



UNPAF 2007-2011

United Nations Partnership Framework
Thailand

อยู่ดี กินดี พอเพียงและเท่าเทียม



WELL-BEING, SUFFICIENCY AND EQUITY



อยู่ดี กินดี พอเพียงและเท่าเทียม

WELL-BEING, SUFFICIENCY AND EQUITY



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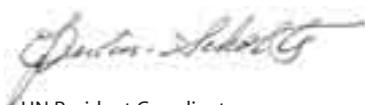
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Preamble

The Royal Thai Government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand are committed to progress in human development for all people living in the Kingdom, especially the most excluded and vulnerable.

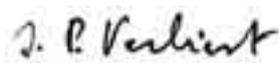
The UNCT in Thailand will work closely with the Government and all development partners for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals as well as targets set by the Royal Thai Government.



UN Resident Coordinator



Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency



Asian Development Bank



Food and Agriculture Organization



International Labour Organization



International Organization for Migration



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS



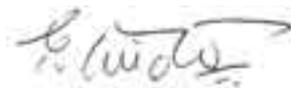
United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Environment Programme



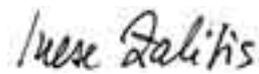
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



United Nations Population Fund



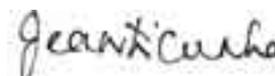
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



United Nations Children's Fund



United Nations Industrial Development Organization



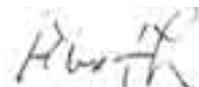
United Nations Development Fund for Women



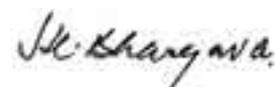
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



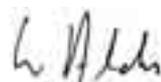
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights



United Nations Office for Project Services



World Health Organization



World Bank

Acronyms

ACMECS	Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAD	Development Assistance Database
DOLA	Department of Local Affairs
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
Moi	Ministry of Interior
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
NEDA	Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Agency
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSO	National Statistical Office
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PSO	Provincial Statistical Office
RTG	Royal Thai Government
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAO	Tambon (subdistrict) Administrative Organization
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency
TWG	Thematic Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIAP	United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for 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
WB	World Bank
WFFC	A World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Over the last decades, Thailand has made remarkable progress in advancing human development and now stands ready to share its experiences with other middle-income and developing countries. At the same time, Thailand continues to address internal disparities, both regionally and among social groups.

The UN System has developed this United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) with the Royal Thai Government (RTG). The UNPAF builds on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) drafted by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in consultation with the RTG and other development partners. It is fully aligned with national development policies and aims to reduce disparities in the Kingdom and enhance Thailand's capacity to fully realize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including the eighth MDG on global partnership for development.

This UNPAF is based on a mutually beneficial partnership between the UN and the RTG in areas of strategic importance to Thailand as a middle-income country. Moving beyond the traditional donor-recipient relationship, the UN Country Team in Thailand is engaged in a two-way exchange of knowledge and expertise. The UN is now positioned as an international gateway for Thailand to access international expertise and policy advice; equally, the UN learns from Thailand and shares development successes and lessons learned from other countries. To reflect this new strategic approach, this document is referred to as the UNPAF instead of the traditional United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The UN will support national efforts in making the MDGs a reality for all by reaching out to those areas and groups who are not benefiting from the country's rapid economic progress. Taking a human-rights approach to programming, the UNPAF aims to empower the most vulnerable people in society to claim their rights to live in dignity, free from fear and want; and to build the capacity of people in responsible positions to fulfil their societal obligations. Focused interventions will be undertaken in the following five areas of cooperation:

- 1. Access to quality social services and protection;**
- 2. Decentralization and provincial/local governance;**
- 3. Access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support;**
- 4. Environment and natural resources management; and**
- 5. Global partnership for development – Thailand's contribution.**

The implementation of this UNPAF is designed to maximize impact while minimizing transaction costs. Joint programmes fully aligned with national priorities will be developed wherever possible.

Introduction

1

A partnership framework

Thailand is a country which will achieve most, if not all, the MDGs; in fact, it has set ambitious targets going far beyond the global MDGs. While Thailand still has many development challenges to address, it has already accumulated a wealth of experience and lessons learned that should be shared with other countries treading the long and difficult path to development. With this in mind, the UN and the RTG have come together to draft this partnership framework, which will guide strategic and focused UN interventions in Thailand from 2007 to 2011.

This framework is based on the provision of UN support to national efforts, where needed and requested, and on sharing Thai experiences and knowledge with the global UN network. Specific results are foreseen under the fifth area of cooperation, addressing Thailand's contribution to the global partnership for development, and its technical and financial cooperation with other countries in the region and beyond. This two-way approach is present throughout this document and is considered in each and every sectoral intervention.

Moving beyond the traditional donor-recipient relation, the UN engages with the RTG in a mutually beneficial relationship based on exchanges of knowledge and experience, linking the global to the local and vice-versa. To reflect this new strategic approach, this document is called the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) instead of the traditional title of UNDAF (United Nations Assistance Framework).

The process

The present framework is based on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) drafted by the UN Country Team (UNCT) in close consultation with the RTG and other development partners and the RTG's stated national priorities. It builds on the UNCT's previous workplan for 2002-2006 and the recommendations made by the mid-term review carried out in November 2004.

The CCA highlighted six development challenges, namely: poverty and social protection; decentralization and local governance; environment and natural resources; HIV and AIDS; migration and mobile populations; and education. The following recurrent themes were also identified: concentrating on vulnerable groups in vulnerable areas; local capacity-building; and data collection and analysis, including sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics.

The CCA, the RTG's policy statements and the MDG Report 2004 were used as the basis for the selection of strategic areas of intervention for the UNCT in Thailand. During a three-day planning retreat in late September 2005, representatives of the UN agencies, initially with their government counterparts, analysed the country's development challenges and carefully considered where and how the UN could make significant contributions and maximize their impact. The focus builds on UN comparative advantages and considers potential synergies, available resources and capacities.

The exercise indicated four main areas of cooperation:

1. Access to quality social services and protection;
2. Decentralization and provincial/local governance;
3. Access to comprehensive prevention, care, support and treatment for HIV and AIDS; and
4. Environment and natural resources management.

These areas of cooperation were further analysed and fine tuned and are fully presented later in this document.

A fifth area is support for Thailand's emergence as a donor country. This includes facilitating Thailand's exchange of experiences with other countries in the spirit of South-South cooperation and building its capacity to deliver aid effectively. This was initially considered as fully mainstreamed, but it was agreed that this should be a stand-alone area of intervention under the overall national priority embodied in the eighth MDG on global partnership for development.

Other important cross-cutting themes which have been considered throughout are: special attention to gender issues; youth; and, above all, the adoption of a human rights-based approach focusing on those segments of the society whose livelihoods, health and safety are more vulnerable and more prone to be disproportionately affected by natural and human-made disasters.

At the end of the UNCT's planning retreat, thematic working groups were tasked with: elaborating on the specific results to be achieved by 2011 in cooperation with national development partners; identifying the resources available and/or to be mobilized to this end; and planning how to monitor and evaluate progress made. The groups also consulted with relevant RTG and Civil Society Organization (CSO) counterparts throughout the process. Joint Strategy Meetings were held in late February/early March 2006 with government counterparts and representatives of civil society to review the complete framework and introduce the country programme documents of individual UN agencies linked to it. Their inputs have been incorporated in this document.

Results

2

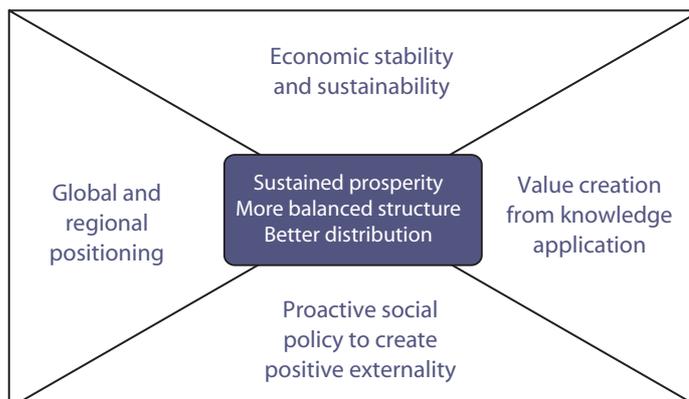
The UNPAF is guided by the need to achieve concrete development results. The Results Matrix in Annex I details expected outcomes by 2011. These are linked to national priorities and goals articulated in the MDG Report 2004. They are also aligned with the National Development Strategy for 2007-2011 (being drafted at the time of printing), which will build on the Policy Statement of the Government made to the National Assembly on 23 March 2005. At the same time, the UNPAF draws on the lessons learned and results from the UNDAF 2002-2006, ensuring continuity of its interventions and responding to lessons learned during its implementation.

Aligning with national priorities

The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) is currently producing the next National Development Strategy for 2007-2011, aimed at achieving sustained prosperity, a more balanced structure and better distribution of resources and opportunities (see Figure 1). This will build on the government's statement to the National Assembly made on 23 March 2005, which listed a set of eight national policies, as follows:

1. Poverty eradication policy;
2. Human development and quality of life policy;
3. Economic restructuring policy to create equilibrium and competitiveness;
4. Natural resources and environmental policy;
5. Foreign policy and international economic policy;
6. Policy on the development of the legal system and good governance;
7. Policy to promote democracy and civil society processes; and
8. National security policy.

Figure 1: Guiding principles for economic and social restructuring



Source: Information from NESDB 2005. Table has been reformatted from the original.

A clear strategic direction for the present framework has been provided by the decision of the RTG Cabinet in June 2004, endorsing Thailand's MDG Report 2004 and its set of ambitious development targets. It also sets out a vision for addressing key priority challenges, including:

- Disparities of opportunities and outcomes (among specific geographic areas and/or population groups);
- Inclusive economic growth;
- Improving the quality of social services;
- Supporting decentralization aimed at building local ownership and capacity around MDGs; and
- Ensuring data-analysis-policy linkages.

Matching these national priorities with UN expertise and mandates, within the overall framework of the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, the UN System in Thailand in partnership with the RTG has decided to support national efforts in:

1. Enhancing access to quality social services and protection, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups;
2. Advancing the decentralization process by empowering subnational administrations to respond to peoples' rights issues, including through high-quality data production and use;
3. Promoting sustainable use and management of natural resources;
4. Increasing access to and utilization of effective prevention, care, support and treatment services for HIV and AIDS; and
5. Contributing to the global partnership for development (MDG 8).

Strategic and focused interventions

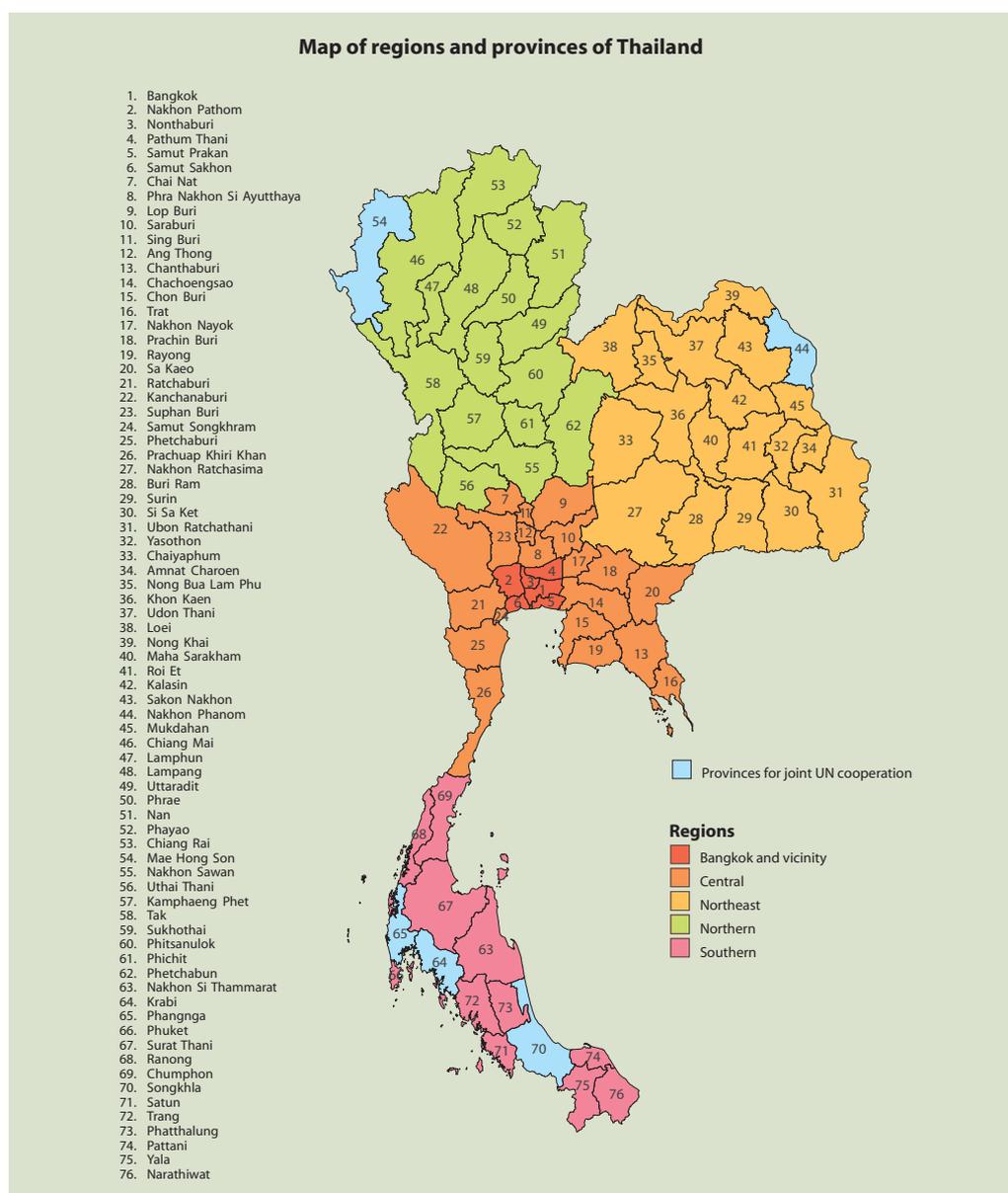
The UNDAF 2002-2006 mid-term review urged the UN to target vulnerable groups and specific geographical areas: north-eastern provinces, the southernmost provinces and the Myanmar border areas, "to maximize the effective utilization of limited human and financial resources". In light of this review, the recommendations of the MDG Report 2004 and the CCA analysis, the UNCT in Thailand will take a strategic and focused approach in planning for interventions under this partnership framework.

The joint UNCT approach in Thailand will be at two levels:

- *Advocacy, policy advice and technical cooperation* at the national level; and
- *Support to local government and non-governmental and community-based organizations* to reach out to the most underserved areas.

At the local level, supporting the government’s efforts to reduce disparities and hence build a more equitable society, the UN agencies will plan concerted interventions in selected geographical areas, aimed at empowering the most vulnerable. As part of its overall focus on the north, northeast, southernmost provinces and other border provinces, the UN System will pilot joint interventions in the following provinces as highlighted in the map below:

- Mae Hong Son
- Nakhon Phanom
- Phang Nga
- Krabi
- Songkhla



There are population groups in Thailand that are not benefiting from rapid economic growth and whose livelihoods, safety and health are generally more vulnerable, including to potential natural and human-made disasters. Reaching these population groups is at the core of this strategic framework and will include work with ethnic minorities living in the highlands, migrants, displaced persons (including those unregistered and persons without legal status, and children). Elderly people (those above the age of 60, representing a growing segment of Thai society) as well as people with disabilities, are also more prone to falling into poverty and to encountering difficulties in accessing social services.

Interventions envisaged under this partnership framework are mainly directed towards these strata of the population. Hence, reference to 'vulnerable groups' throughout the document should be read as referring to the above. Within these groups, close attention will also be given to the situation of girls and women.

UN agencies and partner organizations in Thailand will also continue to work in areas beyond those described above, when needed and requested by the RTG. For example, the World Bank and ADB, while contributing directly to strategic interventions under this framework, will also support national efforts in infrastructure and capital market development; meanwhile, WHO will carry out activities in vaccine development, non-communicable diseases and environmental health, among other areas.

Disaster risk reduction

The Indian Ocean tsunami that struck on 26 December 2004 deeply affected the Andaman coast of Thailand, taking thousands of lives, destroying villages and depriving people of their livelihoods. The country responded promptly; within one year, most reconstruction had been completed, and the focus had reverted to longer-term challenges. This tragedy, together with the recurrent flood and drought situations in specific areas of the country, serves as an alert to the urgent need to raise more awareness on disaster risk reduction.

In January 2005 in Kobe, Japan, the RTG, together with 155 other member states, adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. This framework is now the recognized guide to facilitate the implementation of disaster risk reduction at all levels. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) will cooperate with the RTG to develop a national action plan to implement disaster risk reduction at the national level along the lines of the Hyogo Framework.

Disaster risk reduction will also be mainstreamed in UN interventions, as appropriate, within this partnership framework. In particular, interventions are envisaged within the environment and natural resources management area to meet the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other international frameworks. Further efforts are being promoted to enhance local capacity to plan and prepare for natural and human-made hazards and to integrate disaster risk reduction within school curricula at the national and local levels to increase schoolchildren's awareness of, and protection against the impact of disasters.



2.1

Access to quality social services and protection

Thailand's rapid economic growth has contributed to a significant overall decline in poverty in the recent past. However, some underserved areas and vulnerable groups lag behind in sharing the benefits, and disparities are widening within the country. While the government's efforts to expand social services and social safety nets have succeeded in reaching a large number of people, many others still have difficulties accessing them.

If the MDG-Plus targets are to become a reality for all in the next few years, it is fundamental to fully implement those national policies focused on eradicating poverty and delivering key social services such as education and health care. Likewise, policies guaranteeing protection of the most vulnerable need to be consistently implemented.

Many of the most vulnerable groups identified live in geographically isolated regions of Thailand, mostly along the Myanmar border, in the Northeast and in the far South. Due to the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami disaster, additional population groups in the affected southern provinces (Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Ranong, Satun and Trang) have also become more vulnerable to poverty. A root cause of the disastrous impact of natural hazards is poverty itself.

In order to address people's rights and ensure that social services and protection reach everyone in the Kingdom, the United Nations System in Thailand, together with the government and Thai civil society, will work towards achieving the results outlined in the table below and described in the subsequent text.

<p>National priority or goals: Addressing disparities of opportunities and outcomes and improving quality of social services (as stated in the MDG Report) and protection as well as self-empowerment of the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, to have increased access to and utilization of quality social services and protection, especially for vulnerable groups and in underserved areas, resulting in reduced disparities.</p>	
Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
Social protection for vulnerable groups improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthened systems for child protection in all provinces ■ Increased capacities and programmes in place to address the rights and needs of children caught in violence ■ Institutions and civil society are better able to combat trafficking and provide reintegration services to victims of trafficking ■ Government and civil society with capacity and comprehensive programmes towards achieving the goal of 100% birth registration rates, focusing attention in selected areas with low registration rates

Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
Social protection for vulnerable groups improved (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Migrant workers and mobile populations registration policies improved in support of expanding legal protection and access to social services, with special attention to the situation of women ■ Enhanced capacity of government agencies to carry out social budgeting exercises aimed at improving financial sustainability of social services in support of policy goals of broadening coverage and raising benefit levels (health insurance, pensions, access to quality education, healthcare and other social services) ■ Enhanced capacity of government and CSOs to advocate for passage and implementation of the Domestic Violence Law
Increased access to and utilization of quality education, especially for vulnerable groups and people in underserved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased national capacities to ensure that children can access both high-quality and responsive early childhood education services, allowing them to have the best possible preparation for primary school and, where appropriate, initial literacy in their mother tongue ■ Enhanced capacities within national and local government, civil society and communities, and policies for increased access to high-quality, child-friendly basic education (formal and non-formal) ■ Increased capacities and coordination at provincial, education service area, district and local government or Tambon Administrative Organizations (TAO) levels to support the decentralization and deconcentration of education systems, enhancing local governance and community participation in education ■ Improved access to life skills education and lifelong learning opportunities, including adult literacy and vocational education and healthy habits and behaviours of young people
Increased resources and support to policies and programmes to expand healthcare services, with special attention to reproductive health, to vulnerable groups and to people in underserved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhanced surveillance and response for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including for mobile and migrant populations ■ Improved access to basic healthcare services, especially for migrants (including their families) and mobile populations, especially in border areas ■ Improved access to quality and gender- and culturally sensitive reproductive health information and services for young people, migrants, (including their families) those in the southernmost provinces, and in provinces with ethnic minority populations ■ Increased capacities, policies and programmes for enhancing nutritional status among children and women, especially related to increased exclusive breastfeeding rates and achieving universal salt iodization
Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Systems and skills strengthened for enhanced productivity and income of vulnerable groups in underserved areas, including self-sufficient mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable groups can survive following a disaster ■ Enhanced capacities to establish and implement policies and programmes in support of the elderly and minorities to secure productive employment

Strengthening social protection

As outlined in the CCA, Thailand has made significant progress in ensuring the protection of all people living in the country. Various legal instruments as well as government policies have been put in place to this end over the past years.

However, challenges still remain at the local level due to constraints in the allocation of financial resources and shortcomings in the quality of available human resources, especially at TAO and district levels. Inadequacies in these areas have numerous effects, including putting constraints on the full implementation of the Child Protection Act and of the Memoranda of Understanding with neighbouring countries to combat human trafficking. The UNCT in Thailand is committed, within the mandates of each agency, to working in partnership with the RTG on several issues of concern, including ensuring registration of all children at birth, effectively addressing domestic violence and the needs of children caught in violence, and developing a comprehensive approach to migration issues.

Education for All

As reported by the CCA, the UN System thoroughly analysed the status of education in Thailand, and has reported that in spite of commendable achievements, some groups of children are still not benefiting fully from quality education services. Key challenges which the UNPAF will support are linked to early childhood education (including learning in the child's own mother tongue), literacy and lifelong learning opportunities, overall improvement in the quality of education, ensuring gender equality, and enhancing capacity for the management of education services at the local level. Advocacy work will seek, through education and training, to build people's awareness and knowledge of natural hazards, and help them develop a culture of prevention.

Healthcare service delivery

While most people in Thailand have access to good and affordable healthcare (due mainly to the 30-baht healthcare scheme), some groups still face difficulties in realizing this access. In particular, health service delivery in some border areas has to deal with large groups of migrants (both registered and unregistered), displaced persons, mobile populations and other people without legal status. In the spirit of this strategic framework, the UN System will support national efforts to deliver health services to these marginalized groups, providing technical cooperation to craft culturally appropriate messages. Specific efforts to achieve universal salt iodization and to promote exclusive breastfeeding will also be pursued.

Supporting livelihoods

If the MDG-Plus target of reducing poverty in Thailand to less than 4 percent by 2009 is to be achieved, it will be essential to strengthen the productivity and overall income of the most marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in this UNPAF. At the same time, risk-reduction strategies will have to be integrated, as appropriate, into development policies and planning at all levels of government, including poverty reduction strategies and multi-sector policies and plans. This will be crucial to build community resilience to natural hazards.

The UN System contributions in this area will focus on self-empowerment, aiming at community capacity-building and targeted skill-development programmes to enhance access to income opportunities, resources and services and strengthen participation in decision-making processes. In rural areas, the majority of vulnerable people are self-employed mainly in small-scale primary production, but are increasingly dependent upon additional off-farm and non-farm income opportunities.

Linkages with other UNPAF outcome areas

The outcomes and outputs of this UNPAF component are linked to many of the other outcome areas such as 'local governance and decentralization', 'HIV and AIDS' and 'Global Partnership for Development'.

In particular, the role and availability of timely and reliable data is a fundamental need for adequate evidence-based policy formulation. As data requirements are increasingly linked to the ongoing decentralization process, related data are reflected in the following section of this UNPAF.



2.2

Decentralization and provincial/local governance

Thailand has made efforts to establish democratic governance at all levels of public administration and to empower communities to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes affecting their lives. The 1997 Constitution of Thailand clearly lays the groundwork for the rights-based approach to development, transparency, accountability, public participation and decentralization. Strategies from the Public Administration Plan of the Government (2005-2008) include Legal Sector Development and Good Governance, and Enhancement of Democracy and Civil Society Process. The Tenth Social and Economic Development Plan (2007-2011) will continue to stress good governance as an important element and a prerequisite for sustainable development.

Thailand is also committed to fulfilling the principles of freedom, equality and promotion and protection of human rights as a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, and to upholding international rights treaties to which the country is party. Through the promotion of good governance, public administration reform, community empowerment and decentralization, Thailand aims to deliver quality public services to all people to achieve the MDG-Plus targets set forth in the first Thailand MDG Report, endorsed by the Cabinet in June 2004. In supporting these efforts, the UN System has identified the following priority areas:

- Effective functional, administrative and fiscal decentralization;
- Local capacity-building for the delivery of quality services;
- Promotion of local participatory democracy and high-quality governance; and
- Data for evidence-based decision-making.

In pursuing these objectives, the UNPAF aims at strengthening partnerships with government agencies and CSOs, particularly local government associations and community-based groups at the grassroots level.

More specifically, the United Nations System in Thailand is committed to the following:

<p>National priority or goals: To promote participatory democracy and good governance within the framework of the 1997 Constitution of Thailand, including decentralization of duties to local administrative organizations and civil society development.</p>	
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, subnational administrations effectively respond to people's rights in a participatory and transparent manner, based on quality data and evidence-based planning.</p>	
<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<p>UN Agencies' Outputs</p>
<p>Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthened frameworks and mechanisms for coordination between provincial and local administrations and among local administrative organizations

Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Local administrative organizations in up to 26 provinces incorporate social development and community planning, especially for vulnerable groups, including effective disaster risk-reduction measures ■ Local administrative organizations with enhanced capacity to implement and monitor decentralized social services ■ Innovative ways of learning and knowledge management for locally elected bodies established in the local government associations and Ministry of Interior ■ Civil society in 15 provinces, including children and young people, are systematically engaged in participatory monitoring ■ People's Audit in place in two provinces per region
Enhanced local democracy and meaningful participation of civil society, including children, youth, women and vulnerable populations in decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strengthened capacity of high school student committees and youth groups to practise good governance mechanisms in school development projects and local governance ■ Increased awareness and legal knowledge of civil society actors, including vulnerable groups, of their rights, as well as participation of women as voters and candidates in local electoral processes ■ Increased workers' representatives, knowledge of legal issues, and voice (esp. in informal economy) in social participation
Policies, frameworks and measures in place to promote transparency and accountability at the subnational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thai legal framework, implementation, evaluation and capacity of governmental agencies improved to better comply with the United Nations Convention on Anti-corruption ■ Increased awareness of government officials of their duties to be accountable ■ Increased public awareness and enhanced capacity of local administrative organizations on the right to information and participation and outreach mechanisms for information disclosure ■ Civil society and government with strengthened capacity to monitor public expenditure and resource-allocation mechanisms
Quality (quantitative/qualitative) and disaggregated socio-economic data in place for evidence-based policy-making and public dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhanced capacity of government agencies to collect accurate, quality and up-to-date disaggregated data (national/subnational, sex, age, vulnerable groups, etc.) ■ Enhanced capacity of government agencies and NGOs to track, analyse and monitor the situation of all people living in Thailand, using TPDInfo (DevInfo) and other tools, especially for social sectors at provincial and lower administrative levels ■ Enhanced capacity of the National Statistics Office and Provincial Statistics Offices and Department of Local Administration to provide support to policy formulation for national, provincial and local decision makers and to provide technical assistance to line ministries and relevant provincial and local agencies in issues related to data quality and availability ■ Enhanced capacity of line ministries and local administrative organizations in the use of data in policy formulation and programme implementation



2.3

Access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support

While national HIV infection prevalence figures in Thailand continue to edge lower (1.4 percent in 2005), this national prevalence masks higher HIV infection rates in particular geographic areas and vulnerable population groups. A further matter of concern is an increase in the rate of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), particularly in youth. At the same time, there is a gradually decreasing investment in the time, energy and resources to address HIV infection – particularly prevention activities – that were the hallmark of the successful national response to the HIV epidemic in the early 1990s.

In the evolving dynamic of HIV infection in Thailand, brothel-based sex work has been overtaken as a source of infection by other patterns of high-risk behaviour, particularly among young people. Women in Thailand are now at increasing risk of HIV infection: more than one-third of adults living with HIV infection are women – many of whom are being infected by husbands. At least 20 percent of all new HIV infections occur through unsafe injecting drug use, and in some parts of the country more than half of injecting drug users are estimated to be infected with HIV. High rates of infection – up to 28 percent in some localities – have been reported as well among men who have sex with men.

In working to help both governmental and civil society partners in Thailand address the challenges posed by the evolving AIDS epidemic, the UN System will draw upon both the experience and comparative advantages of UN partners in contributing to the Thai and global objective of promoting Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services. UNCT efforts will focus on three main areas:

- Supporting an inclusive and multi-sectoral national and local response that adequately addresses the challenges posed to Thailand by HIV infection and AIDS;
- Improving prevention behaviours and practices of vulnerable groups in Thailand through access to enhanced and appropriate prevention services; and
- Promoting access to effective and inclusive care, support and treatment services to reduce both the burden as well as the socio-economic impact of HIV infection on Thai society.

Vulnerable groups mentioned are in line with the overall focus of this framework. In addition, priority populations in the area of HIV and AIDS are persons in remand settings, drug and substance users, men who have sex with men, non-brothel-based sex workers, as well as women and young girls.

<p>National priority or goals: To reduce the number of new HIV infections and the socio-economic impact of HIV infection and AIDS in Thailand.</p>	
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, Thailand ensures increased access to and utilization of comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.</p>	
Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
A more inclusive rights-based national response to HIV infection is adequately resourced and effectively implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence-based planning and implementation of effective AIDS epidemic programmes ■ Improved capacity of government and CSOs to develop and adopt rights-based, gender-sensitive policies ■ Enhanced capacity of CSOs, especially people living with HIV (PLHIV) groups and networks, to be equal partners with government in the national response to HIV infection and AIDS ■ Strengthened knowledge management, sharing and networking mechanisms for HIV programming
Vulnerable groups demonstrate the acquisition of knowledge and skills and the access to enhanced prevention services through improved HIV prevention behaviours and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vulnerable groups have equitable access to and use of linguistically and culturally appropriate information on HIV infection and sexuality that correspond to their needs and contexts ■ Increased opportunity for vulnerable groups to enhance and demonstrate skills for the prevention of HIV transmission ■ Enhanced capacity of partners to deliver effective gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and high-quality prevention services for vulnerable groups
Vulnerable groups have equitable access to and use of effective, gender-sensitive HIV treatment, care and support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhanced capacity of partners to deliver quality HIV treatment, care and support services for vulnerable groups ■ Enhanced capacity of local partners and community to mitigate the social and economic impact for people infected and affected by HIV infection and AIDS in at least five target provinces



2.4

Environment and natural resources management

Restoring a sound environment for the people, ensuring their protection against natural disasters, and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, are at the heart of the government's agenda and represent important national priorities. As a fast-growing middle-income country, Thailand is facing the typical environmental problems resulting from rapid industrialization and urbanization: loss of natural forests and biodiversity, land degradation, and air, water and waste pollution. These problems exacerbate existing natural hazards and the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Furthermore, there are concerns in the area of environmental governance, including the effective management of natural resources at the local level and the issue of land rights. The RTG is also increasingly focusing on the supply of renewable energy.

The UN family in Thailand, in partnership with the RTG, will support targeted interventions for the sustainable utilization of natural resources and will promote environmental conservation. By incorporating hazard and vulnerability parameters in land-use plans, the government will be able to identify areas of high risk and incorporate appropriate provisions in the plans to reduce the risks.

The UNCT will take a two-pronged approach, working to inform policy-making both at the local level in certain areas, and at the national level. Programmes will be designed to achieve the outputs listed in the table below, grouped under three main results areas:

- Working at the local level to ensure the effective engagement of community organizations and civil society in policy- and decision-making processes affecting the environment and the use of local natural resources;
- Addressing the sustainable use of natural resources and the management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution, and disaster risk reduction; and
- Supporting knowledge management and community learning through the cross-fertilization of experiences, and developing enhanced capacities at the local level for a sustainable use of natural resources.

<p>National priority or goals: Restore a sound environment with more balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.</p>	
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: Improved sustainable utilization and management of natural resources and the environment at national and community levels.</p>	
Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
<p>Community organizations and civil society are more effectively engaged in natural resources and environmental management and actively involved in policy- and decision-making process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased public awareness and community access to holistic approaches for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development ■ Enhanced capacity of community organizations and civil society to engage in effective natural resources and environmental management ■ Community and civil society networks and consultative/coordination mechanisms established to facilitate communication with government in participatory planning and environmental governance ■ Adequate public spending to support community-based natural resources and environmental management
<p>Effective and efficient implementation of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and sustainable use of natural resources and management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution and disaster risk reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy and legal framework to support the implementation of major MEAs and sustainable management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution and disaster risk reduction in place ■ Enhanced capacities/knowledge of government officials in relevant environmental policy, laws, and regulations ■ Effective financing and incentive mechanisms established for sustainable production and consumption and sustainable management of selected issues in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution, disaster risk reduction, and tourism ■ Improved availability of data at national and subnational levels to support evidence-based planning, policy- and decision-making
<p>Community learning and advocacy of pro-poor policies on sustainable use and management of natural resources and environment taking place on a continuous basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enhanced systems for knowledge management to provide evidence-based information for community learning and advocacy ■ Adequate public spending on community learning at national and local levels



2.5

Global partnership for development – Thailand's contribution

As a middle-income country with decades of experience and lessons learned in advancing human development, Thailand is well-positioned to contribute to the eighth MDG – the global partnership for development.

By engaging in South-South development cooperation and taking a leading role in subregional and regional cooperation initiatives, Thailand is actively sharing with other countries its own knowledge of what it takes to reduce poverty rapidly, improve health and education, and confront the challenges of environmentally sustainable development. Thailand is also contributing to progress towards the MDGs both within and beyond the region by opening its markets to imports from least-developed countries and providing them with significant amounts of foreign direct investment.

In 2005, Thailand became the first non-OECD country to publish a report dedicated to its contribution to MDG 8. In framing its development cooperation as a contribution to the global partnership for development, Thailand has shown its determination to do more than engage in economic cooperation for mutual benefit. Its broader vision encompasses assistance for poverty reduction, improvements in health and education, protection for the environment, and attainment of the MDGs beyond its borders. Thailand's MDG 8 Report articulates this vision by stressing Thailand's intention to give greater priority to reducing poverty and social sector development, adopt the highest international standards of aid effectiveness, give stronger emphasis to monitoring results, and improve coordination between the various government institutions involved.

Over the last few years, various high-level fora have committed themselves to poverty reduction through greater volumes and more effective delivery of Official Development Assistance (ODA). These fora have developed consensus around the need for a country-led approach to development, entailing the timely and predictable delivery of aid and strengthening of systems in partner countries. The UN System plays an important role globally in moving this agenda forward. In the least-developed countries, the focus is on enhancing donor coordination and increasing governments' capacities to lead their development process. In middle-income countries, the UN System advocates the full realization of MDG 8 and adherence to the global commitments for the effective delivery of aid.

In Thailand, UN development agencies stand ready to support the government's efforts to enhance its capacity for engaging in technical and financial cooperation with countries in the region and beyond. More specifically, the UN System in Thailand is committed to contribute to the following:

<p>National priority or goals: To enhance Thailand's contribution to the global partnership for development (MDG 8).</p>	
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, Thailand has increased its South-South cooperation engagements and effectively delivers technical and financial support to other countries in Asia and beyond.</p>	
Expected Outcomes	UN Agencies' Outputs
Increased policy dialogue, technical cooperation and sharing of experience between Thailand and selected countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Modalities developed to enhance South-South cooperation, with emphasis on poverty reduction, community development, natural resources and environmental management, and social sector development ■ Results-based programme procedures and manuals developed for delivery of Thai technical cooperation ■ Enhanced capacities to implement development projects in the region through established mechanisms such as the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) and Ayeyawady-Chao Phraya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS) ■ Support to South-South initiatives between Thailand, African, and Latin American countries
More effective aid coordination and delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mechanisms established to facilitate enhanced coordination among Thai agencies involved in development cooperation abroad, including the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA) and the Neighbouring Countries Economic Development Agency (NEDA) ■ TICA strategic planning framework developed to guide all new ODA, in line with Paris Declaration principles ■ Development Assistance Database (DAD) system expanded to cover Thailand's ODA to other countries
Enhanced Thai contribution to the global aid effectiveness agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Thailand's role in aid effectiveness agenda, including DAC working groups enhanced ■ Analysis, documentation, and dissemination of Thailand's experience as donor of the South

Resources

3

The United Nations in Thailand estimates that a total of about US\$110 million in technical cooperation is needed to deliver the expected outputs envisaged under this partnership framework. This includes contributions from the UN agencies (i.e. “regular resources”) and resources that these agencies plan to mobilize from external sources.

Estimates in the attached Results Matrices indicate that approximately 49 percent of total resources will be used for technical cooperation in the area of access to quality social services and protection, 11 percent will support activities in the area of decentralization and local governance, 17 percent will be directed towards HIV and AIDS interventions, and 19 percent will be utilized for supporting the environment and natural resources management. The final 4 percent will be channelled to support Thailand’s contribution to MDG 8, the global partnership for development.

Implementation and Monitoring & Evaluation 4

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION

The UN Country Team in Thailand, under the leadership and coordination support of the UN Resident Coordinator Office, will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of this partnership framework.

Coordination and harmonization

The established UN Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) will serve as the fora for coordinating and planning interventions and overseeing joint programmes in each area of cooperation. In particular, the following joint programmes are likely to be developed:

Social services and protection

- New phase of the Inter-agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)
- Strengthening livelihoods and promoting self-empowerment of the rural poor and ethnic minorities (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNODC)

Decentralization and provincial/local governance

- Enhancing capacity of the National Statistics Office (UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB)

Access to comprehensive prevention, care, support and treatment for HIV and AIDS

- The UN System partners in Thailand, through the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and the Joint Country Team on AIDS, will explore further joint programming in the fields of prevention, care, support and treatment services for HIV and AIDS. The work of the UN Country Team through the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS has, in fact, been on the cutting edge of agency collaboration, coordination and joint programming in Thailand, and this will continue and be further developed through the UNPAF period.

Environment and natural resources management

- Capacity-building on sustainable urbanization (UNEP, UNDP, WB)
- Enhance knowledge/management of the environment and natural resources at the local level (UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP)

Technical and financial cooperation with other countries

- Develop modalities to facilitate enhanced South-South cooperation (FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WB)
- Joint activities between Thailand and African and Latin American countries (FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO)

As indicated under Section 2 of this document, UN agencies will coordinate and synergize their interventions at the geographical level, concentrating their efforts in the same selected provinces.

Rights-based approach

In implementing this framework, the UN agencies 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 aimed at building community capacity to enable claim-holders to understand and claim their rights, and for duty-bearers to fulfil their mandates. In this perspective, inclusion and participation of all stakeholders will not only be an important outcome of UN projects, but also an intrinsic part of the implementation process. Inherent in this approach is the overall aim of reducing disparities, the principle on which this partnership framework is based.

4.2 MONITORING & EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of progress made toward UNPAF outcomes will be conducted jointly by the UNCT and the RTG, through the established TWG mechanisms and annual reviews.

Indicators have been selected jointly and are detailed in the M&E framework (see Annex 2). These are proxies for the evaluation of UN contributions to overall national efforts and have been identified with due consideration of existing national and/or global indicator frameworks, such as those under the MDGs agenda.

In the TWG and annual review processes, the Results Matrices and M&E framework will be revised to reflect changes in the overall policy environment, if any.

Annexes

ANNEX I: UNPAF RESULTS MATRIX

1. Access to quality social services and protection

<p>National priority or goals: Addressing disparities of opportunities and outcomes and improving quality of social services (as stated in the MDG Report) and protection, as well as self empowerment of the most vulnerable.</p>			
<p>UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, to have increased access to and utilization of quality social services and protection, especially for vulnerable groups and in underserved areas, resulting in reduced disparities.</p>			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.1 Social protection for vulnerable groups improved	1.1.1 Strengthened systems for child protection in all provinces (ILO, UNICEF)	<p><i>RTG (primarily Ministry of Social Development & Human Security, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Justice):</i></p> <p>Function as main partners for implementation while civil society, including NGOs play an important role in implementation in service delivery to displaced persons, migrants, non-registered and other vulnerable groups</p>	<p>\$ 16,671,000</p> <p>ILO Regular: \$ 300,000</p> <p>IOM Regular: \$ 200,000</p> <p>Other: \$ 2,000,000</p> <p>UNESCO Regular: \$ 633,000</p> <p>UNFPA Regular: \$ 750,000</p> <p>UNHCR Regular: \$ 3,163,000</p> <p>UNICEF Regular: \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>Other: \$ 8,000,000</p> <p>UNIFEM Regular: \$ 80,000</p> <p>Other: \$ 70,000</p> <p>UNODC Regular: \$ 100,000</p> <p>UNOHCHR Regular: TBD</p> <p>WHO Regular: \$ 250,000</p> <p>Other: \$ 125,000</p>
	1.1.2 Increased capacities and programmes in place to address the rights and needs of children caught in violence (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOHCHR)		
	1.1.3 Institutions and civil society are better able to combat trafficking and provide reintegration services to victims of trafficking (ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC, UNOHCHR)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
	<p>1.1.4 Government and civil society with capacity and comprehensive programmes towards achieving the goal of 100% birth registration rates, focusing attention in selected areas with low registration rates (ILO,IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF)</p>		
	<p>1.1.5 Migrant workers and mobile populations registration policies improved in support of expanding legal protection and access to social services, with special attention to the situation of women (ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR)</p>		
	<p>1.1.6 Enhanced capacity of government agencies to carry out social budgeting exercises aimed at improving financial sustainability of social services in support of policy goals broadening coverage and raising benefit levels (health insurance, pensions, access to quality education, healthcare and other social services) (ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)</p>		
	<p>1.1.7 Capacity of government and CSOs enhanced to advocate for passage and implementation of the Domestic Violence Law (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR)</p>		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.2 Increased access to and utilization of quality education, especially for vulnerable groups and people in underserved areas	1.2.1 Increased national capacities to ensure that children can access both high-quality and responsive early childhood education services, allowing them to have the best possible preparation for primary school and, where appropriate, initial literacy in their mother tongue (UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF)	<i>Ministry of Education:</i> Functions as the prime partner together with provincial and lower administrative governments. Where necessary, <i>NGOs</i> will support the process	\$ 13,186,000 FAO Regular: \$ 10,000 ILO Regular: \$ 30,000 UNESCO Regular: \$ 365,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 500,000 UNHCR Regular: \$ 1,781,000 UNICEF Regular: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 9,900,000 UNISDR Other: TBD WB Regular: \$ 100,000
	1.2.2 Enhanced capacities within national and local government, civil society and communities, and policies for increased access to high-quality, child-friendly basic education (formal and non-formal) (ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR)		
	1.2.3 Increased capacities and coordination at provincial, education service area, district, and local government or Tambon Administrative Organizations (TAO) levels to support the decentralization and deconcentration of education systems, enhancing local governance and community participation in education (UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB)		
	1.2.4 Improved access to life skills education and lifelong learning opportunities, including adult literacy and vocational education and healthy habits and behaviours of young people (FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.3 Increased resources and support to policies and programmes to expand healthcare services, with special attention to reproductive health, to vulnerable groups and to people in underserved areas	1.3.1 Enhanced surveillance and response for emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including for mobile and migrant populations. (FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNOHCHR, WHO)	<i>Ministry of Public Health: Functions as main partner with NGOs supporting the process where needed</i>	\$ 19,400,000 FAO Regular: \$ 200,000 IOM Regular: \$ 2,000,000 Other: \$ 2,500,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 2,500,000 UNICEF Regular: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 1,000,000 UNOHCHR Regular: TBD WHO Regular: \$ 6,925,000 Other: \$ 3,775,000
	1.3.2 Improved access to basic healthcare services, especially for migrants (including their families) and mobile populations, especially in border areas (IOM, UNICEF, WHO)		
	1.3.3 Improved access to quality and gender- and culturally sensitive reproductive health information and services for young people, migrants (including their families), those in the southernmost provinces, and in provinces with ethnic minority populations (IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)		
	1.3.4 Increased capacities, policies and programmes for enhancing nutritional status among children and women, especially related to increased exclusive breastfeeding rates and achieving universal salt iodization (FAO, UNICEF, WHO)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.4 Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas	1.4.1 Systems and skills strengthened for enhanced productivity and income of vulnerable groups in underserved areas, including self-sufficient mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable groups can survive following a disaster (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, WB)	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labour: Function as the main partners</i>	\$ 4,558,000 FAO Regular: \$ 400,000 ILO Regular \$ 100,000 UNESCO Regular: \$ 30,000 UNHCR Regular \$ 918,000 UNIDO Regular: \$ 50,000 Other: UNODC Regular: \$ 60,000 UNOHCHR Regular: TBD WB Regular: \$ 3,000,000
	1.4.2 Enhanced capacities to establish and implement policies and programmes in support of the elderly and minorities to secure productive employment (UNFPA, UNHCR, UNOHCHR)		
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Partnerships with central, provincial and local government and NGOs will be further strengthened to ensure the appropriate targeting. ■ As this theme is a very large component of the UNPAF, the majority of the CP outputs reflect only activities in which more than one agency is working. The CP outputs are therefore in most cases reflecting joint programming. These joint programme activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint approach towards dealing with children caught in violence • A joint approach on targeting birth registration • Joint activities for budget analysis initiatives • A border health programme which will built on inputs from various agencies • A joint programme aiming at strengthening the livelihood productivity and self-empowerment of rural poor and ethnic minorities • UN coordination/collaboration in strategies/programmes to support persons with disability • Continued existing coordination mechanism for addressing human trafficking through the UN inter-agency project on trafficking, under the supervision of the UNRC ■ The work in regards to capacity development of local administrative organizations in delivery of health and educational services and availability and use of quality data in policy planning links to that of the UNPAF outcome on decentralization and local governance. 			

2. Decentralization and provincial/local governance

National priority or goals:			
To promote participatory democracy and good governance within the framework of the 1997 Constitution of Thailand, including decentralization of duties to local administrative organizations and civil society development.			
UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:			
By 2011, subnational administrations effectively respond to people's rights in a participatory and transparent manner, based on quality data and evidence-based planning.			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.1 Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level	2.1.1 Strengthened frameworks and mechanisms for coordination between provincial and local administrations and among local administrative organizations (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WB)	<p><i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Provide strategic, policy advice and support as well as implement and oversee activities for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p> <p><i>CSOs:</i> Implement activities and engage in advocacy for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>\$ 2,435,000</p> <p>FAO Regular: \$ 20,000 UNAIDS Regular: \$ 35,000 UNDP Regular: \$ 160,000 Other \$ 200,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 300,000 UNICEF Regular: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 1,100,000 UNIFEM Regular: \$ 20,000 UNISDR Other: TBD WB Regular: \$ 100,000</p>
	2.1.2 Local administrative organizations in up to 26 provinces incorporate social development and community planning, especially for vulnerable groups, including effective disaster risk-reduction measures (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNISDR)		
	2.1.3 Local administrative organizations with enhanced capacity to implement and monitor decentralized social services (FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM)		
	2.1.4 Innovative ways of learning and knowledge management for locally elected bodies established in the local government associations and Ministry of Interior (ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNPFA)		
	2.1.5 Civil society, including children and young people, in 15 provinces are systematically engaged in participatory monitoring (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNISDR).		
	2.1.6 People's Audit in place in two provinces per region (UNDP)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.2 Enhanced local democracy and meaningful participation of civil society, including children, youth, women and vulnerable populations in decision-making processes	2.2.1 Strengthened capacity of high school student committees and youth groups to practise good governance mechanisms in school development projects and local governance (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF)	<p><i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Provide strategic direction, policy advice and support as well as implement and oversee activities for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p> <p><i>CSOs (particularly CBOs):</i> Implement activities and engage in advocacy for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>\$ 710,000</p> <p>ILO Regular: \$ 100,000 UNAIDS Regular: \$35,000 UNESCO Regular: \$165,000 UNDP Regular: \$ 140,000 Other: \$150,000 UNICEF Other: \$ 100,000 UNIFEM Regular: \$20,000 UNOHCHR Regular: TBD</p>
	2.2.2 Increased awareness and legal knowledge of civil society actors, including vulnerable groups, on their rights, as well as participation of women as voters and candidates in local electoral processes (UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR)		
	2.2.3 Increased workers' representatives, knowledge on legal issues, and voice (esp. in informal economy) in social participation (ILO, UNOHCHR)		
2.3 Policies, frameworks and measures in place to promote transparency and accountability at the subnational level	2.3.1 Thai legal framework, implementation, evaluation and capacity of governmental agencies improved to better comply with the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption (UNDP, UNODC, UNOHCHR)	<p><i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Provide strategic direction, policy advice and support as well as implement and oversee activities for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p> <p><i>CSOs:</i> Implement activities and engage in advocacy for achievements of outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>\$ 410,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$ 140,000 Other: \$150,000 UNICEF Other: \$100,000 UNIFEM Regular: \$ 20,000 UNODC Regular: TBD UNOHCHR Regular: TBD</p>
	2.3.2 Increased awareness of government officials of their duties to be accountable (UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR)		
	2.3.3 Increased public awareness and enhanced capacity of local administrative organizations on the right to information and participation and outreach mechanisms for information disclosure (UNDP, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR)		
	2.3.4 Civil society and government with strengthened capacity to monitor public expenditure and resource allocation mechanisms (UNDP, UNICEF)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.4 Quality (quantitative/ qualitative) and disaggregated socio-economic data in place for evidence-based policy-making and public dialogue	2.4.1 Enhanced capacity of government agencies to collect accurate, quality and up-to-date disaggregated data (national/subnational, sex, age, vulnerable groups, etc.) (ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)	<i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Provide strategic direction for targeted capacity-building activities at appropriate administrative levels of government and related line ministries. Provide policy advice and support as well as implement and oversee activities for achievements of outputs and outcomes	\$ 8,085,000 ILO Regular: \$ 50,000 UNAIDS Regular: \$ 35,000 UNDP Regular: \$ 450,000 Other: \$ 500,000 UNESCO Regular: \$200,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 700,000 UNICEF Regular: \$ 1,000,000 Other: \$ 5,000,000 WB Regular: \$ 150,000
	2.4.2 Enhanced capacity of government agencies and NGOs to track, analyse and monitor the situation of all people living in Thailand, using TPDInfo (DevInfo) and other tools, especially for social sectors at provincial and lower administrative levels (IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF)	CSOs: Implement activities and engage in advocacy for achievements of outputs and outcomes	
	2.4.3 Enhanced capacity of the National Statistics Office, and Provincial Statistics Offices and Department of Local Administration to provide support to policy formulation for national, provincial and local decision makers and to provide technical assistance to line ministries and relevant provincial and local agencies in issues related to data quality and availability (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)		
	2.4.4 Enhanced capacity of line ministries and local administrative organizations in the use of data in policy formulation and programme implementation (ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF)		
Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A joint programme between UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WB in enhancing the work of the National Statistics Office, the Department of Local Administration, line ministries and local administrative organizations. At the same time, the various agencies will continue their technical assistance to the line ministries. Coordination mechanism for the work: joint agreement between NSO and concerned UN agencies. A UN technical working group on data and planning will be established. ■ Joint approach in enhancement of technical capacity of local administrative organizations in delivery of social services. Specialized UN agencies work on their respective areas, with discussion and coordination through a mechanism of thematic working groups to be set up. ■ Joint approach in promotion of local democracy, transparency and accountability. ■ The work in regards to capacity development of local administrative administrations in delivery of health and educational services and availability and use of quality data in policy planning is also reflected in the UNPAF theme on social services. 			

3. Access to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services

National priority or goals: To reduce the number of new HIV infections and the socio-economic impact of HIV infection and AIDS in Thailand.			
UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2011, Thailand ensures increased access to and utilization of comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
3.1 A more inclusive rights-based national response to HIV infection is adequately resourced and effectively implemented	3.1.1 Enhanced evidenced-based planning and implementation of effective AIDS epidemic programmes (IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO, WB)	<i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Policy development & implementation; budget allocation & investment; programme implementation & support <i>CSOs (NGOs, academic institutions and private sector):</i> Advocacy for policy & programme design; partners in programme implementation at local and provincial levels	US \$ 4,900,000 ILO Regular: \$ 30,000 IOM Regular: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 300,000 UNAIDS Regular: \$ 625,000 Other: \$ 325,000 UNDP Regular: \$ 220,000 Other: \$ 500,000 UNESCO Regular: \$ 300,000 Other: \$ 300,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 250,000 UNHCR Regular: \$ 250,000 UNICEF Regular: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 1,000,000 UNIFEM Other: \$ 50,000 UNOHCHR Regular: TBD WHO Regular: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 300,000 WB Regular: \$ 100,000
	3.1.2 Improved capacity of government and CSOs to develop and adopt rights-based, gender-sensitive policies (ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNOHCHR, WHO)		
	3.1.3 Enhanced capacity of CSOs, especially PLHIV groups and networks, to be equal partners with government in the national response to HIV infection and AIDS (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM)		
	3.1.4 Strengthened knowledge management, sharing and networking mechanisms for HIV programming (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNAIDS)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
3.2 Vulnerable groups demonstrate the acquisition of knowledge and skills and the access to enhanced prevention services through Improved HIV-prevention behaviours and practices	3.2.1 Vulnerable groups have increased access to linguistically and culturally appropriate information on HIV infection and sexuality that correspond to their needs and context (IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC)	<p><i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Policy development & implementation; budget allocation & investment; programme Implementation & support</p> <p><i>CSOs (NGOs, academic institutions and private sector):</i> Advocacy for policy & programme design; partners in programme implementation at local and provincial levels</p>	<p>US \$ 7,660,000</p> <p>ILO Regular: \$60,000</p> <p>IOM Regular: \$ 600,000 Other: \$200,000</p> <p>UNAIDS Regular: \$375,000 Other: \$250,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$60,000 Other: \$250,000</p> <p>UNESCO Regular: \$500,000 Other: \$500,000</p> <p>UNFPA Regular: \$750,000</p> <p>UNHCR Regular: \$500,000</p> <p>UNICEF Regular: \$400,000 Other: \$3,000,000</p> <p>UNIFEM Other: \$ 50,000</p> <p>UNODC Regular: \$100,000 Other: \$200,000</p> <p>WHO Regular: \$125,000 Other: \$400,000</p>
	3.2.2 Increased opportunity for vulnerable groups to enhance and demonstrate skills for the prevention of HIV transmission (ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNODC)		
	3.2.3 Enhanced partner capacity to deliver effective gender sensitive and culturally appropriate quality prevention services for vulnerable groups (ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WHO)		
3.3 Vulnerable groups have equitable access to and use of effective, gender-sensitive HIV treatment, care and support services	3.3.1 Partner capacity is enhanced to deliver quality HIV treatment, care and support services for vulnerable groups (IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO)	<p><i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Policy development & implementation; budget allocation & investment; programme Implementation & support</p> <p><i>CSOs (NGOs, academic institutions and private sector):</i> Advocacy for policy & programme design; partners in programme implementation at local and provincial levels</p>	<p>US \$ 5,720,000</p> <p>UNAIDS Regular: \$325,000 Other: \$250,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$170,000 Other: \$250,000</p> <p>UNESCO Regular: \$500,000 Other: \$500,000</p> <p>UNFPA Regular: \$250,000</p> <p>UNHCR Regular: \$20,000</p> <p>UNICEF Regular: \$400,000 Other: \$2,000,000</p> <p>UNIDO Regular: \$55,000</p> <p>WHO Regular: \$150,000 Other: \$850,000</p>
	3.3.2 Local partners and community capacities enhanced to mitigate the social and economic impact for people infected and affected by HIV infection and AIDS in at least five target provinces (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO)		
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and the UNCT's Joint UN Team on AIDS will ensure programme coordination and linkages between all UN System partners. ■ UN Implementation and Technical Support Plan for AIDS will serve as the workplan framework for the implementation and pursuit of UNPAF goals, outcomes and outputs.. 			

4. Environment and natural resources management

National priority or goals: Restore a sound environment with more balance between economic development and environmental sustainability.			
UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: Improved sustainable utilization and management of natural resources and the environment at national and community levels.			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
4.1 Community organizations and civil society are more effectively engaged in natural resources and environmental management and actively involved in policy- and decision- making process	4.1.1 Increased public awareness and community access to holistic approaches for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNISDR)	<i>Community organizations:</i> Implementing partners and demonstrators of project results <i>CSOs (NGOs, media and private sector):</i> Advocacy for policy and public support <i>Academic institutions:</i> Technical support for evidence-based information and analysis <i>RTG (various agencies):</i> Provide support in terms of policy and technical advice, as well as administration	US\$ 4,230,000 FAO Regular: \$ 200,000 UNDP Regular: \$ 130,000 Other: \$ 2,600,000 UNEP Regular: \$200,000 UNESCO Regular: \$ 200,000 UNIDO Regular: \$ 200,000 Other: UNISDR Other: TBD WB Regular: \$ 700,000
	4.1.2 Enhanced capacity of community organizations and civil society to engage in effective natural resources and environmental management (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, WB)		
	4.1.3 Community and civil society network and consultative mechanism established to facilitate communication with government in participatory planning and environmental governance (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB)		
	4.1.4 Adequate public spending to support community-based natural resources and environmental management (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, WB)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
4.2 Effective and efficient implementation of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and strengthened sustainable use of natural resources and management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution, and disaster risk reduction	4.2.1 Policy and legal framework to support the implementation of major MEAs and sustainable management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water and urban and industrial pollution and disaster risk reduction in place (UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNISDR, WB)	<p><i>RTG</i>: Represent the country in international fora and report on progress made; develop policies and implement them; pioneer new practices</p> <p><i>CSOs (NGOs, media and private sector)</i>: Advocacy for policy and public support; social responsibility & contribution</p> <p><i>Academic institutions</i>: Technical support for evidence-based information and analysis</p>	<p>US\$ 13,530,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$ 130,000 Other: \$ 2,600,000</p> <p>UNEP Regular: \$500,000</p> <p>UNIDO Regular: \$ 300,000</p> <p>UNISDR Other: TBD</p> <p>WB Regular: \$ 10,000,000</p>
	4.2.2 Enhanced capacities/knowledge of government officials in relevant environmental policy, laws, and regulations (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO)		
	4.2.3 Effective financing and incentive mechanisms established for sustainable production and consumption and sustainable management of selected issues in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution, disaster risk reduction, and tourism (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, WB)		
	4.2.4 Improved availability of data at national and subnational levels to support evidence-based planning, policy- and decision-making (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO)		
4.3 Community learning and advocacy of pro-poor policies on sustainable use and management of natural resources and environment taking place on a continuous basis	4.3.1 Enhanced systems for knowledge management to provide evidence-based information for community learning and advocacy (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNISDR, WB)	<p><i>Community organizations</i>: Providers and beneficiaries of knowledge-sharing</p> <p><i>Civil society (NGOs, CSOs, media and private sector)</i>: Provide advocacy for policy and public support; social responsibility and contribution</p> <p><i>RTG</i>: Provide policy and technical advice as well as administration</p> <p><i>Academic institutions</i>: Provide knowledge management tools</p>	<p>US\$ 3,530,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$180,000 Other: \$ 2,800,000</p> <p>UNEP Regular: \$200,000</p> <p>UNESCO Regular: \$ 50,000</p> <p>UNIDO Regular: \$ 200,000</p> <p>UNISDR Other: TBD</p> <p>WB Regular: \$ 100,000</p>
	4.3.2 Adequate public spending on community learning at national and local levels (UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNISDR)		
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN Theme Working Group on Environment will ensure programme coordination and linkages between UN System partners. ■ Joint project for capacity-building on sustainable urbanization (UNEP, UNDP, WB). ■ Joint project to enhance knowledge management on environment and natural resources at the local level (UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP). 			

5. Global Partnership for Development – Thailand’s contribution

National priority or goals:			
To enhance Thailand’s contribution to the global partnership for development (MDG 8).			
UNPAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:			
By 2011, Thailand has increased its South-South cooperation engagements and effectively delivers technical and financial support to other countries in Asia and beyond.			
Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
5.1 Increased policy dialogue, technical cooperation and sharing of experience between Thailand and selected countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia	5.1.1 Modalities developed to enhance South-South cooperation, with emphasis on poverty reduction, community development, natural resources and environmental management, and social sector development (FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WB)	<i>National institutions and NGOs:</i> Provide experts <i>NEDA:</i> Coordinates economic support to countries in the region	\$3,655,000 FAO Regular: \$ 400,000 ILO Regular: \$150,000 IOM Regular: \$100,000 Other: \$250,000 UNAIDS Regular: \$ 35,000 UNDP: Regular: \$220,000 Other: \$100,000 UNEP Regular: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 400,000 UNFPA Regular: \$ 300,000 UNIDO Regular: \$500,000 UNICEF Regular: \$500,000 Other: \$500,000 WB Regular: \$ 100,000
	5.1.2 Results-based programme procedures and manuals developed for delivery of Thai technical cooperation (UNDP)		
	5.1.3 Enhanced capacities to implement development projects in the region through established mechanism such as GMS and ACMECS (ADB, UNIDO, WB)		
	5.1.4 Support to South-South initiatives between Thailand, African, and Latin American countries (FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO)		

Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Role of partners	Resource mobilization targets
5.2 More effective aid coordination and delivery	5.2.1 Mechanisms established to facilitate enhanced coordination among Thai agencies involved in development cooperation abroad, including TICA and NEDA (ADB, UNDP, WB)	<p><i>TICA</i>: Aid coordinating agency and owner of the DAD system</p> <p><i>NEDA</i>: Coordinates economic support to countries in the region;</p> <p><i>Bilateral donors</i>: Provide technical and advisory support</p>	<p>\$ 380,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$180,000 Other: \$100,000 WB Regular: \$100,000</p>
	5.2.2 TICA strategic planning framework developed to guide all new ODA, in line with Paris Declaration principles (UNDP, WB)		
	5.2.3 Development Assistance Database (DAD) system expanded to cover Thailand's ODA to other countries (UNDP)		
5.3 Enhanced Thai contribution to the global aid effectiveness agenda	5.3.1 Thailand's role in aid effectiveness agenda, including DAC working groups enhanced (UNDP, WB)	<i>TICA</i>	<p>\$ 450,000</p> <p>UNDP Regular: \$ 50,000 Other: \$300,000 WB Regular: \$100,000</p>
	5.3.2 Analysis, documentation, and dissemination of Thailand's experience as donor of the South (UNDP, WB)		
<p>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN/RTG partnership in enhancing technical and financial cooperation will benefit from the lessons learned from all the other UNPAF areas. In particular, South-South cooperation in the different development areas will be coordinated under the umbrella of the respective UN Theme Groups. ■ Joint programmes should be developed to synergize and coordinate activities under CP outputs 5.1.1 and 5.1.4. 			

ANNEX II: MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
Social Services and Protection			
<p>Overall outcome: By 2011, increased access to and utilization of quality social services and protection, especially for vulnerable groups and in underserved areas, towards reducing disparities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrolment rates in primary education in 26 vulnerable provinces disaggregated by sex (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006) • % of non-registered persons in 26 vulnerable provinces disaggregated by sex (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006) • % of provincial budget in 26 vulnerabl provinces dedicated to social development (gender, health, education, protection) (Baseline: budget analysis ICEF/World Bank 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and subnational surveys of NSO and line ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected provinces and local governments willing to engage in partnership with UN-organizations
<p>Country programme outcome 1.1: Social protection for vulnerable groups improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of provinces implementing the Child Protection Act and child protection committees (Baseline: assessment) • % of registered persons in 26 vulnerable districts disaggregated by sex (Baseline: UNICEF/Mol TAO/ district baseline surveys 2006) • Existence of enhanced policies to address the rights of migrants (Baseline: tbd) • Existence of a Domestic Violence Law and national plan of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and baseline surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate government budget and human resources dedicated to functions of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security at subnational level
<p>Country programme outcome 1.2: Increased access and utilization of quality education, especially for vulnerable groups and people in underserved areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children enrolled in early childhood education in 26 vulnerable districts disaggregated by sex (Baseline: UNICEF/Mol TAO/district baselines 2006) • Net enrolment rates in 26 vulnerable provinces disaggregated by sex (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006) • % of schools in 26 vulnerable districts with functioning community participation mechanisms (teacher-parent associations) (Baseline: CFSI self assessment) • Adult literacy rates in selected vulnerable provinces disaggregated by sex (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and subnational surveys of NSO and line ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government further implements its policy to provide education to all children living in Thailand • Education Reform programme will be fully implemented

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Country programme outcome 1.3: Increased resources and support to policies and programmes to expand healthcare services, with special attention on reproductive health, to vulnerable groups and people in underserved areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of migrants and mobile populations (disaggregated by sex) with access to adequate healthcare (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006, UNICEF/MoI TAO/district baseline surveys) • % of population reached with reproductive health information disaggregated by sex (Baseline: UNFPA assessment, MICS 2005/2006) • % of women breastfeeding at 6 months (Baseline: MICS 2005/2006) • % of salt iodized (Baseline: UNICEF/MoPH assessment 2004, MICS 2005/2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and subnational surveys of NSO and line ministries 	
<p>Country programme outcome 1.4: Improved livelihood for vulnerable groups in underserved areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of persons living in poverty disaggregated by sex in selected vulnerable districts and municipalities, to be defined (Baseline: World Bank/NSO Poverty Map) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and subnational surveys of NSO and line ministries 	
Decentralization and Provincial/Local Governance			
<p>Country programme outcome 2.1: Improved responsiveness and quality of social services at the subnational level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects initiated and implemented by local administrative organizations to solve their own problems. • Number of people satisfied with public services • Number of public agencies that meet quality service standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Administration Plan (2005-2008) 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued governmental commitment in furthering the decentralization process and implementing participatory approaches

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Country programme outcome 2.2: Enhanced local democracy and meaningful participation of civil society, including children, youth, women and vulnerable populations in decision-making processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people (children, youth, women and vulnerable populations) engaged in the governance process in activities targeted by the state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration Plan (2005-2008) 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government strongly pursues its strategy on civil society promotion Participatory approaches are fully implemented
<p>Country programme outcome 2.3: Policies, frameworks and measures in place to promote transparency and accountability at the subnational level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in confidence of the people in transparency of public services Number of people and state agencies engaged in anti-corruption and corruption prevention programmes and activities Number of public agencies that meet a transparency standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration Plan (2005-2008) 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate human and financial resources are allocated to this end at the subnational level
<p>Country programme outcome 2.4: Quality (quantitative/ qualitative) and disaggregated socio-economic data in place for evidence-based policy-making and public dialogue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and accessibility of quality disaggregated data (national/subnational, sex, age, vulnerable groups) at the provincial and local levels 		<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate financial and human resources allocated to this end by the government
Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support Services			
<p>Overall outcome: By 2011, Thailand ensures increased access to and utilization of effective HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sexual partner [UNGASS Indicator 13; Baseline Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] Percentage of HIV-infected adults and children still alive 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy (Target: 50% by 2009; 80% by 2011) [UNGASS Indicator 16; Baseline Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG/MoPH & civil society partners RTG/MoPH & civil society partners 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of antiretroviral therapy increases Government investment and policies for vulnerable groups do not evolve to improve access to effective services UNCT support remains at the level of pilot initiatives and does not lead to effective scaling-up of the national response with government and civil society partners.

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who received HIV testing in the last 12 months and who know the results [UNGASS CE Indicator 3; Baseline Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are HIV-infected (Target: <1% by 2011) [UNGASS Indicator 17; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Reported rate of STIs to MoPH [Baseline 2006 rate reported by MoPH.] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable generic medications continue to be available for treatment of AIDS • Government investments and commitment to HIV and AIDS increases to make services available • Vulnerable groups will actively seek improved access to and use of enhanced services
<p>Country programme outcome 3.1: A more inclusive rights-based national response to HIV infection is adequately resourced and effectively implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of national funds disbursed by Thai government in support of HIV and AIDS prevention, care, treatment and support [UNGASS Indicator 1; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • National Composite Policy Index [UNGASS Indicator 2; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of enterprises/ companies which have HIV and AIDS workplace policies and programmes [UNGASS Indicator 4; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government investment and policies for vulnerable groups do not evolve to improve access to effective services • Civil society groups unable to scale-up and develop capacities to become more effective partners in programme design and implementation <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional financial investments by governmental and civil society partners can improve and scale-up the national response sufficiently to effectively address HIV infection and AIDS • Government investments and commitment to HIV and AIDS increases to make services available • Local and community groups will increase efforts and investment to address HIV and AIDS

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Country programme outcome 3.2: Vulnerable groups demonstrate the acquisition of knowledge and skills and the access to enhanced prevention services through improved HIV-prevention behaviours and practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission [UNGASS Indicator 10; Baseline:Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of schools with teachers who have been trained in life skills-based HIV education and who taught it during the last academic year [UNGASS Indicator 3; Baseline:Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner [UNGASS CE Indicator 7; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of injecting drug users who have adopted behaviours that reduce transmission of HIV (i.e. who both avoid using non-sterile injecting equipment and use condoms, in the last month) [UNGASS CE Indicator 8; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] • Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women (disaggregated by vulnerable group) receiving a complete course of antiretroviral prophylaxis to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission [UNGASS Indicator 6; Baseline: Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners • RTG/MoPH & civil society partners 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional knowledge, skills and services do not directly lead to behaviour change to reduce the transmission of HIV • Government investment and policies for vulnerable groups do not evolve to improve access to effective services <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups will actively seek improved access to and use of enhanced services and consequently change behaviour • Government investments and commitment to HIV and AIDS increases to make services available • Local and community groups will increase efforts and investment to address HIV and AIDS

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Country programme outcome 3.3: Vulnerable groups have equitable access to and use of effective, gender-sensitive HIV treatment, care and support services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women, men and children (disaggregated by vulnerable group) with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy [UNGASS Indicator 7; Baseline:Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] Percentage of women and men (disaggregated by vulnerable group) with STIs at healthcare facilities who are appropriately diagnosed, treated and counselled [UNGASS Indicator 5; Baseline:Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] Percentage of orphans (due to HIV infection and AIDS) who are placed in community vs. institutional-care settings [Baseline:Thailand UNGASS 2006 National Report] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG/MoPH & civil society partners RTG/MoPH & civil society partners RTG/MoPH & civil society partners 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of antiretroviral therapy increases Government investment and policies for vulnerable groups do not evolve to improve access to effective services <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable generic medications continue to be available for treatment of AIDS Government investments and commitment to HIV and AIDS increases to make services available Local and community groups will increase efforts and investment to address HIV and AIDS
Environment and Natural Resources			
<p>Country programme outcome 4.1: Community organizations and civil society are more effectively engaged in natural resources & environmental management and are actively involved in policy & decision-making processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of newly established and/or expanded effectively functioning community-based management networks Communities represented in the local/national government planning process Public consultation forum provided for new regulations and law enforcement mechanisms Increased annual budget allocation towards sustainable development sectors <p>Baselines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing community-based organizations and networks Application of Government EIA guideline and regulations Degree of multi-stakeholders participation in provincial development planning Annual budget approval for sustainable development sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community organization network functioning as coordinating body with other concerning parties Targeted communities Government planning institutions/ agencies Bureau of Budget 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government setback in decentralization and participatory approaches

UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Country programme outcome 4.2: Enhanced implementation of major Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and strengthened sustainable use of natural resources and management of biodiversity, renewable energy, water, urban and industrial pollution, and disaster risk reduction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to resources and cooperation for capacity development of Thai national focal points • New or revised national policies and regulations to apply economic incentives • Government performance in delivery and facilitation of sustainable development initiatives <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap analysis in meeting international conventions requirement • Existing incentives and economic instruments provided • Success stories on government delivery in sustainable development initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National focal points of the international conventions and line agencies • Policy and planning think tank • Legal officer of each ministry • Parliamentary commissioners • Bureau of Budget 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of government administration and Frequent reshuffling of the ministry and top officials
<p>Country programme outcome 4.3: Community learning and advocacy of pro-poor policies on sustainable use and management of natural resources and environment taking place on a continuous basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of newly established and/or expanded “knowledge hubs” • Outreach of pro-poor knowledge management to general public and targeted audiences • Interactive communication and applicable integration of scientific and indigenous knowledge <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing knowledge-based entities for natural resources and environmental management • Opinion poll on public acceptance in local/ indigenous knowledge • Application/success stories on integrated knowledge of sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders, networks • Government/academic organizers of knowledge events and facilities • Public media • Academic resource persons 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulation of conventional knowledge providers, undermining the value of indigenous knowledge • Constraints in adaptive capacity of the communities and discouragement by possible failures

Global Partnership for Development			
UNPAF outcomes	Indicators and baselines	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
<p>Overall Outcome: By 2011, Thailand has increased its South-South cooperation engagements and effectively delivers technical and financial support to other countries in Asia and beyond</p>	<p>Provide greater development assistance to social sectors Baseline: 9%</p> <p>Ensure access for developing countries to modern technology, with special focus on narrowing the digital divide</p> <p>Ensure access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG 8 Report • TICA 	<p>Government maintains current political commitment in becoming an effective emerging donor</p>

ANNEX III: MONITORING & EVALUATION CALENDAR

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EFA 2006-7 ■ TAO baseline surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TAO baseline surveys 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MICS 2010 	
	Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN TWGs monitoring results towards UNPAF outcomes ■ Education for All Global Monitoring Report and the UIS Global Education Digest ■ WFFC Report ■ Tracking out of school children systems ■ TPDInfo provincial MDGs reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN TWGs monitoring results towards UNPAF outcomes ■ Education for All Global Monitoring Report and the UIS Global Education Digest ■ Tracking out of school children systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN TWGs monitoring results towards UNPAF outcomes ■ Education for All Global Monitoring Report and the UIS Global Education Digest ■ Tracking out of school children systems ■ TPDInfo provincial MDGs reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN TWGs monitoring results towards UNPAF outcomes ■ Education for All Global Monitoring Report and the UIS Global Education Digest ■ Tracking out of school children systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UN TWGs monitoring results towards UNPAF outcomes ■ Education for All Global Monitoring Report and the UIS Global Education Digest ■ WFFC Report ■ Tracking out of school children systems
	Evaluations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mid-Decade Assessment of Education for All (2006-7) 				
	Reviews		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNICEF Mid-Term Review 			
Planning references	M&E capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity-building to Ministry of Education personnel in data collection, processing and analysis ■ NSO, PSOs and DOLAs capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity-building to Ministry of Education personnel in data collection, processing and analysis ■ NSO, PSOs and DOLAs capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity-building to Ministry of Education personnel in data collection, processing and analysis ■ NSO, PSOs and DOLAs capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity-building to Ministry of Education personnel in data collection, processing and analysis ■ NSO, PSOs and DOLAs capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Capacity-building to Ministry of Education personnel in data collection, processing and analysis ■ NSO, PSOs and DOLAs capacity-building
	Partner activities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National review and reporting on UNGASS HIV infection and AIDS indicators 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National review and reporting on UNGASS HIV infection and AIDS indicators 	

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