work programme Thailand (national five-year plan) in which safety and health in the rural and informal sectors is a priority action area and launched with practical indicators Broadening of labor protection and of the development of social security to cover the informal labor force
	UNICEF ESCAP ILO WB	MOLSW, MOI, MOEd, MOPH, NESDB, NSO	Form and support social policy discussion groups and related national committees Support related research and studies Support national seminar or symposium Policy workshop on frame- work and direction of social protection to the poor and the disadvantaged	Implementation of expanded social protection schemes Reduced number of vulnerable who are unprotected by basic social services Improved basic social services to the vulnerable, i.e. minorities and deprived children, slum and street children	Reduction in absolute number and as % of total population of vulnerable population receiving social services during the plan period Reduction in disparity gaps Change in appropriate indica- tor of quality of basic social services during the plan period

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
				Guidelines on social protection for each of the disadvantaged group and for all age groups	National plan of actions on social protection and human resource development for the disadvantaged adopt by government agencies
	UNESCO	MOEd., ONEC, NESDB, MOI and related agencies	Support to preparation of National Education For All (EFA) Action Plan	Approved National EFA Action Plan (2002-2015)	Drafting of action plan completed Plan meets the criteria of the Dakar EFA Framework of Action
	WB	Department of Public Welfare (DPW), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Provide technical assistance to DPW in developing guidelines on draft indicators, manuals for monitoring, and minimal common standards for cash/in-kind transfers program Study and review on Social Assistance operational reform, i.e. improve targeting, coverage, equity and efficiency of cash transfer programs	DPW publishes annual Monitoring and Evaluation report for each cash/in-kind transfer program Launch a pilot program on operational reform	Reduction of unit cost of delivery of each cash and in-kind transfer program Coverage of eligible recipients increases by 15% in the pilot area

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>1.b Support the RTG in strengthening its capacity to review social expenditure performance and, within the context of fiscal decentralisation, in improving social budgeting at central and provincial level through sufficient allocation and effective and efficient use of allocated budget</p>	<p>ILO WB UNICEF, WB</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Budget Bureau, Social Security Office, Department of Public Welfare, Government Pension Funds, Ministry of Public Health, Village Welfare Committees, ADB</p>	<p>Technical support in the review of social expenditure and social budgeting policy formulation at various administrative levels</p> <p>Study on the impact of budgeting processes on service delivery and children at local levels</p> <p>Form discussion forum and policy dialogue with academics and government workers</p> <p>Cost estimation for realizing millennium child goals</p>	<p>Social budget published</p> <p>National team of experts in operation</p> <p>Increase in efficiency and effectiveness of budget allocation/expenditure to social sectors and children as well as target areas/ programs</p> <p>Planned budget for achieving child goals in the new millennium</p>	<p>Increase in national social expenditure</p> <p>Planning and implementation issues are raised and responded</p> <p>Increasing percentage shares of budget allocation to target groups and areas</p> <p>Cost effectiveness indicators such as the reduction in cost (expenditure) per performance (output) being used</p> <p>Cost-effective budget realizing target goals</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	WB UNICEF	Department of Public Welfare (DPW), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Evaluate how to enhance the capacity of village welfare centers Develop financial plans for administration of village welfare centers, and for local governments and CSO in managing and monitoring decentralized delivery of social assistance Study and training to improve service delivery by public and private providers at the village level	A training program for village committees, social welfare providers (government and CSO), and administrators to build capacity and awareness Regional workshops on “Challenges of Decentralizing Social Assistance: The Case of Cash Transfer Programs”	Proportion of participating village welfare centres in new program of service delivery increased to 50% by the end of year 2 and to 100% by the end of year 3
1.c Support provision of legal protection to vulnerable/marginalized groups	UNESCO ESCAP	ONEC, MOED., MOUA, MOF, Student Loans Office MOLSW	Support to regional seminar with policy makers to review national student loan scheme Provide technical support for national review of implementation of the Decade of Disabled Persons Agenda for Action in Asia and the Pacific	Thailand student loan scheme and reform proposals reviewed Adoption and implementation of rights-based and inclusive policies and programmes for people with disabilities	Case study completed Ratification of international convention on rights of disabled persons, to protect the rights and dignity of Thai disabled persons

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>ILO</p>	<p>MOLSW, MOPH, Employers and Workers' organisations, NGOs</p>	<p>Legal review of impact of labour protection and other legislation and their application</p> <p>Technical support in the review of laws on safety and health of home workers</p>	<p>ILO technical report widely disseminated and used as reference by appropriate RTG agencies</p> <p>Practical national action plans to improve safety and health of home workers</p> <p>Articles specifically targeting safety and health of home workers added to labour protection law/regulations</p>	<p>National laws and policies are in compliance with international labour standards and protect the rights of all workers</p>
	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>MOJ, MOI, MOLSW</p>	<p>Review and update laws and regulations on child protection</p> <p>Support pilot projects on child protection system</p> <p>Expand juvenile justice centers at provincial levels</p> <p>Training in law enforcement</p> <p>Support research studies on vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Obstacles in the implementation of laws and regulation to vulnerable groups removed</p> <p>Child-friendly juvenile justice system</p> <p>Effective enforcement of laws and regulation by concerned agencies to protect the vulnerable groups, e.g. informal agricultural and home-based workers</p>	<p>Positive changes in the enforcement of laws and regulations to protect vulnerable groups</p> <p>Positive behavior changes in law enforcers and judges, i.e. police officers, justices</p> <p>Reduction in the percentage of vulnerable persons who are unprotected</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.d Identify and support application of best practices on social protection and development policies and strategies	WB	Department of Public Welfare (DPW), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Review proposed Social Welfare Bill and provisions for private-public partnerships (including civil society)	Social Welfare Law passed	MOLSW approves New Social Welfare Bill
	ESCAP	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Publication on strengthening policies and programmes for the empowerment and integration of the poor and disadvantaged groups.	Increased access to information on best practices on social protection and development policies and strategies to promote the full participation of disabled persons	Publications are disseminated to target audiences in Thailand.
WB ILO	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Technical assistance to MOLSW to strengthen its capacity to effectively implement social protection policies	Implementation of Country Development Partnership for Social Protection (CDP-SP)	Appropriate annual benchmarks for CDP-SP are achieved	
UNICEF	MOLSW, MOPH, MOI, NESDB	Technical support to documentation and dissemination of best practices on social protection	Best practices on social protection identified, documented, disseminated, and used as reference concerning RTG agencies	Target number of best practices documented and disseminated being achieved	

GOAL 2: Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights of all workers in order to correspond to the international standard.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES ²	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.a	Advocate the ratification and implementation of conventions and treaties, including international labour standards in respect of child labour, elimination of all forms of discrimination, gender equality, occupational health and safety, and disability, within the context of human rights	ILO	MOLSW MOPH Workers' and employers' organization, and non-governmental organizations	Technical support in the review of Thailand's policy and legal framework on occupational safety and health	Reduced incidents of occupational injuries in industrial sectors and small businesses Increased state regulation in dangerous work	ILO Convention No. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health ratified by Thailand Thai tripartite partners understand the requirements of the ILO Convention No. 155 on Occupational Safety and Health and develop mechanisms to meet the requirements
		WB ILO	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Provide training programs on new ministerial regulations and child labour Support the RTG in the implementation of national plan of action to eliminate child labour Support the RTG in the preparation of reports on the implementation of Conventions No. 138 and 182	National concerted efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to safeguard children from being employed in dangerous working conditions The RTG supports and engages in a national and international dialogue on the conditions of working children and on practical efforts to reduce the number of working children	Thai government ratifies ILO Convention on Minimum Age (Convention No. 138) Implementation of the International Labour Convention of the minimum age and worst forms of child labour (Conventions No. 138 and 182)

² Data submitted by agency in bold.

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		ILO	MOLSW, National Commission on Women's Affairs, Employers' Organizations, Workers' Organizations, and non-governmental organizations	Technical support to the RTG on the implementation of and follow up to the International Labour Conventions No. 100 on Equal Remuneration Development of Women Workers' Rights Training Kit and training on trainers on the promotion of women workers' human rights and workers' rights Gender advocacy to high-level policy makers in MOLSW	Thailand's national laws, policy and labour practices are in compliance with Convention 100, which seeks to provide men and women workers of equal remuneration for work of equal value. Public understanding about gender equality at work and respect for women workers' rights	National awareness on Thailand's signatory to C. 100 Gender disaggregated statistics and research information on remuneration for men and women are available and used in policy deliberation
		UNICEF	MOLSW, MOJ, MOI, police authorities	Advocacy for Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), CEDAW, ILO Convention 182, and the new framework for child development and protection according to World Fit for Children Training-related agencies implemented	Improved protection of children working in the informal sector Reduced number of child laborers and child abuses	Enhanced public awareness on CRC, CEDAW and ILO Convention No. 182 Reduced cases of violations of standard rules

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.b</p> <p>Assist in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and in the provision of education and alternative sources of income for children and their families, especially those belonging to the migrant and marginalized worker group</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>MOLSW, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, National Youth Bureau, Employers' Organisation, Workers' Organisations, NGOs, and academics, researchers</p>	<p>Technical and policy support for national efforts to prevent child labour and to mainstream child labour in development policies</p>	<p>Public accountability and policy commitment to combat the worst forms of child labour</p> <p>Social mobilisation and public awareness campaign towards eradicating the worst form of child labour</p> <p>Increased knowledge-based and mapping of child labour, combining rapid assessment and in-depth studies</p> <p>Enactment of up-to-date and crisis-responsive child labour related policy and enforcement</p> <p>Expansion of family's employment opportunities through alternative income generating scheme</p> <p>Child labour is addressed as an integral part of sustainable livelihood and community empowerment</p>	<p>Valid and systematic update of information and statistic on child labour monitoring and situation</p> <p>Effective child labour monitoring and inspection put in place by ministries and concerned agencies</p> <p>Ongoing dialogue and concrete collaborative works among Government, NGOs, employers' and workers' organizations</p>

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		WB UNICEF ILO	MOLSW	Study and workshop on child labour, to update the nature and extent of the problem based on recent survey data and new classifications of child labour.	Implementation of programs for the elimination of child labour	Reduce child labour by 50% in the formal sector and reduce exposure of children to hazardous working conditions by 50% in the formal sector.
		UNICEF	MOEd., MOLSW, MOInd., MOSTE, MOA	Support to education and skills development for adolescent girls Expanded youth career development projects. Community partnership, with youth participation on child labour protection and prevention Provide work alternatives for youth.	Increase parent's willingness to send children to schools Reduced number of child labour in hazardous work Increased participation of vulnerable families and youth in community development and child protection. Increased work alternatives for youth	Increased number of children in schools Increased school enrollment rates, especially for girls Increased number of adolescent girls being trained in skill development centers Increased number of adolescent girls with skill training or receiving scholarships
2.c	Support and promote studies aimed at formulation of an adequate unemployment protection model, including coverage of informal sector workers.	WB ILO	Social Security Office (SSO) and Department of Employment (DOE), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Study on coverage and effectiveness of Unemployment Insurance (UI) system Review the relationship between the UI and areas defined by other labour legislation	Workers in the formal sectors receive assistance such as training, job placement, and cash assistance, when become unemployed	Implementation of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Scheme Representatives of workers' and employers' organizations partake in policy decisions

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
			<p>Develop financial flows of the system to assess the longer-term viability of the system under different economic scenarios</p> <p>Conduct workshop on “Policy Issues in the Implementation of the UI system”</p>		<p>regarding the implementation of unemployment insurance scheme</p>
2.d Support occupational health and safety for small enterprises, home workers, farmers, as well as training on industrial accident prevention	ILO	MOLSW, MOPH, NICE, Employers and Workers organizations, Mahidol University, Home Net (NGO)	<p>Support research and studies related social protection of informal workers</p> <p>Support discussion forums with stakeholders</p> <p>Support to and advocacy of participatory training programmes at the national and provincial levels and for governmental and non-governmental organizations</p>	<p>Recommendations to protect unemployed families</p> <p>Increase in semi-formal social protection to informal workers’ families</p> <p>Support schemes for unemployed families</p>	<p>Reduced number of unemployed informal workers who are unprotected</p>
				<p>Decrease in occupational injuries especially in small businesses and in community-based production</p> <p>Participatory training programs in safety and health such as Work</p>	<p>Many local workplaces carry out improvements in safety and health using locally available resources</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
				Improvement in Small Enterprises (WISE) and Work Improvement in Neighbourhood Development (WIND) widely applied and maintained	Increasing rate of compliance to OSH standard in formal industries to 50% by year 2 and 60% by year 3
	WB ILO	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)	Comparative study of regulatory framework and implementation of standards in MSME and non-MSME in other countries Develop a directory of MSME	Implementation of the pilot program to study the extension of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) coverage to MSME Innovative programs and incentive schemes to improve workplace safety, especially in the small enterprise	
	UNICEF	MOLSW, MOPH, MOInd.	Promote safety at work for health of child workers Set up data/information system, including research and studies to monitor situation of children working at risks in target areas/communities Develop modules on occupational health safety Training and advocacy on child health/safety at work and prevention	Improved health and safety conditions of workers in enterprises	Reduced number of industrial accident and health risks of children Reduced number of enterprises with health risk incident

GOAL 3: Support the achievement of universal access to quality health services.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.a Assist in improving access of disadvantaged groups, especially registered and unregistered migrant workers and their families, to basic health care services, including reproductive health services for in-school and out-of-school adolescent and youth</p>	UNFPA	MOPH Provincial Public Health Office and Hospitals NGOs		Service delivery points provided with Reproductive Health/Family Planning and HIV/AIDS information, counseling and services	% of adolescents and youths satisfied with reproductive health services
	WHO	MOPH, MOED, Universities, NGOs	Support research, studies, workshops, and capacity building activities	Research studies and developmental activities on health system responsiveness used for future planning	At least 12 provinces piloted for improvement of health system responsiveness, and micro-level policy implemented to support responsiveness
	UNICEF	MOPH, MOE, MOI	Measurement of Child Growth in reference to international standard Monitor and advocate for Improved status of Vitamin A deficiency, micronutrient, Iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), Iron deficiency anemia (IDA), etc. Promote exclusive breast feeding up to 4 months	Child Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) measure in Thailand meeting international standards Improved status of IDD and IDA Improved practice in exclusive breast feeding up to four months	Increasing number of mothers breast feeding Household iodized salt consumption Total goiter rate Percentage of IDA in women and girls Weight for the under-5 age rate

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	
3. b Support to effective decentralization and governance of health systems	ILO	MOPH, Social Security Office	ILO study on management of health insurance in Thailand Periodic monitoring and measurement of related indicators through multiple indicator cluster surveys	Thailand adopts a master plan on management of Universal Health Insurance (30 Baht scheme)	Management training conducted	
		UNICEF	MOPH, HSRI, MOI (CDD, DOLA)	Support studies on decentralization of health system and service delivery to children Support discussion forums and seminar Support implementation of models and action plans in pilot areas	Improved health services to children at local levels. Improved health promotion system at local levels Improved data base at local level	Health related indicators
		WHO	MOPH, Universities, NGOs	Support research, studies, workshops and capacity building activities	Research studies and developmental activities testing the influences of policy and implementation on devolution	At least 12 pilot provinces implementing different models of decentralization and governance of health systems

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.c	Assist in the widespread dissemination of RTG policy on basic health care universal coverage	UNICEF	MOPH, MOI	Empower local governments and communities to monitor and assess basic health care services	Local governments and communities provide better services to children Children of migrant families are included in basic health services	Situation assessment and monitoring during the 9 th plan period
		WHO ILO	MOPH, Universities, NGOs	Support research, studies, workshops and capacity building activities Joint ILO/WHO seminar on technical issues and civil society perceptions on the universal coverage scheme Technical support in the study and policy decisions on universal coverage	Research studies and developmental activities guiding policy on monitoring performance and supply side responses, including information systems in support of universal coverage	Models of sustainable financing mechanisms and health system performance indicators established for universal coverage
3.d	Assist in improving national capacity for epidemic alert and response	UNICEF	MOPH	Continued support for Polio eradication by providing Polio Vaccine needed for national immunization day (NID) Monitor regularly the situation of the under-5 child morbidity and mortality	Eradication of polio Reduced neonatal tetanus Reduce morbidity and mortality from diarrhea and acute respiratory infection	New polio cases Neonatal tetanus cases Acute diarrhea cases and deaths Under five measles cases and deaths Under five pneumonia cases and deaths

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	WHO	MOPH, Universities, NGOs, private sector	Support research, studies, workshops and capacity building activities	National capacity for epidemic alert and response through strengthened essential surveillance systems for public health	50% of non-MoPH owned medical/ laboratory settings actively involved in surveillance systems for public health At least 5 new modules and/or networks focused on drug resistance problems and competence for emerging health problems should be developed and tested for feasibility
3.e Support increased health coverage based on recommended preventative/control policy guidelines for major communicable diseases	UNICEF	MOPH	Improve data base to highlight disparity and advocacy in improved health coverage (i.e. CHILD INFO, MIX, GIS)	Better targeting to improve access to health services of the unreached	Similar to 3. d
UNFPA	MOPH, Provincial Health Offices, NGOs		Reduced incidence of HIV/AIDS among youths and adolescents	Improvement in Public Health statistics	
WHO	MOPH, Universities, NGOs	Research and development of innovations through multi-sector collaboration and community participation	Enhanced quality and effectiveness of preventive/control policy and treatment guidelines for Malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS	95% of all districts and cities in Thailand practicing standard TB control programme activities and DOTS implementation successfully	

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES		PARTNERS		AGENCY INTERVENTIONS		EXPECTED RESULTS		INDICATORS
										<p>95% of all malaria-endemic districts on the borders implementing recommended malaria control activities and the area-specific treatment scheme</p> <p>95% of all districts, cities, relevant NGOs, treatment centers/hospitals providing WHO recommended strategies on HIV/AIDS prevention counseling services and national clinical management guidelines for HIV/AIDS</p>

GOAL 4: Work towards universal access to, and completion of, quality education.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS¹	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
4.a	Support livelihood skills/ life skills training for the most vulnerable/ marginalised groups including land-less, orphaned youths, disabled, migrant workers and their children, etc.	ESCAP	MOLSW, National Council of Disabled Persons	Provision of technical support through workshops and seminars on skills training for people with disabilities	Enhanced ability of disabled persons to participate in community activities, including productive activities	Number of disabled persons in training programme on livelihood skills/life skills
		ILO	MOLSW, Dept. of Skill Development, Dept. of Public Welfare, Workers and Employers Organizations, NGOs	Training for employment and re-employment that respond to competitive environment Development of linkages between GOs, NGOs and employers through consultation and training, including conducting training seminar for employers on people with disabilities Action research on gender dimensions of skill development and follow-up	Improved access to training and skill development for the most vulnerable groups Workers have access to training/skills that respond to changing labour market trends and competitive environment Policies and strategies for life-long learning and skill development are in place Strategies in place for employment and training for people with disabilities	Delivery of skill development programmes with participation of social partners, enterprises and private training providers

¹ As programs are carried out, more partners and organizations from the private sector can be further included.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
4.b Support the reform in educational provision to ensure that the poorest areas and disadvantaged groups have access to quality education.	UNICEF, UNESCO	MOED	Provide training to support target groups Train MIS technique to identify target groups	More access to training and employment for women Development partnership for workplace learning with participation of enterprises and local communities	Number of vulnerable/marginalized groups that use training skills in daily life
4.c Promote legal education, skills development, and vocational technical training in education system particularly in poor areas to children from a disadvantaged background	UNICEF	MOED	Policy dialogue on curriculum revision Set up schools models for education reforms	Child-Friendly Schools (CFS) in pilot areas	Change in percentage and number of education provision to give access to quality education to target group
			Support non-formal education through community empowerment centers. Expanded non-formal vocational education training to poor areas	Curriculum includes skills and vocational training in poor areas Promote skill development and vocational training for child-friendly schools in poor areas.	Number of schools in poor areas that include skill and vocational training

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
4.d Assist in promoting “child-friendly” schools (CFS)	UNICEF	MOED, BMA, provinces and some pilot municipalities	Promote concept and implementation of CFS at primary school levels Train teachers, communities, parents, students on CFS components Provide training tools for future expansion Expand CFS concept into secondary education Primary education reform	according to national agenda (i.e. child-centered learning approach, educational decentralization, and community participation) Methodology to promote CFS provincial and district wide Effective strategy to promote CFS in large scale Promote CFS in secondary education	Increasing number and percentage of child-friendly schools in Thailand Reduced drop-out rate at primary levels Increasing number of children accessing to CFS Increase number of CFS concept in secondary education
4.e Advocate and support decentralisation of management information system (MIS) for mapping and assessment of access to education	UNICEF	MOED	Provide training and technical assistance to schools to implement Management Information Systems (MIS) Promote use of ICT for assessment of access to education and learning	Increase community participation and ownership in monitoring children accessing to primary and secondary schools	All children in the community are in schools or receive needed assistance to attend schools
4.f Promotion of Early Childhood Development and Care (ECDC) to pre-school institutions	UNICEF	MOI (CDD, DOLA), MOED, MOPH	Support curriculum development and child development centers	Well- trained child attendants and quality Early Childhood Development and Care (ECDC)	Early childhood development (0-3 years) meets national and international standard in terms of physically, emotionally (E.Q.), and mentally (I.Q.)

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	AGENCY INTERVENTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
			<p>Train day care workers and support development of ECDC manual</p> <p>Review and assess decentralization of pre-education services by local administration units (TAOs) and community centers</p> <p>Promoting ECDC with TAOs, communities, and religious institutions</p>	<p>Improved services and care provided to children at local levels</p> <p>TAOs have manuals for child care and services</p> <p>Child attendants have skills in ECDC</p>	<p>TAOs and communities have district and community plans and actions to support ECDC.</p>
4.g Assist in improving the quality of, and access to, secondary/higher education and vocational training	UNICEF	MOED	Integrate CFS concept into secondary schools	Vocational training improved in secondary/higher education	Increase of quality/access to vocational training

Annex 5

GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Promote people's participation in the development process and decision-making at the local level.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.a	Empower communities by enhancing their understanding/ education of civil rights and increasing their involvement in determining rules and principles to develop sustainable economic and social conditions for themselves; strengthen capacity of CBOs to articulate their needs, translate them into responsive programs and projects, and mobilise resources for their implementation	UNDP	NESDB, DOLA, CDD, Local Institutions, CBOs, TAO, PAO, communities' leaders, private sector, NGOs, ONCWA, selected local administrative organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Empower communities and key partners to be able to respond to economic and social crisis through strengthening and supporting implementation of community plans and projects initiated by local people according to their needs ● Community takes a major part in the development process and translates into action with support from local government agencies and partnership from all sectors in the society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community's projects become key management tools in reducing the impact of the crisis ● Community funds are set up ● Participatory approach process created among community people
		FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CBOs in selected communities covering five regions provided with training on small enterprise development through agricultural cooperatives by end of 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CBOs as village groups/ coops participation in training activities in 5 regions

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>ESCAP (PRUDD)</p>	<p>Community Organisation Development Institute (CODI)</p>	<p><u>The Human Dignity Initiative: Community-based safety nets as tools for human development</u></p> <p>Adoption at the central and local government level of a policy framework for the creation of an economic, political and social environment conducive to the establishment of successful community-based initiatives by 2003. This framework may include, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for the adoption of approaches to policy-formulation and decision-making and implementation based on community participation and the establishment of partnerships between all stakeholders (i.e. community, government, private sector, etc.) • Guidelines for the implementation of community level initiatives • Recommendations for the introduction of legislation in support of community-based initiatives at the central and local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convening high-level seminar on “Framework for community-based initiatives” to adopt policy framework • Convening national level symposia to present the results and initiate implementation of policy framework by selected local governments
	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>MOI (DOLA, CDD, TAOS), MOE, NGOs, CBOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive integrated plan effectively implemented by related agencies for child development and protection • Youth involvement in planning process at city and community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trainings, plans and effective implementation • At least 20% of budget allocation for youth and child development

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.b	Support building of coalition among local development stakeholders (CBOs, local government units, private sector, media, and village leaders) through civic fora and cross-sectoral, multipartite dialogue on local development issues	UNDP	NESDB, TAO, PAO, DOLA, CDD, CBOS, local institutions, media, private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance dialogue and strengthen capacities among local development stakeholders through discussion, seminars, workshop and training Set up at a concrete partnership arrangement at all levels and sectors concerned; national, provincial communities to address issues effecting their livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of meetings, seminars and workshop organised during the implementation period Outputs from the discussion for a have been mainstreamed in the major tasks of Ministries concerned, i.e. Min. of Interior, Min. Education, Office of the Prime Minister, etc.
1.c	Improve equal representation and gender responsiveness of participatory local development management processes and institutions to enable greater women's participation and representation in decision-making	UNICEF UNDP	NGOs, CBOs, TAOs, local media and educational institutions CBOs, Community leaders, women groups, local institutions, local government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated youth into policy development for a on local problems and development issues Child watch mechanism and system done by stakeholders Involve and encourage more participation of women in identifying their development issues in the discussion and decision-making process Local institutions provide training to enhance and strengthen capacity building for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of for a discuss problems affecting youth and children No. of activities targeted for child development and protection Women Groups are set up according to their common interest and needs as to taking up in decision process Training provided to women groups by local institutions
		FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Training Toolkit for Tambon elected officials on gender sensitive participatory local planning and decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Toolkit field tested in selected Tambons in collaboration with Thai Government agencies concerned

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.d Support identification and targeting of vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of programmes and projects, in line with the rights-based approach to development.	UNDP	Local NGOs, Community, DOLA, TAO, PAO, Ministry of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of all targeted vulnerable groups at the initial stage in identifying their needs and preparing their development plans which later translated into action plan and implementation of programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community plans formulated and submitted to local government agencies • Local development plan initiated through cooperation among all partners at the local level
	UNICEF	Asian Forum for Human Right and Development; Senate Standing Committee on Women, Youth and the Elderly; NGOs; CBOs and academic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacity of the Senate Standing Committee on Women, Youth, and the Elderly and its networks (sub-nationally) to effectively disseminated the new legislation related to Child Right Convention • Greater women participation at the national and local decision making levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops to be held in 5 additional provinces • Monitor laws and regulations • Process of the implementations of laws and regulations are widely known in preventing women and child abuses • Percentage of women as national/ local development managers and policy makers
	ESCAP (PRUDD/SDD)	Municipal League of Thailand	<p><u>Strengthening women's participation in urban local governments</u></p> <p>By the end of the project (2003) at least five participating countries (including Thailand) have prepared national action plans, initiated activities to promote the participation and representation of women in urban local governments, and designated host organisations for national resource facilities to promote, facilitate and advocate the representation and participation of women in local government on a sustainable and self</p>	Operationalization of an active national resource facility and network of women in local government in Thailand, linked to a regional resource facility and network of women in local government

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Interior, Public Works Department, National Council of Disabled Persons, the CDD, Ministry of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, other NGOs in the field of disability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Training Manual on small enterprise development by disabled people in rural areas <p>Promotion of non-handicapping environments for people with disabilities <u>Regional review of implementation of the Agenda for Action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Effective enforcement of the ministerial regulations on access to public facilities and public transportation by persons with disabilities 2) Vigorous review of the implementation of the Agenda for Action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, which is a rights-based and multi-sectoral policy tool 3) Inclusive and rights-based approaches to the development of persons with disabilities, based on the vigorous policy review made in 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training Manual developed and field tested in collaboration with Thai Government agencies concerned <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formulation of rights-based and multi-sectoral policy and programmes to the development of disabled persons 2. Strengthened participation of self-help organisations of persons with disabilities in the national decision-making process through capacity building of persons with diverse disabilities 3. Enhanced participation of disabled persons in society through reducing physical and social barriers toward persons with disabilities

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNICEF	NYB, provincial and local authorities, ONCWA; Girl guides association of Thailand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant and disaggregate data collected to identify target and vulnerable groups • Situation of vulnerable and disadvantaged children can be identified and targeted • Active and influencing participation among target and vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are regularly used and analysed • Indicators on health, education, and children and families that are at risk • Increased participation of vulnerable groups in development planning process

GOAL 2: Support Thailand in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of public policy.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.a Enhance access to information and support participation of, and consultation among, all stakeholders from the initial stage of project/policy development.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Min. Interior, DOLA, CDD, TAO, PAO, Local institutions, King Prajadipok's Institute, NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of information systems and centers that provide efficient local access to all information • Implement programme and activities identified by local communities through participatory process at the initial stage of project formulation • Establish venue for all development partners to meet and exchange information and learning experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village forum set up to share information and ideas • Department of Public Relation has broadcasted activities and best practice of projects initiated by community people • Community businesses utilizing the Internet to check for an increase in business activities in those communities
	<p>FAO</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of methodology and tools for participatory project development and policy dialogue on agriculture and rural development in Thailand 	<p>(See Training Toolkit Development under Goal 1)</p>
	<p>ESCAP (PRUDD)</p>		<p><u>Impact of ICT on rural poverty alleviation</u> Use by the rural poor of needs-oriented ICT-based services</p>	<p>Intermediate target organisations (TTDs) provide access to needs oriented ICT based services for the rural poor at the end of phase 1. At least 20% of the rural poor in the target areas use ICT-based services at the end of phase 2. At the end of the project, ITDs in more than 15 countries replicate best practice contents from ESCAP's regional web site.</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.b Support the role of the media as an informal “watchdog” in regard to public affairs and as a forum for the voices of civil society.	UNICEF	National committee, NYB, local authorities, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness and ensure Child Right Convention (CRC) in policy development and communities Integrated CRC knowledge in curriculum development Public at large understand CRC and encourage child and youth participation since the initial stage of project/ policy development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop in violation of CRC by families, schools, communities, press, and policy makers Increase child/ youth participation in project/ policy development
	UNDP	Department of Public Relations, national press, TAO, private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and establish media net work to promote the media’s role in fighting corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seminar and workshop on public hearing and voice of the future were organised to reflect views of civil society and people in the communities Series of TV programme were produced to create awareness and concept of good governance
	World Bank	National Press, Thailand Journalist Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and establish media net work to promote the media’s role in fighting corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on Community Radio Program as a watchdog in local communities Training workshops in Investigative Journalism
	UNICEF	Media associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased public awareness including media on CRC Increased involvement of media on child/youth and social development issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participatory for children, youth, and women by media groups.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased roles of media on social mobilization Increased investigative/ in depth analysis for accurate reports on children and women issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate reports on children, youth, and women with impacts on social mobilization Reduced child and women abuses
<p>2.c Advocate transparency and accountability in the private sector to improve corporate governance, emphasize good corporate citizenship, and promote civil society oversight in regard to corporate affairs that impact the public, with rising commitment to engagement in the Global Compact</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Private firms, government agencies concerned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publicly listed companies create awareness of good governance to the public Government be able to support good corporate governance reform that impact the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising campaign conducted through media to promote awareness of good corporate governance Government supports good corporate governance among state-owned enterprises

GOAL 3: Support and promote decentralisation and strengthen local governance.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.a	Improve the capacity of local government institutions through processes and mechanisms for effective service delivery, with increased emphasis on quality of performance.	UNDP	OCSC, Min. of Interior, TAO, PAO, local institutions, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capacity of the local authority as well as local institution to be effectively carried out quality delivery of their service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New training curriculum designed and developed for inclusion in the training/ seminar for all level of local government agencies Manual published for widely distributed in local areas A set of performance rating established for use and applied in local authority offices
	ESCAP (PRUDD)	Institute of Administrative Development (IAD), Min. of Interior, OSCE	<p>Network of Local Government Training and Research Institutes in Asia and the Pacific (LOGOTRI)</p> <p>Increased capacity of staff of the IAD to train local government officials in service delivery and quality assurance by 2003</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAD becomes a member of LOGOTRI and establishes bilateral relations with other local government training and research institutes in Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the United States of America IAD staff participates in at least 3 LOGOTRI training programmes or exchange visits 	
	UNICEF	MOI (DOLA, CDD, TAOs), MOE, NGOs, CBOs, municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive integrated plan effectively implemented for quality of service delivery and access to education for children Youth involvement in planning process at schools, city and community levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of training, monitor plans and effective implementation At least 30% of target groups are trained Percent of dropout students drop from 6% to 3% 	

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Training Toolkit for Tambon elected officials on participatory planning and establishment of dialogue among local stakeholders by end of 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Toolkit field tested in selected Tambons in collaboration with Thai Government agencies concerned
	World Bank	ONDC, “Decentralization Committee” from the Prime Minister’s Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the understanding of the decentralization process and progress at the local authority and national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set of PowerPoint Presentations prepared to enable ONDC staff and other civil service and politicians to make clear presentations on decentralization throughout Thailand Brochures on decentralization prepared; 15,000 copies printed and distributed throughout Thailand through local authorities Two Decentralization Report Cards outlining decentralization status in Thailand prepared Assessment of local authorities’ capacity in the areas of local institutional readiness and human resource development through detailed questionnaire and visits to local authorities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop understanding of local authority capacity to undertake decentralization 	

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.b Assist in developing decentralised mechanisms for social assistance and in building capacity at local level to manage its own resources</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Min. Interior, OCSC, TAO PAO, NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government provides mechanism for people to participate in local democracy, framework in decision-making and structures of the government at all levels (e.g. encourage people's participation in village and town elections)-needs further clarification in this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful pilot-testing of decentralization system in the selected provinces. Decentralization model developed by project has served as a pilot for the decentralization process envisioned for Thailand
	<p>World Bank</p>	<p>TAO, PAO, ONDC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government provides mechanism for people to participate in local democracy, framework in decision-making and structures of the government at all levels (e.g. encourage people's participation in village and town elections)-needs further clarification in this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer/Client survey designed to measure resident satisfaction with decentralized service delivery
	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>MOI (DOLA, CDD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAOs capacities are strengthened in planning and management TAOs plan with allocation of at least 20% of budget for children and youth with efficiently resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical and efficient TAO plans Percent of budget allocation for children and youth
<p>3.c Strengthen horizontal networks and build networks with other countries in the region to increase the local knowledge base, and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt on decentralisation and public participation in development activities, with a TCDC component included</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Min. Interior, OCSC, TAO, PAO, local institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of good practices and lessons learned on decentralization and public participation in development activities through stakeholders' network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based information system developed for easy access to information on development opportunities and experience Community learning centres set up knowledge based centres for community

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.d Provide further support for fiscal devolution measures required for effective implementation of devolved functions and responsibilities.	UNDP	OCSC, Min. of Finance, Min. of Interior, TAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of appropriate roles, functions, structures and financing system to pilot areas of which successful models will be replicated to other areas Provide local administration and sufficient capacity to enable them to carry the new functions effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate role, function and personnel on financial system transferred to pilot areas Training organised for strengthening on capacity of personnel being personnel
	World Bank	TAO, PAO, NESDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange of good practices and lessons learned on decentralization and public participation in development activities through stakeholders' network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Local Government Information Center
	UNICEF	Federations of TAOs and municipalities, local medias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing experiences of child friendly cities/ communities and disseminating best practices and lesson learnt Manual for TAOs on guidelines of standard social services for children (i.e., education, early childhood development and care, health and nutrition, water and sanitation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and expand Child Friendly Cities/ Communities networks and their activities in supporting children/ youth TAOs manual on guidelines of standard services for children are used for actions

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>World Bank</p>	<p>OCSC, Bureau of Budget</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of appropriate roles, functions, structures and financing system to pilot areas of which successful models will be replicated to other areas • Provide local administration and sufficient capacity to enable them to carry the new functions effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshops and technical assistance for central agencies e.g. Bureau of Budget and OCSC on fiscal and personnel devolution measures
	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>NESDB, BOB, MOI, related gov. agencies and TAOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and studies on child based budgeting analysis • Research on decentralization of service delivery for children and being piloted in some areas • Improved planning and management of TAOs to provide sufficient services for child development and protection • Model of partnership work among central and local governments and the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance budget indicators of service delivery for children • Services provided to children above standard • Practical and effective TAOs plans are adopt and children receive sufficient services • Replicable model for partnership being used in other pilot areas

Annex 6

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Promote the growth of an efficient SME sector and increase cooperation with governmental agencies and educational institutions.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.a	Facilitate access to capital, services and marketing information for SMEs to help them identify export opportunities and find new niches domestically and externally	UNIDO	Min. of Industry, Fed. Of Thai Industries, and other public/private institutions	Best practices on SME promotion and cluster schemes from neighboring countries in the region disseminated to SME institutions in Thailand	Number of best practices identified, documented and disseminated to SME institutions
1.b	Strengthen SME performance and competitiveness through the adoption of appropriate management tools and technology, including promoting skills standards, certification and accreditation	UNIDO	TISI NSTDA	Selected product groups for standardisation analyzed; certification and accreditation requirements of main export markets met; regional harmonisation efforts assessed	Seminars conducted Products identified
		ESCAP	Ministry of Industry	Training in management tools and project analysis/evaluation	Capacity building for improved SME management
1.c	Facilitate enterprise and industrial clustering especially in rural areas, and business to business networking through partnership building	UNIDO ILO	ISMED, Department of Industrial Promotion, Chamber of Commerce, Enterprises	Successful clusters being strengthened in some areas Business to business networking strategy developed	Number of clusters established

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>1.d Support national forums that bring together a range of partners working in SME development to debate best practices, strategies and lessons learnt and the impact of SMEs on regional development.</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>	<p>MOI, Fed. of Thai Industries</p>	<p>Exchange of experience on cluster development and supply chain management within Thailand and with other countries</p>	<p>Forums organised</p>

GOAL 2: Strengthen the knowledge economy and technological base and promote skills development.

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.a	Support education reform that nurture innovation, creativity and skills development	UNESCO		Education / research centers take lead or contribute to new innovation and production clusters	Innovations and production process that simultaneously contribute to both education center and clustering
				UNICEF	MOE
2.b	Upgrade Research and Development capacities	UNIDO	APEC, NSTDA	Strengthened national capacities for technology development	Training conducted in technology foresight
				UNICEF	MOE

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNESCO	National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) Asian Research Center for Migration, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University AASSRECC (Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils) APMRN (Asia Pacific Migration Research Network)	Research among scholars in Asia and the Pacific strengthened through exchange visit of scholars and organisation of workshops and conferences	Number of publication and workshops
2.c	UNESCO UNICEF ¹	MOI, MOE	Increase in capacity building for IT knowledge and accessibility to selected rural communities	ICT application for education tools and information linkages for community development
2.d	UNESCO		User-friendly IT, and more utilized among Thai people Use IT as information exchange tool for development	

¹ Data submitted by UNICEF.

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNIDO	Universities	Workshops on ICT and virtual supply chains	Training conducted in use of virtual supply chains
		ESCAP	National ICT institutions	Promotion of ICT capability of private sector	Training for ICT application and utilization in private sector
2.e	Strengthen the government's capacity to monitor industrial performance	UNIDO	Min. of Industry	Better understanding of industry's contribution to overall macroeconomic development.	Creating databases and early warning systems Quarterly reports on Conditions in the Manufacturing Sector

GOAL 3: Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and cooperation.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.a	Support the initiatives (including ADB and ASEAN) in narrowing the development gap and closer integration among its member states in GMS and Southeast Asian regions	UNDP	Department of ASEAN Affairs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Department of Energy Development and Promotion (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment)	Through the UNDP-supported programmes to ASEAN, it is expected that the ASEAN Secretariat and its member countries will increase their capacities in institutional management to implement ASEAN Vision 2020, and in economic recovery after the financial crisis in 1997. Increased economic integration between the old and new members of the ASEAN	Comprehensive review of the ASEAN Secretariat's information support system carried out and set up at the ASEAN Secretariat to provide information systems support for all ASEAN mechanisms and committees A monitoring and warning system developed in ASEAN countries to monitor progress of economic recovery and detect any negative trends in economic, financial and social impact
		UNIDO	Min. of Industry, Fed. of Thai Industries, other relevant partners	Support to cross-border agro-industrial initiatives along the West-East Corridor	Number of twinning arrangements concluded, capacity building programmes conducted and investment projects promoted.
		ESCAP	BOI	Promotion and Facilitation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in context of FCDI/HiFi Plan for Private Sector Development in the GMS; Business management tools	Improved investment promotion and implementation mechanisms

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.b Support regional dialogue on management of the impact of globalisation on human rights, labour standards and environmental protection in the context of the Global Compact including fostering greater consumer awareness and rights</p>	<p>UN Global Compact Office, UNDP</p>	<p>Employers' Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) National Institute for Development Administration (NIDA)</p>	<p>Increased awareness, cooperation and knowledge on the principles of the Global Compact by business leaders/ companies in Thailand Increased network on the Global Compact through leading educational institutions</p>	<p>Increased numbers of business partners in Thailand in the Global Compact activities and adoption of the principles Curriculum developed by NIDA and expanded to other leading educational institutions in Thailand to promote the Global Compact Pilot projects at industrial sites developed and implemented in the areas of human rights, labour standards and environment Dissemination of results to institutions and enterprises</p>
	<p>UNIDO</p>	<p>NSTDA Fed. Of Thai Industries</p>	<p>Evaluate social, environmental and financial standards in selected Thai and regional enterprises towards pressure from consumer groups on the main export markets</p>	
	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>National Youth Commission National Youth Bureau</p>	<p>Preparation review situation of children subject to CRC Coordinating plan for children, regularly review situation of children subject to CRC</p>	<p>Documents National Youth Plan Monitor situation and problems of these issues</p>

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.c	Promote South-South cooperation on export promotion and joint studies dealing with agricultural competitiveness	UNIDO	Min. of Industry	Conduct seminar on business opportunities in Africa Prepare study tours for relevant public institutions and private businesses to relevant African countries	Study tour completed and results evaluated in a workshop
		ESCAP	Min. of Industry	Preparation of studies on export promotion from SMEs in specific products Organise exchange visits of entrepreneurs	Studies prepared/ visits organised

GOAL 4: Enhance the competitiveness and environment of Thai businesses and financial institutions as a foundation for recovery and sustainable, private sector led growth in the medium term.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
4.a Manage problem financial institutions and strengthen the financial structure by formulating a medium-term strategy, developing capital markets and modernising Specialised Financial Institutions (SFIs)	World Bank	NESDB, etc.	Modernization of specialized financial institutions (SFIs)	Updated operation of Small and Medium Scales Industrial Finance Corporation and establish SMEs Development Bank Shifted responsibility for prudential supervision of SFIs from MOF to the BOT
4.b Provide competitive incentives for private financial institutions to maintain a level playing field with state-owned institutions, and enhance the platform in accounting, governance and the rights of minority shareholders for new investment	World Bank	NESDB, etc.	Capital market development	Corporatization of the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) Establishment of derivatives market for financial instrument and supervision system Improve neutrality of related taxes
4.c Enhance the regulatory and supervisory capacity to monitor local financial institutions and financial conglomerates	World Bank	NESDB, etc.	Enhancement of regulatory and supervisory regime	BOT issue prudential regulations regarding risk management step-by-step, providing Financial Institutions (FIs) some time to familiarize and adjust themselves to new regulation BOT shift supervisory direction from transaction examination to risk-based supervision

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>4.d</p> <p>Improve law and regulation along international standards, improve the legislative framework for new lending and enhance both law and judicial capacity for problem debt resolution</p>	<p>World Bank</p>	<p>NESDB, etc.</p>	<p>Introduction of deposit insurance scheme</p>	<p>The government will prepare a plan for institutional arrangements and personnel of Deposit Insurance Agency</p> <p>Determine time frame and procedures for Financial Institutions Development Fund (FIDF) to phase out its blanket guarantee on all deposits and debt of Financial Institutions (FIs)</p> <p>Determine clear guidelines for Deposit Insurance Agency including covered institutes, maximum insurance coverage, funding, insurance premium, and special power in acquiring information and supervise covered financial institutions</p>
<p>4.e</p> <p>Facilitate the voluntary corporate restructuring process and environment by removing tax incentives, enhance capacity for court supervised mediation, enhance the powers of Corporate Debt Restructuring Advisory Committee (CDRAC) and employ a transparent, market-based approach to debt resolution by the Thailand Asset Management Corporation (TAMC)</p>	<p>World Bank</p>	<p>NESDB, etc.</p>	<p>Effective operation of TAMC and better credit risk management</p> <p>Facilitation of information sharing among creditors on debt service performance of each customer</p> <p>Promotion of micro-credit activities</p> <p>Strengthening of restructuring process</p>	<p>Necessary technical assistance to TAMC operation</p> <p>Improving capability on credit risk management of government commercial banks, SFI banks, credit insurance institutions especially for SME credit</p> <p>Credit information Act will be enacted and effective</p> <p>Credit bureau will be fully functioning and operating under the Credit Bureau Act (two existing credit bureaus will be merged in the medium term)</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
				<p>Promote cooperatives, credit unions and savings associations to enlarge membership numbers and expand their roles in mobilizing savings and extending loans to member</p> <p>Government Saving Bank arranges training program for members of People Bank scheme to develop their capability to generate income in order that they can repay loans on schedule</p> <p>Appropriate supervisory system for micro-credit activities</p> <p>Improve information and reporting system of micro-credit agencies</p> <p>TAMC expedite restructuring process of transfer Non-Performing Loans from Financial Institutions and AMCs, including debt restructuring and corporate restructuring, taking into account industrial structural reform to enhance competitiveness and corporate viability</p> <p>Business consolidations and mergers as an alternative of corporate restructuring</p> <p>Revision of related laws, regulations, and tax treatment</p>

Annex 7

HUMAN SECURITY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Strengthen the information base for enabling effective multi-sectoral responses and increased collaboration on human security issues.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
1.a Support measurement, including establishment of baselines and indicators, of the performance and impact of programmatic interventions on all aspects of human security (reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, migration, refugees, drugs and human trafficking) in Thailand and in the sub-region	UNAIDS Thailand	MOLSW, MOPH, ECOT, workers' organisations, NGOs (Thailand Business Coalition on AIDS, Center for AIDS Rights etc.), NSO, and the private sector	Database on the socio-economic impact of the AIDS epidemic and on successful policies and programmes in response to the impact of HIV/AIDS on the world of work	Data collected and analysed Report on database printed in Thai and English
	WHO	Ministry of Public Health: Department of Communicable Disease Control, Field Epidemiology Training Programme, Roll Back Malaria Programme, Mekong Basin Diseases Surveillance, NSO	Surveillance system, baselines and indicators for measuring performance and impact of interventions developed Information on the activities of organisations working in all 10 border provinces of Thailand WHO publications distributed to health workers in all 10 border provinces	Reports of measurements of programmatic interventions Report on the activities of health-related organisations Number of technical publications distributed

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNFPA	Ministry of Public Health, Academic institutions, Provincial Public Health Office, Regional Health Promotion Centres	Indicators on reproductive health developed Needs and gaps in reproductive health identified and addressed	Number of indicators on reproductive health identified Reports
	UNDCP	Office of the Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) Min. of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Min. of Public Health, NGOs	Standardised methodology for data reporting and sharing on drugs particularly on Amphetamine-Type Stimulant developed Regional data base on drugs and clearing house networking established and operational Through the ACCORD* process, an information gathering, processing and monitoring network on established priority drug control actions formulated	Data collection and reporting categories adopted Best practice standards established Inventory of drugs compiled and accessible Key officials trained in information management Monitoring of actions vis-?-vis the ACCORD targets operational; computerised database in place; information gathering and sharing measurably increased; timely and relevant information on drug control needs, actions and issues at macro-level available

* ACCORD (“ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs”) is a 15-year Plan of Action on Drug Control, which was endorsed by 36 countries and 16 organisations at the International Congress in Pursuit of a Drug-Free ASEAN by 2015 held in Bangkok in October 2000

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNNWG on Trafficking of Women and Children (led by UNICEF, ESCAP and ILO)	Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, National Youth Bureau, Mekong Regional Law Centre, Centre for the Protection of Child Rights, FACE Phayao Provincial Public Welfare; Hill Area Development Foundation, Mirror Arts Group, NorthNet, Raks Thai Foundation (Care Thailand)	Indicators and measures on human trafficking with appropriate information systems that allow for timely monitoring and evaluation	Numbers and quality of indicators identified, developed, and measured in pilot areas Base line data on in target villages and control villages Relevant data collected before and during project implementation in order to assess impact of interventions
UNHCR	MOI/OCDP Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Defence NGOs: Health NGOs along the Thai-Myanmar Border and COERR for Bangkok, urban refugees	Availability of health services to refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR with special attention for women and girls	Health data collected are used for planning, implementation and reporting On-going exchange of information and cooperation between all agencies and counterparts involved	

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNICEF	<p>Nine pilot provinces in North, Northeast, South and Bangkok</p> <p>Universities, i.e., Khon Kaen Chiangmai, and Songkhla</p> <p>Community based groups of child rights volunteers (CRV)</p>	<p>Indicators on trafficking in children for sexual and economic exploitation</p>	<p>Risk indicators identified and baseline data developed in target provinces</p>
<p>1.b Document and disseminate best practices, lessons learnt and alternative development studies in dealing with human security issues nationally and within the sub-region, including the links among those issues</p>	<p>UNWVG on Trafficking of Women and Children (led by ILO and ESCAP)</p>	<p>Same as previous entry for UNWVG on Trafficking</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health Universities NGOs</p>	<p>Good practices and lessons learnt in combating trafficking of children and women for labour exploitation documented and disseminated in target countries in the sub-region and beyond, adding value to the efforts underway</p>	<p>Documentation of good practices</p> <p>At least 5 best practices and lessons learnt documented</p> <p>Three border meetings, attended by representatives from international organizations and the government in all ten provinces, held to collaborate on border health issues</p> <p>Six technical meetings and one cross-border meeting held</p>

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNFPA	Ministry of Public Health NGOs	Thai experience on dealing with reproductive health issues documented and shared with other countries	Reports published and disseminated
		UNDCP	ONCB, MOPH NGOs	Best practices/lessons learned on drug abuse, prevention, treatment, drug abuse related to HIV/AIDS infection and alternative development identified and accessible	Best practices/lessons learned published Exchange of information and experiences established
		UNHCR	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defence OCPD, MOI, NGOs and CCSDPT	Distribution of guidelines and best practice on refugee issues in English and Thai language to all partners concerned. UNHCR has Liaison offices in Cambodia and Vietnam, where the same objective is expected Workshops in 2002 include Action for the Rights the Child, Contingency planning for refugee situations	
		ESCAP	National Youth Bureau ONCB Relevant NGOs	Best practices and lessons learnt on combating drug abuse and HIV/AIDS documented and disseminated	Best practices and lessons learnt developed and disseminated to government and NGO partners
		UNICEF	Mekong Region Law Center, Universities	Lessons learned in prevention and protection against trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation	Documentation of lessons learned Collaborations with UNICEF country offices within the Mekong sub-region to support countries on prevention and protection against trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		MOPH, MOE, CBOs, NGOs	Documentation including best practices on: prevention of HIV/AIDS with youth and the prevention of mother to child transmission; and care and support for children affected by HIV/AIDS	Reports, video, for a to disseminate information and examples of lessons learnt and best practices
1.c Improve data compilation and information on drug abuse and migration trends, including socio-economic impact of irregular migration on domestic labour market demands	UN Working Group on Trafficking (led by ILO)	Phayao Provincial Public Welfare; Hill Area Development Foundation, Mirror Arts Group, NorthNet, Raks Thai Foundation (CARE Thailand)	Policy recommendations on legal labour migration and labour markets as alternatives to substitute for trafficking in children and women	Impact on policy of governments within the sub-region as demonstrated by policy discussions and, if really successful, impact on policies
WHO	MOPH	Data on immunization status, nutrition status and access to health care to measure the vulnerability of the border population, particularly the migrant population living outside the camps	Ten border provinces have data for measuring the migrant population's immunization status, nutritional status and access to health care	
UNDCP	ONCB, MOPH, NGOs	Support the national data collection and information system concerning illicit drug abuse trends especially on Amphetamine-Type-Stimulants (ATS) abuse	Numbers of training provided National capacities for data collection enhanced Data and information system available	
IOM and ILO	MOLSW, MOI, MFA	Technical support for the formulation of migration management policy by the RTC Improved data collection system for registration of migrant workers	Reports, including case studies on key sectors such as fisheries, construction, textiles, agriculture and domestic help	

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	IOM and WHO	MOPH, MOI, MFA and Provincial Health Offices	Computerized Migration Health Information System Cost-effective model for Public Health Centres (PHC), Centres for Disease Control (CDC) and Reproductive Health (RH) services documented	Data collected and maintained and reports generated on health conditions of migrants.
	UNHCR	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defence OCPD, MOI, NGOs and CCSDPT.	Information on the population living inside the camps along the Thai-Myanmar border and in urban areas is regularly collected and updated with special emphasis on vulnerable individuals.	Information is regularly updated and reports are produced and shared accordingly.
	UNICEF	Universities, MOLSW	Improved knowledge of migrant working children and situation of children of migrant workers Recommendation for interventions Improved and expand data base on Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) at provincial and district levels	Report on and intervention for migrant working children and children of migrant workers. More provinces and districts using the CEDC data base

GOAL 2: Strengthen the capacity of communities and local government to respond to human security issues.

OBJECTIVES	AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.a Support employment and income-generating activities in communities and discourage the various types of trafficking for labour exploitation and drugs use/supply</p>	UNDCP	ONCB, NGOs (Mae Fah Luang), Ministry of Agriculture, Universities, the private sector	Improved planning and implementation of alternative development projects for reduction of drug crops cultivation	Quality alternative development policies and projects produced
	UN Working Group on Trafficking (led by ILO)	Phayao Provincial Public Welfare; Hill Area Development Foundation, Mirror Arts Group, NorthNet, Raks Thai Foundation (Care Thailand)	Increased subsistence and income generation of target groups within the target villages	Fewer members of the target group find the need to migrate into exploitation as a survival strategy
UNHCR	MOI/OCDP Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Defence NGOs: All NGOs along the Thai-Myanmar Border and COERR for Bangkok urban refugees	Development of vocational training programmes for the refugee population in camps and in urban setting. The programmes will benefit camp population along the Thai-Myanmar border and host communities in surrounding areas as well as in urban settings. Programmes are developed in consultation with all concerned.	Number of attended vocational training programmes developed by the communities in cooperation with all stakeholders and attended by both communities	
UNICEF	MOLSW, MOE Private sector	Improve career development opportunities and employment of adolescent girls at risk of exploitation	Increased number of adolescent girls receiving livelihood and life skills training and employment by 2,000 in 5 years	

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.b Support and strengthen local infrastructure and access to information, prevention, care and treatment with regard to HIV/AIDS, drugs, and reproductive health</p>	<p>UNAIDS Thailand</p>	<p>MOLSW, MOPH, ECOT, workers' organisations, NGOs (Thailand Business Coalition on AIDS, Center for AIDS Rights etc.), the private sector</p>	<p>National policy and provincial support mechanisms for HIV/AIDS prevention and management programmes at workplaces, based on the ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work</p>	<p>Capacity of key stakeholder organisations to respond to HIV/AIDS at the workplace enhanced Institutional capacity building on national, provincial and enterprise levels Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials covering prevention, non-discrimination, care and support developed, printed and disseminated A supportive policy environment put in place (non-discrimination policies; incentives for employers to put HIV/AIDS workplace programmes in place)</p>
	WHO	<p>Ministry of Public Health Universities NGOs</p>	<p>Information systems on care and support for HIV/AIDS at provincial, regional and central levels strengthened Practical guidelines on standard care package for HIV/AIDS, including Opportunistic Infection (OI) prophylaxis and treatment, developed and disseminated</p>	<p>Effective information system functioning at all levels Guidelines on standard care packages being drafted</p>
	UNFPA	<p>Ministry of Public Health NGOs</p>	<p>Service delivery points provided reproductive health/HIV/AIDS information and counseling services</p>	<p>Clients satisfied with reproductive health services including choice of family planning methods offered, Anti-natal Clinic and Sexually transmitted disease/HIV/AIDS prevention and counseling</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>ESCAP</p>	<p>National Youth Bureau, The Ministry of Public Health, ONCB and relevant NGOs</p>	<p>Increased national and local-level commitment and capacity to implement programmes on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse</p>	<p>Verifiable changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of key personnel</p> <p>Increasing number of effective national and local-level programmes</p>
	<p>UNAIDS UNDP UNICEF WHO</p>	<p>MOPH, MOLSW, MOI, CBOs.</p>	<p>Capacity and infrastructure on care, treatments and social services at home, community and local levels improved</p> <p>Community and home based care for opportunistic infections, including TB, improved</p>	<p>Number of local government and People Living With HIV/AIDS (PWAs) organisations (such as Provincial/district public health offices, community hospitals, TAOs, CBOs and PWAs Networks) providing satisfactory treatment, counselling and other services</p> <p>Number of staff who attended training workshops and participated in other capacity building activities</p> <p>Allocation of budgets and other resources and inclusion of HIV/AIDS issues in local planning</p>
	<p>UNDCP</p>	<p>ONCB, MOPH, NGOs</p>	<p>Strengthened the reduction of illicit drug demand related to poverty alleviation in rural highland communities through supporting measures on drug prevention, detoxification, elimination of drug production</p>	<p>National institutional capacity to support rural drug demand and poverty reduction enhanced</p> <p>Initiatives by grassroots level promoted</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNHCR	OCCDP/MOI, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defence, NGOs: COERR	Financial assistance is granted to provide local infrastructure along the border as well as in urban settings in support of HIV/AIDS cases Reproductive health services are available for all people of concern to UNHCR in Bangkok and border areas in the assistance and care programmes provided to refugees.	Financial assistance is provided to hospitals treating HIV/AIDS patients among the refugee caseload and to hospitals providing family planning counselling to the refugees and people of concern to UNHCR Brochures about family planning, HIV/AIDS, are made available to local hospitals and translated in the camp hospitals in Burmese/ Karen language
2.c Assist in improving gender and elderly-sensitive community and home-based care that takes into account the additional burdens imposed on women, girls and elderly persons as primary care givers	WHO UNHCR	Ministry of Public Health Universities NGOs OCCDP/MOI, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defence, NGOs, CCSDPT	Studies on local responses to HIV/AIDS taking into account the gender and elderly sensitive issues conducted Guidelines for HIV/AIDS care providers developed and implemented Regularly updated needs assessments are conducted for extremely vulnerable individuals in camps along the Thai-Myanmar border. Awareness of vulnerability criteria is developed among national counterparts, including among the MOI/OCCDP/Ministry of Defence staff	Study reports being formulated Guidelines being drafted Updated registration information contains vulnerability criteria Number of programmes of assistance developed for the sake of the vulnerable population in camps and in urban setting Training sessions provided to Thai NGOs

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
			<p>Programmes of assistance and activities are designed and implemented with particular attention to the vulnerable individuals, especially women, girls and elderly persons as often primary care givers</p> <p>Counselling and assistance is provided to the most vulnerable refugees living in Bangkok through a network of Thai non-profit organisations</p>	<p>Number of Thai non-profit organisations involved in the assistance of the Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs)</p> <p>Number of refugee committees involved in providing assistance to the vulnerable individuals in camps</p> <p>Co-ordination meetings among NGOs/government counterparts to enhance awareness on EVIs' special needs</p>
2.d Empower vulnerable groups and communities especially in areas with high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, integrated reproductive health problems and outward migration	ILO	MOLSW, MOPH, NGOs (supporting indigenous peoples, service workers and other vulnerable groups)	<p>Livelihood opportunities of vulnerable groups enhanced and rights protected thereby reducing their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, drugs, etc.</p>	<p>Income opportunities for urban-based indigenous peoples being generated</p> <p>Service workers and their communities received legal education specifically on human rights, workers' rights, and women's rights</p>
	UNAIDS Thailand	Universities NGOs Ministry of Public Health	<p>Vulnerable groups and communities are accessed to information, health care deliveries and are able to make informed decisions</p>	<p>Local responses o HIV/AIDS are analysed</p> <p>CBOs and people with HIV/AIDS groups are able to efficiently respond to HIV/AIDS</p>

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNDCP	ONCB MoFA, MOPH, NGOs	Enhanced prevention programmes on drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention to vulnerable groups and communities through strengthening the capacity of government and non government agencies to effectively develop the programmes	Methodologies for data collection about the vulnerable group improved Technical assistance and training provided Exchange forum of information and experiences established
		UNFPA	Ministry of Public Health, Provincial Governor's Office, NGOs, UNAIDS	Peer educators (youth/adolescents) trained on adolescent reproductive health including family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention	Number of peer educators trained and provided services in their communities
		ESCAP	National Youth Bureau, Ministry of Health, ONCB Relevant NGOS	Increased capacity of vulnerable groups to advocate for, and implement, HIV and substance abuse prevention programmes in their communities	Changes in the knowledge, skills and attitudes of key personnel working with vulnerable groups Increased number of effective HIV/AIDS and substance abuse prevention programmes implemented among vulnerable groups
		UNAIDS Thailand	Universities NGOs MOPH	Studies on roles of PWAs and communities in local responses to HIV/AIDS in various parts of the country	Study reports being drafted

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNICEF	Many NGOs includes AIDSNET, PHA networks, CARE, SIAM CARE, Sem Foundation, World Vision	Improved quality of life, access to services and reduction of discrimination for people living with HIV/AIDS	Improved mental and physical health for people living with HIV/AIDS Community care for children affected HIV/AIDS Improved knowledge and skills in income generation, living with quality of life, increased opportunities and engaging in peer-to-peer education
2.e Strengthen the role of communities and civil society organisations in implementing human security programmes targeted at youth	ILO	Phayao Provincial Public Welfare; Hill Area Development Foundation, Mirror Arts Group, NorthNet, Raks Thai Foundation (Care Thailand)	Entertainment, sports and pre-vocational and vocational training provided to vulnerable youth in target villagers	Youth in target villages have a higher self-image and are better equipped to carry out productive lives
	UNFPA	Provincial Governor's Office, NGOs	Community leaders organisations concerned supporting reproductive health and sex education for in- and out-of-school youths	Community leaders and organisations concerned understand and support the issue
	UNDCP	ONCB, MoFA, MOPH, NGOs, the private sector, civil society	Improved capacity of communities and civil society organisations to deliver drug prevention initiatives especially on ATS prevention targeted at youth	Communities and civil society organisations demonstrated awareness and understanding on drug issues

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	ESCAP	National Youth Bureau, Ministry of Health, ONCB, relevant NGOs	Increased capacity of civil society organisations to combat drug abuse and HIV/AIDS	Changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes of key personnel working with Increased number of effective drug abuse and HIV/AIDS Control programmes implemented among youth
	UNICEF	NCYD, NYB, CBOs, TAOs, NGOs	Increased youth participation in programs for community planning and development	Increasing number of communities with active youth participation in community planning and development
2.f Contribute to increased access and use of integrated reproductive health services by women and men, and particularly the youth and vulnerable groups	UNAIDS	MOPH, MOLSW, NGOs, CBOs	Increased access to safe reproductive health services for all paying special attention to vulnerable groups	Number of women, youth and ethnic minority groups using reproductive health services Response/feedback from key networks, women organisations, NGOs and community groups regarding reproductive health issues and services
	UNFPA	Ministry of Public Health Provincial Governor's Office NGOs	Teenage pregnancy reduced	Higher contraceptive prevalence rate among teenagers

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.g Reduce HIV infection rates among youth, especially young and pregnant women in the reproductive age group, and newly born children</p>	<p>WHO</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Health Universities NGOs</p>	<p>Effective interventions on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV applied throughout the country</p>	<p>HIV infection rate among reproductive age group, especially young and pregnant women HIV infection rate among new born babies Condom use rate among reproductive age group</p>
	<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Health Provincial Public Health Office NGOs</p>	<p>HIV infection among young and pregnant women reduced</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS information disseminated to high risk groups by peer educators and community health volunteers 100% condom-use promoted for all groups (e.g. male and female Commercial Sex Workers, youths and adolescents, husbands, etc.)</p>
	<p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>MOPH, MOE, NGOs CBOs</p>	<p>Effective prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) and reduction in number of children affected AIDS Life skills training, counselling, peer education, and other prevention activities among young people Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of STDS and HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Number of pregnant women receiving quality Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VST) and Anti retro viral prophylaxis during pregnancy and childbirth Number of trained key persons in life skills and VCT Number of young people with access to life skills training, counselling, peers education and other prevention activities</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
2.h Improve voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), in particular mother to child transmission (MCT), considering women's roles as primary care providers as well as the impact of traditional gender roles on women's access to VCT and on their access to information about MTCT	WHO UNICEF	Ministry of Public Health Universities NGOs	VCT services throughout the country especially for women and pregnant women improved Increase access to services and coverage for disadvantaged women and ethnic minorities	Assessment report
2.i Provide adequate supplies and gender-sensitive training to improve early diagnosis and prompt treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, malaria and TB	WHO	Ministry of Public Health Universities	Guidelines on diagnosis and treatment of STDs, malaria and TB developed/ revised Curriculum for training of medical and health care workers developed and training conducted	Availability of guidelines Training for medical and health care workers conducted Improvement of diagnosis and treatment of STDs, malaria and TB
2.j ⁵ Support development of community-managed models of cooperation between NGOs, CBOs and Gov't agencies on human security issues related to children.	UNICEF	UNFPA Ministry of Public Health Provincial Public Health Office NGOs	Health personnel trained in gender-sensitive reproductive health services Guidelines and models of cooperation for: identification, rescue, and referral of child victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation; and care and support for children affected by HIV/ AIDS	Number of health personnel trained and guidelines on gender-sensitive reproductive health services available Models developed and documented Community capacity and practices

⁵ Additional objective proposed by UNICEF.

GOAL 3: Strengthen advocacy and build partnerships with civil society and the private sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.a Support ratification and implementation of the following conventions relating to human security:</p> <p>i. <i>International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Convention No.182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1998)</i></p> <p>ii. (1) <i>Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> (2) <i>Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000)</i></p>	<p>ILO</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>MOLSW, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, NYB, Employers' and Workers' organizations, NGOs</p> <p>Asia Net, NYB, Child Rights sub-committees, MOFA</p>	<p>Appropriate national mechanisms to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effect to this Convention</p> <p>Programmes of action related to elimination of the worst form labour designed and implemented of child labour designed and implemented</p> <p>High profile meetings leading to actions taken by NYB and MOFA to get approval by the Cabinet to accede the two protocols</p> <p>Incorporation of the specifics of protocols to existing Plan of Action</p>	<p>Systematic documentation of number and incidence of child labour specifically the worst forms towards the policy/action to reduce child labour to the minimum</p> <p>Increased capacity of related units and agencies to address and resolve the worst form of child labour</p> <p>Both protocols are acceded</p> <p>Plan of Actions</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>iii. UN Convention against Trans-national Organised Crime (2000) and supplementing protocols (Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants)</p> <p>iv. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1990)</p>	<p>UNODCCP UN Working Group on Trafficking</p>	<p>ONCB, Office of the Attorney General, Ministry of Interior, MOPH, Royal Thai Police NGOs</p>	<p>Convention and Supplementing Protocols ratified. Mechanism to allow for the fulfilment of primary obligations under the Convention and Protocols established: legislation to allow for necessary compliance with the Convention and Protocols adopted</p>	<p>Increased capacity of agencies to address and counter transnational organised crime activities through national, regional and international actions</p>
<p>v. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (1990)</p> <p>vi. 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees</p> <p>vii. 1954 Convention on Status of Statelessness and 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness.</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>	<p>OCDDP/MOI, Ministry of Defence, Law Society of Thailand, International Law association of Thailand, Chulalongkorn and Mahidol Universities, National Human Rights Commission, NGOs, CCSDPT</p>	<p>Promote the ratification of the 1951 Convention and building national capacities to further strengthen refugee protection</p>	<p>RTG accedes to the 1954 Convention and its 1961 Protocol. A national law on migration includes provision for persons seeking asylum and for refugees</p>
<p>viii. UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)</p>	<p>UNDCP</p>	<p>ONCB, Royal Thai Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, the Customs Department, MOPH</p>	<p>Effective implementation of programmes of action related to reduction of illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption in Thailand</p>	<p>Increased capacity of agencies to address to drug abuse and illicit trafficking Reduced drug production, trafficking and consumption</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
3.b Increase the capacity for co-ordination and cooperation between law enforcement and regulatory agencies regarding Human Security issues within Thailand and the sub- region through frequent multilateral fora; determine the approach agreeable to countries that either benefit or lose out in the process so as to strengthen cooperation to achieve smooth and successful outcomes	UNDCP	ONCB, Royal Thai Police, the Customs Department, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Attorney General and relevant agencies	The Capacity of judicial and prosecutorial on drug control strengthened Drug law enforcement agencies to increase cooperation and its operational procedures enhanced Institutional capacity for drug law enforcement agencies developed Cross-border collaboration developed Capacity of law enforcement officers strengthening through Computer Based Training (CBT)	Legal advice provided Sharing and exchange of information Numbers of workshops, seminar, training courses provided National learning resources for CBT established
3.c Mobilise all forms of media, including the internet, to be an effective partner in influencing policy and societal attitudes on human security issues	ESCAP	Relevant NGOs	Greater awareness among Government, NGO and the public sector of human security issues	Number of articles in newspapers and journals Number of hits of United Nations agencies and other relevant organisations websites
3.d Mobilise the private sector as an effective partner for promoting Human Security through workplace activities as well as support of UN programmes	UNDCP	ONCB, the private sector/civil society	Establishment of close collaboration between the private sector to advocate drug issues and to launch International Day against Drugs Abuse and Illicit Trafficking for public awareness of drugs	Number of events participated by the private sector Drug issues recognised

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	ESCAP	Key private sector and business leaders	Increased number of UN-private sector partnerships to prevent HIV/AIDS and drug abuse	Number of joint private sector-UN activities undertaken. Number of private sector initiatives undertaken in the workplace
3.e	UNICEF	Accor-Asia, ECPAT-Australia	Accor-Asia and UNICEF to collaborate on campaign against sex tourism	Code of conduct used by Accor facilities in Thailand and countries in the Mekong sub-region
3.f	UNHCR	OCDDP/MOI, Ministry of Defence, Law Society of Thailand, International Law association of Thailand, Chulalongkorn and Mahidol Universities, National Human Rights Commission, NGOs, CCSDPT	All actors involved in care and assistance to refugees develop a greater awareness about gender related issues (violence, equal access to assistance, girls' access to education, human trafficking) as well as more awareness on the special needs for elder refugees	Assistance programmes include awareness programmes on gender tenderly related issues Number of training and workshops related to these issues Gender perspective is mainstreamed in all programmes of assistance
3.f	UNDCP, UNICEF	ONCB, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Min. of Education, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, relevant government agencies and relevant NGOs	Enhanced knowledge and skills among relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies to effectively deliver programmes on drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, including response to drug abuse related to HIV/AIDS vulnerability	Numbers of training workshops provided Technical assistance, exchange of experiences launched Appropriate models of interventions developed
3.f				

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	ILO	MOLSW, Employers' Organizations; Workers' Organizations; and non-governmental organizations	National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work adopted and implemented; social security coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment promoted	Workplace policy and practices respect the human rights of working people with AIDS People with AIDS receive employment related benefits
3.g Support development of sub-regional cooperation and national capacity to plan and implement programmes and projects aimed at reducing drug production, controlling illicit drug production and effectively preventing and treating drug abuse	UNDCP	ONCB, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, MOPH, Min. of Education, Universities, relevant NGOs	Sub-regional cooperation among relevant institutions to reduce opium poppy cultivation through alternative development improved Capacity to suppress production and trafficking of illicit drugs increased Activities aimed at controlling precursors needed to manufacture illicit drugs implemented Institutional capacity of governmental and non-governmental organisations to develop drug prevention and treatment programmes strengthened	Periodic seminar and meeting of sub-regional cooperation Number of training, technical assistance, expertise provided Precursors controlled by law enforcement officers Training seminars provided Appropriate interventions initiated

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.h Support development of sub-regional cooperation and national capacity to plan and implement programmes and projects aimed at countering organised crime and money laundering</p>	<p>UNDCP</p>	<p>ONCB, Royal Thai Police, Anti Money Laundering Office, NGOs, the private sector</p>	<p>Institutional capacity of relevant agencies in the region to combat money laundering developed</p> <p>Issues on organised crime advocated and cooperation obtained</p> <p>Crime prevention activities promoted</p>	<p>Adoption of legal and judicial instruments on money laundering established</p> <p>Consultancy, meetings, seminars and workshops technical advice related to money laundering and organised crime provided</p>
<p>3.i Support labour migration policy that adequately reflects prevailing supply and demand and that assures minimum human rights standards for migrant labourers</p>	<p>UNNWG on Trafficking of Women and Children</p>	<p>Department of Public Welfare, Sub-Committee of Resolution on the Cross-border trafficking of Women and Children, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, National Youth Bureau, Mekong Regional Law Centre, Centre for the Protection of Child Rights, FACE</p>	<p>Thailand ratifies and takes steps to implement the Convention on the <i>Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families</i></p>	<p>Thailand signs and ratifies the Convention and quality and quantity of steps taken towards implementation</p>
		<p>UN supporting initiatives for intergovernmental collaboration to address cross-border issues</p>		

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNWG on Trafficking of women and children (led by IOM)	<p>Department of Public Welfare, Sub-Committee of Resolution on the Cross-border trafficking of Women and Children, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, National Youth Bureau, Mekong Regional Law Centre, Centre for the Protection of Child Rights, FACE.</p> <p>UN supporting initiatives for intergovernmental collaboration to address cross-border issues</p>	<p>Official agreements established between Thailand and other Mekong Countries</p> <p>Procedures for return and reintegration of trafficked people between Mekong countries established or strengthened</p>	<p>Agreements signed with at least three countries in the Mekong Sub-Region</p> <p>Tangible progress made on implementation of the respective agreements</p>
	ILO/IOM	<p>MOLSW, Department of Employment, Office of the Administrative Commission of Irregular Migrant Workers, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Employers' and Workers' organizations, NGOs, academics and researchers</p>	<p>Recommendations to the Government for improving migration policy management, with special focus on irregular migrant workers</p>	<p>Policy on irregular migrant workers in place</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.j Promote respect for international protection and refugee. Pass standards until durable solutions are achieved, including access of all asylum seekers and refugees to safety, security and dignity and meeting their basic needs</p>	<p>UN Working Group on Trafficking (led by ILO)</p>	<p>OCDDP/MOI, Ministry of Defence, Immigration Department, Law Society of Thailand, International Law Association of Thailand, Chulalongkorn and Mahidol University, National Human Rights Commissions, NGOs, CCSDPT</p>	<p>Labour migration policies that reduce vulnerability of foreign workers in Thailand and provide them with legal protections</p> <p>Basic rights/protection of refugees are respected</p>	<p>A growing number of agreements with neighbouring countries on legal migration of workers and the registration of existing unregistered migrants and provision of working papers</p> <p>No case of violation of human rights is reported in the refugee camps and among the urban refugee caseload</p>

Annex 8

ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

GOAL 1: Support Thailand's effort in achieving compliance to the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) by encouraging ratification and effective implementation of these agreements.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>1.a Build Thailand's capacity to make informed decisions and take the necessary actions to fulfil its international environmental commitments through promotion of better understanding by the country's policy makers and the general public of the importance and effects of various MEAs; assistance to provide and enhance ability to select and approve projects under technology transfer activities and Kyoto Protocol</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>MEAs</p>	<p>OEPP, concerned universities, line ministries, academia, civil society</p>	<p>Assistance for the Thai Government in undertaking a review of Agenda 21 implementation in preparation for World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (THA/01/003)</p> <p>Strengthening of National GEF Operational Focal Point for increased support to implementation of MEAs (GEF Focal Point Support)</p> <p>Assessment of national capacities in the area of climate change and facilitate required capacity building activities (NCSA)</p> <p>Capacity building and facilitation of the process of taking climate change related issues increasingly into account in Thailand (THA/97/G32)</p> <p>Promote innovative approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of Thailand's biological and natural resources (pipeline)</p>	<p>National report and Agenda 21 action plan developed; strong Thai participation in WSSD preparatory process</p> <p>Workshops held, Thai language publications disseminated, website established and maintained</p> <p>National capacity self-assessment undertaken and plan of action developed</p> <p>Capacity increased in the areas of technology transfer, systematic observations and emission factors</p> <p>Integrated ecosystem management in selected areas, focusing on national and local capacity building activities</p>

OBJECTIVES	AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UN		<p>Provide assistance on climate change issue through capacity building, public participation, community empowerment, and public awareness raising on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Kyoto Protocol, with greater participation from local governments</p>	
	UNIDO	<p>Chulalongkorn University, Thai Federation of Thai Industry & other stakeholders, UNFCCC FP, PCD, OEPP, DIW</p>	<p>Development of an “enabling environment” in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam that will allow industry to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism by addressing and removing barriers to the introduction and transfer of climate-friendly technologies</p> <p>Extensive dialogue with all key national stakeholders to determine barriers and prepare national strategies and programmes to remove those barriers</p>	<p>Elements of national systems of support for industrial Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects; a regional capacity building programme with national components; pilot industrial CDM projects identified</p>
	UNCCD (Asia RCU)	<p>Land Development Department (UNCCD Thailand Office)</p>	<p>Institutional building; Public Awareness Raising; Development of National Action Programme to Implement the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)</p>	<p>Production of National Report to Implement the UNCCD for next Committee for the review of the implementation of the Convention (CRIC) in Nov. 2002</p> <p>Organisation of National Seminar on UNCCD and National Action Programmes (NAP) in June 2002</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNEP	DIW, PCD	GERIAP: capacity building project on GHG emission abatement at plant level in iron & steel, pulp & paper, chemicals, and cement and lime industries, including review and analysis of governmental policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of NAP to Implement the UNCCD in 2003 • Validation of NAP in early 2003 • Roundtable Meeting for Partnership Building and Resources Mobilization in late 2003
World Bank	DIW/Ministry of Industry		<p>(1) Combination of policies, regulations, and financial incentives in place to support the CFC phase-out cost of the industrial sector</p> <p>(2) Refrigerant recovery and recycling, training, and technical assistance activities undertaken to minimize and eventually eliminate import of CFCs and consumption of virgin materials</p>	<p>Actual reduction of GHG emissions, and number of people from government and industry that has been trained. Delivery of nationally owned training programmes built on GERIAP materials</p> <p>Thai government bans the use of CFC in the manufacturing sector by 2005 and the use of CFC in the servicing sector by 2010</p> <p>Replacement of 24 low-energy efficiency chillers using chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) as</p>
IFCT				

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNIDO	Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry and selected factories	Demonstration Project on Alternatives to the Use of Methyl bromide in the Grain Storage	Modalities and practices for phasing out methyl bromide use in Thailand tested and disseminated
	ESCAP	OEPP (coordinating agency), DIW	Training for policy makers in the negotiation and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements including the publication of a guidebook for policy makers	Number of policy makers trained
			<p>(2) Reduced consumption of ozone depleting substances (CFCs) as required under Montreal Protocol (MP)</p> <p>Successful conversion of experimental landfill gas system to a full-scale methane recovery system and power plant at the Kamphangsean landfill, thus allowing the facility to produce electricity for Kasetsart University's Kamphangsaen Campus</p>	<p>The project will provide a demonstration of the technology and financial and institutional arrangements necessary for implementation of a Landfill Gas project in Thailand</p> <p>Replication of the project through dissemination of technical information and project results</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>1.b Foster collaboration and international linkages between Thailand and other countries in the sub-region and in Asia and the Pacific in meeting the global environmental commitments</p>	<p>UNEP</p>	<p>Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, PCD</p>	<p>Ozone-depleting Substances Network (ODSONET/SEAP: strengthen national capacity of Ozone Officers on the Montreal Protocol to phase out ozone depleting substances by facilitating the exchange of information and experiences on phase out policies/strategies/activities in SEAP (ASEAN + Fiji) with developed country partners (Australia and Sweden)</p>	<p>SEAP countries are in compliance with the Montreal Protocol</p> <p>National Ozone Unit formulates and implements appropriate and timely policy/strategy/activity to phase out Ozone Depleting Substances</p>
	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>OEPP; IUCN; MRC</p>	<p>Cooperation and management of transboundary wetlands in the Lower Mekong region (RAS/97/G42 and full GEF project)</p>	<p>Sub-regional agreement on management of Mekong wetlands</p>
	<p>COGEN</p>		<p>Implement integrated approach to bagasse usage optimisation in the sugar industry in Southeast Asia (pipeline)</p>	<p>Increased penetration of renewable energy technologies (efficient co-generation and ethanol technologies)</p>

GOAL 2: Assist Thailand in appropriately addressing trade and environment and trans-boundary environmental issues.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>2.a Strengthen national capacity in dealing with trade and environment issues through improved understanding of these issues among decision-makers and between them and the general public; assistance to ensure that laboratory standards reach international standard (e.g. ISO/IEC 17025) and foster research and development for production technology in order to be capable of accommodating changes in international trade rules</p>	<p>UNCTAD ESCAP</p>	<p>OEPP, MOC, FTI, and Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>Training workshop on Green Financing, organized by the UNEP Financing Initiatives, Bangkok, May</p> <p>Capacity building to a) address effectively complex trade and environment issues, both at the national and global levels, (b) contribute positively to the international negotiations and debate, and (c) optimize the benefits from trade liberalization and advances in information and communications technology</p>	<p>Number of people (women and men) 1 trained and new signatories to the Financing Initiatives (desegregation by sex)¹</p> <p>Number of trained officials</p>
<p>2.b Strengthen national and sub-regional capacity in dealing with trans-boundary environmental issues through improved understanding of, and dialogue on, these issues among countries in the sub-region</p>	<p>UNEP UNIDO²</p>	<p>National Cleaner Production (CP) centres network</p>	<p>Capacity building on CP in Thailand, Laos, Philippines, Vietnam and Cambodia</p>	<p>Delivery of CP services in targeted countries. Number of signatories to the international Declaration on Cleaner Production</p>
	<p>UNIDO</p>	<p>OEPP, DIW, PCD, and Federation of Thai Industry (FTI)</p>	<p>Strengthening of national, regional, and sub-regional capacity dealing with trans-boundary issues, e.g. Haze Agreement and acid deposition</p>	<p>Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Vietnam participating in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)</p>

¹ Suggested by UNIFEM

² Data submitted by UNEP.

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNDP	OEPP, RFD, DoF	Sub-regional forums and agreement on management of transboundary wetlands (RAS/97/G42 and full GEF project) Enhance regional oriented implementation of the Ramsar Convention (RAS/97/G42)	Meeting of sub-regional forums and endorsement and ratification of the agreement Mekong regional wetland management plan developed

GOAL 3: Support environmental governance through capacity building and public participation.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
<p>3.a Build capacity and empowerment among local communities to effectively handle issues related to environmental management; support for the development of an accurate environmental database for better environmental management</p>	UNDP UNIFEM	Local communities, NGOs, (women's groups/associations) ³	Capacity building and sustainable environmental management (GEF Small Grant Programme and EC Tropical Forestry SGP)	Local capacity increased in areas of GEF concern (i.e., climate change, biodiversity, international waters) and forestry
	ESCAP		Capacity building for strategic environmental management in energy and water resources management	Development and application of guidelines; number of officials trained
	UNESCO	DTCP	Dissemination and adaptation of modules on community capacity building towards environmentally sustainable practices to be used in community learning centers	Communities developing and implementing action plans on environmental management, e.g. land use planning
<p>3.b Foster the participation of various stakeholders (public and private sectors and civil society) in the implementation and management of environmental activities</p>	UNICEF	MOE, MOST, MOI NGOs, CBOs, DOH	Integrated environmental concerns into child-friendly schools and child-friendly communities to become “child-friendly environment”	Practices and awareness raising among youth, teachers, parents, community members on environmental impacts and local environmental management
	UNDP UNIFEM	DEDP, NIEPO; potential developers; financing institutions	Accelerate the growth of biomass co-generation and power generation technologies to replace current fossil fuel consumption in Thailand (THA/99/G31)	Reduction of Green House Gases (GHG) emissions from energy sector-To be deleted Implementation of new biomass power projects

³ Suggested by UNIFEM.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		Private sector, local administrative organizations, DEDP, MoInterior	Reorient ideas about energy and urban environment management to focus on improved quality of people's life (differential impact on women and men's lives) ⁴ , increased (gendered differences in) ⁴ access to services for the poor (men and women) ⁴ and achieving climate change objectives and sustainable development (pipeline)	Improved partnerships between private sector and local government in managing issues concerning energy conservation, renewable energy, and urban environment
	UNEP	FTI, Department of Environmental Quality Promotion (DEQP)	Establish the UNEP Industry Club (IC) as an informal discussion forum on environmental issues among key industry companies in the region Introduce environmental awareness to the public and particularly in the industry	Level of active participation from industry in UNEP IC
	ESCAP	DEQP	1 st ASEM Conference on Public Participation	
	UNICEF	MOSTE (Department of Environment Quality Promotion), MOE, CBOs, NGOs	Children, youth, and local community leaders participate in identifying environment issues relevant to their local problems and develop publication for awareness raising and prevention know how	Active participation of stakeholders Publication distributed to 2000 public schools

⁴ Suggested by UNIFEM

GOAL 4: Enhance competitiveness in the tourism and agro-industry sectors by maintaining suitable environmental standards.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
4.a	Assist SMEs engaged in tourism and agro-industrial business in complying with appropriate environmental standards to maintain their international competitiveness; assist relevant governmental agencies particularly in environmental management planning and tourism site development, which incorporates carrying capacity potential of the location and ecological systems	UNEP	REST	Activity: Regional Preparatory meeting for the International year of Ecotourism Chiangmai. 4-14 March 2002	Identify and define opportunities and barriers for creating sustainable (eco)tourism and in Thailand and other countries in the region Output: Report to Global Summit in Montreal in October
		UNEP	REST	Dissemination of Guidelines on sustainable tourism development	Use of guidelines in selected tourism projects
		UNIDO	NSTDA, FTI and selected factories	Introduction and Implementation of the Triple-Bottom Line approach at the SME factory/enterprise level	Implementation carried out in the 5 selected enterprises Results and experiences presented to the industry
		UNIDO	FTI and selected factories	Reviewing the uptake of Environmentally Sound Technology (EST) in a sample group of the textile sub-sector	Results documented and presented to concerned authorities and other sectors

GOAL 5: Encourage establishment of linkups between urban areas in Thailand and model environmentally friendly cities elsewhere.

	OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
5.a	Support exchange of experiences and best practices on effective urban and rural environmental management systems, including sustainable management of urban communities and fast-growing rural areas, in particular tourism areas such as islands, between Thailand and other cities in the sub-region and elsewhere	UNDP	DOLA, MLT, TAO, local administrations, agencies, private sector, and communities DEDP, NEPO, HD, LAOs Asian Institute of Technology, DOLA	To stimulate an enabling environment or direct action on sustainable, integrated urban environment management (Local Initiative for Environment, pipeline) To reduce GHG emissions from and promote energy conservation through ground transport sources/systems (pipeline)-To be deleted	Partnerships programmes on urban (waste) management between municipalities and private sector, as well between Thai municipalities and other cities established Adoption of sustainable low-GHG, energy-saving transport measures-To be deleted At least ten communities sustainable managed the environment and linkages established between three major partners within the sub-region
		ESCAP	City of Nonthaburi, OEPP	Development of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network of Asian cities for sharing of best practices in urban environmental management	Replicated best practices

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNICEF	BMA, municipalities, communities, CBOs, NCYD, medias	<p>Establish networking of child-friendly communities and cities for exchanging information</p> <p>Preventing environmental deterioration for children/future generation</p> <p>Youth radio/TV programs for environmental conservation</p> <p>Sharing best practices through web-sides, documentation, and yearly discussion</p> <p>Regional institutional linkages and visits</p>	<p>Increase no. of child-friendly communities/cities become child-friendly environment.</p> <p>Increased environmental quality</p> <p>School/community mechanism to involve youth in environmental protection and prevention</p> <p>Media programs for youth involvement in environmental conservation</p> <p>Awareness raising in public at large</p> <p>Increased no. of institutional exchange visits and activities</p>
5.b Encourage and support collaborative arrangements with other cities in the sub-region and elsewhere in the planning, design, and implementation of urban environmental management systems	UNDP	Asian Institute of Technology, DOLA	(Same as 5.a) 1- Establish inter-cities network 2- Disseminate information on good practices 3- Introduce NGOs in the management system	(Same as 5.a) At least 10 community support programmes were built where 20 NGOs could operate with one information system Vision of executives regarding sister cities and healthy cities as a criterion for local governments to comply with

OBJECTIVES		UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
		UNICEF	BMA, municipalities, communities, CBOs, NCYD, MOST	Strengthen networks of child friendly cities in Thailand and sub-regions for effective urban environmental management for children	Improvement in urban environmental management and quality of life of children and people in cities
		ESCAP	City of Nonthaburi	Development of the Kitakyushu Initiative Network of Asian cities for planning design and management	Training arrangements accomplished

GOAL 6: Support pro-poor and environmentally sound development policies and programmes.

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
6.a	Strengthen capacity at both national and local levels in planning and implementing sustainable livelihood programmes, especially for the poor	UNDP OEPP, RFD, DOF, LAOs, concerned academics, CSOs, private sector	Enhance participatory and integrated approaches to biological resource rehabilitation and (urban) environmental management (GEF/SGP, EC/SGP, pipeline)	Capacity building in biodiversity and urban environmental management programmes linked to other programme areas of UNDP (i.e. poverty, governance, trilateral) established
	UNICEF	MOE, MOLSW, MOI (DOLA)	Poor and disadvantaged students have livelihood skills and generate income while studying Increased poor students to be included in non-formal education and career development supports Poor students can be empowered with human and natural resource to get out of the cycle of poverty transmitted through generations	Target poor and disadvantaged students remain in schools and continue education, and out of school children re-enter to schools Poor students are trained and increased supports Poor students/ youth can escape from the cycle of poverty with more alternative means for good earning and living
6.b	Promote anti-poverty policies and progress that encourage the efficient utilisation of natural resources and minimisation of environmental impact; promote natural resources conservation by utilizing innovative technology and applying appropriate community-based knowledge and local wisdom	UNDP NESDB, MoAC, MoInterior, OEPP, concerned academics	Assist national and local government in developing capacity to make strategic choices and improve environmental management (pipeline)	Enabling environment (i.e., national policies, institutional structure) created for attacking poverty while improving environment
	ESCAP	(No partners required- regional report to WSSD in S. Africa)	Development of guidelines on strategic management in water and energy sectors	Application of guidelines; number of officials trained

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	UNICEF	NGOs, CBOs, youth groups, schools/student councils	Youth, women, communities participate actively to voice their opinions through the formation of pressure groups, e.g. activities, school and media channel	<p>Improve environmental quality at communities/cities</p> <p>Regulations for environmental controls at schools/communities/cities</p>
6.c Foster the sharing and dissemination of experiences of poverty reduction strategies that are environmentally friendly as well as addressing equity, gender and rights issues	UNDP World Bank	DTEC/MoFA, NESDB, MoAC, private sector PCD/ MOSTE	<p>Introduce an innovative approach to knowledge-based management for sustainable development involving the poor and the disadvantaged (women, girls, etc.) (pipeline)</p> <p>Better understanding of the linkages between the 1997 crisis-induced changes in income and wealth and the environment, especially the impact on women and children</p> <p>(1) Development of an analytical framework for the Northeastern region that recognizes the strong linkages between poverty, and environmental and natural resources; (2) Building capacity of national-level environmental planners and decision makers on poverty reduction and environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Joint programme with other UNDP units (trilateral and poverty) established</p> <p>Pilot community-based approaches that will have a positive impact on both income and environment in 4 urban centers implemented</p> <p>(1) Extension of assistance to selected communities to plan and design livelihood activities that will yield positive impacts on both income and the environment in selected provinces in the Northeast region (2) Dissemination of the findings and outputs of the technical assistance to stakeholders in other regions in Thailand</p>

OBJECTIVES	UN AGENCIES	PARTNERS	EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS
	<p>ESCAP/ UNDP</p>	<p>Local authorities and education institutes, NGOs, CBOs, MOI, MOPH, MOE, MOLSW</p>	<p>Development of report on “Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development”</p> <p>Research/studies on environmental friendly- poverty reduction strategies at community levels through community and youth participation</p> <p>Dissemination of research and improvement of advocacy through youth advocates</p> <p>Implement child environmental friendly community zoning</p> <p>Healthy and safe environment friendly to children to enable them to grow up and become high quality human resources in terms of mentally, intelligently, and physically</p>	<p>Research findings are applied for community and UNICEF action plans</p> <p>Raise public awareness and knowledge sharing networks through UNICEF networks</p> <p>Review law/regulations on industrial and residential/ educational zonings with the recognition and no violation of child and community rights</p> <p>Improved in child survival & development and protection indicators especially for early childhood development and care, related to good health & nutrition, water and sanitation, clean and green communities/ cities</p>

Annex 9

Overview of the Goals of the Thai UNDAF

POVERTY REDUCTION

- Promote pro-poor policies and strategies
- Promote sustainable agriculture and rural development through community initiatives
- Promote effective vulnerability and poverty reduction through decentralisation and broad-based participation in national and local development

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Strengthen national policy and capacity for the pursuit of social protection and development
- Promote and realise standards and fundamental principles and rights of all workers in order to correspond to the international standard
- Support the achievement of universal access to quality health services
- Work towards universal access to, and completion of, quality education

GOVERNANCE

- Promote people's participation in the development process and decision making at the local level
- Support Thailand in promoting transparency and accountability in the implementation of public policy
- Support and promote decentralisation and strengthen local governance

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

- Promote the growth of an efficient SME sector and increase cooperation with governmental agencies and educational institutions
- Strengthen the knowledge economy, and technological base and promote skills development
- Foster greater sub-regional as well as regional economic integration and co-operation
- Enhance the competitiveness and environment of Thai business and financial institutions as a foundation for economic recovery and sustainable, private sector led growth in the medium term.

HUMAN SECURITY

- Strengthen the information base for enabling effective multi-sectoral responses and increased collaboration on human security issues
- Strengthen the capacity of communities and local government to respond to human security issues
- Strengthen advocacy and build partnerships with civil society and the private sector to improve national policy responses to human security issues and to promote sub-regional cooperation

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Support Thailand's effort in achieving compliance to the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements by encouraging ratification and effective implementation of these agreements
- Assist Thailand in appropriately addressing trade and environment and trans-boundary environmental issues
- Support environmental governance through capacity building and public participation
- Enhance competitiveness in the tourism and agro-industry sectors by maintaining suitable environmental standards
- Encourage establishment of linkups between urban areas in Thailand and model environmentally-friendly cities elsewhere
- Support pro-poor and environmentally sound development policies and programmes.

Annex 10

The Millennium Development Goals and Thailand's Progress Towards Achieving Them

Millennium Development Goals	Thailand's Progress
1. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1999, the proportion of the Thai population below a defined poverty line was 15.9%.¹ ● In that same year, the income share of the lowest income group (quintile 1) was 3.8%, while the income share of the highest income group (quintile 5) was 58.5%.² ● The Gini coefficient in 1999 was 53.3.³
2. Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 1997/9, undernourished formed 21% of the total population.⁴ ● The average dietary energy supply per person in calories per person was 2410 in 1997/9.⁵ ● Of children under five, 25% were underweight, 22% stunted and 5% wasted in 1995.⁶
3. Halt and begin to reverse by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In January 2002, the total number of reported AIDS cases in Thailand was 187,937.⁷ ● The total number of malaria cases in Thailand was 125,379 in 1999 and 91,703 in 2000.⁸

¹ Socio-Economic Survey by NSO, calculated by Development Evaluation Division of NESDB, 1999.

² Ibid

³ Ibid

⁴ FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 2001

⁵ Ibid

⁶ FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 1999

⁷ Epidemiology Division, *Monthly Epidemiological Surveillance Report Vol.33 No.1 Jan.2002*, Ministry of Public Health

⁸ Malaria Division, Department of Communicable Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health

Millennium Development Goals	Thailand's Progress
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of provinces applying for Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) for TB patients was 76 in 2000.⁹ • The contraceptive prevalence rate in Thailand was 72.2% in January 2002.¹⁰ • The HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women was 1.46% in 2000.¹¹
4. Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five child mortality rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2002, the infant mortality rate in Thailand was reported to be 20.5 per 1,000 live births.¹² • Child mortality (under 5 years) was 30 per 1,000 live births in 1999.¹³
5. Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998, the Maternal Mortality Rate in Thailand was 43.9 per 100,000 live births.¹⁴
6. Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to finish a full course of primary schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1999, the average number of years of schooling completed in Thailand was 9.9 for primary and lower secondary education.¹⁵ • Gross enrolment at primary level of education was 103.6 % in 1999.¹⁶ • The completion rate of primary education was 98.8% in 1997.¹⁷ The adult literacy rate was 95.5% in 2000.¹⁸

⁹ Tuberculosis Division, Ministry of Public Health

¹⁰ Mahidol Population Gazette, Vol 11, Jan.2002

¹¹ Epidemiology Division and AIDS Division, Ministry of Public Health

¹² Mahidol Population Gazette, Vol 11, Jan.2002

¹³ UNICEF, The State of World's Children 2001

¹⁴ Ministry of Public Health, Thailand 1999 Basic Population and Health Information

¹⁵ OECD, Education at a Glance OECD Indicators 2001

¹⁶ Office of the National Education Commission. This percentage is 103.6 because it is calculated by dividing the total number of persons enrolled in primary education by the total number of persons in the age of 6-9 (the normal age for primary education students in Thailand). In this case, also persons from other age groups are enrolled in primary education.

¹⁷ Thailand Education Statistics Report, Office of the National Education Commission, 1999

¹⁸ UNESCO, Statistical Database, 2000

Millennium Development Goals	Thailand's Progress
7. Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	<p>In 1998, the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48.5% female to 51.5% male in the primary level, • 49.4% female to 50.6% male in the lower secondary level and • 55% female to 45% male in the upper secondary level.¹⁹ <p>In 2000, the ratio of literate adult females to males was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.97.²⁰
8. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1999, 92.7% of the Thai population had access to safe water.²¹
9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reserve the loss of environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total forest area in Thailand was 12,972,228 Ha in 1998.²² • The areas (land and sea) currently under protection was 9,099,765Ha in 2000.²³ • The total of carbon dioxide emissions was 202,458.05 Gg.²⁴

¹⁹ Office of the National Commission on Women's Affairs, 1998

²⁰ UNESCO, Statistical Database, 2000

²¹ NSO, Population and Housing Census, 2000

²² Forestry Statistics of Thailand, 2000

²³ Ibid

²⁴ Thailand's Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2001),