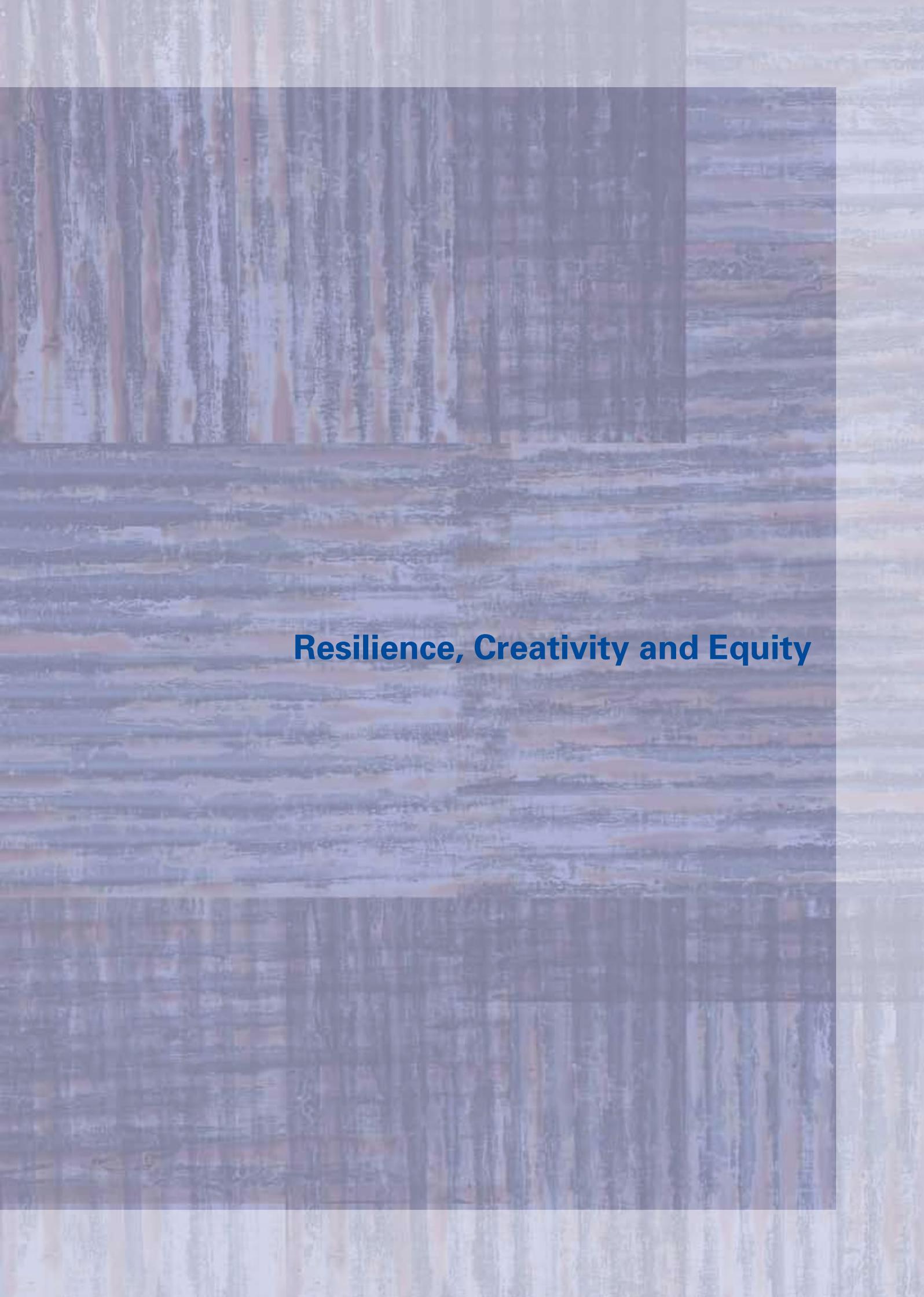


United Nations Partnership Framework Thailand 2012-2016



RESILIENCE, CREATIVITY AND EQUITY





Resilience, Creativity and Equity

UN Partnership Framework (UNPAF) for Thailand 2012 -2016



Mr. Theerakun Niyom
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Ms. Gwi-Yeop Son
UN Resident Coordinator



Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma
FAO Assistant Director-General
and Regional Representative



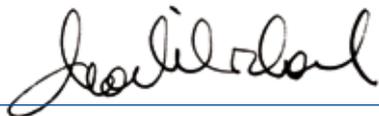
Mr. Jiyuan Wang
ILO Director of Country Office for Thailand,
Cambodia and Lao PDR



Ms. Monique Filsnoël
IOM Chief of Mission



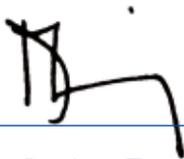
Ms. Eun-Ju Kim
ITU Regional Director



Mr. Michael Hahn
UNAIDS Country Coordinator



Mr. Yuxue Xue
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative



Ms. Dechen Tsering
UNEP Deputy Regional Director



Mr. Etienne Clément
UNESCO Deputy Director



Mr. Najib Assifi
UNFPA Representative in Thailand
and Deputy Regional Director



Ms. Mariko Sato
UN-HABITAT Chief



Mr. James Francis Lynch
UNHCR Country Representative
in Thailand



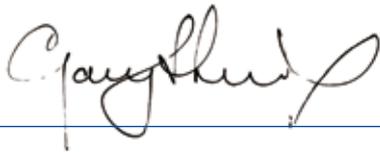
Mr. Tomoo Hozumi
UNICEF Representative



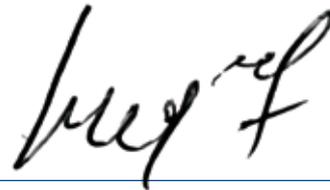
Mr. Chin-Pen Chua
UNIDO Representative
and Director of Regional Office in Thailand



Mr. German T. Velasquez
UNISDR Senior Regional Coordinator



Mr. Gary Lewis
UNODC Regional Representative



Mr. Homayoun Alizadeh
UNOHCHR Regional Representative



Mr. Jaap van Hierden
UNOPS Deputy Regional Director



Ms. Moni Pizani
UN WOMEN Representative
and Regional Programme Director



Dr. Maureen E. Birmingham
WHO Representative to Thailand

United Nations Partnership Framework Thailand 2012-2016
Resilience, Creativity and Equity

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Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
12th Floor, United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Fax: +66 (0) 2280 4294
E-mail: unrc.thailand@one.un.org
Website: <http://th.one.un.org>

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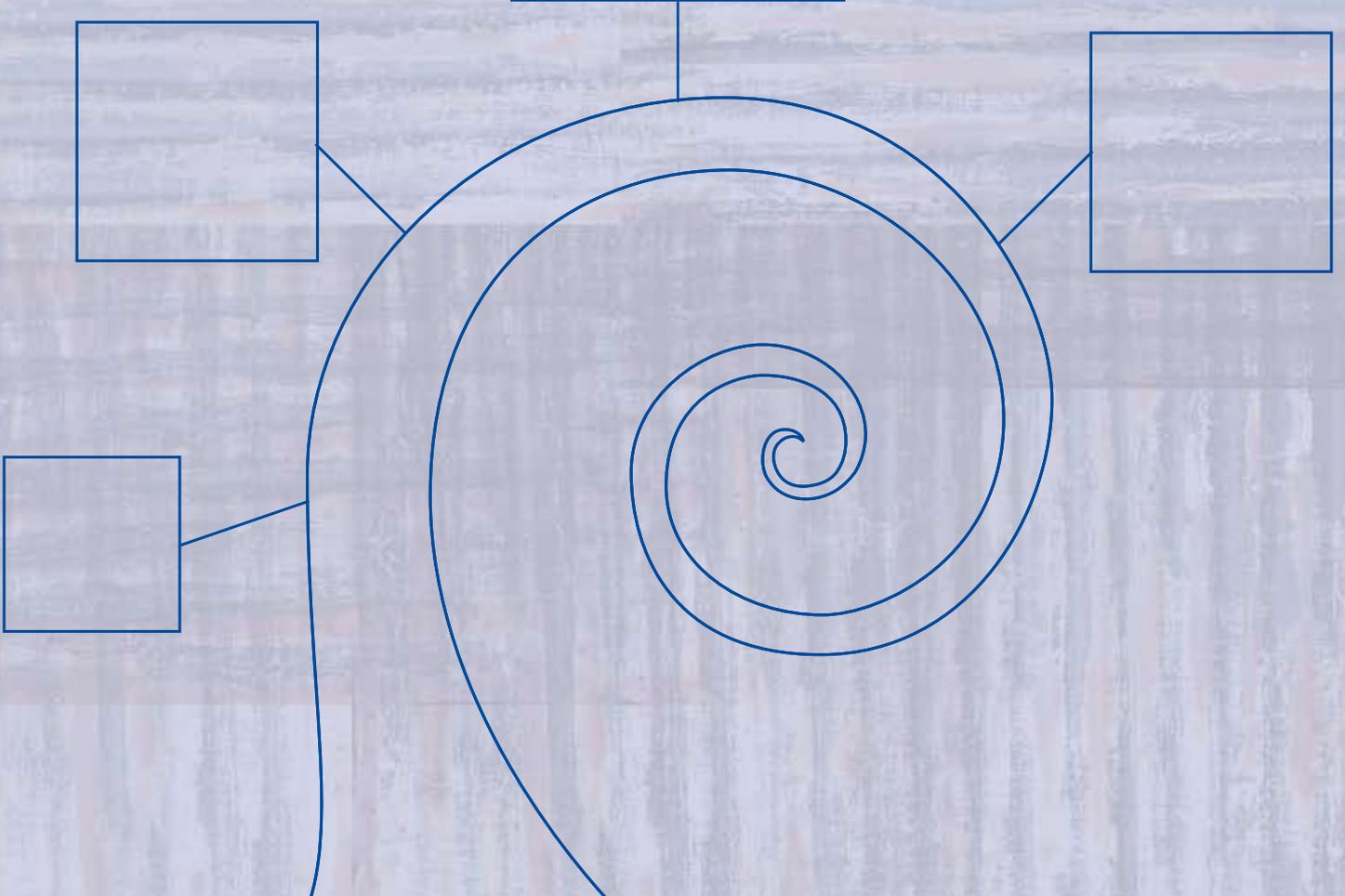
Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ASEAN | The Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| BMA | Bangkok Metropolitan Administration |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CCS | Country Cooperation Strategy |
| CODI | Community Organizations Development Institute |
| CPAB | The Country Programme Advisory Board |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| DDPM | Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| EFA | Education for All |
| EGAT | Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand |
| EOC | Environment Operations Center |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FOPDEV | Foundation for Older Persons' Development |
| HAI | HelpAge International |
| HCFC | Hydro Chlorofluorocarbons |
| HISRO | Health Insurance System Research Office |
| ICAO | International Civil Aviation Organization |
| ICPD | International Conference on Population and Development |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPEA | Institute for Applied Economic Research |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MFA | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| MIC | Middle-Income Country |
| MICT | Ministry of Information and Communication Technology |
| MOAC | Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives |
| MOC | Ministry of Commerce |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOF | Ministry of Finance |
| MOI | Ministry of Interior |
| MOJ | Ministry of Justice |
| MOL | Ministry of Labour |
| MONRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| MOPH | Ministry of Public Health |
| MOT | Ministry of Transport |
| MSDHS | Ministry of Social Development and Human Security |
| NBTC | National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission of Thailand |
| NEDA | Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Agency |
| NESDB | National Economic and Social Development Board |
| NESDP | National Economic and Social Development Plan |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHRI | National Human Rights Institutions Forum |
| NHSO | National Health Security Office |

| | |
|------------|--|
| NSO | National Statistical Office |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| ONEP | Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning |
| ONIE | Office of Non-Formal and Informal Education |
| OPS | Office of Permanent Secretary |
| OVEC | Office of Vocational Education Commission |
| PCM | Programme Component Managers |
| PDMO | Public Debt Management Office |
| PEA | Provincial Electricity Authority |
| PEI | Poverty Environment Initiative |
| RTG | Royal Thai Government |
| SCCT | Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography |
| SSO | Social Security Office |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TDRI | Thailand Development Research Institute |
| TICA | Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency |
| TGO | Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization |
| TWG | Thematic Working Group |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNESS | UNESCO Education Support Strategy |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNOHCHR | United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNPAF | United Nations Partnership Framework |
| UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

01

Context



Background

In 2008 the United Nations Country Team in Thailand (UNCT), together with the Royal Thai Government (RTG), decided to undertake a study titled “UN Operations in a Middle-Income Country (MIC): Formulation of a Strategy for Enhanced UN Coherence and Effectiveness in Thailand”. The UNCT was committed to gain a better understanding of how the United Nations system can be a meaningful partner to Thailand, be more strategic and focused in allocating its limited resources, fulfil its normative and advocacy role, and provide overall high quality support to Thailand.

In February 2010, the second and last phase of the study was completed. The two-phase study concluded that the UN system would need to change the way it operates if it is to maintain its relevance for the evolving situation of the country. The limited resources of the UN system; changing development challenges; increased capacities of government and non-government counterparts; and the RTG’s ability to mobilize alternative sources of financing (both domestic and international) demand a change in the UNCT’s modus operandi in order to increase the relevance and impact of UN support.

The study included a review of the current UNPAF as well as an analysis of the country’s recent developments and medium-term challenges based mainly on the concept paper for the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), titled “Thailand Vision 2027” (NESDB, 2009).

Based on extensive discussions with government and non-government counterparts of the UN and within the UNCT on the results of the study and their implications for the future work of the UN in Thailand, the new UNPAF for 2012-16 has been prepared.



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3. Photo: © Michael LaPalme, UNDP

Recent Developments and Medium Term Challenges



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2. Photo: © Naoki Minamiguchi, FAO

Over the past two decades, Thailand has experienced generally strong economic growth, a substantial reduction in poverty (the incidence of poverty has declined from 42% in 1988 to 8% in 2009) and significant improvements in other important areas of social development, including access to education, health and other social services. As a result, Thailand is expected to achieve most, if not all, the MDGs and has also set for itself more ambitious MDG-plus targets. The Thai economy has also bounced back from the recent global financial crisis with growth of 7.5% in 2010 and expected growth of 3.2% in 2011. However, Thailand is still a nation of imbalances, including wealth imbalances (the richest quintile of Thais earn 14.7 times more than the poorest quintile); imbalances between urban and rural areas (for example years of education average 9 in urban areas compared with 7 in rural areas); environmental imbalances (energy use per capita, for example, is much higher than the average for East Asia and the Pacific); and imbalances in access to physical resources (e.g. land, water, forests etc). These imbalances are leading to an increased sense of injustice among the population and to heightened political instability. The social and political as well as economic challenges Thailand is now facing must be addressed at the same time as Thailand is endeavouring to avoid the “middle income trap” and put in place the broader strategies and policies that will enable it to maintain strong economic growth, with increased labour productivity and wages, and eventually transition from a middle-income to a high-income country.

In order to address the imbalances of past development and the structural challenges facing the country as a MIC in a rapidly changing global environment as well as broader social and political challenges, Thailand is currently finalizing the 11th NESDP. The main objectives of the NESDP will be to: promote a peaceful society with good governance; promote sustainable development through restructuring the economy, society and politics, and nurturing natural resources and the environment; and prepare the people and the community to be resilient to changes.

Key targets for the NESDP will include that: Thai society is more peaceful and has good governance; all citizens are under social protection; total factor productivity in every sector has increased; the shares of agriculture and the service sectors in the economy are increased; the share of the creative economy is increased; Thailand’s competitiveness ranking is improved; and natural resources and environmental quality are improved. To help realize these targets and objectives, six development strategies have been formulated that focus on:

1. Promoting the just society
2. Developing human resources to promote a life-long learning society
3. Balancing food and energy security
4. Creating a knowledge-based economy and enabling economic environment
5. Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region
6. Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability

Support from the United Nations

The previously-mentioned study on the role of the UN in Thailand as a MIC underlined that the UN should move further “upstream” and focus more on knowledge sharing and policy advice, rather than specific projects. The strengths of the UN in such a context are mainly: its global perspective; access to world-class expertise and knowledge; social credit (credibility of UN/brand name); neutrality/ impartiality; and convening power. Counterparts of the UN have also stressed the importance of clearly recognizing that the UN’s potential value-added to Thailand should be reflected both in the work UN agencies do individually as well as in the work the UN does “working as one”.

The new UNPAF for Thailand has been formulated with the above-mentioned challenges and feedback in mind. In discussions with government and non-government counterparts the following agreements were reached that have guided the subsequent formulation of the new UNPAF.

First, it was agreed that the new UNPAF should be aligned with the six development strategies of Thailand’s new 11th NESDP and that the UNCT should pay particular attention to the strategies of: “promoting the just society”; “strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region”; and “managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability.”

Second, and in determining how best the UN can support Thailand in these and other areas, it was agreed that the new UNPAF needs to recognize: the importance of joint partnerships in selected areas; the value-added of continued thematic collaboration of concerned UN agencies; the importance of UN agencies individual work programmes and mandates as well as the normative work of the UN in Thailand; and the importance of the overall framework being a two-way partnership of knowledge and experience sharing.

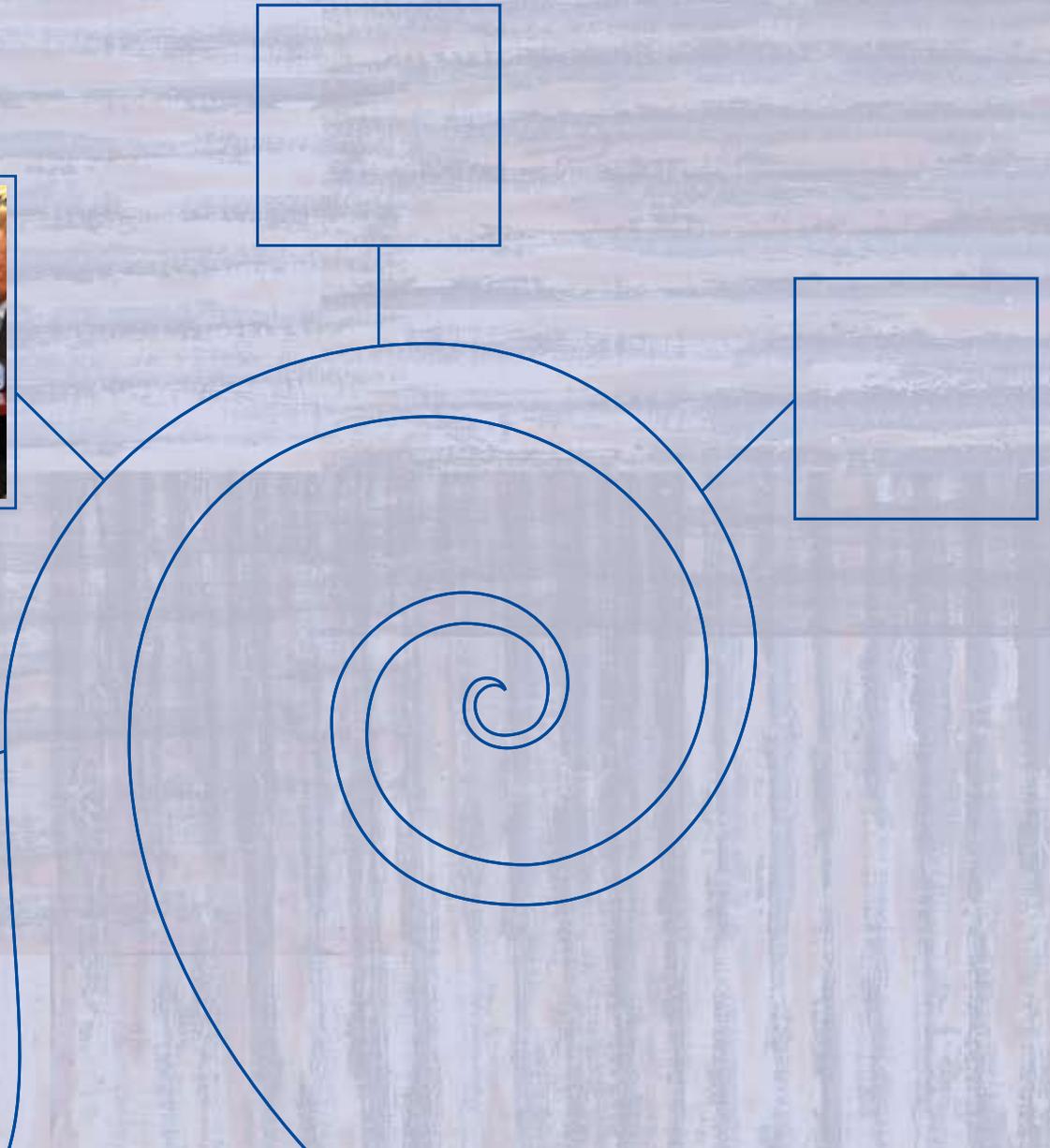
Both the RTG and the UNCT believe that the new UNPAF builds on the current UNPAF, is an effective response to the feedback from government and non-government counterparts of the UN in Thailand, and represents a further step towards a more mature partnership between Thailand and the UN. However, they also recognize that this represents only a “step” and that further progress can and should be made as part of the process of implementation of this and subsequent UNPAFs. In this context, the UNCT has set its “Vision for 2020” as follows: to become a trusted policy advisor, supporting evidence-based normative and advocacy work, forging development partnerships, and maintaining excellence in knowledge and knowledge exchange.



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02

The Partnership between Thailand and the UN, 2012-2016





The UNPAF 2012-16 is focused on the UN working in partnership with the RTG and other stakeholders to provide the highest quality policy advice and other support to Thailand as a MIC – and to provide such support quickly, flexibly and efficiently. The UN system is committed to this goal both collectively and at the level of individual agency programmes and will endeavour to ensure its achievement through a strong emphasis on joint partnerships, where appropriate, accompanied by continued thematic collaboration and individual agency activities in areas of their particular comparative advantage. The UN is also committed to making the partnership a two-way exchange of knowledge and experience through which Thailand shares its expertise and experience with the rest of the world as well as benefiting from knowledge and best practices from other countries. The RTG and other stakeholders are committed to working with the UN in this spirit and common endeavour.

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The UNPAF 2012-16 is aligned with the RTG's 11th NESDP (2012-2016) and particularly with the three development strategies of "promoting the just society", "strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region" and "managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability."

- On "promoting the just society", the UN system's focus will be on supporting social reform for equity and empowerment. This will include support for strengthening the social protection system, enhancing human rights and access to justice, and improving the quality of information for and analysis of issues in social policy, as well as support for specific social programmes that are the focus of particular UN agencies.
- The UN system will support the overall strategy of "strengthening economic cooperation in the region" and, at the request of the RTG, go beyond the region to the overall objective of supporting Thailand as an effective development partner in the international community. The UN will also support the development of a creative economy in view of the important role this will play in strategically positioning Thailand as a socio-economic regional actor.

- On “managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability”, the UN system will pay particular attention to supporting Thailand in responding to the challenges of climate change. It will also work on issues with respect to the nexus between poverty and the environment and energy and the environment.

The UNPAF is also aligned with the three other development strategies of the 11th NESDP, where support will in most cases be more limited and provided by UN agencies working individually or through thematic collaboration:

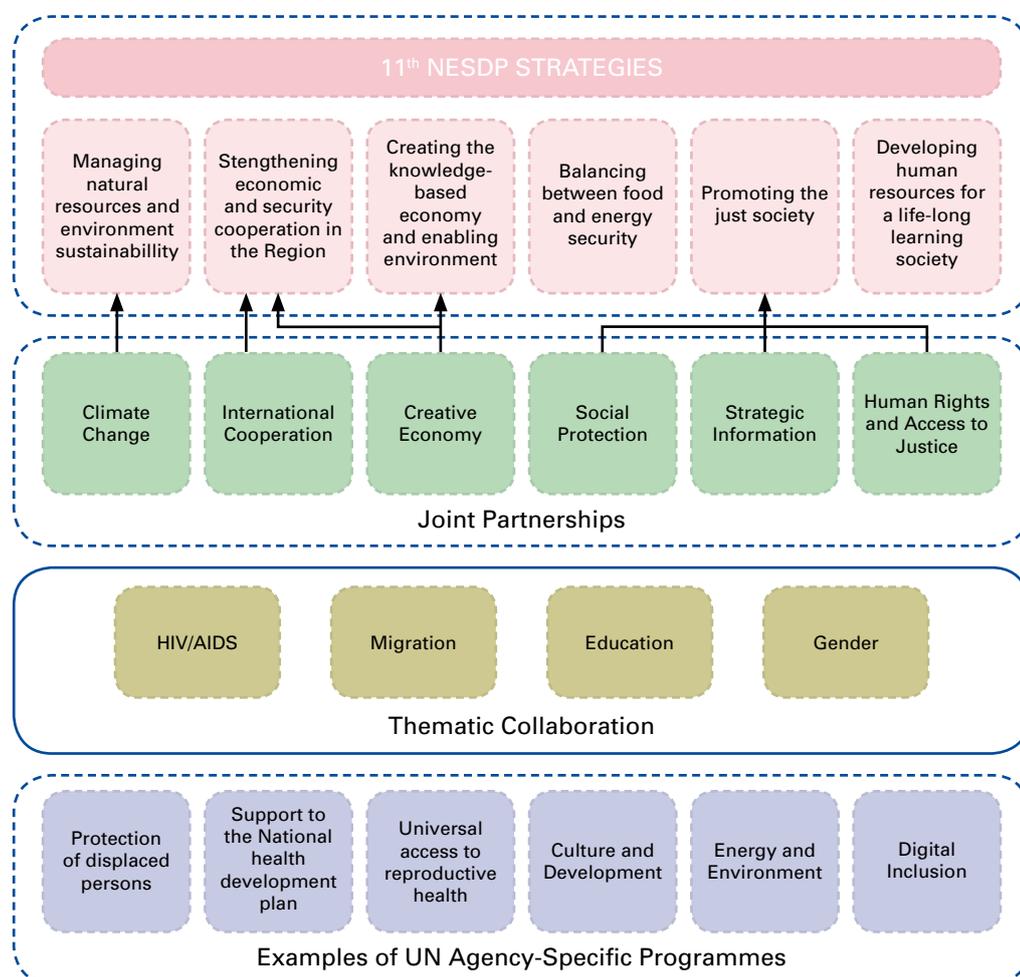
- “Developing human resources to promote a life-long learning society” is an especially important strategy for Thailand and the UN system will continue to provide support on a range of issues in the education, health and other human development sectors, keeping in mind the rapid change of the population structure.
- The strategy of “balancing food and energy security” will be supported by the UN system mainly through some continued support for the agricultural sector.
- The strategy of “creating the knowledge-based economy and enabling economic environment” will be supported by the UN system mainly through a range of initiatives in trade facilitation and ICT development.

In supporting the 11th NESDP, the UN system will move increasingly away from a “project” approach and towards a more programmatic, policy based and knowledge focused approach that also utilizes the UN’s convening and facilitation expertise and experience, and recognizes the important advocacy and normative role of the UN. In this context, and in order to be able to respond to emerging issues and challenges and provide the highest-quality policy advice on short notice, the UN recognizes the importance of adopting a flexible approach to its future programming. Both the UNCT and the RTG also appreciate the importance of the normative work of the UN (see Annex 3 for a list of international conventions, treaties and protocols and the status of Thailand’s signature, ratification and entry into force); and the fact that such work increases in relative importance for the UN as countries move up the “development ladder”.



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UNPAF Diagram



Normative work

1. International Conventions, Treaties and protocols
2. Follow up to UNGA resolutions
3. SG/SRSG requests

study, this UNPAF clearly recognizes the importance of distinguishing between the results to be expected from joint partnerships between Thailand and the UN, the results to be expected from more informal thematic collaboration among a number of UN agencies, and the results to be expected from the work of respective UN agencies in support of their individual mandates (see diagram above).

In the context of the development of the joint partnerships, UN agencies have been reviewing the potential support they can provide to those partnerships as well as the implications of the partnerships for continued agency-specific interventions in those subject areas. A number of agencies have already adjusted their country programmes to reflect the new partnerships and others will be doing so shortly. The Thematic Working Groups will also be reviewing how best to ensure that the UNCT is collaborating effectively on those additional priority issues and that they are well integrated into the overall work of the UN in Thailand. An appropriate level of integration and synergy between joint partnerships, thematic collaboration and agency specific work will be ensured by the annual joint overview of the UNPAF implementation (see section below on Monitoring and Evaluation). This is important to enhancing the overall effectiveness of the UN in Thailand and its impact.

UNPAF Results from Joint Partnerships

Joint partnerships have been developed in six priority areas: social protection; human rights and access to justice; strategic information; climate change; international cooperation; and creative economy.

Each of these partnerships meets (or is close to meeting) the following prerequisites:

1. There is a clear demand from the RTG and other stakeholders for UN collaboration
2. There is a country-owned programme in place and an institutional structure for managing the programme
3. It is an issue where the UN has a comparative advantage
4. There is a clear value added, in terms of both quality of contribution and efficiency, to a number of UN agencies working together.

For each of the joint partnerships, teams representing government and non-government agencies and the UNCT have developed results matrices, and will develop action plans and annual work plans. These matrices and plans feature a sufficient level of detail to ensure clarity on the deliverables expected from the UN and define a meaningful joint accountability. Results for each joint partnership focus on the complex, multi-sectoral challenges that Thailand is facing as a MIC. The following paragraphs summarize the substance of the joint partnerships and the expected results. More detailed results matrices are provided in Annex 1. The one exception is the Joint Partnership on Creative Economy as the Government is still in the process of finalizing its own structure for implementation of the Creative Economy at the time of finalization of the UNPAF; accordingly the exact form of the Joint Partnership will be determined, as an addendum, by mid 2011.

Three of the joint partnerships support the overall development strategy of “promoting the just society”, with particular focus on reducing inequalities and supporting empowerment of all groups.

Social Protection

Over the years, Thailand has put in place a range of social protection schemes, including a universal coverage scheme for health care introduced in 2002. However, Thai citizens do not yet all effectively benefit from basic adequate social protection, while coverage of the informal sector remains low. In this context, the RTG is considering an expansion of social welfare systems and is concentrating its efforts on developing a universal coherent social protection system by 2017. This system should provide lifetime protection to all. The system, in which all stakeholders will be involved (including government, private sector, communities, civil society) is expected to involve four pillars: (i) social services; (ii) social assistance; (iii) social insurance; and (iv) private provision. The Prime Minister chairs the National Committee on the Welfare Society and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is responsible for coordinating implementation.

Through a joint partnership on social protection, the UN system in Thailand will focus on enhancing Thailand's capacity to establish a welfare society by 2017 through support in policy development, normative/analytical work, capacity development and knowledge management. The new partnership draws on the UN 2009 Social Protection Floor (SPF) initiative to promote holistic and coherent visions of a national social protection system that contribute to closing coverage gaps in access to essential services and social transfers, and reduce inequalities. The initiative transcends the mandate of any single UN agency and encourages each agency involved to offer cutting-edge advice in their respective areas of expertise to ensure optimal use of experts, resources and logistical support.

The specifics of the joint partnership on social protection have been prepared by a team that includes a number of RTG agencies (led by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security), Thai civil society and various UN agencies (led by ILO). A summary of the key outcomes of the partnership, the partners involved and the resources required is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Social protection

| Goal: To enhance Thailand's capacity in establishing a Welfare Society by 2017 | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Outcomes | Thailand partners | UN Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <i>Outcome 1</i> People are aware and exercise their welfare rights under the Welfare Society Strategy. | National Commission on Social Welfare and sub Commissions (including line ministries, civil society organizations, academics, and private sector) | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO | UN: USD 200,000 + staff time RTG and NGOs: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 2</i> The Royal Thai Government progressively provides more adequate universal basic social protection measures, which maintain people above the nationally defined poverty line level throughout the life cycle. | National Commission on Social Welfare and sub-commissions | ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO | UN: USD 255,000 RTG and NGOs: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 3</i> Workers of the formal sector and the informal economy, and their families are covered and entitled to higher levels of benefits through contributory or partly-subsidized schemes. | MOL, SSO, NESDB, Health Insurance System Research Office (HISRO), TDRI, Homenet | ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women | UN: USD 70,000 RTG and NGOs: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 4</i> Framework and budget support to ensure the financial and institutional sustainability of the social welfare system is developed and implemented. | MOE (OVEC, NFE, PS), Social Security Office, MOL (SSO), Fiscal Policy Office, Ministry of Finance, NESDB, HISRO, TDRI, HAI | ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women | UN: USD 100,000 RTG and NGOs: staff time |



1



2

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 2. Photo: © Viennarat Chaungwiwat, UNFPA

Human Rights and Access to Justice

Thailand has ratified seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and has played an active role at the regional and international level in fostering a spirit of cooperation around human rights issues. The country now will focus on the formulation and harmonization of the necessary legislation as well as on effective implementation. Particular attention will be paid to issues of migration, displaced people, ethnic groups, human trafficking, labour rights, freedom of expression and gender and children's issues. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) needs to be strengthened to effectively and comprehensively monitor the implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms. Effective coordination within and between Government and agencies will be required to increase implementation.

The comparative advantage of the UN in human rights and access to justice is to work as a link to international human rights mechanisms and standards. Through its networks it is also able to facilitate experience sharing on best practices in implementation of international standards and recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms. This will be especially timely as Thailand will undergo the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in October 2011 and is preparing for follow-up actions.

In this context, the specifics of a joint partnership on human rights and access to justice have been prepared by a team that includes the RTG (led by the Ministry of Justice), the NHRC and various UN agencies (led by the UNOHCHR). Civil society organisations have also been consulted in the planning process and will be important partners in implementation. The team will build and strengthen national capacity to ensure that substantive gender equality norms and standards are recognized and mainstreamed into key policy planning and implementation processes at national and local levels. The following table provides an overview of the expected outcomes from the partnership, the specific partners involved, and the resources required to effectively implement the partnership.

Table 2 Joint Partnership on Human Rights and Access to Justice

| Goal: To support Thailand in improving the human rights situation with a focus on effective implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, particularly in the areas of gender equality and access to justice of vulnerable people | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| Outcomes | Thailand partners | UN Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <i>Outcome 1</i> National legislation, policies and justice administration comply with international human rights norms and standards. | MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Office of the Attorney General, Royal Thai Police, NHRC, National Health Commission, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women | UN: USD 1,280,000 RTG: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 2</i> Strengthened capacity of the Government and the National Human Rights Commission to implement recommendations of international human rights mechanisms to empower vulnerable groups and to ensure equal access to justice and protection for all groups. | MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the National Health Security Office, Narcotics Control Board, Office of the Attorney General, Royal Thai Police, NHRC, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women | UN: USD 1,130,000 RTG: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 3</i> Vulnerable groups in Thailand increasingly legally empowered and protected. | MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Office of the Attorney General, Royal Thai Police, NHRC, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women | UN: USD 1,950,000 RTG: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 4</i> Substantive gender equality norms and standards are recognized and mainstreamed into key policy planning and implementation at national and local levels. | MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MSDHS, MOE, MOPH, NHRC, NGO UPR Coalition | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, UN Women | UN: USD 2,350,000 RTG: staff time |

Strategic Information

Thailand uses a decentralized statistical system with the National Statistical Office (NSO), while all line ministries/agencies have their own data and information management systems. The result has been an increasingly fragmented national statistical system that is seen as being a critical constraint to the development and implementation of sound development policies, particularly with respect to the RTG's strategy of promoting a just society. A priority, therefore, is to strengthen the statistical system as specified in the National Statistical Act and the recently approved National Statistical Master Plan, support the NSO in fulfilling its vital coordination role with respect to statistical data, and support the NESDB and relevant line ministries in accessing and utilizing quality data to support policy and programme development.

The aim of the joint partnership on strategic information is to contribute to the development of unified national statistics and information systems that are able to inform policy development to reduce inequalities. The partnership would help facilitate sharing of best practices and lessons from other countries and introduce effective models for the creation of national statistics systems, facilitate the integration of databases developed under various line ministries, contribute to capacity building at the national and sub-national levels on standardized data collection, data management and data dissemination systems, and promote the use of data for the formulation of national development plans and policies to enhance social equity in Thailand.

The joint partnership has been prepared by a team of RTG agencies (led by NESDB) and UN agencies (led by UNFPA). A summary of the key outcomes of the partnership, the partners involved and the resources required is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Joint Partnership on Strategic Information

| Goal: Statistical and information systems inform policy development to reduce inequality | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Outcomes | Thailand partners | UN Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <i>Outcome 1</i> Unified, harmonized and well-coordinated national statistical and information systems in place. | NESDB, NSO, MICT, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, Health Systems Research Institutes, Line ministries, Universities, Private sectors, Journalists, CSOs, NGOs | IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women | UN: USD 950,000 RTG: staff time |
| <i>Outcome 2</i> Relevant line ministries are able to analyse and utilize data for evidence-based policy making with a particular focus on reducing inequalities. | NESDB, NSO, MICT, Thai Health Promotion Foundation, Health Systems Research Institute, International Health Policy Programme, Line ministries, Universities, Private sectors, Journalists, CSOs, NGOs | FAO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women | UN: USD 1,375,000 RTG: staff time |

Climate Change

Addressing the problems posed by climate change is one key aspect of the RTG's overall development strategy of managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability. The effects of climate change, including higher surface temperatures, floods, droughts, severe storms and sea level rise, put Thailand's rice crops at risk, threaten to submerge Bangkok within 20 years, and pose other problems for the agricultural sector, forestry sector and human health. In response to these challenges posed by climate change, Thailand has in place a National Climate Change Policy Board (chaired by the Prime Minister) as well as a National Strategy on Climate Change and is currently preparing a 10-year master plan on climate change that will focus on adaptation and mitigation measures. Thailand has also approved a National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan with a vision to meet international safety and security standards by 2018 and be a leader in the region for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Cabinet also approved a Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2010-2014. Successful implementation of the strategy and master and action plans now depends on capacity development at national, sub-national and sectoral levels, better linking global research and models to Thai circumstances and improved communication and coordination among the many different government agencies and other stakeholders that need to be involved.

The UN has a comparative advantage individually and collectively in supporting a climate change programme, with many agencies potentially able to contribute in terms of technical as well as financial support. The UN has in-house expertise on climate change and disaster risk reduction issues as well as access to global expertise and can assist Thailand in identifying best practices. Drawing on the multi-sectoral mandates and expertise of UN agencies, the UN can also support Thailand in addressing the multi-sectoral nature of climate change, enhancing inter-ministerial coordination and, through its broader convening role, reaching out to other stakeholders and to the public at large.

A joint partnership on climate change has therefore been prepared by a team of RTG agencies (led by MONRE) and UN agencies (led by UNEP); and three areas for UN support have been identified: a) climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; b) low carbon and green economy; and c) partnerships and information. A summary of the key outcomes of the partnership, the partners involved and the resources committed by various UN agencies are provided in table 4 below.

Table 4 Joint Partnership on Climate Change

| Goal: National development processes enhanced towards climate resilience and environmental sustainability | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Outcomes | Thailand partners | UN Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <i>Outcome 1</i> Climate change adaptation mainstreamed by the key line ministries into their sectoral and provincial plans, policies and budgets. | MONRE (all technical departments), NESDB, ONEP MOI/DDPM, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Public Health), Ministry of Education, Emergency Medical Institute of Thailand (EMIT) Others: CSO's and communities | FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNISDR, WHO | UN: USD 14,883,000 |
| <i>Outcome 2</i> Energy, industry and transport sector progressively contribute to the development of a low-carbon and green economy | MOT, MONRE, MOI, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, TGO, NESDB, PDMO, EGAT, PEA, BMA | UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO | UN: USD 13, 577,800 |
| <i>Outcome 3</i> Harmonized information and knowledge system built and partnerships established among line ministries, department and other stakeholders (including neighbouring countries) for informed decision making | ONEP, 19 line ministries, NESDB, academic institutions, private sector, civil society. | UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNISDR | UN: USD 900,000 |

While not formally included in the governance structure, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) have participated in discussions organized by the Climate Change Joint Team and are delivering activities contributing to the identified UNPAF outcomes for 2012-2016. ADB has regional programs, mainly in Greater Mekong Sub region (GMS), focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation. They include Core Environment Programme-Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Initiatives that will support around USD 7.5 million for climate change activities. In addition, they will contribute USD 2 Million in technology promotions like Carbon Capture and Energy Efficiency. Thailand is a major partner for the regional initiatives, and their activities in Thailand will contribute to the Joint Team's outcomes. The World Bank through the Forest Carbon Partnership fund expects to invest around USD 3-4 million in mitigation related activities under the program for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (REDD+). During this period the World Bank also expects to invest approximately USD 300 million in Thailand through the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). Although the Banks are not signatories to the UNPAF document, they will continue to work closely with the UNCT to avoid duplication, ensure coordination and contribute through their respective investments to the anticipated outcomes.

International Cooperation

As a MIC with strong economic growth, Thailand is focused on becoming a development partner rather than a recipient of international aid. In recent years it has become an important player as a donor in the Asian region, providing considerable levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA). In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, twenty other government agencies are involved in the provision of ODA. The number of requests from other countries in the region for sharing Thai good practices at all levels is increasing. Thailand is also a leader in a number of regional and sub-regional cooperation initiatives. To meet such requests and to maximize the quality of such initiatives and gain the international recognition it desires, Thailand intends to make the necessary adjustments to its policies, institutional arrangements and planning, coordination and implementation mechanisms.

In this context, the joint partnership on international cooperation will focus on supporting Thailand in becoming a more effective development partner, and in sharing knowledge and facilitating exchanges through South-South cooperation. Through the partnership, the UN will provide policy advice to the RTG and support capacity development and knowledge management services – focusing particularly on the development of a harmonized national development cooperation policy and on supporting Thailand in becoming an international knowledge hub on priority sectors.

This joint partnership on international cooperation supports the RTG’s overall development strategy on strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region and more broadly the RTG’s objective of engaging effectively as an international player. A joint team of RTG agencies (led by TICA) and UN agencies (led by UNDP) has prepared the details of the partnership, which are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Joint Partnership on International Cooperation

| Goal: Strengthen Thailand’s capacity as a new development partner | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Outcomes | Thailand partners/Others | UN Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <i>Outcome 1</i> Increased and effective cooperation based on a harmonized national development cooperation policy | TICA, National Committee on International Cooperation, 10 line ministries, bilateral/multilateral donors | UNDP, UNFPA | UN: USD 900,000 RTG: staff time and other resources |
| <i>Outcome 2</i> Thailand’s development experience is effectively shared with other countries | National academic institutions, CSOs, private sectors, TICA, Official Development Assistance (ODA), bilateral/multilateral donors, relevant line ministries depending on the nature of cooperation, CODI | FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WHO | UN: USD 3,300,620 RTG: staff time and other resources |

Creative Economy

The RTG has adopted the Creative Economy (CE) as a key engine to move the country forward, lessen the economy's dependence on heavy industry and move towards information and knowledge-based activities. Creative Economy will also support the RTG's objectives of reducing inequality and encouraging sustainable non-polluting industries. After the establishment of the National Creative Economy Policy Committee in 2010, Thailand is now in the process of forming a Creative Economy Agency to assist in the translation of this policy into action, along with a Creative Economy Fund aimed at supporting creative entrepreneurs, small businesses and creative communities.

In 2010, the RTG through the NESDB requested assistance from the UNDP in the development of a national strategy for CE development. Within this framework, a technical working group was convened including various UN agencies. Following this, it was decided to establish a Joint Partnership within the framework of the UNPAF upon the request of the RTG and consent of sister UN agencies and institutional partners from concerned ministries and government agencies. The joint partnership modality will ensure systematic coordination of the UN's collective support to the RTG. Considering the relative newness of the creative economy in the context of Thai policy, and the implications of a wide range of institutional partners both within the RTG and the private sector and civil society, UN agencies will be able to contribute their long-standing experience in their respective fields and to mobilize their strong links with respective institutional counterparts. UN partners will be further reinforced by the international reach of the agencies and their ability to facilitate access to international best practices and experiences.

Photo: © Sirisak Chaiyasook, UNESCO



Since the Government is still in the process of finalizing its own mechanisms for Creative Economy, it is not yet possible to describe the specific institutional arrangements for the Joint Partnership. On the UN side UNESCO will chair the joint partnership, and UNDP, UNIDO, ILO and ITU have confirmed participation (UN Women and World Bank have expressed interest, pending finalization of institutional mechanism). It is expected that a full-fledged Joint Partnership, with associated matrices and detailed budget, will be established by the end of July 2011. Preliminary meetings with Government counterparts regarding the priority areas for Thailand at the national policy level suggest that the partnership will likely focus on the following areas:

- Establishment of an Information Management System on the creative sector in Thailand and its contribution to the economy to inform policy and decision making;
- Detailed analysis for the definition of the Creative Economy in the context of Thailand and development of a framework for monitoring and evaluating its state and progress;
- Stocktaking of Thailand's activities, readiness and comparative advantage within the defined framework of the creative sector;
- The development of a policy framework to guide Thailand's strategic Creative Economy development, including linkages between Education and the Creative Economy;
- Study of global trends in order to identify a niche where Thailand would have a competitive advantage;
- Assistance with the management of the Creative economy fund in order to decide who will be eligible for financial assistance and how best to distribute it.

1. Photo: © Barbara Orlandini, UNRCO
2. Photo: © Tinsiri Siribodhi, UNESCO



UNPAF Results from UN Thematic Collaboration

Beyond the joint partnerships, the UNCT will also continue to work together to achieve results in a number of areas that are national priorities for Thailand and where a coordinated and flexible approach and response is important. A number of UN agencies have specialized expertise in these thematic areas and working groups consisting of focal points in different UN agencies as well as from the government and civil society have already been identified for most areas. Priority areas in which UN support would add value as well as how such issues should be mainstreamed into the overall work of the UN in Thailand have also been identified. In some cases a “Joint UN Plan of Support” – the work plan of the working group – has been prepared and will be regularly and jointly reviewed and updated. In a fast changing context this ensures flexibility and facilitates the responsiveness of the UN system to Thailand’s national priorities.

HIV and AIDS

While Thailand has generally performed well in tackling the evolving dynamic of HIV infection, significant challenges remain in achieving the “getting to zero” (zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination, and zero AIDS-related deaths).

The UN system has been working to help both government and civil society partners in Thailand address the challenges posed by the evolving AIDS epidemic and will continue to do so, drawing upon both the experience and comparative advantage of UN partners in promoting universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. A Thematic Working Group (TWG) on AIDS is in place and consists of focal points of different UN agencies, with the UNAIDS country office acting as convener and facilitator of the group as well as the secretariat of the UN Joint Programme on AIDS. Over the past years, the group has focused on policy and capacity gaps as regards the expanded response to HIV, including the facilitation and support to a new harm reduction policy, a national monitoring and evaluation framework, a prioritized evaluation agenda, intensified prevention, resource mobilization and support to strengthen civil society organisations.

As a thematic collaboration in HIV and AIDS, the group has identified – together with government and civil society partners – the priority areas in which UN support would add value over the period of the UNPAF. Support will focus particularly on achieving results with respect to intensifying prevention, addressing stigma and discrimination, and localizing responses at the sub-national level. In principle, three main areas of support, and several cross-cutting themes have been identified:

- Policy, advocacy and strategic planning
- Governance and decentralization
- Programme competence.

Migration

More than two and a half million migrants in Thailand provide an important contribution to the country's growth and development. However challenges remain in managing the flow of migrants and there are still gaps in the RTG's efforts to regularize and provide increased protection to migrant workers. These issues are expected to receive high-level government attention in the context of finalizing the NESDP for 2012-16.

The UN system has been working with Thailand on migration issues for many years and the existing TWG on Migration chaired by IOM is committed to partnering with the RTG and other stakeholders in making migration work for development. In discussion with government and non-government partners, three main areas have been identified where the UN's skills, knowledge and comparative advantage have the potential to support and assist the RTG in achieving concrete results with respect to:

- Migration policy formulation – using the UN's cross-sectoral expertise and convening power to promote the development of a comprehensive and coherent migration policy in order to maximize the potential contribution of migrants to national development.
- Capacity building – enhancing the capacity of a broad range of stakeholders to strengthen the application of national, regional and international commitments to protect the rights of migrants and their families.
- Regional/ASEAN cooperation – fostering, promoting and supporting the documentation of Thailand's approaches on migration management as good practices for replication in other countries in the ASEAN region.

Education

Thailand has made significant progress in the quantitative expansion of basic education. The country's literacy rate is high and related overall gender parity index is commendable. Government expenditure on basic education, as a percentage of the national budget, is one of the highest in the region. The RTG has recently extended the period of free education from 12 to 15 years. The tradition of using non-formal channels for learning, including through community-based mechanisms, continues to be strong.

At the same time, Thailand must focus attention on a number of challenges in education. A large number of primary school age children (an estimated 586,000 in 2008) are out of school. The participation rate in upper secondary education is low compared to many of Thailand's Asian neighbours, with negative implications for raising the productivity and competitiveness of the labour force. Data collection and analysis need further strengthening to support evidence-based policy-making. Improvement in the quality of education at all levels also demands urgent attention. According to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), learning levels of 15-year-old Thai students in Reading, Mathematics and Science have either stagnated or declined over the last decade. A major equity challenge is highlighted by the significant disparity in access to quality education based on regional and ethnic differences, as well as between the Thai and non-Thai population (e.g. migrants). There is also a need for better matching of technical/vocational and higher education programmes and outputs with the skills requirement of the labour market (e.g. too many graduates in social science and humanities, but a lack of graduates in science and technology). The UN system will continue to collaborate with the RTG on education in a coordinated manner, based on the following rationale: education is crucial to meet Thailand's goal to develop a knowledge-based economy, contribute

to reduce various forms of disparities and develop human resources. In addition, the rapidly aging population and the prospect of a shrinking labour force calls for realizing a higher level of productivity that, in turn, hinges on quality education for all. The UN is well placed to provide technical support and policy advice to design appropriate interventions linked to key strategic priorities of the RTG's 11th NESDP, including the development of human resources to promote a lifelong learning society as well as to implement the RTG's Second Phase of Education Reform. The UN also has the capacity and experience to facilitate access to regional and international experience for two-way exchanges (between Thailand and other countries) on selected areas of education.

Based on the above rationale, the Thematic Collaboration on Education will support Thailand to realize the following results:

- Access, utilization, quality and equity of public early childhood services are improved.
- All children enter primary school before age 7 and complete at least basic compulsory education.
- Policies and strategies for improvement of quality and equity in education are developed and implemented.
- Data collection and analysis further improved to support evidence-based policy-making.
- Policies and strategies for lifelong learning further promoted, especially through community-based and workplace mechanisms.
- Education decentralization improved to support the implementation of the RTG's Education Reform.
- Teacher education improved including better integration of key concepts of sustainability and preventive education; and capacity strengthened for developing and implementing local curriculum.
- Two-way exchange of information, knowledge, expertise, experiences and "best practices" on education promoted through international and South-South cooperation, i.e. from Thailand to other countries.

1. Photo: © Robert Few, UNICEF
2. Photo: © Mark Thomas, UNICEF



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Gender

Within the framework of setting the MDGs as the ‘floor’ and not the ceiling, Thailand has adopted the MDG 3 Plus Target to “double the proportion of women in the national Parliament, Tambon Administrative Organizations and executive positions in the civil service”. Thailand also recognizes the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women as a precursor to the achievements of all MDGs Plus. Gender equality and the empowerment of women will also be given attention as a cross-cutting theme in the 11th NESDP and in particular in the strategy “to promote the just society”.

Despite advancement on gender equality and the empowerment of women achieved by Thailand in the past years, discrimination persists. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted with concern that strong stereotypical attitudes about the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society undermine women’s social status and is a root cause of the disadvantaged position of women in political and economic life.

The Gender Thematic Collaboration will serve as a mechanism to ensure gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the UNPAF implementation through the gender expertise of the UN system and the existing expertise and gender mainstreaming structure of the RTG, particularly the National Commission on Policies and Strategies for Women’s Advancement and the Chief Gender Equality Officers (CGEOs) and Gender Focal Points (GFPs), as well as civil society partners.

1. Photo: © Chadin Tephaval, WHO
2. Photo: © Montira Narkvichien, UN Women



Direct Agency Contributions to National Priorities



In addition to joint partnerships and thematic collaboration, this UNPAF clearly recognizes the importance of the individual mandates and work of the respective UN agencies as well as the advocacy and normative work of the UN in the context of Thailand as a MIC. As part of the process of preparing the UNPAF, each agency has reviewed its own strategy and work programme to ensure that it is responding adequately to national priorities and the overall findings of the MIC study with respect to moving “upstream” and better utilizing the strengths of the UN to achieve results. In this context the strategies and work programmes of each of the UN agencies has been peer reviewed by the UNCT prior to its incorporation in the UNPAF. A brief summary of direct agency contributions to national priorities is provided below; and a summary of the strategies and work programmes of each of the agencies involved in the UNPAF is provided in Annex 2.



Promoting the Just Society

UN support for Thailand’s NESDP is focused mainly on the theme of “promoting the just society” where, beyond the joint partnerships and thematic collaboration noted above, at least twelve UN agencies will be supporting programmes at an individual level. The agencies include: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women and WHO. These programmes will focus on broader issues of social policy, social inclusion and social equity and the governance improvements needed to bring about improved results in these respects as well as more specific issues with respect to access to social services (including education and health), support for vulnerable groups and displaced persons, promotion of gender equity and empowerment, improvements in working conditions and human rights, human trafficking and direct support for poorer provinces. In almost all cases the support being provided is in the form of policy advice, knowledge management, capacity building and advocacy. Pilot projects will be conducted only where relevant and in consultation with government counterparts, to provide evidence and experience to inform policies.

Developing Human Resources to Promote a Lifelong Learning Society

In support of “developing human resources to promote a life-long learning society”, at least six UN agencies (ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO) will be supporting programmes at an individual level. These programmes relate primarily to achieving better results in the education and health sectors and focus very much on the core mandates and normative responsibilities of concerned agencies. Broader support for the promotion of human development and the MDGs will also be provided. In almost all cases the support will take the form of policy advice, knowledge management, capacity building and advocacy.

1. Photo: © Roger Arnold, UNHCR
2. Photo: © Thierry Falise, IOM

Balancing Food and Energy Security

At least two UN agencies (FAO and UNIDO) will be supporting programmes in the area of “balancing food and energy security”. The main focus will be on strengthening the agricultural sector with more limited support for the energy sector. Most of the support will take the form of policy advice, knowledge management, and capacity building complemented by some small service delivery/pilot project activities.

Creating the Knowledge-Based Economy and Enabling Environment

At least three UN agencies (FAO, ITU, and UNIDO) will be supporting Thailand in “creating a knowledge-based economy and enabling economic environment”. The specific areas of support will include trade, agricultural productivity, and ICT with support being primarily in the form of policy advice, knowledge management and capacity building.

Strengthening Economic Cooperation and Security in the Region

The RTG has asked the UNCT to pay particular attention to supporting Thailand in its engagement with the rest of the region and more broadly with the international community – with a view to strengthening Thailand’s position as a responsible global partner. In this context and beyond the joint partnerships on international cooperation and creative economy, all UN agencies will be endeavouring to support Thailand in sharing its expertise and experiences with other countries.

Managing Natural Resources and the Environment towards Sustainability

In addition to the joint partnership on climate change, at least six UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT and UNISDR) will be supporting Thailand in achieving better results in the area of “managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability” through their individual programmes. This will include efforts to better understand the links between poverty and the environment, disaster risk reduction (especially for urban areas) and support to Thailand in sustainably safeguarding its cultural and natural heritage resources. Support will be mainly in the form of policy advice, knowledge management and capacity building.



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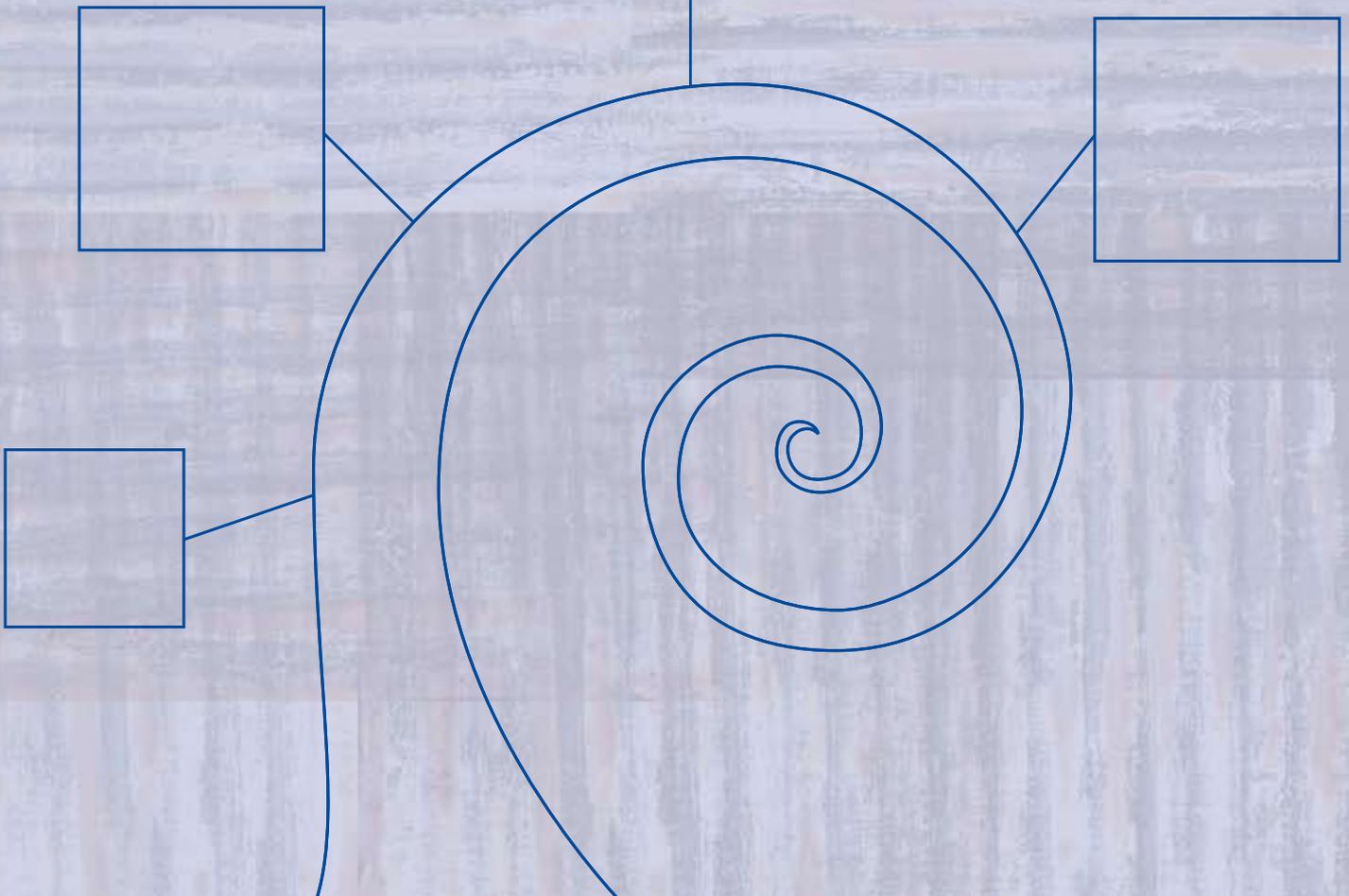


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1. Photo: © Mark Cogan, UNDP
2. Photo: © Rajit Srithongkul, UNRCO
3. Photo: © Manesh Lacoul, UNEP

03

Estimated Resource Requirements



It is estimated that for the implementation of the five established joint partnerships, the UN will contribute over USD 43 million over the period 2012-16. Of this amount, part has already been committed and the remainder is expected to be provided through reallocations of resources from existing UN agency supported programmes as well as through additional commitments. The RTG will work in partnership with the UN system towards the achievement of the stated joint outcomes, in alignment with its relevant programmes and plans.

Beyond support for the joint partnerships, the UN expects to mobilize about USD 100 million in technical support to Thailand for specific programmes supported by specific agencies, including through thematic collaboration. This will include contributions from the UN agencies themselves (i.e. “regular resources”) and resources that these agencies expect to mobilize from external sources.

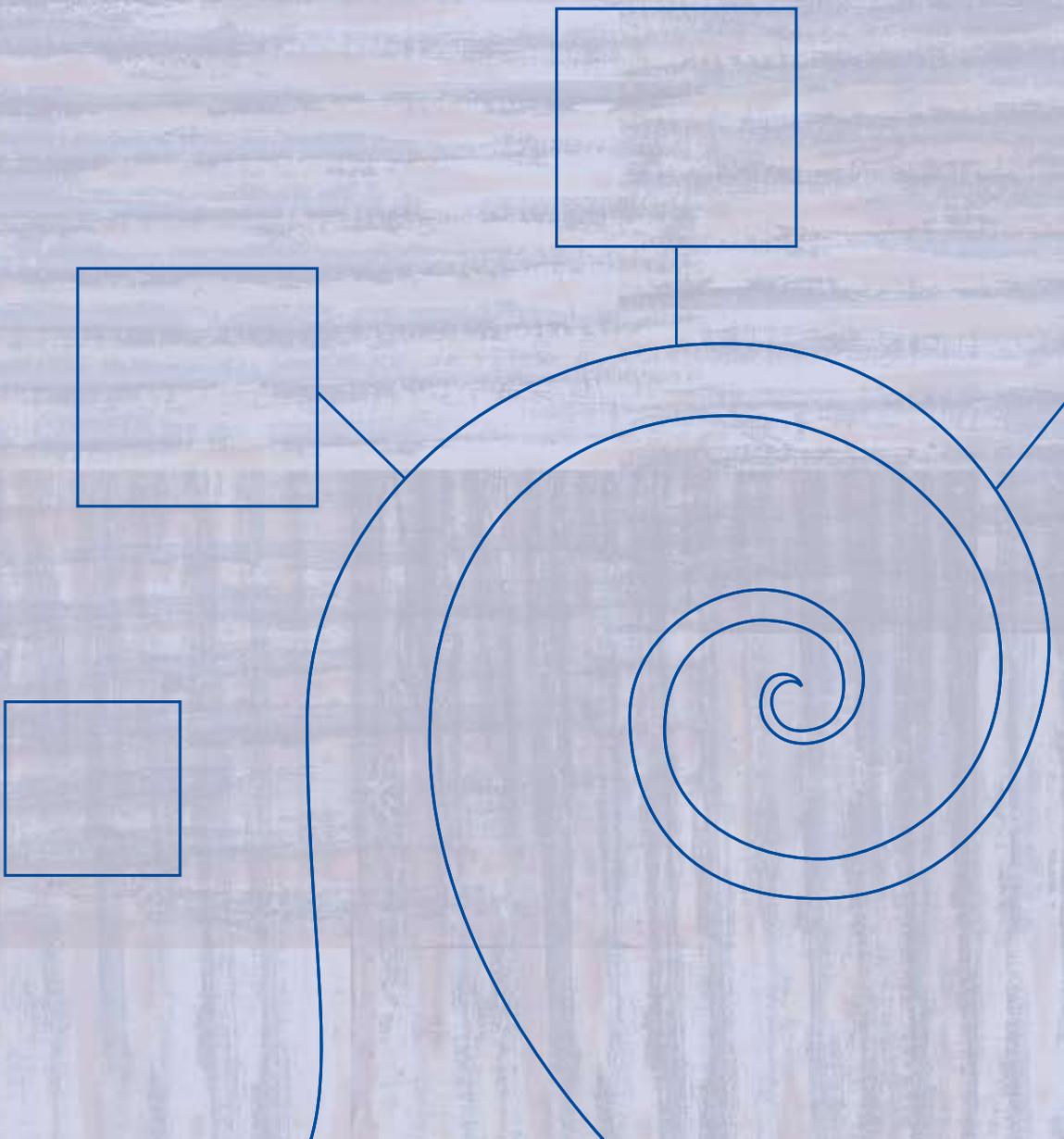


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Photo: © Mark Cogan, UNDP

04

Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation



Implementation

The UNCT, under the leadership and coordination support of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and in partnership with the RTG, will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of the UNPAF for 2012-16. While the World Bank and Asian Development Bank are not signatories to the UNPAF, they are active members of the UNCT and will continue to collaborate in the implementation of the UNPAF as they did in the planning phase.

The six joint partnerships will be coordinated by Joint Teams. The five Joint Teams already established have the following governance structure:

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Photo: © Mark Cogan, UNDP

| UN Chair | Government Chair | Joint Team members | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | UN | RTG | NGOs/others |
| Joint Team on Social Protection | | | | |
| ILO | MSDHS | ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO | Ministries and government institutions part of the National Commission on Social Welfare | HelpAge International, Homenet, FoPDev, informal sector advocate for the welfare state |
| Joint Team on Human Rights and Access to Justice | | | | |
| OHCHR | MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department) | ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women | | UPR NGOs coalition |
| Joint Team on Strategic Information | | | | |
| UNFPA | NESDB | FAO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women | NSO/MICT, MOPH, MSDHS, MOE, MOI, MOL, Ministry of Culture | Thai Health Promotion Foundation National Health Systems Research Institute International Health Policy Programme |
| Joint Team on Climate Change | | | | |
| UNEP | ONEP, MONRE | FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNISDR, WHO | MONRE, NESDB, Ministries of: MOI, MOAC, MOPH, MOE, MOT, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy | Thailand Working group on Climate Justice (TWJ) |
| Joint Team on International Cooperation | | | | |
| UNDP | TICA | FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WHO, | NEDA, MFA, MOF, MOI, MOL, MOAC, MOC, MSDHS, MOT, MOE, MOPH | Mahidol University, Thammasat University |
| Joint Team on Creative Economy | | | | |
| UNESCO | To Be Confirmed | ILO, ITU, UNDP, UNIDO | To Be Confirmed | To Be Confirmed |

The remaining work of the UN in Thailand will be implemented through the already well-established bilateral mechanisms between specific UN agencies and their counterpart ministries. These are detailed in Annex 2 for each of the UN agencies supporting the UNPAF. TWGs will provide support to the UNCT in their specific areas of focus and, beyond the joint partnership on human rights and access to justice, all UN agencies working in Thailand will continue to take a human rights-based approach to programming. This means that all UN programmes will take an inclusive approach to development and inclusion and participation of all stakeholders will be an intrinsic part of the implementation process.



Photo: © Viennarat Chaungwiwat, UNFPA

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the progress made toward the agreed results for the six joint partnerships will be conducted jointly by the UNCT and the RTG through the Joint Teams. Mid-year as well as annual reviews will be held and progress reflected in the UNPAF annual review. Based on the annual reviews, the results and action plan matrices for the joint partnerships will be revised to reflect any agreed changes, including those resulting from changes in the overall policy environment.

Annual reviews will also be undertaken of the results of the work of the TWGs and the conclusions reflected in the UNPAF annual review.

Monitoring and evaluation of the results of the remaining work of the UN will follow the well-established rules and regulations developed by each of the UN agencies (see Annex 2). UN agencies will report on progress annually through the UNPAF annual review.

Overall progress on implementation of the UNPAF and the results achieved will be monitored by a tri-partite committee consisting of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the NESDB and the UN. The MFA is the UN's formal counterpart in Thailand while the NESDB plays an important substantive role in ensuring that the UN's work in Thailand is clearly aligned with the country's national priorities. In this latter respect, an MOU on knowledge exchange and policy dialogue will be signed between NESDB and the UNCT to facilitate decision making, effective implementation and resource management in the context of the UNPAF and the 11th NESDP.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will be accountable for delivery of the UNPAF annual review. It will also be accountable for the deliverables agreed for each of the joint partnerships and together with the RTG for the overall progress that is made. The UNCT will be accountable for the progress made by the TWGs. Individual UN agencies will be accountable for the progress made on agency-specific programmes, together and as appropriate with their respect government counterparts.

Although the UNPAF follows the five-year programme cycle in line with the NESDP, the annual review process will be consistently used to assess the relevance of the overall partnership and to identify emerging opportunities and needs for UN collective contributions.



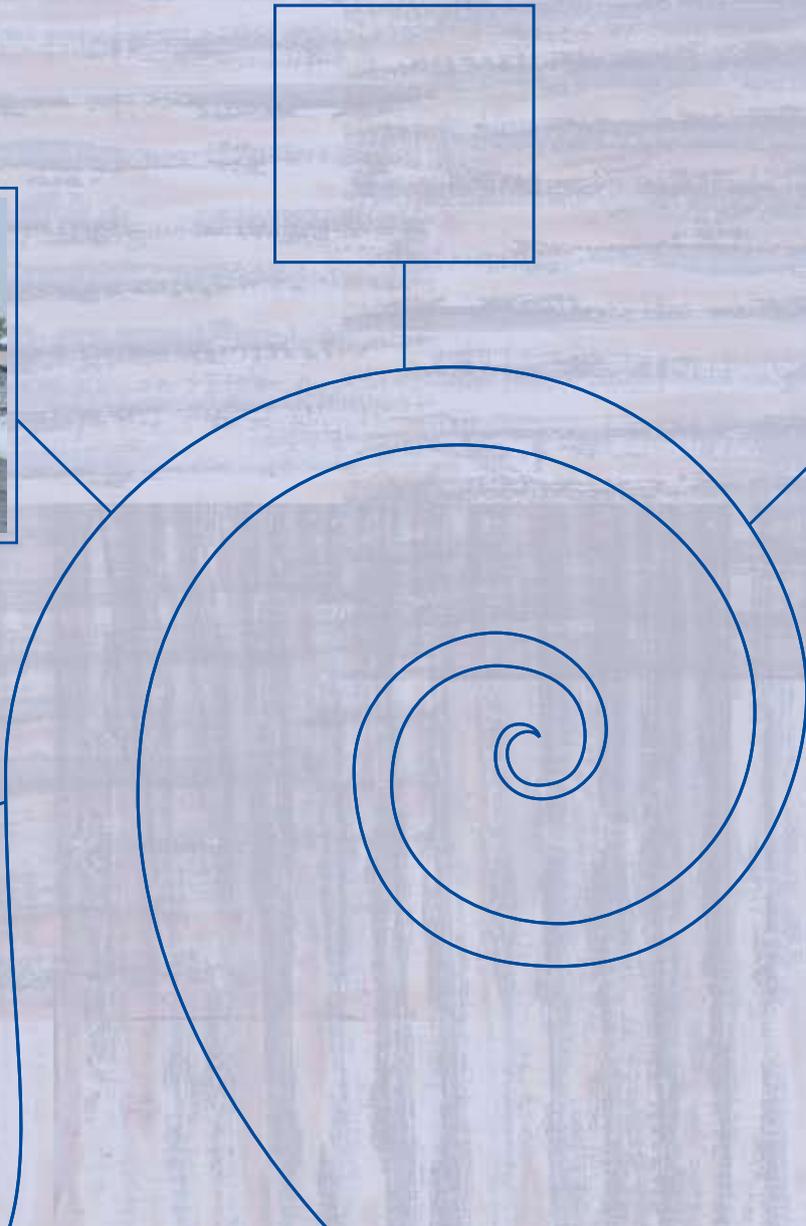
1. Photo: © Rajit Srithongkul, UNRCO

2. Photo: © Mark Cogan, UNDP

3. Photo: © Smitthi Harueanphuech, UNRCO

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List of Annexes



Annex 1: Joint Partnership Results Matrices

1. Social Protection
2. Human Rights and Access to Justice
3. Strategic Information
4. Climate Change
5. International Cooperation

Annex 2: UN Agencies' Programmes

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. FAO | 11. UNHCR |
| 2. ILO | 12. UNICEF |
| 3. IOM | 13. UNIDO |
| 4. ITU | 14. UNISDR |
| 5. UNAIDS | 15. UNODC |
| 6. UNDP | 16. UNOHCHR |
| 7. UNEP | 17. UNOPS |
| 8. UNESCO | 18. UN Women |
| 9. UNFPA | 19. WHO |
| 10. UN-HABITAT | |

Annex 3: International Treaties and Conventions: Thailand's Status

Annex 1: Joint Partnership Results Matrices

1. Social Protection

| National Development priority: Enhance Thailand's capacity in establishing a Welfare Society by 2017 | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 1 People are aware and exercise their welfare rights under the Welfare Society Strategy</p> <p><i>3rd Pillar of Welfare Society</i></p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Positive public attitudes towards the creation of a social welfare society system¹</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Data from existing public opinion and stakeholder research and analysis on the welfare society will be analysed to establish baselines</p> <p><u>Target</u> Realistic increases in levels of public support and understanding</p> <p>Indicator 2 Increased public understanding of the positive macroeconomic impact of social protection</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Data from existing public opinion and stakeholder research and analysis on the welfare society will be analysed to establish baselines</p> <p><u>Target</u> Realistic increases in levels of public support and understanding</p> | <p>Qualitative research among stakeholders</p> <p>Opinion poll research</p> <p>Monitoring of media reports on the welfare society concept</p> | <p><u>Risk</u> Failure to generate evidence or make convincing arguments</p> <p><u>Assumption</u> Socio-cultural attitudes are open to change from evidence-based advocacy</p> | <p>National Commission on Social Welfare and sub Commissions (including in line ministries, Civil Society Organizations, academics, and private sector)</p> | <p>UN: USD 200,000 RTG and NGO Staff time</p> |

¹ To be assessed through opinion polls regularly performed

| National Development priority: Enhance Thailand's capacity in establishing a Welfare Society by 2017 | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 2 The Royal Thai Government progressively provides more adequate universal basic social protection measures, which maintains people above the nationally defined poverty line level throughout the life cycle.</p> <p><i>1st and 3rd pillar of Welfare Society</i></p> <p>ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Poverty rate and poverty gap (disaggregation to be specified) <u>Baseline</u> 8.12% (2009, NESDB) <u>Target</u> Reduction for all vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 2 Percentage of GDP allocated to the Universal Health Coverage Scheme (benefits + administrative) <u>Baseline</u> 0.98% (2008) <u>Target</u> Government spending is at least maintained at same level</p> <p>Indicator 3 Gini coefficient <u>Baseline</u> 0.50 (2008, NSO, IPEA, WB calculation) <u>Target</u> Reduction of GINI coefficient</p> | <p>Health and welfare surveys (NSO), NSO</p> <p>Household Socioeconomic Survey, Assessment Result² Multiple</p> <p>Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), OpenEmis (UNESCO)</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Potential political instability may result in slow progress of the process</p> <p>Possible changes in political priorities</p> <p>Local authorities' ability insufficiently strengthened to effectively deliver social protection at the local level and to empower the community on implementation of social protection schemes</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> The policy of the National Commission on Social Welfare is implemented</p> <p>Stronger coordination and participatory mechanism within the National</p> <p>Commission on social welfare, maintained throughout the implementation of the strategy</p> | <p>National Commission on Social Welfare and sub Commissions</p> | <p>UN: USD 255,000 RTG and NGO staff time</p> |

² A first output of outcome 2 will be the assessment of current schemes and their performance in terms of coverage (Legal, effectiveness, adequacy). The results will be used as baseline for the M&E framework

| National Development priority: Enhance Thailand's capacity in establishing a Welfare Society by 2017 | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 3 Workers of the formal sector and the informal economy and their families enjoy higher levels of benefits through contributory or partly-subsidized schemes.</p> <p><i>2nd pillar of Welfare society</i> ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Effective coverage of workers from the formal sector (mandatory coverage under Article 33)³ <u>Baseline</u> 64.45 (2008, SSO) <u>Target</u> 50% of the informal sector are members of Article 40 with pension scheme</p> <p>Indicator 2 Effective coverage of informal economy workers under Article 40 <u>Baseline</u> 0.0002% (2010, SSO) <u>Target</u> 40% of insured persons under Article 40 can maintain their membership</p> <p>Indicator 3 Number of resumed workers under Article 39 <u>Baseline</u> - <u>Target</u> 50% of the invalid Article 33 & 39 members resumed SS membership</p> | SSO Annual Reports, Assessment Results, Social Protection Index (ADB) | <p><u>Risks</u> Possible economic crisis may slow down the progress</p> <p>The implementation of the scheme is subject to political influence and instrumentalized</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> The social protection package for informal economy workers is designed and implemented such a way to fit the irregular income pattern of the target</p> <p>SSO & MOF integrate their policies, plans and implementation to ensure an efficient system/ operations</p> | MOL, Social Security Office (SSO), NESDB, Health Insurance System Research Office (HISRO), TDRI, Homenet | UN: USD 70,000 RTG and NGO Staff time |
| <p>Outcome 4 Framework and budget support to ensure the financial and institutional sustainability of the social welfare system is developed and implemented</p> <p><i>4th Pillar of Welfare Society</i> ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator Favourable policies on the governments mechanism for financial support/budget allocation for the expected/ proposed systems in place <u>Baseline</u> Existing relevant government's policies, plans, programs and laws <u>Target</u> Policies are implemented</p> | Social Protection Index (SPI, ADB) | <p><u>Risks</u> The National Committee on Welfare Society is insufficiently strengthened to ensure inclusiveness of all relevant stakeholders (government, academia, civil society, private sector)</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Political action to integrate the social protection schemes in a coherent and systematic system</p> <p>The government gives and maintains its financial commitments</p> | MOE (OVEC, ONIE, OPS), Social Security Office, (SSO/ MOL), Fiscal Policy Office, MOF, NESDB, HISRO, TDRI, HAI | UN: USD 100,000 |

³ Number of beneficiaries/"Target" population

2. Human Rights and Access to Justice

National Priority or Goal: To support Thailand in improving the human rights situation with a focus on effective implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, particularly in the areas of gender equality and access to justice of vulnerable people.

| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 1 National legislation, policies and justice administration comply with international human rights norms and standards.</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of new national action plans, including the National Plan of Action on Human Rights and the National Security Plan that would incorporate international human rights standards and the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Existence of national action plans including the 2nd National Plan of Action on Human Rights (2009-2013), the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP), the National Women's Development Plan and the National Security Policy (2007-2011).</p> <p><u>Target</u> National action plans that are developed and/or modified incorporating the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of laws and policies formulated/ amended in line with international human rights standards, including international labour standards.</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Lack of formal processes for considering international human rights standards when it comes to enacting laws and formulating policies.</p> <p><u>Target</u> Establishment of the formal procedure within the Government and Parliament to consider international human rights standards when they enact laws and formulate policies.</p> | <p>Analysis/ assessment of the laws and policies developed by independent stakeholders such as the National Human Rights Commission and CSOs</p> <p>Reports and comments from relevant UN bodies and agencies</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Potential political instability may result in slow progress in the process</p> <p>Lack of political will on the part of key decision makers such as governmental officials and parliamentarians may hamper progress in incorporating such international human rights standards</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Government commitment to incorporate international human rights standards in laws and policies</p> <p>Government commitment to a stronger inter-government coordination to implement international human rights standards</p> <p>Stakeholders' commitment to active involvement in monitoring the progress</p> | <p>MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Office of Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, National Health Commission, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand</p> | <p>UN: USD 1,280,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

National Priority or Goal: To support Thailand in improving the human rights situation with a focus on effective implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, particularly in the areas of gender equality and access to justice of vulnerable people.

| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Outcome 2 Strengthened capacity of the Government and the National Human Rights Commission to implement recommendations of international human rights mechanisms to empower vulnerable groups and to ensure equal access to justice and protection for all groups.</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of timely submission of reports by the Government to international human rights mechanisms, as well as number of prioritized projects to implement the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms. <u>Baseline</u> Inter-ministerial coordination body fairly well operational for the preparation of the Thailand UPR national report and treaty body reports. <u>Target</u> Inter-ministerial coordination body prepares reports to international human rights mechanisms in a timely manner, as well as develops a concrete action plan to implement the recommendations of such mechanisms in a time-bound fashion with the support of the international community.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of monitoring reports published as well as inputs and communications provided by the National Human Rights Commission to international human rights mechanisms. <u>Baseline</u> The capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand to monitor human rights violations is considered to be in need of improvement. <u>Target</u> The National Human Rights Commission could be able to provide its own inputs to international human rights mechanisms as well as equips its staff with human rights monitoring skills with the support of the international community.</p> | <p>OHCHR official statistics on state reporting to international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Analysis/assessment by independent stakeholders such as the National Human Rights Commission and CSOs</p> <p>Reports and comments from relevant UN bodies and agencies</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Potential political instability may result in slow progress in the process</p> <p>Lack of political will on the part of key decision makers such as governmental officials and parliamentarians may hamper progress in effective coordination of the body</p> <p>Insufficient resources of the Government</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Government commitment and responsiveness to implement recommendations of international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Government commitment to a stronger inter-government coordination to implement recommendations of international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Stakeholders' commitment to interaction with international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission has a commitment to being operational in line with international standards such as the Paris Principles particularly in monitoring human rights abuses in the country</p> | <p>MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the National Health Security Office, Narcotics Control Board, Office of Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand</p> | <p>UN: USD 1,130,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

National Priority or Goal: To support Thailand in improving the human rights situation with a focus on effective implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, particularly in the areas of gender equality and access to justice of vulnerable people.

| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 3 Vulnerable groups in Thailand increasingly legally empowered and protected.</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of direct and/or indirect inputs and communications by national CSOs to international human rights mechanisms. <u>Baseline</u> Interaction of national CSOs with international human rights mechanisms is currently limited. <u>Target</u> Increased numbers of CSOs prepare human rights monitoring reports, and interact with international human rights mechanisms, including through sending communications on human rights abuses.</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of public consultations with civil society regarding international and regional mechanisms as well as with Special Procedures. <u>Baseline</u> Interaction of national CSOs with international human rights mechanisms is currently limited. <u>Target</u> Increased numbers of CSOs prepare human rights monitoring reports, and interact with international human rights mechanisms, including through sending communications on human rights abuses.</p> | <p>UN official reports on state reporting and communications to international human rights mechanisms</p> <p>Analysis/assessment by independent stakeholders such as the National Human Rights Commission and CSOs</p> <p>Reports and comments from relevant UN bodies and agencies</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Potential political instability may result in shifting the focus of CSOs to other issues than human rights</p> <p>Division of CSOs along the lines of political orientation may deepen</p> <p>Insufficient resources of national CSOs and decreased donor funding</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Stakeholders' commitment to interaction with international human rights mechanisms</p> | <p>MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Office of Attorney General, the Royal Thai Police, the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, NGO UPR Coalition, Plan International Thailand</p> | <p>UN: USD 1,950,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

National Priority or Goal: To support Thailand in improving the human rights situation with a focus on effective implementation of the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including the UPR, particularly in the areas of gender equality and access to justice of vulnerable people.

| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Outcome 4 Substantive gender equality norms and standards are recognized and mainstreamed into key policy planning and implementation at national and local levels</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 (MDG 3) 1.1. Share of women in the National Parliament (%) 1.2. Share of women in Subdistrict Administrative Organizations (%) 1.3. Share of women in executive positions in the civil service (%)</p> <p><u>Baselines:</u> 1.1 Members of Parliament 11.7 (2007), Senators 15.8(2008) 1.2 11.1 (2006) 1.3 22.2 (2007)</p> <p><u>Targets (MDG Plus):</u> Members of Parliament 18.4, Senators 21 17.8 35.6</p> <p>Indicator 2 National Action Plan on Gender – Based Violence in place <u>Baseline</u> The National Action Plan on Ending of Violence Against Women and Children was issued in 2000 prior to promulgation of the Protection of Domestic Victims Act (2007) <u>Target</u> National Action Plan on Gender-based Violence implemented, adequately resourced, monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Number of gender-related monitoring indicators in the National Economic and Social Development Plan <u>Baseline</u> Number in the 11th NESDP (to be inserted once the plan is finalised) <u>Target</u> to be defined once the baseline is known</p> | <p>Analysis and assessment by independent groups including civil society</p> <p>Government reports, including reports from planning agencies</p> <p>MDG Plus Report</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Priority in resource allocation and policy attention not given to gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p>Potential political instability may result in shifting the focus of CSOs to other issues than gender equality and the empowerment of women</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Government and civil society are committed to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women</p> <p>A level of partnership between government and women’s groups and gender equality advocates in place</p> <p>Enabling policy environment to promote gender quality and the empowerment of women per international human rights standards is supported</p> | <p>MOJ (Rights and Civil Liberties Department), MFA, MOL, MSDHS, MOPH, MOE, The National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, NGO UPR Coalition</p> | <p>UN: USD 2,350,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

3. Strategic Information

| National Priority or Goal: Statistical and information systems inform policy development to reduce inequality | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 1 Unified, harmonized and well coordinated national statistical and information systems in place</p> <p>IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Income gap between highest 10% and lowest 10% <u>Baseline:</u> Income gap of the 10% highest and 10% lowest is 30 times different <u>Target:</u> Reduce income gap</p> <p>Indicator 2 Age, sex, and disparity (e.g. urban-rural, rich-poor etc.) disaggregated statistics <u>Baseline:</u> Some age-sex disaggregated statistics are available <u>Target:</u> Age-specific and gender sensitive unified and harmonized statistics are being used for evidence-policy planning and monitoring to promote social equity and advancement of women and people in different age groups, especially children, adolescents working age adults, and older persons.</p> <p>Indicator 3 Regular and standardized main statistics to track social equities <u>Baseline</u> Limited data available to monitor social inequities in Thailand <u>Target</u> Unified and harmonized socio-economic and health data available to track social equities especially among most vulnerable groups with socio-economic and ethnic disadvantage including migrants and stateless people</p> | <p>The National Progress Reports on various subjects prepared by line ministries in responding to the international treaties and agreements that Thailand has committed.</p> <p>NESDB Quarterly reports on economic and social statistics</p> <p>Annual Thai Health report by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation Office</p> <p>Social, health and economic statistical reports by line ministries</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Lack of strong and continuous national leadership to harmonize the national statistical systems at all levels</p> <p>Inability to move 'data/statistics' to the level of 'strategic information' by policy makers</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Common understanding among the UN and relevant agencies exists to define and to measure 'social equities' in MIC context</p> | <p>NESDB NSO and MICT Thai Health Promotion Foundation Health Systems Research Institute Line Ministries Universities Private Sectors Journalists CSOs, NGOs</p> | <p>UN: USD 950,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

| National Priority or Goal: Statistical and information systems inform policy development to reduce inequality | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 2 Relevant line ministries are able to analyse and utilize data for evidence-based policy making with a particular focus on reducing inequalities</p> <p>FAO, IOM, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Women</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of key evidence-based policies timely developed to reduce social inequalities <u>Baseline</u> Although there are many analytical reports available, only a limited number of them were timely produced to support evidence-policy planning. <u>Target</u> Evidence-driven policy development in place at all levels</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of recommendations proposed by line ministries to reduce social disparity among most vulnerable populations are evidence-based and available for timely actions and planning <u>Baseline</u> Often times, the policy planners lack of adequate information in time for proper planning <u>Target</u> Regular consultation and key decisions made with consensus among key data producers and data users accountable for advancement of NESDP to promote a fairer society</p> | <p>Evidence-based policies and actions proposed by NESDB and line ministries</p> <p>Level of engagement of key stakeholders in using information for policy development</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Competing needs of national priorities to address social inequalities among line ministries</p> <p>Lack of adequate engagement from local administrative authorities to harmonize national and provincial data</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Adequate support from top policy planners to sustain capacity development of staff from line ministries to meaningfully utilize data supportive to policy development</p> | <p>NESDB NSO Social Reform Office Thai Health Promotion Foundation Health Systems Research Institute International Health Policy Programme Line Ministries Universities Private Sectors Journalists CSOs, NGOs</p> | <p>UN: USD 1,375,000 RTG: staff time</p> |

4. Climate Change

| National Priority or Goal: National development processes enhanced towards climate resilience and environmental sustainability | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources ⁴ |
| <p>Outcome 1 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed by the key line ministries into their sectoral and provincial plans, policies and budgets.</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNISDR, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of national, provincial and sectoral policies that integrate adaptation and DRR issues <u>Baseline</u> Existing National CC strategy; National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan <u>Target</u> National Master plans adopted and implemented; CC adaptation and DRR issues integrated in 3 provincial and 5 sectoral plans</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of sub-national adaptation and DRR action plans developed and implemented by local governments and communities <u>Baseline:</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 13</p> | <p>National Climate Change master Plan (2011-2019)</p> <p>National reports to International Conventions</p> <p>Provincial development plans and Action Plans</p> <p>Annual reports from the ministries and technical departments Project reports from implementing UN agencies</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> CCA and DRR still not a priority at sectoral level</p> <p>Budgetary allocation for CCA and DRR not in place</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Political commitment for CC and DRR at national level continues</p> <p>Communities and provinces remain committed to implementing and monitoring adaptation measures</p> | <p>MONRE (all technical departments), NESDB, ONEP MOI/DDPM, MOAC, MOPH, MOE, Emergency Medical Institute of Thailand (EMIT), Department of Marine and Coastal Resources</p> <p>Others: CSO's and communities</p> | <p>UN: USD 14,883,000</p> |
| <p>Outcome 2 Energy, industry and transport sector progressively contribute to the development of a low-carbon and green economy</p> <p>UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Number of revised or new policies adopted by the target sectors. <u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Target</u> 3</p> <p>Indicator 2 Number of cleaner technologies diffused and adopted by number of private sectors, local businesses and communities. <u>Baseline</u> Limited # of cleaner technologies adopted by few private sector <u>Target</u> 50 investment projects with at least 1 renewable and 4 EE technologies; 20 entrepreneurs; 15 local businesses and/or communities 7 private sectors adopt cleaner/ EE technology</p> | <p>Policy Documents,</p> <p>Project quarterly reports</p> <p>Annual business reports for the investment projects, project reports from UNDP and UNIDO</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Political commitments for low carbon may change with change in government</p> <p>Lack of willingness to shift to cleaner technologies</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Existing institutional arrangements and incentives encourage cooperation and initiatives from business and communities</p> <p>Local champions (businesses and communities) are identified and sufficiently motivated</p> | <p>Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry, MOT, MONRE, MOI, TGO, NESDB, PDMO, EGAT, PEA, BMA.</p> <p>Others: Universities and other academic institutions, private sectors, CSO's and communities</p> | <p>UN: USD 13,577,800</p> |

⁴National counterparts' contribution will be determined during the formulation of the action plan

| National Priority or Goal: National development processes enhanced towards climate resilience and environmental sustainability | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources ⁴ |
| <p>Outcome 3 Harmonized information and knowledge system built and partnerships established among line ministries, department and other stakeholders (including neighbouring countries) for informed decision making</p> <p>UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNISDR</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Clearing House established and fully functional. <u>Baseline</u> No Clearing House <u>Target</u> -</p> | <p>Documentation for Clearing House and its role</p> <p>Meeting and other communication records between Clearing House and other line ministries</p> | <p><u>Risks</u> Limited capacity and willingness for adoption and utilization of standardized information</p> <p>Timely approval by the Cabinet for setting up the Clearing House for harmonizing CC information</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> Attitudes towards collaboration and coordination among line ministries, departments and other local governments remain positive</p> <p>The CCCOs are up and running</p> | <p>ONEP, 19 line ministries, NESDB, academic institutions, civil society organizations, private sectors</p> | <p>UN: USD 900,000</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 2 The operational modalities and guidelines from the CH well received and followed by the line ministries. <u>Baseline</u> No guidelines <u>Target</u> -</p> | <p>Communication records</p> <p>Policy documents</p> | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 3 The extent to which relevant policies (from Outcome 1 and 2) use the information from the Clearing House. <u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Target</u> -</p> | <p>Policy documents</p> | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 4 Number of meetings with participation from at least 70% of the total members <u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Target</u> 10</p> | <p>Meeting records</p> <p>Meeting reports</p> | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 5 5. Number of joint activities undertaken by number of ministries/departments/local governments (for Outcomes 1 and 2) <u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Target</u> 2</p> | <p>Workplans and reports</p> | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 6 Number of regional platforms/ fora hosted to share lessons with the neighbouring countries. <u>Baseline</u> 0 <u>Target</u> 2</p> | <p>Reports from Platforms/Fora/ Intergovernmental organizations eg. ASEAN</p> | | | |

5. International Cooperation

| National Priority or Goal: Strengthen Thailand capacity as a new development partner | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Outcomes | Indicators, Baseline, Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources |
| <p>Outcome 1 Increased and effective international cooperation based on a harmonized national development cooperation policy</p> <p>UNDP, UNFPA</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Numbers of line ministries who implement the harmonized national development cooperation policy</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Only two key agencies out of twenty line ministries involved are currently responsible for the implementation and monitoring of Thailand National Development Cooperation</p> <p><u>Target</u> At least ten line ministries participated actively to develop the harmonized national development cooperation</p> | <p>Annual reports of ten line ministries including TICA, NEDA</p> <p>UNPAF Review</p> | <p><u>Risk</u> Political instability and unrest situation may slow the progress and discontinue the policy framework development</p> <p><u>Assumption</u> Government commitment to promote South-South cooperation</p> | <p>TICA: coordinates Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p> <p>National committee on international cooperation: provide guidance and monitor the international cooperation in Thailand</p> <p>Bilateral/ multilateral donors: provides technical and advisory support</p> <p>MFA, MOF, MOI, MOL, MOAC, MOC, MSDHS, MOT, MOE, MOPH provide technical and advisory support</p> | <p>UN: USD 900,000</p> <p>RTG: staff time and other resources</p> |
| <p>Outcome 2 Thailand's development experience is effectively shared with other countries</p> <p>FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1 Numbers of countries engaging Thailand as an international development partner</p> <p>Number of development cooperation programmes provided</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> Numbers of countries programmatically engaged with Thailand as an international development partner under South-South cooperation</p> <p><u>Target</u> 50% increase in the numbers of countries engaging with Thailand as an international development</p> | <p>TICA, NEDA and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Annual Report</p> <p>UNPAF Review</p> <p>CODI Report</p> | <p><u>Risk</u> Political climate could compromise Thailand's image as an international development partner</p> <p><u>Assumption</u> Strategic foreign policy remains in place and promote to the development partner</p> | <p>National Academic institutions, CSOs, private sectors: provides technical experts</p> <p>TICA: coordinates Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p> <p>Bilateral/ Multilateral donors: provide technical and advisory support</p> <p>Relevant line ministries depending on the nature of cooperation</p> | <p>UN: USD 3,300,620</p> <p>RTG: staff time and other resources</p> |

Annex 2: UN Agencies' Programmes



1. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: FAO

Section 1: Strategic Direction

The FAO Country Programme is focused on providing advice to the RTG in the formulation of agricultural and rural development policies and capacity building, and in their implementation. The Programme is underpinned by the understanding that the economic, social and environmental challenges of rural areas require a comprehensive approach in planning and implementation as well as enhancing the capacity of the population towards a better livelihood.

The eight programmes and initiatives described below define the joint RTG – FAO medium-term priorities for FAO's technical cooperation in Thailand for the period 2007-2011.

The next Country Programme Framework (CPF) will re-focus its priority areas taking into considerations the MIC study findings and the UNPAF 2012-2016 priority outcome programme areas and review consultations with relevant line ministries.

FAO will continue to work with other UN agencies in utilising their experts and support especially under joint programmes. The UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son is one example of how various UN experts from different agencies are working together.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: UN Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son

National priorities supported: Promoting the just society; Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Sustainable management of natural resources and environment

Summary of components: This Programme was developed in response to the human security needs in Mae Hong Son province which are facing severe constraints. It aims to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty among the vulnerable groups in underserved areas of Mae Hong Son through enhancing both protection and empowerment capacities. The Programme represents a pioneering initiative of bringing together the wealth of diverse development- oriented expertise from 10 UN agencies.

Nature of support: Policy advice, service delivery, pilot project

Type of implementation modality: Joint Programme on Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son.

Total size of programme: FAO USD 285,000 (2012 - 2013)

Financing gap: Nil (expected); Programme is co-financed by external resources including USD 40,000 FAO Telefood Fund

Programme 2: Policy Support to Climate Change Adaptation in the Agricultural Sectors in Thailand

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components: To support the necessary policy innovations on climate change, the programme proposes to identify and establish a proper policy analysis model and related database; build the capacity of government staff and institute professionals in operating and maintaining the model and database; update their knowledge on proper approaches and options for climate change adaptation in the agricultural sectors; apply the system to analyse the linkages between various adaptation strategies and their implications for the agricultural sectors and national economy; and eventually propose policy recommendations for climate change adaptation in agriculture sectors, taking account the possible synergies with mitigation. (Operational)

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, technical cooperation

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 171,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 3: Enhancement of Laboratory Capacity on Food Safety in Primary Production

National priorities supported: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Develop economic linkage in the region

Summary of components: In order to stay competitive and provide sound and cleaner food to consumers in Thailand and throughout the world, the RTG has launched the food safety programme aimed at producing safe and high quality food products. This programme also aims to develop various analytical methodologies such as multi-residue analysis, methodology for simultaneous analysis of residues in central and regional laboratories, method validation and chemical proficiency testing by government staff.

Nature of support: Policy advice, service delivery

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 250,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 4: Aquaculture Information Management System in Thailand

National priorities supported: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment

Summary of components: Requirements for the traceability of aquaculture products is increasing. This programme involves the establishment of systems and mechanisms for channelling management information and decision-making needs from stakeholders to the responsible Department of Fisheries divisions and research centres and to expedite solutions back to stakeholders; and the development of the Aquaculture Management Information System with a basic geo-framework and attributes in two provinces in Thailand.

Nature of support: Policy advice, service delivery, technical cooperation

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 212,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 5: Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region

National priority supported: Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the Region

Summary of components: The programme was initiated by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), FAO and the Government of Thailand with the goal to improve livelihoods, income and agricultural competitiveness of rural households in a regionally integrated Greater Mekong Sub-region through South-South Cooperation. Project inputs include technical assistance from Thailand on farming and post-harvest technologies together with local technicians and facilitators to help farmers to form producer-marketing groups; equipment and inputs for trials and demonstrations; capacity building among farmers and downstream agents and among selected institutions; and grant finance for strategic on-farm and group investments.

Nature of support: Service delivery, technical Cooperation (South-South Cooperation)

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on international cooperation; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: FAO: USD 100,620 (Total USD 1,800,616)

Financing gap: Nil (expected); co-financed by Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Programme 6: Enhancement of Beef Productivity through Animal Identification and Traceability

National priorities supported: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment

Summary of components: This project will assess current identification and traceability systems as well as recommend and pilot test appropriate systems. In so doing, the project will contribute to securing livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers, thereby increasing the livestock sector contribution to the agricultural economy of Thailand.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, technical cooperation

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 389,790

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 7: Zoning for Food and Non-food Agricultural Production

National priorities supported: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Sustainable management of natural resources and environment

Summary of components: The production of food crops and non-food crops is considered as a critical issue worldwide. Since there is a potential for shortages of food and energy and the competition between the two, the establishment of agricultural economic zones is a priority policy for the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. The project aims at providing relevant technical assistance including situation analysis to establish appropriate zones to strengthen national food and energy security in Thailand. (Pipeline process)

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, technical cooperation

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: To be confirmed

Programme 8: Analysis of Food Security Statistics in Thailand

National priority supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment

Summary of components: The project aims to strengthen the capacity of Thailand statistical systems to produce timely and quality food and agriculture statistics useful for the assessment and monitoring of the food situation at national and sub national levels. (pipeline process)

Nature of support: Policy Advice, knowledge management, technical Cooperation

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 74,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

The FAO programme implementation and coordination will be done through existing and established project/programme development guidelines while for the joint partnerships and programmes it will be done through mutually agreed arrangements by concerned partners.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The proposed programmes will be periodically monitored jointly by UN agencies and their government counterparts. Each organisation will submit the annual work plan with monitoring and evaluation contents with objectively verifiable indicators, baseline and targets. Project Steering Committee meetings will be held every six months and used as the mechanism for sharing the progress and concerns of each component among the agencies.

The overall programmes will be reviewed at the policy level by the Programme Advisory Board to be chaired by the appropriate authorities and other appropriate Project Steering Committees.



International
Labour
Organization

2. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: ILO

Section 1: Strategic Direction

The ILO Decent Work Country Programme in Thailand during 2012 -2016 is aligned with the framework and the directions of the 11th National Social and Development Plan and the UNPAF for Thailand 2012-2016, and the ILO mandates. However, the ILO work programme covers a biennium timeframe. Therefore, the ILO will revisit the work programme every two years to allow itself to be flexible and responsive to the current priorities of the government and the constituents of the ILO in Thailand.

The promotion of the 'Decent Work' Country Programme for Thailand will contribute to reducing inequalities as targeted by the RTG in promoting the just society. It will also contribute to development of social justice through the accomplishment of four strategic objectives, namely rights at work, productive employment, social protection and social dialogue.

ILO's work in Thailand, a middle-income country, has for many years been oriented more to rights issues (freedom of association and collective bargaining, discrimination, child labour and trafficking, rights of migrant workers, in particular) in a broader context of national social and economic development. Having its unique tripartite characteristic, the ILO provides platforms for workers, employers and government to discuss issues of

concern and provides technical assistance, i.e. policy advice that results from social dialogues.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Expansion of Access to Social Services and Protection to All and the Improvement of Working Conditions and Expansion of Legal Protection to All Workers

National priorities supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society; Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment

Summary of components:

This programme component contributes to the formulation and implementation of the policies and practices that promote the extension of social protection coverage to informal economy workers and migrant workers in Thailand. This covers policy advice to uplift the benefits and quality of the existing social protection schemes. It also aims to improve the provision and the governance of social security, and provide suggestions on approach to provide access to essential social services and income security for all. The programme also assists the RTG to establish measures relating to emerging workers' health and safety issues, as well as HIV/ AIDS and People with Disabilities.

Another component of the programme aims to assist all workers, especially workers without clearly defined employment relationships in specific economic sectors. It intends to provide technical advice through the improvement of existing labour laws with better enforcement through labour inspection and other possible existing mechanisms. It also covers issues related to working and employment conditions and legal protection. It aims to provide policy advice and building capacity of the ILO constituents and stakeholders at regional, national, provincial as well as economic sectoral levels. Labour migration is an issue that binds the ASEAN region together and Thailand has a key role to play, as a sending and receiving country. This programme component also provides a platform for bilateral and multilateral collaboration - between and among the governments and social partners. In relation to the promotion of life-long learning, the ILO programme will also assist Thailand in policies formulation and practices on issues related to skills developments that specific capacity needs will be identified. All ILO programmes enhance gender equality.

The delivery of this programme component will be carried out jointly with the national counterparts namely the Ministry of Labour, Social Security Office, Ministry of Finance, Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare Promotion, National Economic and Social Development Board, Workers and Employers organizations, CSOs, and the UNCT.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy, pilot project, national capacity development

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on social protection and strategic information; thematic collaboration

Total size of programme: Estimated USD 7,500,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected) N/A

Programme 2: Improvement of Institutional Capacity on Core Labour Standards

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components:

This ILO programme component tries to galvanize support for the ratification of core conventions, especially the ILO convention 87 on the freedom of association and convention 98 on the right to collective bargaining. These are important governance conventions, ensuring fundamental human rights. This programme will also highlight that respecting and implementing the ILO fundamental conventions improves corporate competitiveness and national economic development. The programme also aims to assist Thailand in formulating policies and improving its legislation in compliance and in accordance with the International Labour Standards as well as other related internal standards that Thailand has already committed itself to. This includes assuring the implementation of the international labour standards that Thailand has already ratified such as the ILO conventions related to the elimination of child labour. The programme also includes various actions such as training, advocacy, and campaigns that aim to understand tripartite partners, the public, parliamentarians, and the media on the importance of ratifying the core conventions. The programme also empowers the ILO constituents in exercising and making use of the existing ILO mechanism such as the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation (CEACR). All ILO programmes enhance gender equality.

The delivery of this programme component will be carried out jointly with the ILO constituents, stakeholders, CSOs and the UNCT.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on human rights and access to justice and; thematic collaboration on migration

Total size of programme: Estimated USD 4,244,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected) N/A

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

The ILO works in close collaboration with the ILO constituents, namely the RTG and workers and employers organisations. The ILO also works with CSOs, NGOs, think tanks, universities, academics, independent bodies such as the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand and parliamentarians. The ILO also ensures and enhances the dynamic of social dialogues and consultation among its constituents and all stakeholders. With regards to the work programme that will be carried out jointly with other UN agencies,

the implementation of the programme will be carried out by the Joint Teams that are co-chaired by national counterparts such as the Joint Team on Social Protection.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The monitoring and evaluation of the programmes will be done jointly with the other UN agencies when applicable. In addition, the internal monitoring and evaluation procedures of the ILO highlight self and independent evaluation and monitoring procedures. This includes periodic, mid-term as well as annual reviews with constituents and stakeholders. Various techniques such as questionnaires, field visits, consultations, interviews, etc. will be applied to the monitoring and evaluation process. This is to ensure accountability and transparency of the implementation of the programme. Additional details can be found on the ILO website at: <http://www.ilo.org/eval/Evaluationguidance/lang--en/index.htm>.

3. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: IOM

Section 1: Strategic Direction

During 2012-2016, IOM will be committed to supporting the RTG to achieve two of its national priorities, namely 1) promoting the just society, and 2) developing economic linkages and security in the region. IOM will achieve this through a two-pronged approach that includes policy support and capacity building, and fostering dialogue between relevant stakeholders involved in migration management and project implementation.

IOM implements several projects that directly contribute to two higher-level programmes as described below. They are all carefully designed to fill existing gaps such as the provision of services to migrant populations in Thailand and are designed and implemented in close coordination with a network of NGOs/CBOs well established on the ground, as well as in partnership with the relevant Thai authorities. This includes the relevant line ministries both at the central and provincial level, hence promoting flow of information between several layers of the administration and with the players on the ground.

In its capacity as Chair of the UN Thematic Working Group on Migration, IOM will also favour synergies, coordination and collaboration between the various UN agencies involved in migration work in Thailand. IOM is the leading organisation in the field of migration and is particularly well positioned to directly influence policy-level decision makers as well as practitioners through already established communication, support channels and networks in Thailand and beyond. Being a specialized agency on migration with presence in more than 150 countries, IOM has access to world-class expertise and knowledge.



Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Support to Vulnerable Migrants

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components:

IOM Thailand addresses the alarming vulnerabilities faced by migrants and members of their families such as abusive employment practices and difficulties in accessing health and education. IOM implements projects that aim to improve the living conditions of migrants in Thailand through: raising awareness on migrant rights among several stakeholders, strengthening cooperation between these stakeholders, and providing direct support - including health services and others - to extremely vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking, children, women, stranded migrants in detention, and marginalized populations such as Myanmar Muslims. These projects are implemented in border areas with high concentrations of migrant workers. As part of the "Support to vulnerable migrants" programme, IOM carries out resettlement operations of Myanmar displaced people to third countries.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery

Type of implementation modality: Thematic collaboration on migration; joint partnership on strategic information

Total size of programme: General projects assisting vulnerable migrants: USD 5,000,000; Resettlement operations: USD 42,500,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 2: Strengthening Regular Migration

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region.

Summary of components:

IOM supports the RTG in facilitating migration of Thai people going abroad. Services include targeted medical screening for migrants bound for countries requesting specific exams (e.g. TB screening), cultural orientation for Thais going to work abroad, and supporting the Ministry of Labour in carrying out recruitment processes in a fair and transparent way. IOM also provides the RTG with technical support and international expertise in moving towards a more comprehensive and effective migration management system. Among other things, IOM works closely with the RTG in providing targeted capacity building to achieve the goals of enhanced labour mobility in ASEAN by 2015. Furthermore it will foster national and regional dialogue on migration issues, including supporting Thailand's participation in global and regional forums such as the Colombo and Bali processes.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; thematic collaboration on migration

Total size of programme: approximately USD 5,000,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation among partners

IOM works in close cooperation with a range of stakeholders including relevant ministries, NGOs, employers associations and academia. IOM ensures coordination among the different partners involved in programme implementation through fostering a dialogue both at the central and provincial levels. IOM is also an active member of the UNCT, and in its capacity as Chair of the Thematic Working Group on Migration, it coordinates the efforts of the different UN agencies working on migration issues with the goal of strengthening the effectiveness of single actions while avoiding duplication.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

Monitoring and evaluation is an important part of all activities undertaken by IOM. The quality of M&E is ensured by following IOM Evaluation Guidelines and Instructions on Monitoring. Additional details are provided on the IOM

website: http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/eva_techref/Evaluation_Guidelines_2006_1.pdf

4. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: ITU

Section 1: Strategic Direction

The ITU Regional and Area Offices for Asia and the Pacific serve 38 Member States and 71 Sector Members in the overall development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), especially to ensure equitable, sustainable and affordable access to the ICTs and their various applications (e.g. e-education, e-health, e-government etc.) as a key enabler of stimulating broader or creative social and economic development to build the inclusive information society as well as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok is actively engaged with the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT), the regulator (National Broadcasting and Telecommunication Commission), Sector Members ranging from regional organizations like Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT) to private industries like DTAC, AIS and True, and with the UN (including its specialized agencies) in upstream policy advocacy work for creating an enabling environment for the development of an ICT policy framework, develop ICT infrastructure, build capacity and skills and create knowledge resources on ICT.



Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Capacity Building and Digital Inclusion (ITU-D Global Programme)

National priority supported: Developing human resources for a life-long learning society

Summary of components:

Capacity Building and Digital Inclusion is one of the priorities under the ITU-D Global Programme. ITU has a global initiative titled ITU Centres of Excellence. In the Asia-Pacific region, Thailand's Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) hosts the training Node on the theme of Business Management, located at TOT Academy, Bangkok. It offers face-to-face and online courses on a continuing basis to the entire membership in the Asia-Pacific region in the area of Telecommunication/ICT Business.

In addition, ITU organises several national and regional training courses in collaboration with the National Broadcasting and Telecommunications Commission of Thailand (NBTC). Around 10 training courses have been conducted since 2007 in the areas of policy and regulation. ITU will sign an agreement with the NBTC to jointly conduct three training courses in 2011.

In addition, ITU in collaboration with local partners in Thailand regularly organise forums, seminars, and training focusing on telecom/ICT development, particularly in rural areas in which broadband is currently a key focus area.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on creative economy and strategic information; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: approximately USD 150,000 (regular regional fund for Asia-Pacific countries)

Financing gap: Nil (expected) N/A

Programme 2: Enabling Environment (ITU Global Programme)

National priority supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment

Summary of components:

ITU, as the United Nations' specialized agency on ICT, plays an important role in upstreaming the ICT policy and regulatory advocacy to the line ministry (MICT) and the sector regulator (NBTC) by providing technical assistance, sharing best practices and case studies as well as organising regional and national seminars, which serves as input to the policy maker and regulator. This is an important tool for creating an enabling environment for fostering competition, creating conditions for investment and promoting innovation. Examples of the ITU upstream work include the following:

- ITU entered into a partnership with the NBTC to implement a project on Universal Service Obligation (USO). In this project, ITU has provided expert assistance in policy and regulatory development for telecommunication licensees to provide ICT access and services in rural areas as an obligation;
- Jointly with the NBTC, ITU has provided expert assistance in telecom licensee monitoring and compliance framework as well as built human capacity in the subject matter for officers of NBTC;
- Expert Advice on ICT Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities – ITU has joined the first effort on defining telecom standards (e.g. for fixed-line/mobile phones) for persons with disabilities in Thailand;
- ITU in partnership with ADB are implementing a regional project on Rural ICT Development, which includes Thailand as one of the country case studies. The project aims to share country practices and lessons learnt in the area of policy and regulations for accelerating ICT development in rural/remote areas as well as build the capacity of policy makers of countries in the Asia-Pacific region; and,
- ITU has joined the effort with other UN agencies, especially UNDP and UNESCO, in helping the RTG formulate and implement the policy promoting Creative Economy. In this connection, ITU jointly with UNESCAP and in cooperation with UNESCO and other UN agencies, will organise the Regional Forum on ICT Applications and Creative Economy in Bangkok from 18 to 20 May 2011.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on strategic information; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: N/A

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

ITU has joined the Joint Team on Creative Economy and intends to support the team's activities through various mechanisms, e.g. human capacity building and knowledge management, policy advice and advocacy support (especially expert assistance) and funding sources, e.g. its regular regional budget and funds-in-trust with external partners/donors. It is important to note that ITU's activities and country beneficiaries vary from year to year and hence action and budget for any particularly country must be requested and approved in advance.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The ITU Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific is responsible for the implementation of the overall programme and works in close cooperation

with the ITU HQs and the Office of NBTC. A project manager is based in the ITU Regional Office in Bangkok and coordinates with counterparts/partners to carry out programme activities.

ITU in consultation with counterparts/partners recruits personnel and administers the programme activities in accordance with ITU rules and procedures. At the end of a particular project, the ITU project manager will submit a report to the project counterpart/partner. The report will include, among others, detailed activities, achievements towards expected outcomes, lessons learned, and recommendations for future actions.

Usually upon completion of a project, ITU together with the project counterpart/partner will monitor and evaluate the impact of the project based on expected outcomes and key performance indicators. Post-implementation feedback from local governments and communities will be helpful in planning and replicating implementation of similar projects in other areas and/or other countries.



5. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNAIDS

Section 1: Strategic Direction

As the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS is a joint programme co-sponsored by 10 UN agencies. It is supported by a secretariat that also chairs the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JTA) at the country level. The JTA comprises the technical focal points of co-sponsors, but also of other UN programmes and funds that operate at the country level.

The overarching strategic direction for UNAIDS is “Getting to Zero: Zero New HIV Infections, Zero Discrimination, and Zero AIDS-Related Deaths”. In the context of Thailand this translates into supporting a prevention revolution, removing barriers to services, addressing stigma and discrimination at all levels, and to ensuring sustainable anti-retroviral treatment options for all people living in Thailand. Another strategic component is to support Thailand in global knowledge sharing and partnerships.

Section 2: Country Programme

UNAIDS priority areas of support to Thailand are described under “thematic collaboration”, and under individual UN agencies’ programmes.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Thematic collaboration

Total size of programme: USD 1,000,000

Financing gap: Nil

Section 3: Implementation

While focus of the JTA is on areas for “joint results”, it is acknowledged that individual agencies will also implement activities according to their specific mandates.

As a “thematic collaboration” in HIV and AIDS, the JTA has identified – together with government and civil society - the priority areas in which UN support would add value. These identified results, cross-cutting themes, and main activities are captured in the “Joint UN Plan of Support” – the work plan of the JTA. This work plan is regularly jointly reviewed, and, if needed, updated and/or modified. In a fast changing context this ensures utmost flexibility and responsiveness of the UN system in support of Thailand’s national priorities in an expanded response to the epidemic.

6. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNDP

Section 1: Strategic Direction

Thailand’s emergence as an MIC altered the country’s development context and the nature of Thailand’s development engagement with external partners. The proposed Country Programme between Thailand and UNDP is therefore based on a mutually beneficial partnership whereby, in its role as the global development network of the United Nations, UNDP is a crucial gateway for Thailand to access international expertise, policy advice, and global best practices. For its part, Thailand is an indispensable link in the UNDP global development network, allowing UNDP to assist other countries using the knowledge and development experience of Thailand.

The UNDP Country Programme is firmly anchored in Thailand’s 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) 2012-2016, which outlines Thailand’s overall development framework and identifies short- and medium-term national priorities and strategies. Social issues are given added importance with human development and human security at the core. As such, the country programme will henceforth incorporate the six aspects of human security of the 2009 Thailand Human Development Report “Human Security, Today and Tomorrow”, namely, political, health, personal, environmental, food, and economic security, as the core theme to direct programme responses to long term human development challenges of Thailand.

This Country Programme Document (CPD) is an integral part of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) 2012 - 2016, which is based on six strategically selected priority areas. The new development effectiveness context calls for smarter linkages between UNDP, other UN agencies and development partners. In this aim, in alignment with the UNPAF and national priorities and complementing normative and programme work of other agencies, the Country programme is organised into four programme areas: 1) Improved Social Equity through Inclusive Governance; b) Thailand as an Active Global Development Partner; c) Effective Response to Climate Change; and d) Advocacy for Human Development and MDGs. Each programme area output is linked specifically to one of the three main national strategies of NESDP selected as focus of this UNPAF.



The country programme seeks to ensure meaningful participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, including indigenous people and women. Gender is being mainstreamed across thematic programme interventions. Particular focus will be placed on increasing women's participation in decision-making and on increasing their access to justice mechanisms.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Improved Social Equity through Inclusive Governance

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the Region

Summary of components:

Inclusive governance programmes aim to support national efforts in institutional and decentralization reforms. Programmes will strengthen the role of independent constitutional bodies in upholding the rule of law and increasing transparency in the governing process by way of strategic policy support and capacity building. Alternative local governance models will be explored to increase options for the realignment and separation of powers and functions of central, provincial and local governance.

In partnerships with key policy decision-makers and implementers, civic education initiatives will focus on democratic governance, human rights and civil liberties. Special emphasis will be placed on capacity building of local governance to handle non-traditional functions (conflict prevention, alternative justice, etc), and to use participatory budget planning and local finance to enhance the power of the grassroots and strengthen locally elected bodies. CSOs and people's assemblies in various forms, e.g. councils, networks, and associations will be fully engaged as key drivers throughout the process.

Working closely with legal and academic institutions, the country programme will focus on empowerment, equity and access to justice. Better access to legal justice and legal aid, using the LEP (Legal Empowerment for the Poor) approach will help empower the marginalized groups. Existing institutions will be reformed to promote alternative dispute resolutions and community justice. Policy and strategic recommendations on transparency of justice administrative systems will increase public faith in the justice system and support Thailand's commitment to international human rights conventions and obligations.

In response to Thailand's national reform agenda and emerging challenges related to social tension, and to promote social unity in a diverse population, strategic programmes will build on existing government efforts to advocate for national solidarity through citizen dialogues and deliberations. Social equity strategies and approaches developed with the engagement of relevant academia, policy think-tanks and other institutions will be applied through pilot social cohesion programmes in marginalized areas where human development concerns are posing key challenges to national policies.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on social protection and on human rights and access to justice; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 5,750,000 (indicative) – core funding USD 750,000, non-core funding USD 5,000,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 2: Thailand as an Active Global Partner for Development

National priorities supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region.

Summary of components:

Thailand is transforming itself from an aid recipient country to a rising development partner. The Country Programme will improve Thailand development aid effectiveness and aid policy coherence and coordination through initiatives such as developing international cooperation strategies, and conducting policy analysis of Thailand's international cooperation. National focal points and stakeholders will be strengthened with capacities in ODA management and for evidence-based policy development. Harmonized and better national ODA M&E systems will better facilitate knowledge exchange and exchange of best practices on international cooperation.

South-South Cooperation and regional integration have strong implications in Thailand. As Thailand further integrates as a key member of the ASEAN community, partnerships and knowledge sharing will become crucial tools of diplomacy and trade. In this regard, the Country Programme will focus on increased Thailand's south-south networking and linkages with other international development partners, as well as improved national policies and capacity for managing South-South Cooperation and ASEAN integration implications.

Human development and knowledge-based economy have been outlined as a main pillar of the 11th NESDP and main government investments in a better economic future. Global knowledge exchange will therefore play key roles. In this regard, enhanced capacity of national agencies and partners in knowledge management will help Thailand better respond to emerging demand for advocacy and awareness-raising and for facilitating knowledge development.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on international cooperation and creative economy

Total size of programme: USD 900,000 (indicative) – core funding USD 400,000, non-core funding USD 500,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 3: Effective Response to Climate Change

National priorities supported: Promoting the just society; Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components:

Thailand's climate is changing and the ability to respond to these changes is critical. The focus of the country programme will be on policy advice, knowledge exchange and capacity building of national and local governments to strengthen policy framework, improve coordination, and translate policies into actions at all level. Knowledge exchange on adaptation and resiliency issues, and partnerships and networking with local governments and CSO communities will ensure that policy framework formulated at the central level is fully implemented at the lower level in an integrated manner. Public forums will help advocate scaling-up and scaling-out success models to other areas in Thailand and neighbouring countries.

Low emission and climate resilient society will be promoted through enhanced human and institutional capacity of key government and associated agencies. In this aim, national partners will be fully engaged in establishing a national and sub-national network to address climate change issues. Policy support on carbon financing and other concepts will promote funding of climate change-related initiatives at many levels, and support public forums and publications on topics related to low carbon emission initiatives. Programmes will help address and translate national strategy and policy on climate change into implementation of master and action plans at all levels.

Thailand's poor mostly rely on natural resources for their livelihoods. The Country Programme aims to promote sustainable livelihoods by enhancing local economic development activities, diversifying livelihoods options, increasing environmental security, and providing better access to natural resources.

Priority is given to policy support to conserve biodiversity ecosystems and natural landscapes, reduce or prevent coastal erosions, and improve marine and coastal resources. Meanwhile, biodiversity and environmental security, water resources management and alternative energy practices will also be supported through pro-poor development policies, public awareness and policy dialogues.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 25,650,000 (indicative) – core funding USD 650,000, non-core funding USD 25,000,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 4: Advocacy for Human Development and MDGs

National priority supported: Promoting the Just Society

Summary of components:

Human security, as a cross-cutting theme, and the rights-based approach to development are at the core of all programmes. In this context, the Country Programme will focus on advocacy for human security and awareness-raising activities, and on engagement of national and local stakeholders in the development and implementation of national human security policies and strategies employing a rights-based approach such as in work in the HIV/AIDS and gender equality and empowerment of women.

Programme in HIV and AIDs will focus on combating stigma and discrimination and on broad-based policy dialogue and support to multi-sectoral decentralized response to HIV and AIDS, with emphasis on most at risk populations and other marginalized groups. To further national efforts towards the MDG-Plus+ targets, work in gender equality will promote female representation in politics, and raising awareness on gender equality among the public, and will further improve evidence-based policy making for gender equality.

The Country Programme will continue to supplement national efforts to reduce social disparity in Thailand and to ensure a steady progress towards the MDG targets. Enhanced MDG monitoring and statistical capacity will ensure better evidence-based planning and collaboration among relevant government agencies at multiple levels and pioneer new ways to engage CSOs in MDG monitoring and policy implementation.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on social protection, human rights and access to justice, strategic information, international cooperation, and climate change; Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 950,000 (indicative) – core funding USD 400,000, non-core funding USD 550,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

The UNDP Country Programme has been formulated in partnership with the RTG and will be nationally executed by the government. As and when requested by the RTG, UNDP will continue to support the national implementation of projects and programmes through the provision of specific recruitment and procurement services in line with UNDP regulations, rules and procedures. While national implementation remains the modality of choice, UNDP and the RTG agree, however, that there may be special circumstances under which direct implementation or NGO implementation arrangements may be appropriate. Linkages between the results of UNDP

programmes and the overall results of the UN system in Thailand will be ensured through joint and coordinated programming and monitoring.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

A consolidated monitoring and evaluation plan will be used to assess the strategic results of the UNDP Country Programme. Indicators used to measure impact include (a) new policies, legislation and institutional frameworks, (b) more effective use of resources, and (c) broader-scale replication of successful development models. The RTG through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNDP will jointly provide strategic level management of the Country Programme and provide oversight for the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework. Strategic level monitoring through outcome evaluations will be reinforced by robust project-level monitoring within the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) framework. Special attention will be given to documenting good practices and communicating results.



7. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNEP

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNEP aims to support the RTG's key national environmental priorities as outlined in the new National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP). In addition, UNEP supports the implementation of and reporting on key multilateral environmental agreements that Thailand is signatory to including the Convention on Biodiversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Montreal Protocol and Stockholm Convention

UNEP has largely been working at an upstream, normative level since its establishment in 1972, by bridging science and policy through environmental monitoring, assessments and information, providing platforms to facilitate policy debate, negotiations and decision-making, facilitating the development of environmental law, and providing assistance in strengthening national and sub-national policies and institutions.

UNEP aims to increase its collaboration and joint programming with UN agencies in Thailand in order to increase the collective development impact of the UN system particularly in the area of climate change action. More specifically, UNEP is leading the Joint Team on Climate Change (CC) that aims to bring together the various UN agencies with an environmental mandate so that each agency' strengths are complementary and reinforcing (e.g. UNDP's strong country level presence and links with CSOs and government; ILO's expertise on green jobs; UNIDO's strong links with the private sector; FAO's expertise in climate change links to food production and forestry sectors etc.)

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI)

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components: Programme of UNEP/UNDP with overall goal: to contribute to poverty reduction and improved wellbeing of poor and vulnerable groups through mainstreaming of poverty environment linkages into national development processes. Objectives at country level:

- Inclusion of environmental sustainability as a central objective in national development strategies, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), MDG plus implementation plans;
- Increasing national budget allocations in support of pro poor environmental outcomes; and,
- Building the long-term capacity of the RTG to integrate poverty environment concerns into the design and implementation of development plans.

Nature of support: Policy advice

Type of implementation modality: Joint programme with UNDP

Total size of programme: Approximately USD 133,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected); USD 200,000 additional resources could be used to scale up the work of the PEI programme

Programme 2: Support to Implementation of Montreal Protocol

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components:

Support the RTG in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol including the HCFC phase out plan. Under this programme UNEP supports policy development that facilitates the control of import/export of Ozone Depletion Substances (ODS) - including HCFCs. The programme also promotes border dialogue on controlling and monitoring ODS trade between Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam. This activity could potentially become part of the joint programme on climate change (see below).

Nature of support: Policy advice

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 150,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected); USD 50,000 to scale up capacity building activities

Programme 3: Climate Change

National priority supported: Managing natural resources and the environment towards sustainability

Summary of components:

There are three initiatives within UNEP: i) Asia Pacific Adaptation Network; ii) Adaptation Knowledge Platform; and iii) South East Asia Network for Climate Change Focal Points. These initiatives will work in Thailand towards the following objectives:

- Promote dialogue and improve exchange of knowledge, information and methods and link existing and emerging networks and initiatives for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation;
- Generate new knowledge and promote understanding and provide guidance relevant to development and implementation of national and regional climate change adaptation and mitigation policy, plans and processes;
- Synthesize existing and new knowledge to promote its application in sustainable development practices at the local, national and regional levels; and,
- Strengthen the capacity of national and local planners, communities, institutions and development partners for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

Nature of support: Information and knowledge sharing, generation of new knowledge and capacity building training

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change; also joint programme - with Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for Adaptation Knowledge Platform; with Ministry of Environment Japan, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), ADB and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for Asia Pacific Adaptation Network; Government of Finland for Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points.

Total size of programme: To Be Determined

Financing gap: To Be Determined

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

The PEI is managed through a joint UNDP/UNEP programme while the Ministry of Interior will lead implementation of the PEI in country. The Montreal Protocol activity is managed through a UN national staff member based in government (National Montreal Protocol Focal Point). The three CC components: i) Asia Pacific Adaptation Network ii) Adaptation Knowledge

Platform, and iii) South East Asia Network for Climate Change Focal Points-will be managed through UNEP's regional office in Bangkok.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

PEI - The PEI Project Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the programme. On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on agreed quality criteria and methods. There is also an Annual Review Report. Based on the report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and on these remaining aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Montreal Protocol-The RTG is responsible for annual reporting requirements to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat through the National MP Focal Point Officer and National Ozone Unit.

The joint partnership on CC will be monitored and evaluated using the standard M&E process and in accordance with UNDG guidelines.

8. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNESCO

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNESCO's strategy is aligned mainly with Thailand's national priorities of "developing human resources for a life-long learning society"; "sustainable management of natural resources and the environment"; "promoting the just society"; "strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region"; and "developing knowledge-based economy and enabling environment".

After discussions in 2010 with both the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture, priorities of UNESCO Bangkok in education and in culture have shifted significantly towards policy advice, knowledge management and technical support to quality assurance, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Projects where UNESCO is "executing agency" have been gradually phased out. In addition, UNESCO is now regularly participating in UNCT consultations with NESDB.

UNESCO is strengthening Thailand's global and regional partnership for the "Education For All" (EFA) movement. UNESCO will support Thailand in being a regional and sub-regional provider of technical assistance in the field of education and gradually also in the field of culture, namely in 'underwater cultural heritage'.

Policy advice to Thailand will be provided by UNESCO units based in the UNESCO Regional Bureau in Bangkok and also by mobilizing expertise available at UNESCO headquarters and in the UNESCO specialized institutes, such as the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in Montreal and the International Institute for Education Planning (IIEP) in Paris.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Education

National priorities supported: Promoting the just society; Human development towards life-long learning society.

Summary of components:

- Improving the quality of education: policy and capacity enhancement support to Thailand's efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels. Main components: (1) Use of ICT in education, in particular in curriculum and pedagogy; (2) Reforms of pre-service teacher education system and curriculum, including the inclusion of education for sustainable development concept and training for teacher educators; and (3) Raising the quality and relevance of the country's Technical and Vocational Education and Training Programme;
- Education sector reforms: (1) Review and costing of the country's 15 year free Education For All programme; and (2) Strengthening of policy measures to ensure equitable access, especially in favour of disadvantaged groups;
- Advocacy for Education for All and Lifelong Learning: support involvement of Thailand in the regional and international EFA process and advocacy activities within the country: (1) Education For All coordination and monitoring at national and regional levels; (2) Celebration of international literacy day and international mother language day; (3) Sensitization on gender issues in education; and (4) further strengthening of Community Learning Centres and Non-Formal Education in the country;
- Bioethics and philosophy education: development of materials and implementation in Thailand of regional action plans for teaching of philosophy and bioethics education; and,
- HIV/AIDS: policy advice and development of HIV prevention and health promotion materials. The programme focuses on non-formal education, formal education (through mobile exhibitions) and targets "most at risk" groups, including men who have sex with men (MSM).

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/ advocacy, service delivery, capacity building

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: a), b) and c) Total size USD 5,000,000 of which, USD 500,000 from UNESCO. d) Bioethics education: USD 240,000, of which USD 80,000 from UNESCO.

Financing gap: Nil (expected) a), b) and c): USD 4,500,000 partly self-financed by the RTG and partly covered with additional funds to be raised. d) Bioethics education: USD 160,000 to be raised

Comments/additional information: Co-financed by external resources including USD 40,000 Telefood Fund

Programme 2: Climate Change

National priority supported: National development processes enhanced towards climate resilience and environmental sustainability.

Summary of components:

Climate change adaptation mainstreamed by the key line ministries into their sectoral and provincial plans, policies and budgets: UNESCO will support the Ministry of Education, as needed, in the development of climate change policies and plans relevant to the education sector.

Nature of support: Policy and technical advice, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint Partnership on Climate Change; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 50,000

Financing gap: USD 20,000

Programme 3: Culture and Development

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components:

- Support Thailand to sustainably safeguard cultural and natural heritage resources through: (1) raising public awareness; (2) Supporting the ratification or implementation of international normative frameworks, notably UNESCO 1970, 1972, 2001 and 2003 conventions on, respectively, illicit trafficking, World Heritage, underwater cultural heritage and intangible heritage; (3) Aligning national policy, legislative and administrative frameworks towards their implementation; (4) strengthening capacity among relevant stakeholders; (5) strengthening partnerships, especially public-private; and (6) enhancing international and intra-regional cooperation, especially through South-South channels;
- Support Thailand as a regional hub for activities advocating for ethical and scientific approaches for underwater archaeological excavations, through support to the training centre in Chanthaburi; and,
- Through the UNESCO Statistics Programme, research and standard-setting in Thailand within the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP).

Nature of support: Policy advice, capacity building

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 200,000 in core resources, not including staff time for advocacy, policy support and capacity building.

Financing gap: Nil (expected); implementation budget/resources to be provided by national counterparts.

Programme 4: Creative Economy

National priority supported: Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the Region

Summary of components:

- Technical support to the RTG efforts of developing an information management system on creative economy to define and measure its creative sector and inform monitor policy;
- Assistance in the development of a policy and institutional framework;
- Assistance with Thailand's adherence to international normative instruments related to creative economy;
- Assistance with the analysis of skills gaps and human resources needs and the formulation of a human resources development strategy framework; and,
- Support and facilitation of international and regional exchange of experience and best practices, including human resources development aspects.

Nature of support: Policy advice, normative/advocacy, capacity building

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on Creative Economy

Total size of programme: To Be Determined

Financing gap: Nil (expected); To Be Determined

Comments/additional information: This programme is still under discussion with the RTG (NESDB) and with the UNCT at the date of the drafting of the UNPAF. Therefore, the total size of the programme and financial gap cannot be determined.

Programme 5: Social Reform

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components:

- Make quality data and evidence on the needs of different groups and existing social protection schemes available to decision-makers in order to prioritize among policy options; continue to work with the National Statistics Office on the development of consistent statistics; ad hoc collaboration with other UN agencies on data collection in order to avoid duplication of information within the framework of the UNCT Strategic Information Working Group;
- Policy reviews and advisory services for reducing disparities in access/participation, quality and learning outcomes in basic education; UNESCO will provide support through (1) research on relevant national practices and experiences in reducing educational disparities among the disadvantaged and (2) technical services in designing policy options, testing and implementing related measures to address disparities in basic education; and,

- Advisory services on media legislation; advocate to government, parliamentarians and other decision-makers, to foster media independence and pluralism as major factors of democratization.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; joint Partnership on strategic information and social protection

Total size of programme: Staff time.

Financing gap: Nil (expected); additional funding by RTG

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

UNESCO Bangkok will continue working closely with other UN agencies as well as national partners. In Education, the UNESCO Education Support Strategy (UNESS) for Thailand will be used as the framework for systematic, evidence-based co-operation with Thailand in the education sector. Given its dual function as the Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, with regional programmes in culture, social sciences and communication, UNESCO Bangkok will be able to mobilize diverse expertise to support the implementation of the programme activities in the country, including through Joint Programmes that may be developed by the UNCT. UNESCO Bangkok will continue to collaborate with the South East Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO), as a platform for South-South and North-South-South cooperation to support the programme implementation in Thailand.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The Deputy Director of UNESCO Bangkok will oversee the implementation of the programme. The activities will be monitored every six months to coincide with UNESCO's reporting cycle to its governing bodies, while responding to other ad-hoc requests by the UNRC or donors. Each responsible programme officer will upload activity-level reports on UNESCO's global work planning and reporting system on line System of Information on Strategies, Tasks and the Evaluation of Results (SISTER). Specific programmes or the overall programme in Thailand may be evaluated at the mid-term or at the end of their implementation periods in consultation with implementation partners and other key stakeholders.



9. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNFPA

Section 1: Strategic Direction

Thailand has undergone rapid socio-economic and demographic changes in the last four decades. Despite its rapid decline, the population in Thailand is expected to reach 69.9 million in 2015 (World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision). The next UNFPA Country Programme in Thailand will be aligned with two national priorities below:

Promoting the just society: Under this priority area UNFPA will support: 1) Universal access to reproductive health especially adolescent reproductive health; 2) Universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care; and 3) Promotion of gender equity and empowerment.

Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region: Under this area the focus of UNFPA programme will be on: Population and development including population, data, population aging, and global partnership.

In carrying out its work in Thailand, UNFPA is moving progressively “upstream” and away from a traditional project approach. In line with the ICPD Programme of Action and the National Frameworks, UNFPA will contribute to the advancement of the policy agenda specifically on the National Health, Constitution and Assembly, the Reproductive Health Policy and Strategic Plan, the HIV Prevention and Alleviation Strategic Plan, the Older Persons Act, the National Statistical Master Plan, and the National Health Information System Strategic Plan.

Consultations to develop the next UNFPA Country Programme have moved beyond the ‘traditional agencies’ to engage with new sectoral ministries/departments of the government. The Country Programme will move from project to programme approach focusing on advocacy and policy development at sub-national and national levels.

The evaluation of the current Country Programme is ongoing. It is envisaged that the evaluation would identify gaps and, in line with MIC study I & II, provide specific recommendations on what issues and how the UNFPA Country Office should be engaged with the government and civil society in supporting the population development and reproductive health priorities in the next five years. In 2010, UNFPA carried out a key study on the impact of rapid demographic changes in Thailand. The launch of the report followed by a symposium on the impact of demographic change in Thailand on population and socio-economic and health will be carried out in the first quarter of 2011 in collaboration with NESDB. The study will further guide the development of the new Country Programme.

Data and strategic information will play a crucial role in the next UNFPA Country Programme in promoting universal access to reproductive health services among most vulnerable populations and in supporting the population policies and programme development in the context of rapid fertility decline and population ageing.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Universal Access to Reproductive Health and HIV Prevention Services

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: In line with the ICPD Programme of Action framework, this programme will advocate and influence policies in: 1) protection of reproductive rights and promotion of sexual and reproductive health demand (MDG5) particularly among most vulnerable populations; 2) prevention and response to teenage and unwanted pregnancy (MDG 5b); and 3) reduction of sexual transmission of HIV among most at risk populations (MDG6a).

Nature of support: UNFPA will be engaged in advancing policy agenda specifically on National Health Constitution and Assembly, Reproductive Health Strategy and Action Plan, and HIV prevention and Alleviation Plan.

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on human rights and access to justice; strategic information; and international collaboration; thematic collaboration on HIV/AIDS and on Migration.

Total size of programme: USD 4,200,000 including staff time and operation costs (about 50% of country programme budget from regular resources).

Financing gap: Approximately USD 1,000,000 from other sources is needed.

Programme 2: Population and Development

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources to promote a life-long learning society

Summary of components: This programme aims to support Thailand in meeting socio-economic and health challenges. Key areas are: 1) addressing population ageing challenges as well as the implications of changing population dynamics, responding to the climate change by raising awareness, policy advocacy and dialogue, and using strategic information and research to support policy change; 2) contributing to harmonization of the national statistics system to produce and disseminate strategic information responding to disparities and changing population dynamics; and 3) strengthening national capacity as a global partner in advancing ICPD agenda

Nature of support: UNFPA will contribute to policy dialogue and knowledge management as well as capacity development of key stakeholders and policy planners in dealing with emerging issues relevant to the future impact of demographic changes in Thailand and in the region.

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnerships on strategic information and international cooperation

Total size of programme: USD 4,000,000 including staff time and operation costs (about 42% of country programme budget)

Financing gap: Approximately USD 800,000 from other sources is needed.

Programme 3: Promotion of Gender Equity and Empowerment

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: This programme contributes to the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls to exercise their rights and live free of discrimination and violence. Specifically, it aims to enhance coordination and policy support of health sector response to gender-based violence in line with the 2007 Domestic Violence Act.

Nature of support: Policy advancement and capacity development

Type of implementation modality: Thematic collaboration on gender. This is part of the UN Trust Fund (UNTF) on Elimination of Violence Against Women by UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA and OHCHR. The project will end in 2012 with possible extension to 2016.

Total size of programme: USD 800,000 including staff time and operation costs (8% of country programme budget)

Financing gap: USD 200,000 from other sources

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

UNFPA will work jointly with the UN Joint Teams to implement and monitor joint partnerships on strategic information, human rights and access to justice, international cooperation, as well as on thematic collaboration on HIV, and on migration. A joint chairmanship by the UN agencies together with the government counterparts will be set up to provide guidance to the implementation and monitoring of the programmes. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will assume the role of the Government Coordinating Authority and as such will have the overall responsibility for the UNFPA Country Programme. Issues of programme implementation and the management of programme budgets will be the responsibility of the Programme Component Managers (PCM) on reproductive health, population and development and gender. The PCM will be responsible for oversight of the programmes and to facilitate information sharing of lessons learned and effective practices among implementing partners and to discuss and address any constraints encountered in the implementation of the programmes in alignment to the country needs. The Country Programme Advisory Board (CPAB) will be set up consisting of the PCMs, representatives of the RTG and NGO, implementing partners, and UNFPA. The CPAB will provide inputs for more effective implementation of the Country Programme.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

Core members of PCM and CPAB will have the responsibility to monitor progress of the programmes to ensure that the implementation is aligned with the needs and the set goals and targets as specified in the result framework. Field monitoring visits conducted by implementing and coordination agencies and UNFPA, either separately or together, will form an important part of monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

10. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UN-HABITAT



Section 1: Strategic Direction

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is the lead agency within the UN system for coordinating activities in the field of human settlement development. It is mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. It also serves as the focal point for monitoring progress on implementation of the Habitat Agenda - the global plan of action adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996. In Thailand, UN-HABITAT aims to contribute to the achievement of Thailand's 11th NESDP by promoting sustainable urbanization and inclusive cities and towns through regional exchange. The newly established UN-HABITAT Bangkok Office is expected to strengthen its country support. Responding to the requests made by the RTG, details of the programmes are being discussed.

With respect to the findings of the MIC study, UN-HABITAT will be focusing less on specific slum upgrading and instead promoting holistic city wide upgrading through regional exchanges, sharing best practices from other countries and promoting regional policy dialogue and exchanges.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Cities and Climate Changes Initiative

Summary of components: As part of the regional programme of Cities and Climate Change Initiative, Thai cities will benefit from National Scoping Study and city-level Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment tools and learning from other cities in the world on how they are responding to climate change impacts, especially those on the urban poor, through national-level policy responses and local-level adaptation strategies. Inputs will also be made to the RTG initiative on Creative Cities and Eco.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management and exchange, normative/advocacy, and sharing of lessons learnt

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 100,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 2: Bang Mankong City-wide Upgrading Regional Sharing

National priority supported: Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region

Summary of components: The Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Urban Development and Housing recognised the Thai Bang Mankong City-wide Upgrading experiences as one of the best practices to be shared in the region, where the government through CODI allocates considerable budget for land and housing for the urban poor and uses the budget to mobilize a national

housing upgrading process that is driven entirely by poor communities themselves. As part of the regional 300 cities programme, jointly with Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR), with a view to foster an alternative approach to urban development, moving away from top-down, project-based, slum-by-slum approaches, to a holistic approach which operates on a city-wide scale and actively includes urban poor, the Thai cities will share their experiences with their peers in the region.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on international cooperation

Total size of programme: USD 50,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

Programme management and coordination will be arranged through an established and agreed mechanism amongst the project partners.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

Where appropriate, a joint programme will have a joint monitoring mechanism and follow the agency reporting against the Work Programme.

11. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNHCR

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNHCR contributes to the RTG's national priority of promoting the just society by supporting the government's efforts in providing temporary shelters and protection to displaced persons and others of concern and in seeking comprehensive and durable solutions to their plight, as well as in their efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness.

UNHCR provides policy advice and technical support in support of the efforts of the RTG in promoting best practices and comprehensive solutions on issues of temporary shelters and statelessness in the region.

UNHCR will draw on UN strengths with respect to global perspective; access to world class expertise and knowledge; convening power; and UN network of institutes and offices around the world to support the RTG in promoting best practices and comprehensive solutions on issues of temporary shelters and statelessness in the region.



Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Advocacy and Support for Protection and Solutions

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: UNHCR supports the RTG's efforts in providing temporary shelters and protection to displaced persons and others of concern and in seeking comprehensive and durable solutions to their plight. UNHCR facilitates the resettlement of displaced persons and others of concern to a third country as a durable solution with the support of the RTG. UNHCR also supports the RTG in their efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness, possibly including greater technical advice and support in further amendment of relevant laws such as the Nationality Act.

UNHCR provides policy advice and technical support in support of the efforts of the RTG in promoting best practices and comprehensive solutions on issues of temporary shelters and statelessness in the region.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy, pilot project

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: UNHCR follows a biennial programme cycle, which currently runs from 2010 to 2011, amounting to some USD 45.8 million. It is therefore not possible to provide resource requirements for 2012 and beyond at this juncture.

Financing gap: The funding gap for 2010-2011 is approximately USD 15 million.

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

UNHCR manages its programme through its programme management cycle and has well-established coordination mechanisms to coordinate implementation with its partners. UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies and the UN Country Team on such issues as child protection, sexual and gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, livelihoods, mixed migration, trafficking, as well as other rights-based issues.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

UNHCR regularly monitors its programmes and undertakes periodic evaluations. UNHCR has institutionalized results based management and has in place a global management accountability framework.



12. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNICEF

Section 1: Strategic Direction

The Thailand-UNICEF Country Programme supports the achievement of the goals set out in the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) – particularly two of its main priority areas “Promoting the just society” and “Developing human resources for a life-long learning society”. It will also support Thailand’s Millennium Development Goals-Plus and other relevant national plans. The preparation of the new UNPAF guided preparation of the proposed Country Programme.

The UNICEF Country Programme will support Thailand in progressive realisation of the rights of girls and boys, reducing inequities and vulnerabilities while moving towards achievement of key unmet Millennium Development Goals and the country’s Millennium Development Goals-Plus targets. The programme also contributes to strengthening national capabilities for monitoring and oversight of the situation of children and women and for advocacy for promotion and protection of their rights.

The UNICEF Country Programme will be based on the principles of the human rights-based approach to programming, gender equity and mainstreaming and environmental sustainability. The main strategies to achieve results for children and women are more “upstream” in nature than previous cooperation. They include: (a) evidence-based advocacy for child-friendly policies and action, especially for the most disadvantaged children; (b) leveraging national resources including public social spending for children and women; (c) helping strengthen capacities of the key national institutions for monitoring the situation of children and women, law and policy development, standards-setting and implementation of policies and programmes; (d) partnerships and alliances with the government, the United Nations Country Team, civil society, media, academics, private-sector entities and local donors; (e) increasing the participation of children, young people and women, families and communities; (f) improved access to information and communication for development; (g) international collaboration including South-South cooperation to facilitate two-way exchange of expertise, experiences and the best practices between Thailand and other countries; and (h) knowledge management on child-related issues and actions.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Social Policy Analysis, Budget, Evidence and Monitoring

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society

Summary of components: This programme will help strengthen national capacities for economic and social policy analysis, research and monitoring for better policy advocacy and informed decision-making. Special focus will be given to the most disadvantaged children and to identifying and highlighting disparities in progress towards realisation of their rights. Expected results to be achieved by 2016 are: (i) major social and economic policies are analysed and their impact on children is known by policy makers and the public for informed decision-making; (ii) the situation of children and women, especially those children with multiple deprivations, is systematically monitored

and analysed; (iii) research is conducted on major priority issues affecting children and women for dissemination and advocacy; and (iv) capacities of the critical institutions are strengthened for national policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation related to children and women.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy, investment/other financing, national capacity development

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on specific components relating to social protection, human rights and access to justice and strategic information; direct agency contribution for other components.

Total size of programme: USD 9,000,000 UNICEF contribution (subject to approval of the UNICEF Executive Board and availability of funding). This comprises USD 1,000,000 to be programmed through joint partnerships and USD 8,000,000 through direct agency support.

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Comments / additional information: The main partners will be the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the National Economic and Social Development Board, the National Statistics Office and other selected line ministries, academic institutions and civil society organizations. In planning and implementation of this programme component, close cooperation is envisaged particularly with UNFPA and ILO through the joint partnership and team approach in "Strategic Information" and "Social Protection" result areas under the UNPAF.

Programme 2: Increasing Equity, Social Inclusion and Protection

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society

Summary of components: This programme will contribute to strengthening national capacities for accelerated disparity reduction and increased protection of children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. Special attention will be given to the rights of children in the poorest families, those living in remote areas and in the southern border provinces, children with disabilities, orphans and other children with multiple deprivations. Children concerned will include non-Thai children living in Thailand. Expected results to be achieved by 2016 are: (i) a new national birth registration system adopted and implemented for universal birth registration; (ii) quality early child care and development services provided to all children; (iii) all children enter primary school by age 7; (iv) policies and strategies for substantial improvement of quality of education developed and implemented; (v) children affected by HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable children living in HIV high-prevalence communities have effective access to essential health, social services and information; and (vi) a holistic national child protection system is designed, adopted and progressively implemented.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, investment/other financing

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; thematic collaboration on HIV/AIDS and education.

Total size of programme: USD 28,000,000 UNICEF contribution (subject to approval of the UNICEF Executive Board and availability of funding). This comprises USD 10,000,000 to be programmed through thematic collaboration and USD 18,000,000 through direct agency support.

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Comments / additional information: The main partners will be the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Justice. UNICEF will also work closely with UNESCO in education; UNHCR and IOM for protection of displaced and migrant children; members of the UN HIV/AIDS Theme Group and organisations involved in the implementation of the Global Fund Round 10 proposal for children affected by AIDS on HIV/AIDS-related issues; and academic institutions and NGOs for related researches and piloting.

Programme 3: Advocacy, Social Action and Resource Mobilization

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society.

Summary of components: This programme component will contribute towards raising the importance of children in national awareness and on the policy agenda, including the existence of substantial inequities in their situation. It will also call for national action to narrow the gaps. It will achieve these objectives by: (a) deploying a mix of advocacy and social mobilization strategies such as systematic work with mass media and communication for development; and (b) forming strategic partnerships and alliances with the government, media, private sector entities and civil society organisations. There is a mutually reinforcing relationship envisaged between this and the other two programmes.

Expected results to be achieved by 2016 are: (i) increased awareness of public and decision-makers on inequities in realisation of children's rights and agendas for action; (ii) more positive social norms and practices for child rights, reduced tolerance to violence, neglect and abuse of children, reduced stigma and discrimination against disadvantaged children and good parenting; (iii) corporate sector networks and associations adopt and implement child-friendly business practices; and (iv) individuals and groups actively help realize children's rights through their financial contributions to programmes for children. The main partners will be the government, media, private sector entities, civil society organisations, and individuals through their financial contributions to programmes for children.

Nature of support: Strategic communications

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 10,000,000 UNICEF contribution (subject to approval of the UNICEF Executive Board and availability of funding). This amount will be programmed through direct agency support.

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

The main coordinating national body for the implementation of the UNICEF Country Programme will be the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Individual programme components will be managed with the relevant ministries and agencies such as the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (oversight and monitoring of the situation of children and women and child protection), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health and the national HIV/AIDS Management Committee, the National Economic and Social Development Board, and the National Statistical Office among others. UNICEF will be a member of the UNPAF Joint Teams on the implementation of joint partnerships in Social Protection and Strategic Information and will also work closely with other Joint Teams and Thematic Working Groups as relevant.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

Monitoring of the overall progress for children and women will be conducted through collection and analysis of data on their situation including those who are most disadvantaged through planned national surveys, subject-specific studies and surveys, and regular statistics from the government and non-governmental sources. Progress towards planned results of the Country Programme and UNICEF's contribution to it will be measured through annual reviews, mid-term reviews and specific programme performance assessments as well as through the UNPAF monitoring process.

The Integrated Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will be fully utilised as a tool to strengthen monitoring and evaluation activities. Special attention will be given to ensuring availability of disaggregated data for more detailed analysis and understanding of progress on equity-related dimensions including gender. The situation analysis of children and young people will be updated in 2014 with a view to providing inputs to international MDG reporting in 2015. A 2014 mid-term review of the programme in conjunction with a review of the UNPAF will take stock of the progress made and the lessons learned in the first half of the Country Programme period and the need for adjustments until 2016.

13. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNIDO

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNIDO's programmes in Thailand are in line with the development themes of the new NESDP: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region; and Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.

UNIDO's current cooperation framework supports the RTG's priorities defined within the framework of Thailand's development goals. Specifically, driving existing industries to improve their technologies; promoting "greater connectivity with neighbouring countries"; supporting the current economic



structure (agriculture, manufacturing) to move towards low carbon and green technologies. Likewise, the RTG's policy is directed towards increasing the manufacturing productivity and the industry's environmental soundness and raising the country's market access, investment and trade facilitation. More specifically, UNIDO supports the emerging paradigm of building towards a "Creative Economy" (CE) in Thailand. CE will be comprised of several sectors and industries, not only cultural, high technology and innovation but also knowledge-based industries, information and communication technologies plus new forms of entrepreneurship, and so on. UNIDO as part of the UNCT considers this strategy to be part of the macro-level policy support (and knowledge sharing and development) to the RTG.

In collaboration with Thai counterparts, UNIDO provides support both at the policy and operational levels. This includes the provision of experts' advice to policy makers, specific industries or economic sectors within the following thematic areas: energy and environment; trade capacity building; and poverty reduction through productive capacities.

Within UNIDO's mandate, UNIDO mobilises knowledge, skills, information and technology to deliver on the mandate given by its member states. UNIDO's assistance is based on two core functions: as a global forum generating and disseminating industry-related knowledge; and providing technical support and cooperation.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Energy and Climate Change

National priorities supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment; Ensure balance and security in food and energy

Summary of components: This programme supports modern energy services to achieve low emission sustainable industrial development without hampering economic growth by increasing productivity, competitiveness and reducing GHG emission through capacity building projects for climate change. This includes: (1) expert advice to policy makers, technical assistance to develop policy and regulatory frameworks (2) institutional capacity building, training programme (3) technical assistance for demonstration unit. In collaboration with Thai partners UNIDO promotes low emission technologies including energy efficiency and renewable energy. UNIDO works closely with Thai counterparts to transfer Thai technology and expertise to neighbouring countries through South-South cooperation.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery, pilot project, investment/other financing

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; joint partnership on climate change

Total size of programme: USD 13,000,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 2: Environmental Management

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components: UNIDO helps Thai industries reduce industrial pollution through ensuring environmental sustainability and integrating the principles of sustainable development. The manufacturing and processing sectors benefit from the opportunity to improve their resource productivity (more efficient use of energy, water and materials) and environmental performance (lower waste and emission profile) through the implementation of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) and implementation of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental practice (BAT/BEP). RECP and BAT/BEP offer methods, practices and technologies that cover policy and institutional matters, production efficiency and the environment.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery, pilot project, investment/other financing

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: Thailand country projects: USD 3,000,000 - as a part of regional projects: USD 11,000,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 3: Montreal Protocol and Climate Change

National priority supported: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components: The main aim of the Montreal Protocol is to heal and remedy the damage to the ozone layer by the introduction and widespread application of natural substances, which are environmentally friendly and have a climate impact that is considerably less than that of many other man-made alternatives. In collaboration with the Thai public sector and industries, this programme aims at the reduction in usage of ozone depleting substances by institution strengthening, capacity building, awareness raising, policy and legislation as well as investment activities. At the same time, it helps the country to reduce carbon emissions from the industries.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery, investment/other financing

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: Thailand country projects: USD 1,000,000 (forecast, uncommitted)

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 4: Pro-poor Growth through UN Joint Programme on “Integrated Highland Livelihood Development in Mae Hong Son”

National priority supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region

Summary of components:

This programme aims to improve the quality of life and reduce poverty among the vulnerable groups in underserved areas of Mae Hong Son through a three-pronged approach of improving the skills and therefore income generating capability of the target groups (remote poor farmers, ethnic minorities, migrants and camp-based displaced people); and sustainable management of natural resources and increasing the opportunities in accessing social services such as health and education for the vulnerable populace. UNIDO’s component aims to enhance productivity, diversify the economic base and promote small-scale business/enterprise development, thereby increasing income generation of vulnerable groups (agricultural communities in remote areas, ethnic minorities, refugees in camps and migrants) in underserved areas, through capacity building and targeted skills development. This includes promotion of creativity, innovation and learning specifically on the handicraft, food and textiles sectors, which is in line with the Creative Economy concept. UNIDO is also the lead agency in one of the outputs under the economic component of the programme (agro-processing and enterprise development component).

Nature of support: Knowledge management, service delivery

Type of implementation modality: Joint programme

Total size of programme: USD 300,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 5: Poverty Reduction through Productive Capacity and Trade Capacity Building for SMEs

National priority supported: Ensure balance and security in food and energy; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region

Summary of components: Food security - UNIDO supports ASEAN countries including Thailand in improving food security through various capacity building interventions which focus on improving agricultural productivity, local maintenance of rural technology, improve post harvest handling; food quality and food safety related measures, storage, food processing and value added agro-products to enhance overall availability and access to food and income.

Trade facilitation - UNIDO helps address specific and immediate problems facing developing countries like Thailand in its export trade and its efforts to increase supply capacity and then overcome the increasing technical barriers to trade. Likewise, to support the Trade and Climate Change agenda, UNIDO’s trade capacity building activities will include intensive technical assistance in carbon footprint or GHG accounting to increase the competitiveness of Thailand’s SMEs and in support of the low carbon economy of the country.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, service delivery

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; joint partnership on creative economy

Total size of programme: USD 2,000,000 to be confirmed

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 6: Strengthening Industrial Statistics Operation for Industrial Development

National priorities supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment; Strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region

Summary of components: In order to monitor industrial development and formulate harmonized, coherent and thus viable strategies, policies and programmes for sustainable industrial development, reliable and timely statistical information on industry is essential. Particularly in the context of globalization of industry, such statistical information is required to be internationally comparable in terms of statistical concept, definition, classification, methodology and accuracy. This programme will enhance institutional capacity at the NSO in the production of further accurate and internationally comparable data on structural industrial statistics.

Nature of support: Knowledge management, support to enabling environment

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution; joint partnership on strategic information

Total size of programme: USD 100,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

In line with the new UNPAF, UNIDO will put a stronger emphasis on facilitating consultations, discussions with the RTG and other stakeholders like NGOs and the private sector, who also play a critical role in Thailand's overall development. Likewise, promoting a sense of ownership by involving counterparts and stakeholders from the planning to the evaluation of programmes in the country, as well as moving upstream with its approaches, will be promoted in close collaboration with other UN agencies in the country.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The overall implementation of the programmes will be periodically jointly monitored in close cooperation with the main counterparts: Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Energy and other relevant stakeholders through the results-based management (RBM) approach.



14. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNISDR

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNISDR as the Secretariat of the UN and broader ISDR system has the mandate for policy advocacy, partnership building and knowledge management for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In each country UNISDR collaborates with the UNCT and other partners in working with the relevant government agencies to: 1) conduct advocacy for the global and national DRR concerns to be addressed in the country's socio-economic development planning and investment decisions; 2) strengthen policies and institutions for DRR; and 3) promote the translation of policies into actions at all levels. Facilitation of countries' access to world class knowledge on DRR and experience sharing across countries and local governments for an universal adoption of the culture of risk reduction in development is a major part of UNISDR's activities. This direction will remain and further sharpen in the future.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Policy Advocacy and Strengthening the System for Disaster Risk Reduction, Especially Urban Risks in Thailand

National priority supported: Develop knowledge-based economy and enabling environment; Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Summary of components:

- Obtain political commitment to reducing disaster and climate risks through global campaign and promotion of regional cooperation;
- High-level advocacy for DRR and CCA in national institutions, policies and development planning and sector investments; and,
- Promote sharing of knowledge and experience, particularly on urban risk reduction across countries in ASEAN, Asia Pacific and globally (through networks and Regional and Global Platform on DRR).

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 400,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Comments / additional information:

UNISDR activities in Thailand are part of the overall UNISDR Asia Pacific work plan that is implemented in partnership with UN agencies, ISDR system partners (NGOs, research institutes, networks) and governments in the region. The focus on Thailand as a MIC would be to facilitate Thailand to: 1) actively contribute to the regional and global DRR agenda; 2) contribute to regional cooperation (such as ASEAN); and 3) to share experience and resources with poorer countries while addressing its own disaster and climate change challenges.

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

UNISDR coordinates closely with specialised UN agencies for thematic issues in DRR such as with UNDP in integrating DRR in development planning and data and knowledge management for DRR, with WHO, UNICEF and UNESCO for health and education and with UN-HABITAT on urban risks. Partnerships have also been established with a number other agencies in the ISDR system. Joint activities and mobilisation of partners' support will be the main mechanism to further strengthen the coordination such as promotion of the Global Campaign in Thailand, the International Day for Disaster Reduction and joint learning. UNISDR will work closely with the Joint Team on Climate Change established as part of the UNPAF in implementing the joint partnership on climate change.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

UNISDR Asia Pacific biennial work plan is driven by the globally adopted framework for DRR (i.e. the Hyogo Framework of Actions for 2005-2015) and more immediate priorities that the UN Member States and ISDR partners define and agree through the Global Platform on DRR, organised every two years. The work plan is widely disseminated and regularly reviewed by the ISDR Asia Partnership, in which many UN agencies and partners in the region participate. UNISDR will report on its activities and their contribution to the UNPAF's outcomes and outputs through the Joint Team on Climate Change.

15. AGENCY PROGRAMMES: UNODC



Section 1: Strategic Direction

The UNODC is engaged in activities that correspond most closely to the national priority of "promoting the just society" through its programmes on "Human Rights and Access to Justice" and "Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care". The emerging UNODC Country Programme for Thailand is designed to complement and underpin the broader UNODC Regional Programme of technical cooperation in UNODC's mandate areas (crime, drugs, corruption and terrorism) for East Asia and the Pacific (2009-2014). The UNODC Regional Programme identifies six main challenges which confront rule of law and health/development progress in East Asia and the Pacific.

UNODC has experience working in accordance with the priorities and emerging needs of MICs such as Thailand (and Indonesia as LMICs - lower middle income countries) and will therefore focus on policy advisory services and develop strategic tools to better respond to the specific needs of Thailand as a MIC. UNODC recognizes that the issue is not quantity of resources, but amount of relevance. It will deliver maximum value to address human security and development challenges by providing knowledge in a collaborative manner, including analytical and advisory activities tailored to the country circumstances.

The UNODC strategy for confronting crime, drugs, corruption and terrorism integrates both thematic and regional approaches to ensure that our initiatives are proactive, focused and effective. The five pillars of the UNODC work programme are:

- Knowledge and analysis;
- Norms and laws;
- Technical cooperation;
- Promoting cross-border cooperation; and,
- Advocacy.

UNODC operates in more than 50 field offices around the world, covering over 150 countries and coordinates initiatives at the national, regional and transnational level.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: UNODC Thailand Programme on Human Rights and Access to Justice

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components:

Trafficking in Persons – in line with UNODC’s mandated responsibility under the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the recently launched Global Plan of Action, UNODC promotes a “rights-based” and “victim-centred” approach to combating trafficking in persons. The programme will focus on policy development to achieve improved identification of, and care for, victims of trafficking. It considers the ways in which victims interact with the criminal justice system in order to maximize protection of victims’ rights while improving levels of victim cooperation with prosecutions. The programme also seeks to protect victims by supporting government efforts to improve law enforcement effectiveness.

Child sex tourism - linked in many respects to trafficking in persons, our work on combating child sex tourism will focus on protecting vulnerable children by facilitating intelligence sharing and operational activity in order that travelling sex offenders can be effectively identified and offences prevented.

Prison Reform – Building on the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules), UNODC will implement a pilot project to meet women prisoners’ unique needs. In this context, a gender-sensitive programme, “Helping Women Recovery” (aiming at healing women prisoners with substance abuse and sexual abuse history, which tend to be identified as the most common features of women prisoners), will be implemented.

Counter-Terrorism – UNODC is mandated to support Member States to implement the 16 international instruments for countering terrorism. Countering terrorism successfully depends, to a significant extent, on the ability of national criminal justice systems to administer fair and effective justice systems in connection with terrorist crimes and to undertake effective preventive measures in accordance with the rule of law. With particular regard to Thailand, UNODC will deliver in the following areas:

- Legal gap analysis and review for legislative amendment to cover the offences as required by the Convention and protocols on safety of maritime navigation. In addition, we will work with the Marine Department of Thailand to enhance the legal regime for interdisciplinary law enforcement coordination;
- Collaboration with Thailand Anti-Money Laundering Office to draft the law on Counter Financing of Terrorism (CFT);
- Building investigative skills for prosecutors - a flagship area for the Office of the Attorney General of Thailand; and,
- Collaboration with Thai judiciary on matters related to judicial training activities and extradition law and practice.

Smuggling of migrants - In line with UN Migrant Smuggling Protocol that aims at preventing and combating migrant smuggling, protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and fostering cooperation between states, UNODC implements a programme to improve evidence-based knowledge on migrant smuggling in order to inform policy development, strengthen law enforcement capacities and cross-border cooperation. Furthermore, UNODC can provide assistance in development legislation and policies to address migrant smuggling.

Anti-corruption - UNODC is forging a strong partnership with the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand, and has historically had a mentor placed in that organisation. UNODC will soon have a regional anti-corruption advisor based in Thailand. The Thai authorities have approached UNODC to facilitate the peer monitoring process in relation to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint Partnership on human rights and access to justice; thematic collaboration on Migration

Total size of programme: USD 1,000,000

Financing gap: USD 800,000

Programme 2: UNODC Thailand Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care Services

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components:

Drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation – Through a human rights based approach, UNODC will continue to work with the RTG on the issues concerning Compulsory Centres for Drug Users (CCDUs).

UNODC will advocate for a voluntary, evidence-informed and community-based drug treatment and service provision approach. This approach is consistent with the Principles of Drug Dependence Treatment developed by UNODC and WHO. In particular UNODC will:

- Advocate for public health to be put at the centre of drug control policies and support the RTG in developing an overall drug strategy/policy, giving priority to cost-effective, community- and evidence-based drug detoxification, treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services;
- Build the capacity of practitioners to deliver psycho-social approaches effective for ATS users; and,
- Pilot evidence-based voluntary treatment and care for drug users in the community in collaboration with Thai resource institutions.

HIV and AIDS – UNODC is mandated to assist Member States to provide people who use drugs, prisoners and people vulnerable to human trafficking with evidence-informed comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care services. UNODC's goal is to avert HIV infections and to contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. Three main areas of support have been identified:

1. Policy, Advocacy & Strategic Planning
2. Governance and Decentralization
3. Programme Competence

Main outputs include:

- A rights protection framework for key affected populations;
- Identification of solutions to barriers to prevention and treatment;
- Strategic information in an appropriate format to be used both at national and sub-national level for evidence based decision making; and,
- Support to national guidelines and standards in line with international best practice and quality standards.

Nature of support: Policy advice, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Thematic collaboration on HIV/AIDS

Total size of programme: USD 650,000

Financing gap: USD 600,000

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners:

UNODC works closely with a wide variety of stakeholders in government, law enforcement agencies, international institutions, academia and civil society

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

UNODC operates a results-based management system for monitoring and evaluation based on: monthly financial implementation monitoring, quarterly substantive reporting of activity, semi-annual and annual progress reports designed to identify outcomes, and evaluation in accordance with UN evaluation policy. Any activity with a net value in excess of USD1 million will be externally evaluated on termination. In this area UNODC will also

establish a programme steering committee to meet semi-annually to review implementation and approve forward work plans – this will be comprised of UNODC and stakeholders.

16. AGENCY SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES: UNOHCHR



Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNOHCHR's strategy in Thailand is aligned with the national priority of promoting the just society. The UNOHCHR Regional Office for South-East Asia provides technical advice, training, information and analysis regarding the international human rights standards and principles, as well as regarding the instruments and mechanisms set for the promotion and protection of these rights. The Regional Office links the human rights situation on the ground to international human rights mechanisms, providing a channel for expertise and access. The regional and global networks of UNOHCHR provide a platform for experience sharing in implementing human rights standards.

UNOHCHR cooperates closely with national counterparts, such as line ministries and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand. Synergies with other UN agencies are actively sought through UNOHCHR's participation in various inter-agency working groups and through the Joint Team on Human Rights and Access to Justice in the context of the UNPAF. UNOHCHR also cooperates with civil society organisations.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Increased Engagement with UN Human Rights Mechanisms and Bodies and Increased Implementation of their Recommendations.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Experience sharing fora and technical advice on UPR follow-up; technical advice to support timely reporting to UN Human Rights Bodies.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on human rights and access to justice; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 35,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 2: Increased Number of National Human Rights Institutions and Civil Society Actors Making Use of UN and ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms and Bodies.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Strengthening collaboration of NHRIs and CSOs; capacity building for NHRIs to engage with the international human rights

machinery and implement its recommendations as well as building its monitoring capacity; increase the understanding of CSOs on UN human rights mechanisms.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on human rights and access to justice; direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 11,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 3: Strengthened ASEAN Human Rights Mechanisms, i.e., the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Women and Children.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Improving capacity of CSOs and NHRIs to monitor and hold accountable ASEAN human rights mechanisms. Improving the capacity of relevant ASEAN bodies to draft regional human rights instruments in accordance with international human rights standards and with due regards to existing international human rights mechanisms.

Nature of support: Policy advice, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 2,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 4: Increased Integration of Human Rights Standards and Principles into the UN Mechanisms and Programmes in the Region.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Increasing the capacities of UN regional agencies and UNCTs to implement human rights in their programmes.

Nature of support: Policy advice, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on human rights and access to justice

Total size of programme: USD 5,000

Programme 5: Increased Compliance of National Legislation and Cooperation Agreements with International Standards.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Analysis of non-compliance areas and proposals

used as basis for engagement in migration and human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, torture, freedom of expression.

Nature of support: Policy advice, normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 7,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Programme 6: Increased Ratification of International Human Rights Instruments.

National priority supported: Promoting the just society

Summary of components: Increase awareness and understanding on the instruments, especially the Trafficking Protocol, Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OP-CAT) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances.

Nature of support: Normative/advocacy

Type of implementation modality: Direct agency contribution

Total size of programme: USD 2,000

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners:

The UNOHCHR Regional Office for South East Asia seeks close cooperation with other partners with a view to maximizing the impacts of implementing its regional programme for South East Asia. Considering limited resources available, the UNOHCHR Regional Office for South East Asia will partner with UNCTs and UN agencies on the ground that would bring about greater synergies, and increase efficiency and effectiveness of our programming.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

The UNOHCHR Regional Office for South East Asia prepares annual work plan at the beginning of each year under this biannual programme. It further prepares monthly reports and annual reports to its headquarters in Geneva through which the level of implementation is monitored and evaluated.



17. AGENCY SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES: UNOPS

Section 1: Strategic Direction

UNOPS' mission is to expand the capacity of the UN system and its partners to implement peacebuilding, humanitarian and development operations that matter for people in need. Working in some of the world's most challenging environments, its vision is to always satisfy partners with management and implementation support services that meet world-class standards of quality, speed and cost-effectiveness.

UNOPS takes a results-oriented approach to the services it provides. It launches and implements new operations quickly, transparently and in a fully accountable manner. UNOPS is a self-financing entity of the United Nations prompting efficiency and financial discipline.

UNOPS Strategy for 2010 – 2013 outlines four contribution goals, namely rebuilding peace and stability after conflict, early recovery of communities affected by natural disaster, the ability of people to develop local economies and obtain social services, and environmental sustainability and adaption to climate change. It also includes three cross-cutting concerns, i.e. gender equality and the empowerment of women, national capacity development, and environmental sustainability.

Section 2: Country Programme

UNOPS is not a programme agency, but may assist with the implementation of programmes associated with the UNPAF, in accordance with the key principles of its strategy listed above.

Section 3: Implementation

UNOPS offers management services to partners. Currently these include project management, procurement, human resources and financial management. With "project management" it supports projects in post-conflict environments, assists in the early recovery of communities affected by natural disasters and fills critical gaps in national capacity in low and middle-income countries. With "procurement" it underpins project management and provides stand-alone services to partners, including shared services and services to governments facing capacity constraints. UNOPS is a central resource for the UN system in procurement. With "human resources" it supports project management and provides stand-alone services to partners, including rapid deployment of personnel and contract management. With "financial management" it administers donor grants, loans and multi-donor trust funds.

UNOPS also offers implementation support services to partners who have political, policy or substantive mandates. Therefore UNOPS focus areas are demand-driven and will be reviewed annually. The current focus is to provide services to partners in the following areas: census and elections, environment, health, physical infrastructure and public order and security.

18. AGENCY SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES: UN Women



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

Section 1: Strategic Direction

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) works to promote and support national priorities and efforts on gender equality and the empowerment of women in alignment with the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan and the National Women's Development Plan for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls, the empowerment of women, the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development. In particular, UN Women aims to contribute to the achievement of the national strategy on building a fairer society and to provide support in gender mainstreaming in the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the national strategies on managing natural resources and environment sustainability and strengthening economic and security cooperation in the region.

UN Women focuses its work on policy and normative support, advocacy and coordination in the following thematic priorities: (i) expanding women's voice, leadership and participation, (ii) ending violence against women, (iii) strengthening implementation of women's peace and security agenda; (iv) enhancing women's economic empowerment, and (v) making gender equality priorities central to national, local and sectoral planning, budgeting and statistics. UN Women also works on emerging issues in contribution to the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals, such as climate change, HIV/AIDS and Migration.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme: Gender Responsive Governance for Equitable Thai Society

National Priority Supported: Promoting Just Society; Developing Human Resources for a Life-long Learning Society; Creating the Knowledge-based Economy and Enabling Environment

Summary of components:

- Women's participation in decision making and access to justice in peace and in conflict;
- Gender responsive, evidence-based national and local planning and budgeting;
- Ending Violence Against Women; and,
- Coordination Support for Gender Equality.

Total size of programme: USD 900,000

Financial Gap: USD 300,000

Nature of Support: Policy advice, knowledge management, knowledge management, normative/advocacy

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners:

UN Women Programme in Thailand will manage programmes through the Joint Teams and Thematic Collaboration Groups, in response to national priorities and in partnership with government and civil society partners.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

UN Women Programme in Thailand will be guided by a joint government-civil society steering committee/advisory body. Implementation will be in partnership with relevant government ministries and civil society and women's organizations, in particular, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, Office of the Attorney-General and NGO networks.



**World Health
Organization**

19. AGENCY SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES: WHO

Section 1: Strategic Direction

WHO's role in Thailand is described in more detail in the Country Cooperation Strategy (CCS) between the RTG and the World Health Organization, for the period of 2012 – 2016.

The WHO CCS for Thailand is based upon the National Health Development Plan, which is linked to the NESDP. How WHO is moving "upstream" in its work – In this new CCS, WHO seeks to work with the main national health agencies such as Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Health Systems Research Institute (HSRI), National Health Security Office (NHSO), National Health Commission Office (NHCO), Thai Health Foundation, Emergency Medical Institute of Thailand (EMIT), etc. in a more strategic way by being more focused and exerting more fully the comparative advantages of each agency. Through a deliberative process of prioritisation, five mutually agreed priority areas have been identified where all agencies would work together synergistically and with other stakeholders. Proposals have been drafted.

The planning of the next CCS deliberately coincided with the planning of next UNPAF. Its timeframe is also realigned with the national planning instruments and UNPAF. WHO seeks to engage the UN in high-level, multi-sectoral issues that involve social determinants of health and particularly The UN decade for Road Safety 2011-2020. At the same time WHO may need to address its specific mandate as the only UN specialised agency on health through various means and channels which may not be elaborated under the UNPAF.

Section 2: Country Programme

Programme 1: Direct Technical Collaboration on Five Priority Areas.

National priority supported: Developing human resources for a life-long learning society

Summary of components: WHO partners with major National Health Agencies to make progress in five mutually agreed areas: Emergency Preparedness/Response of the Health Sector; Control of Non-Communicable Diseases; Community Health Systems; International Trade and Health; and Road Safety.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy, pilot project, scaling up

Type of implementation modality: Joint partnership on climate change through its collaborative work on emergency preparedness/response as it relates to adaptation measures for climate change and for Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC); direct agency contribution through bilateral collaboration for all other components.

Total size of programme: USD 1,942,000 (for 2011-2015) from WHO source only

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Comments / additional information:

Resources from participating National Health Agencies are also available to the programme but not shown. Total size of the programme refers to the estimated WHO Assessed Contribution which are allocated for activity support only (i.e. staff cost excluded).

Programme 2: WHO Normative Functions with Special Focus on Current/ Emerging Health Challenges and Unfinished Agendas as well as Thailand's Work in Health beyond its Borders

National priority supported: Promoting the just society; Developing human resources for a life-long learning society; Develop economic linkages and (health) security in the region

Summary of components: All WHO normative functions address health development issues with a special focus on current/emerging major health challenges and unfinished agendas. These include: health of migrants/vulnerable border populations; HIV (including harm reduction); TB; malaria; emerging drug resistance; ensuring adequate dietary iodine through universal salt iodization; unsafe abortion, adolescent pregnancy; environment/occupational health. Another focus is on Thailand's work in health beyond its borders.

Nature of support: Policy advice, knowledge management, normative/advocacy, pilot project, scaling up

Type of implementation modality: Thematic collaboration on migration, joint programme on Mae Hong Son; thematic collaboration on HIV/AIDS; joint partnership on international cooperation; direct agency contribution through bilateral collaboration and/or teaming with other UN agencies

Total size of programme: USD 5,106,000 (for 2011-2015)

Financing gap: Nil (expected)

Comments/additional information: Total size of the programme refers to the estimated WHO Assessed Contribution that is allocated for activity support only (i.e. staff cost excluded).

Section 3: Implementation

a) Process for managing programme and coordinating implementation with other partners

Through UNCT arrangements and through a mutually agreed arrangement by its bilateral partners, WHO can facilitate multi-sectoral action, manage selected programme areas, and coordinate. WHO will participate in the definition of deliverables (outputs) and contribute to UNPAF action plans (of Joint Teams) and work plans (of thematic groups) where appropriate. WHO will also collaborate bilaterally through established mechanisms (e.g. through an executive committee and a steering committee for each of the 5 priority areas) on direct technical collaboration in Thailand.

b) Monitoring, evaluation and accountability arrangements

At implementation stage WHO normally applies its existing rules and regulations in M&E and accountability arrangements to the extent possible in collaboration with partners. In addition, WHO will join efforts to strengthen monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed in collaboration with national partners, Thematic Working Groups, and Joint Teams.

Annex 3: List of International Conventions, Treaties and Protocols and status of Thailand's signature, ratification, and entry into force

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>General</i> | | | | |
| Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol | | | | |
| The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, their rights and the legal obligations of states. The 1967 Protocol removed geographical and temporal restrictions from the Convention. State parties are obliged to protect the rights of refugees. 147 states are parties to either or both of these instruments. | | | | |
| World Heritage Convention | 17/09/1987 | | | |
| The 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage developed from the merging of two separate movements: the first focusing on the preservation of cultural sites. The Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. | | | | |
| United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime | 13/12/2000 | | | |
| The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Thailand is signatory to the first two Protocols. 134 countries are parties to the Convention, and 113, 106, 63 to the three optional protocols respectively. | | | | |
| United Nations Convention against Corruption | 09/12/2003 | 01/03/2011 | | |
| The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) was adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 2003. 140 countries are signatories to it and 148 parties. | | | | |
| <i>Arms/Security</i> | | | | |
| Chemical Weapons Convention | 14/01/1993 | 10/12/2002 (deposit) | 09/01/2003 | |
| The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) has been in force for a decade. The international community is using this instrument to eliminate the possibility of developing, producing, using, stockpiling or transferring these dreadful weapons forever. 182 Countries are parties to this Convention. | | | | |

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Climate Change</i> | | | | |
| Climate Change Convention | 12/06/1992 | 28/12/1994 | 28/03/1995 | |
| <p>The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Under the Convention, governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions, national policies and best practices • Launch national strategies for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to expected impacts, including the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries • Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change <p>The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 191 countries having ratified.</p> | | | | |
| Kyoto Protocol (to the Climate Change Convention) | 02/02/1999 | 28/08/2002 | 16/02/2005 | |
| <p>The 1997 Kyoto Protocol shares the Convention's objective, principles and institutions, but significantly strengthens the Convention by committing Annex I Parties to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. Only Parties to the Convention that have also become Parties to the Protocol (i.e. by ratifying, accepting, approving, or acceding to it) will be bound by the Protocol's commitments. 175 Parties have ratified the Protocol to date.</p> | | | | |
| Convention on Combating Desertification | | 12/12/2000 | 06/2001 | |
| <p>The Convention adopts a new, integrated approach to the problem of desertification, emphasizing action to promote sustainable development at the community level. Over 179 countries were Parties as at March 2002.</p> | | | | |
| <i>Human Rights</i> | | | | |
| International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR) | 29/10/1996 | | 29/01/1997 | Art. 6, 9, 20 (minors, custody time, definition of war) |
| <p>The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a United Nations treaty based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, created in 1966 and entered into force on 23 March 1976. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is monitored by the Human Rights Committee, a group of 18 experts who meet three times a year to consider periodic reports submitted by member States on their compliance with the treaty. State Parties: 160 further 5 signatories awaiting ratification.</p> | | | | |
| CCPR Optional Protocol 1 & 2 (On the Human Rights Committee to receive communications from individuals, and on Death Penalty) | | | | |
| <p>The Covenant contains two Optional Protocols. The first optional protocol creates an individual complaints mechanism whereby individuals in member States can submit complaints, known as communications, to be reviewed by the Human Rights Committee. Its rulings under the first optional protocol have created the most complex jurisprudence in the UN international human rights law system. The second optional protocol abolishes the death penalty. 109 and 60 states are parties of the two optional protocols respectively.</p> | | | | |
| International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) | 05/09/1999 | | 05/12/1999 | |
| <p>The Covenant commits states parties to work toward the granting of economic, social, and cultural rights to individuals. It was introduced as a second-generation human rights treaty developing some of the issues contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, at the same time as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. 156 countries are parties to the Convention.</p> | | | | |

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) | 09/08/1985 | | 08/09/1985 | 4,6,16,29 |
| The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms. They are also committed to submit national reports, at least every four years, on measures they have taken to comply with their treaty obligations. 185 countries are parties to the Convention. | | | | |
| CEDAW Optional protocol (to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction) | 14/06/2000 | | 22/12/2000 | |
| By ratifying the Optional Protocol, a State recognizes the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women -- the body that monitors States parties' compliance with the Convention -- to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within its jurisdiction. 88 countries are parties and/or signatories to optional protocol. | | | | |
| International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) | 28/01/2003 | | 28/02/2003 | 4, 22 |
| ICERD supports achievement of one of the main purposes of the United Nations: promoting and encouraging universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all global citizens, regardless of race, sex, language, or religion. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. 173 countries are parties to the Convention. | | | | |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) | 27/03/1992 | | 26/04/1992 | 22 |
| The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights—civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. 193 countries are parties to the CRC. | | | | |
| CRC optional protocol on involvement of Children in Armed Conflict | 27/02/2006 | | 27/03/2006 | |
| The Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict establishes 18 as the minimum age for compulsory recruitment and requires States to do everything they can to prevent individuals under the age of 18 from taking a direct part in hostilities. 117 countries are parties to this optional protocol. | | | | |
| CRC Protocol on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography | 11/01/2006 | | 11/02/2006 | |
| The Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography draws special attention to the criminalization of these serious violations of children's rights and emphasizes the importance of fostering increased public awareness and international cooperation in efforts to combat them. 121 countries are parties to this optional protocol. | | | | |
| International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families | | | | |
| The Convention is a comprehensive international treaty focusing on the protection of migrant workers' rights. Its primary objective is to protect migrant workers and their families, a particularly vulnerable population, from exploitation and the violation of their human rights. The convention entered into force in July 2003 and so far 37 states are parties to it (They are mostly countries source of migrants). | | | | |
| Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) | 2/10/2007 | | | |
| The Convention requires states to take effective measures to prevent torture within their borders, and forbids states to return people to their home country if there is reason to believe they will be tortured. To date, 142 nations are parties to it, with another nine having signed but not yet ratified. | | | | |

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | 2007 | | | |
| The purpose of the Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities. It covers a number of key areas such as accessibility, personal mobility, health, education, employment, habilitation and rehabilitation, participation in political life, and equality and non-discrimination. The Convention and its Optional Protocol opened for signature by all States and by regional integration organizations at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 30 March 2007. | | | | |
| Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance | | | | |
| The Convention is an autonomous treaty endowed with its own treaty-monitoring body. The Convention includes provisions related to the criminal responsibility of subordinates and superiors, to national and international preventive measures, extradition and international cooperation. The Convention establishes a very significant body of legal obligations in relation to prevention, such as the prohibition of secret detention; the deprivation of liberty solely in officially recognised and supervised places of detention that are equipped with a detailed register of the detainees; and non-derogable rights to habeas corpus and to obtain information on detainees. 176 states are party and/or signatory to the Convention. It was adopted by the HR council in 2006, NOT YET IN FORCE. | | | | |
| Statelessness Conventions (1954 Convention Related to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness) | | | | |
| 1954 Convention establishes a framework for the international protection of stateless persons and is the most comprehensive codification of the rights of stateless persons. The 1961 Convention is the leading international instrument that sets rules for the conferral and non-withdrawal of citizenship to prevent cases of statelessness from arising. | | | | |
| <i>Employment and Forced Labour</i> ⁵ | | | | |
| Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention | | 05/04/1968 | | |
| The Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14) sets the standards for weekly rest day in industrial employment. 119 countries have ratified the Convention. | | | | |
| Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) | | 05/04/1968 | | |
| The Convention, 1925 (No. 19) grants equality quality of treatment in terms of accident compensation to foreign workers and national dependants. 121 countries have ratified the Convention | | | | |
| Forced Labour Convention | | 26/02/1969 | | |
| The Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No.29) requires the suppression of forced or compulsory labour in all its forms. 174 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Employment Service Convention | | 26/02/1969 | | |
| The Convention (No. 88) adoption of certain proposals concerning the organisation of the employment service. 89 countries have ratified the Convention. | | | | |
| Equal Remuneration Convention | | 08/02/1999 | | |
| The Convention establishes the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. 168 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) | | 29/07/1964 | | |
| The Convention to ensure that abolition of penal sanctions with a view to abolishing discrimination between indigenous and non-indigenous workers. 1955 (No. 104) 26 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Abolition of Forced Labour Convention | | 02/01/1969 | | |
| The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) prohibits the use of forced or compulsory labour as a means of political coercion or education; mobilization of work force for the purposes of economic development; labour discipline; punishment for participation in strikes; and racial, social, national or religious discrimination. 171 countries ratified this Convention. | | | | |

⁵ Further details can be found at <http://webfusion.ilo.org/public/db/standards/normes/app/index.cfm?lang=EN>

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Employment Policy Convention | | 26/02/1969 | | |
| With a view to stimulating economic growth and development, raising levels of living, meeting manpower requirements and overcoming unemployment and underemployment, each Member shall declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment. 104 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Maximum Weight Convention | | 26/02/1969 | | |
| The Convention, 1967 (No. 127) sets the maximum weight of the load is borne by one worker. 28 countries have ratified this Convention | | | | |
| Minimum Age Convention | | 11/05/2004 | | |
| The Convention, 1973 (No. 138) sets the minimum age for admission to employment. 158 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Convention | | 11/10/2007 | | |
| The Convention, 1983 (No. 159) adopt new international standards to provide effective measures at the international and national levels for the realisation of the goals of "full participation" of disabled persons. 82 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention | | 16/02/2001 | | |
| The Convention, 1999 (No. 182) to prohibit and eliminate the worst forms of child labour. 173 countries have ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention | | | | |
| Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 is an International Labour Organization Convention. It protects not only the rights of the workers and employers to form and join organizations, but also the rights of workers' and employers' organizations. It has been ratified by 148 countries. | | | | |
| Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention | | | | |
| The Convention is designed to protect workers from anti-union discrimination, to safeguard workers' and employers' organizations from mutual interference and promote voluntary negotiations between labour and management. It has been ratified by 153 countries. | | | | |
| Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others | | | | |
| The suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others resolution declares that the enslavement of women and children subjected to prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and fundamental rights of the human person. The Convention describes procedures for combating international traffic for the purpose of prostitution, including extradition of offenders. It also prohibits the running of brothels and renting accommodation for prostitution purposes.75 countries are parties to the Convention. | | | | |
| Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention | | | | |
| The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No.111) calls for a national policy to eliminate discrimination in access to employment, training and work conditions and to promote equality of opportunity and treatment. 166 countries ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Convention concerning Occupational Safety and Health and the Working Environment | | | | |
| This Convention sets standards which prescribe the progressive application of comprehensive preventive measures and the adoption of a coherent national policy on occupational safety and health, while establishing the responsibility of employers for making work and equipment safe and without risk to health, as well as the duties and rights of workers. 50 countries are parties to this Convention. | | | | |

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Labour Inspection Convention | | | | |
| The Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) sets organization of labour inspection in industry and commerce. 141 countries ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention | | | | |
| The Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129) setting international standards for labour inspection in agriculture. 50 countries ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| Tripartite Consultations International Labour Standards Convention | | | | |
| International Labour Standards Convention, 1976 (No. 144) call for measures to promote effective consultation at the national level between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations as well as the provisions of numerous international labour Conventions and Recommendations. 128 countries ratified this Convention. | | | | |
| <i>Health</i> | | | | |
| WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) | 20/06/2003 | 08/11/2004 | 27/02/2005 | |
| The WHO FCTC was developed in response to the globalization of the tobacco epidemic and is an evidence-based treaty that reaffirms the right of all people to the highest standard of health. It was adopted by the World Health Assembly on 21 May 2003 and entered into force on 27 February 2005. The Convention represents a milestone for the promotion of public health and provides new legal dimensions for international health cooperation. 172 countries are parties to this Convention. | | | | |
| International Health Regulations | Adopted by 56th World Health Assembly on 23/05/2005 | | 15/06/2007 | |
| The purpose and scope of the IHR (2005) are "to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade". | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | | | | |
| International Plant Protection Convention | 06/12/1951 | 16/08/1978 | | |
| The objective of the agreement is to secure common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products and to promote measures for their control and to provide a framework and forum for international cooperation, harmonization and technical exchange in collaboration with regional and national plant protection organizations. | | | | |
| Convention on Biological Diversity | 12/06/1992 | 29/01/2004 | | |
| The objective of the agreement is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live. | | | | |
| Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (PIC) | 19/02/2002 | | | |
| The objective of the agreement is to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm and to contribute to their environmentally sound use, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to parties. | | | | |

| Convention/Treaty | Date of Signature | Date of Ratification/ Accession | Date of entry into force | Reservations |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture | 04/11/2002 | | | |
| Its objectives are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security. | | | | |
| Resources for Food and Agriculture | | | | |
| The objective of the agreement is to ensure an adequate level of protection for the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) that may have adverse effects on the environment and human health, and specifically focusing on transboundary movements. | | | | |
| Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity | 08/02/2006 | 10/11/2005 | 08/02/2006 | |
| The objective of the agreement is to facilitate international trade by establishing a uniform system for the collection, comparison and analysis of international trade statistics, and for the transmission of data and trade documentation, and through the establishment on the States party of tariff and statistic nomenclatures in conformity with an international harmonized system. | | | | |
| Convention Instituting an International Sericultural Commission | | | | |
| The aims of the International Sericultural Commission are: to encourage and promote the development and improvement from the technical, scientific and economic points of view, of all the activities dealing with sericulture in general (including moriculture, egg production, sericulture and raw silk reeling). | | | | |
| Convention Instituting an International Sericultural Commission | | 07/03/2001 | 05/07/2001 | |
| The Desertification is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. It is caused primarily by human activities and climatic variations. Combating desertification is essential to ensuring the long-term productivity of inhabited drylands. Recognizing the need for a fresh approach, 191 governments had joined the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification as at September 2005. This Convention aims to promote effective action through innovative local programmes and supportive international partnerships. | | | | |
| The treaty acknowledges that the struggle to protect drylands will be a long one - there will be no quick fix. This is because the causes of desertification are many and complex, ranging from international trade patterns to unsustainable land management practices. Real and difficult changes will have to be made, at both the international and the local level. | | | | |
| Convention on Wetlands of International Importance as Waterfowl Habitat: RAMSAR | -/08/1997 | | 13/09/1998 | |
| The RAMSAR is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value. It is named after the town of Ramsar in Iran. | | | | |
| Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) | | 21/01/1983 | | |
| CITES is an international agreement to which States (countries) adhere voluntarily. States that have agreed to be bound by the Convention ('joined' CITES) are known as Parties. Although CITES is legally binding on the Parties – in other words they have to implement the Convention – it does not take the place of national laws. Rather it provides a framework to be respected by each Party, which has to adopt its own domestic legislation to ensure that CITES is implemented at the national level. For many years CITES has been among the conservation agreements with the largest membership, with now 175 Parties. | | | | |

© United Nations Country Team in Thailand 2011

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
12th Floor, United Nations Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200, Thailand
Fax: +66 (0) 2280 4294

Website: <http://th.one.un.org>