UNITED NATIONS
PARTNERSHIP
FRAMEWORK
2017-2021

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM THAILAND

United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) for Thailand 2017 – 2021

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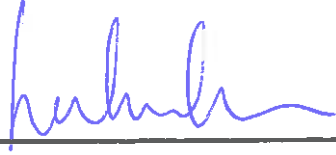Ms. Dana Graber Ladek
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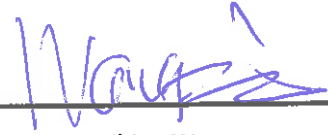
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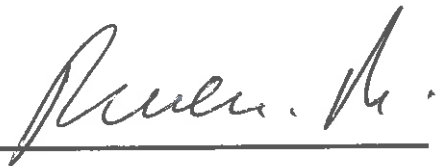UNEP Deputy Regional Director

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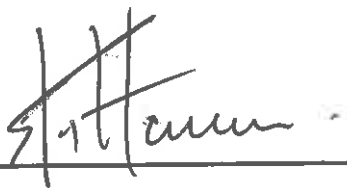UNFPA Regional Director and Country
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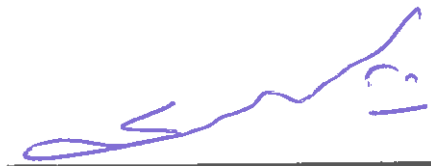
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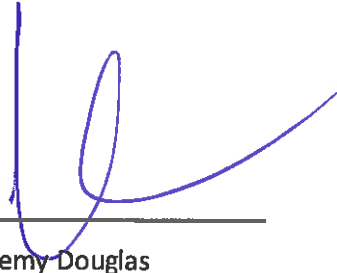
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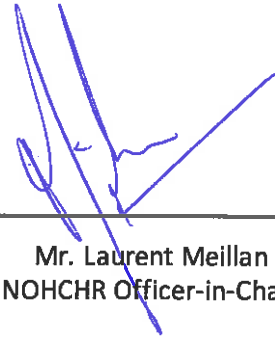
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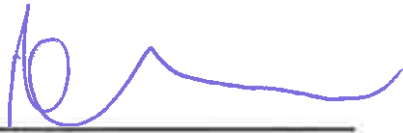
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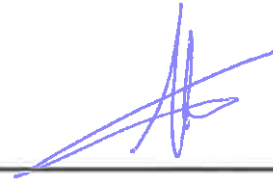
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United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) for Thailand 2017 – 2021

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Acronyms

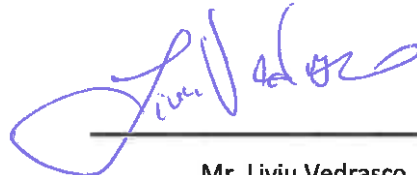|	
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AEM	AIDS Epidemic Model
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BAU	Business-As-Usual
BCA	Basic Cooperation Agreement
BEDO	Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office
CAT	Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPD	Country Programme Documents
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CSG	Child Support Grant
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCY	Department of Children and Youth
DDC	Department of Disease Control
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DEQP	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
DNP	Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDA	Food and Drugs Administration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GYTS	Global Youth Tobacco Survey
HACT	Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IHPP	International Health Policy Program
ILO	International Labour Organization
INFORM	Index For Risk Management
IPST	Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology
JWP	Joint Work Plan
IMD	International Institute for Management Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of the Kingdom of Thailand
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOJ	Ministry of Justice

MOL	Ministry of Labour
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MSDHS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAMc	National AIDS Management Center
NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NESDP	National Economic and Social Development Plan
NESDB	National Economic and Social Development Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHES	National Health Examination Survey
NRC	National Resource Center
NSO	National Statistical Office
OAE	Office of Agricultural Economics
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONEP	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning
PCD	Pollution Control Department
PHS	Public Health Statistics
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PWID	People Who Inject Drugs
R&D	Research and Development
RFD	Royal Forest Department
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SME	Small or Medium-sized Enterprise
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSC	South-South Cooperation
SSS	Social Security System
SW	Sex Workers
TI	Transparency International
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TG	Transgender
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Agreement Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USD	United States Dollar
WCDRR	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WP	Work Plan

I. FOREWORD

Whereas the Royal Thai Government (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") has entered into the following:

a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into an agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the Government of Thailand concerning Assistance from the Special Fund hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"), which was signed by both parties on 4 June 1960. Based on the Agreement, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNPAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNPAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the Agreement.

b) With the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 1 December 1948 and has not been revised since.

c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 1 December 1977.

d) With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Special Fund on 4 June 1960 (the "Basic Agreement") mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letter between UNFPA and the Government which entered into force on 2 August, 2000. Further, the United Nations Development Programme standard annex to project documents ("Standard Annex"), appended to this UNPAF as Annex 1 and forming a part of this UNPAF, mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA and forms part of the Basic Agreement. This UNPAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNPAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Plan of Operation as referred to in the Basic Agreement and Project Document as referred to in the Standard Annex.

e) In respect of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), pending the conclusion of a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government and UNIDO, the Government shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Agreement between the United Nations Special Fund and the Government, signed and entered into force on 4 June 1960.

f) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific on 5 April 1956.

g) With the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) being administered by UNDP, SBAA signed between the Government and UNDP will govern UNV's assistance to the country.

h) With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and the UNEA's approval of UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2017, 2018-2021 and related programmes of work.

h) For all Agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures **[ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNISDR, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women, WHO.].**

The United Nations Partnership Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

II. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) is a strategic document that reflects the partnership between the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Thailand and the Royal Thai Government (RTG), in collaboration with other stakeholders. The document provides a coherent strategic framework for the joint Thailand–UN effort to ensure that on the path to sustainable development, the country's vulnerability pockets are understood and adequately addressed. The UNPAF is guided by the analysis of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) that highlighted the opportunities for the UN to support the RTG and other key stakeholders in achieving the national development goals, leaving no one behind.

The UNPAF is in line with the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) for 2017-2021, Thailand's aspiration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030[1], and the country's international commitments and obligations, including action on recommendations from the second Universal Periodic Review (UPR) held in May 2016 as well as other treaty body reviews.

Specific implementation plans, prepared separately in ongoing collaboration with the RTG and other key stakeholders, will continue to guide partners in achieving the agreed UNPAF targets, with the Result Matrix (as illustrated in Annex 1) serving as a management tool for ongoing planning, monitoring and evaluation, including of the UN contribution to the national priorities.

The UNPAF was developed through a broad consultative process that involved key RTG counterparts, civil society organisations, the private sector, communities and marginalised populations, other relevant partners, and the UN.

This UNPAF document provides:
1) Summary of the CCA analytics reflecting achievement of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), Thailand's national development priorities, opportunities and vulnerability pockets;
2) Description of the UNPAF programme outcome and the key outcome strategies;
3) Overview of the joint UNPAF implementation arrangements;
4) Monitoring and evaluation framework;
5) Result Matrix highlighting key indicators, targets, assumptions and risks, partners and resources requirements.

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1   The framework "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" or "2030 Agenda" is composed of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. The Goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015

III.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.   Overview

Thailand has achieved notable success in economic growth and human development in the last few decades. The country attained the status of an upper middle-income country in 2011 and is now the second-largest economy in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 404 billion in 2014[2]. Thailand's human development index (HDI) of 0.572 in 1990 increased to a significantly higher HDI of 0.726 in 2014.[3] The country achieved most of the eight MDGs and made good progress in achieving the MDGs+ that the country had proposed for itself as higher goals by 2015.

Thailand has committed itself to attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), recognising the persisting social and economic inequalities as an impediment to its progress to achieving the status of a high-income country. Thailand specifically pledged to leave no one behind in its national development. With such commitment, the National Committee on Sustainable Development, chaired by the Prime Minister, was set up as the main institutional mechanism to drive the development progress in order to realise the SDGs in Thailand[4].

The SDGs stem from, build on and take forward the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Thailand endorsed in 1948 as one of the first Asian countries, as well as other core human rights treaties. Thailand is now party to seven of the nine core international human rights instruments and five optional protocols[5]. The country also has ratified 17 international labour conventions.[6] The country reports to treaty bodies, and its Human Rights Action Plan includes action in follow up to treaty body reviews and UPR.

2.   Achievements of the MDGs and the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

For Thailand, gains along multiple dimensions of welfare have been impressive: more children are now getting more years of education, and many people are now covered by health insurance while other forms of social security have expanded.

Poverty and Inequality

Thailand has achieved the target of eradicating extreme poverty ahead of time. Going forward, seven million people are still living under the poverty line, with the highest poverty rates in the Northeast (2014). Children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to poverty; children in poverty remain relatively under-served by government interventions; several income security mechanisms for the elderly have been established, including living allowances, social pensions, and a National Savings Fund. However, more needs to be done to raise awareness of these mechanisms and enhance the capacities of concerned agencies for effective and efficient implementation.

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2   International Monetary Fund (IMF). 2015 World Economic Outlook Database. Accessed from http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/02/weodata/index.aspx

3   2014 Human Development Statistical Tables accessed from http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013. The table shows real changes in values and ranks over time which reflects the actual progress of country.

4   Under the National Committee on Sustainable Development, three sub-committees were also set up to oversee the implementation process of the SDGs, namely (1) Subcommittee on Driving SDGs Implementation, (2) Subcommittee on Enhancing Understanding & Evaluation of Sustainable Development as per the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy (SEP) and (3) Subcommittee on Developing ICT to support Sustainable Development.

5   1. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) – ratified
      2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) - ratified;
      3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) - ratified;
      4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) – ratified, and its Optional Protocol;
      5. Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) - ratified;
      6. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) acceded and its three Protocols- Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict Optional Protocol to the CRC on a Communication Procedure
      7. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) – ratified, and its Optional Protocol;
      8. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW);
      9. International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) -signed

6   http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102843. 3 out of 8 core ILO conventions related to freedom of association, non-discrimination, and the right to collective bargaining are not yet ratified

The RTG is aware of the need to respect the rights of the people and local communities to fair shares of the benefits in the utilisation of lands and natural resources. Measures to resolve land issues for people under poverty continue to be implemented. The RTG has undertaken a number land reform actions including for example efforts by The National Land Commission to grant land use permit to allow local communities to live, collectively utilise, and reserve forest lands under the idea of community living in harmony with the forest.

The country has exceeded the target related to eradication of hunger. The proportion of the undernourished population decreased from 18 percent in 2000 to seven percent in 2013; however, sub-national variations exist, with a significantly higher percentage of children under five suffering from undernourishment and stunting in the North and Northeast.[7] Similar to other upper middle-income countries in the region, Thailand is facing a double burden of malnutrition: one in six children (16.3 per cent) under five is stunted, with higher stunting rates among non-Thai children (24 percent) and children from the poorest wealth quintiles (23.1 percent).The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2012 also found that 10.9 per cent of children under five were overweight (6.9 percent in the 2005-2006 MICS).

Disparities also exist within and across regions. The southern border provinces and the Northeastern provinces are notably poorer than other parts of the country[8]. Various factors have hampered socioeconomic and human development in these provinces. Empowerment and protection of vulnerable population, including women and children, is a priority.

The country has been trying its best to ensure full and productive employment and trying to achieve decent work for all, including women and young people. However, Thailand still has a relatively high number of workers in informal sectors with inadequate labour benefits[9], which is numbered at 21.3 million people in 2016 or 55.6 percent of all employed labour nationwide[10]. While there are still an unknown number of migrant workers that do not have full documentation, or enjoy fully legal status in Thailand, the RTG has put efforts, inter alia, into foreign labour registration since 2014.

Inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has decreased over the past two decades, from 0.536 in 1992 to 0.445 in 2015. However, the richest 10 percent of the population accounted for 36 percent of total income in 2015, whereas the poorest 10 percent held only 1.58 percent[11].

Disparities exist, in certain circumstances, among genders and specific ethnic, age, minority and other vulnerable groups as relates to access to areas mentioned below.

Education

In Thailand, free education is provided to children for 15 years. Thailand came close to achieving the 100% target on universal primary education. However, retention rates have been on a decrease. Children who drop out of school are mostly from poor and marginalised families.[12] Poverty is a factor of exclusion from education at both primary and secondary level. While the overall out of school rate for primary is four percent, almost seven percent of children from the lowest wealth quintile are not attending primary school[13]. The disparity in access to secondary education based on wealth is even more pronounced. The cost of education for poorer families, including opportunity costs, is one of the factors contributing to this[14].

According to Ministry of Education data, reflected by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the primary net enrolment rate was 90.76% in 2015 – the most recent data available. Secondary net enrolment rates were reported at 82.62% (UIS 2015) with little recent progress being made, despite considerable investment in education (20% of national budget). Late enrolment was identified as a significant factor. The MDG report also identified the challenge of dropouts, in particular at the secondary level.

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7   NESDB (2015a), **MDGs Thailand 2015**. Bangkok: NESDB (in Thai)
8   NESDB (2015a), **Poverty and Inequalities Report 2013**. Bangkok: NESDB. (in Thai)
9   According to the National Statistical Office, informal labour refers to those whose employment is neither protected nor regulated by social security. http://web.nso.go.th/en/survey/lfs/data_lfs/2015_iep_Full%20Report.pdf **(in Thai)**
10   **Executive Summary of NSO informal economy workers report (in Thai)**
11   **Poverty and Inequalities Report 2015** by NESDB (in Thai)
12   NESDB (2015a), **MDGs Thailand 2015**, Bangkok (in Thai)
13   The Thailand National Statistical Office (NSO) (2012), **MICS**
14   UNICEF (2016), **Out of School Children Study**

The 2016 secondary school national exam results highlighted low learning outcomes, with mean student scores below 50% recorded in eight out of nine subjects, with inequalities between large urban and small rural schools evident[15].

Thailand has in place the Persons with Disabilities Education Act B.E. 2551 (2008) to ensure access to education for children with physical and mental disabilities; however, more needs to be done to promote effective and efficient implementation of the said act, for all children.

The quality of education at all levels, as well as geographic and social disparities in access to quality education, has been of concern over the last decade. Investment in the holistic development of young children is acknowledged as a critical contribution to building the country's social capital. Eight percent of young children in Thailand (10 percent of boys, seven percent of girls) are not developmentally on track (31 percent for non-Thai) (MICS 2012). There are disparities between different categories of children in access to early childhood development (ECD) services. The National Committee on Early Childhood Development has been set up. It recognises the urgent need for all children aged 0 to 5 years to be developed according to their ages with high quality and continuity in a holistic and integrated manner. Currently, more than 80 percent of Thai children aged 4 to 5 attend an ECD programme, while some 55 percent of non-Thai children aged 4 to 5 are being provided opportunities to access the programme.[16]

Gender Equality

Thailand has achieved the target of eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005 and in all levels of education by 2015. The country also passed the Gender Equality Act of 2015, which aims to protect everyone from gender-based discrimination. Still more efforts are needed to further empower and promote more equal opportunities for women in the workplace, particularly in national and local politics.

Systems to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and to promote human rights protections, including access to information and legal assistance, must be enhanced to ensure that no one is left behind in national development regardless of their gender identity and sexual orientation. Collaboration with multi-stakeholders will be crucial.

Health

Thailand has been successful in reducing the under-five mortality rate, except in the highlands and three southernmost provinces. The country was not able to reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio, as in 1990 it was already very low.

The growing unintended adolescent pregnancy is challenging these achievements. In 2012, the ratio of adolescents giving birth was 54 per 1,000, a sharp increase from 31 in 2000.[17] Nationally 22 percent of women aged 20-24 years reported to be married before age 18 years, with the percentage highest in the poorest households. Accessibility and availability of youth friendly services to recognise their sexual and reproductive rights need to be further enhanced. Adolescent mothers tend not to have sufficient self-care knowledge while they are pregnant. Early pregnancy is also linked to dropping out of school that can lead to a lack of education for young women and a tendency for them to fall under the poverty line.

Thailand has partially achieved targets on combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The country has successfully curbed the HIV epidemic, with the incidence of HIV infection on a steady decline and mother-to-child transmission eliminated. The epidemic continues to spread in key populations – including men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, and sex workers.[18]

The malaria situation has improved with significant downward morbidity and mortality trends over the past 20 years; however, some challenges remain in prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases including tuberculosis.

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15 Bangkok Post, 10 February 2016
16 The Thailand National Statistical Office (NSO) (2012), **MICS**
17 UNFPA and NESDB (2014), **The State of Thailand's Population 2013**. Bangkok: UNFPA
18 National AIDS Management Center (2014), **Ending AIDS in Thailand through evidence-based responses: Conclusion from the National Consultation on data use**. Nonthaburi: Department of Disease Control, Ministry of Public Health

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) have been on the rise; NCD deaths accounted for 71 percent of total deaths in 2014 and are predicted to continue increasing rapidly.[19] The burden of NCDs usually falls disproportionately on the poor who are both more vulnerable and have limited access to protective measures and preventive health services.

Road safety remains a critical public health problem in Thailand, despite efforts by the RTG. According to WHO's 2015 Global Report, Thailand has the second highest incidence of road traffic fatalities in the world, with 36.2 deaths per 100,000 population per year. There is an associated loss of three percent of GDP due to road traffic crashes. The concentration of fatalities among riders of motorised 2- or 3-wheelers, pedestrians, and cyclists is a concern. These account for 83% of all traffic deaths compared to 49% globally.

Thailand provides equal access to health care for all Thai people through the universal health care coverage. However, there are still geographic and social disparities in the access, especially among people living in remote border areas and highlands.

Environment, Natural Resources, Climate Change and Disaster Resilience

Thailand has achieved the target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015. Nonetheless, there is still a gap in access to quality water for vulnerable groups.

The country has worked to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources and chemicals contamination in the environment. Thailand's biodiversity currently ranks 16th of the world's highest biodiversity. The country has implemented various efforts, measures and mechanisms to address threats to biodiversity resources, promoting the value of ecosystem services and sustainable use and raising awareness and mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources. The outcome of the implementation was successful in some aspects. For example, the total area of mangrove forests in many areas has gradually increased. More effort is needed to support communities' initiatives and participation in natural resource management in each locality; to incentivise green and sustainable investment of the private sector; as well as to increase policy coherence at the national level to take into account the value of natural capital in the decision-making process on development policies.

Thailand has ratified the Paris Agreement which entered into force on 4 November 2016 and is intended to reduce the level of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% from business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030. The level of contribution could increase up to 25% subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support through a balanced and ambitious global agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Thailand has formulated the Climate Change Master Plan B.E. 2558-2593 (2015-2050), which laid out a vision to achieve climate-resilient and low-carbon growth in line with the sustainable development path by 2050.

Thailand is mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster resilience into development policy by incorporating key elements and indicators of the Sendai Framework in the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2017 – 2021. Enhancing national risk assessment methods and guidelines as well as humanitarian assessment tools is a priority as it is the stepping stone to disaster resilience. Partnership with the private sector and technical experts on this issue is pivotal.

ASEAN Community, Regional Connectivity and International Cooperation

Thailand has been successful in translating economic growth into impressive advances in poverty reduction, rural development, health care, education, and gender equality. By sharing with other countries its experiences and knowledge of what it takes to achieve this progress, Thailand is making a valuable contribution to the global partnership for development.

Thailand contributes to a global partnership for sustainability through South-South and trilateral development cooperation and participation in sub regional and regional cooperation initiatives. Thailand is increasingly offering internationally its expertise and technical advice, tailor-made training in partner countries, policy dialogue and sharing of lessons learnt and best practices. Thailand has made efforts to promote the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as an approach to successfully attaining the SDGs.

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19 WHO (2014), **Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles**. Geneva: WHO

As a member of the Group of 77[20], Thailand promotes South-South and trilateral cooperation and physical and institutional connectivity projects to facilitate trade, investment, and the movement of people through new transport and other infrastructure development to foster Thailand's links within the region.

Sub-regional cooperation frameworks will also serve as mechanism to help realise the goals of the ASEAN Community.

3. Other Developmental Priorities and Opportunities

Population Changes and Movement

Thailand is now transitioning into an ageing society as a result of a rapid decline in the birth rate and increased life expectancy. The proportion of persons aged 60 and above is projected to increase to 22 percent in 2024 and 32 percent by 2040.[21] While the country is cognisant of the issue and its potential economic and social consequences, policies are yet to be harmonised, and systems and structures strengthened to meet the challenges population ageing presents for health and social systems, traditional family support, community's ability to provide backup support for older persons and government policies.

A number of stateless persons, urban refugees and asylum seekers reside in Thailand. Some public goods and services are by policy available to these populations. Utilisation of available services can be impacted by availability of information, awareness and/or access, whether on the part of officials or persons seeking such services.

Thailand is a destination country for labour migrants. About 2.67 million migrants, primarily from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar, resided in the country in 2016[22]. Undocumented migrants are protected under Labour Protection Act B.E.2541 and Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Act B.E.2554 in addition to access to health services under HRC and Health Insurance for Migrants Policy. However, the level of uptake of these services is limited. In the recent years, the RTG has taken some important steps towards regularising migration flows, including migrant registration.

Despite these efforts, some challenges remain. Thailand has introduced a "zero tolerance for human trafficking" and has strengthened financial, legal and operational measures to effectively combat human trafficking. Reforms have been implemented in the fishing and seafood sectors. Thailand continues to improve capabilities and respond to human trafficking through closer cooperation with relevant partners. The RTG has sustained anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts, including the 2008 anti-trafficking law, with broad and proactive procedures for identifying forced labour in industries with significant numbers of vulnerable workers. Implementation of these measures need further strengthening.

Given Thailand's level of economic development and closer regional integration due to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), it is expected that migration into Thailand will continue in the coming years. This calls for streamlined procedures for regularised migration flow and strengthened regulatory frameworks.

Governance

Thailand works on policies and government systems that ensure inclusive and equitable development. Three areas that receive particular attention are decentralisation, prevention and response to corruption, and full implementation of human rights.

Decentralisation has been ongoing in Thailand. Since the early 1990s, over 70 percent of administrative functions have been transferred from the central to local governments[23] and several frameworks including the draft Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand of 2016 have given priority to promoting public participation in policy and decision-making. However, challenges remain and require continued work to strengthen the implementation and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the system.

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20 Thailand was the Chair of Group 77, New York Chapter in 2016
21 Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, **Population Projections for Thailand 2010-2040**. The Population Projection Working Group
22 **Thailand's Country Report on Anti-Human Trafficking Response** (1 Jan-31 Dec 2016).
23 Orathai Kokpol (2010), **Decentralization Process in 1990-2010 – In Case of Thailand**. King Prajadhipok's Institute, College of Local Government Development. Page 13.

Thailand has prioritised efforts to counter corruption, resulting from the high degree of interconnectedness between the business sector and the political system. Thailand has worked to further improve its position in the Corruption Perceptions Index from 85 out of 175 countries in 2014 to 76 in 2015 as well as Government Efficiency, a competitiveness factor ranking by International Institute for Management Development (IMD), from 27th in 2015 to 23rd out of 61 countries in 2016. The RTG also has embraced the concept of digital governance to promote transparency and to put in place policies and government systems that ensure inclusive and equitable development. The country has a legal framework and a range of institutions aimed at countering corruption. However, there is a need to continue to further enhance the implementation of anti-corruption policies making use of mechanisms that are in place for public, private and civil society actors to work together, inter alia, to identify sectoral corruption risks and help shape evidence-informed anti-corruption strategies and policies. Effort to build capacities of concerned agencies and strengthening effective and efficient implementation of policies and regulatory frameworks needs to continue.

Thailand has been working consistently to fulfil its human rights commitments and obligations. The country achieved many of the items in its Human Rights Action Plan following the first UPR; some items remain to be fully addressed, along with recommendations from the country's second UPR held in May 2016, such as the death penalty, irregular migration, violence against children and women, criminal responsibility of minors, as well as effective law enforcement, and public participation.

Data Revolution

Since Thailand has adopted a decentralised statistical system, many national institutions, including National Statistical Office (NSO), continue to undertake significant efforts to produce reliable administrative data in their respective sectors. However, data from different sources is not consistently collated and analysed, and its use in policy deliberations and decision-making is limited. Thailand is geared toward becoming a digital economy. Hence, the availability of data as well as the utilisation of data, while keeping in mind protecting potential invasion of individuals' information to support national and sub-national policies and plans, need careful consideration. The NSO has made significant efforts to manage the national statistical system and an initially established national management information system. However, statistical consistency and knowledge acquiring in new areas such as SDG Indicators, environmental statistics, etc., still remains challenging.

4. The way forward

The situation analysis in the previous section of the UNPAF demonstrates that Thailand has achieved most of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and made notable progress with the higher level MDGs+. The country has advanced in multiple dimensions, socially and economically, and promoted and implemented a unique development approach based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as it continues to promote the path toward sustainable development.

At the same time, the analysis shows specific gaps and oftentimes geographically localised vulnerability pockets, in terms of equitable access to development and its benefits. The UN in Thailand is committed to work in partnership with the RTG and other stakeholders to lessen the gaps, address vulnerabilities and persisting social and economic inequalities. Through the UN-Thailand partnership framework, the UN will provide policy advice and support Thailand to become an inclusive and equitable high-income country that leaves no one behind, as well as a development partner in the region and globally by sharing technical expertise, strategic networks and supporting South-North, South-South and trilateral cooperation, and making use of the UN's convening power in bridging partnerships, and fostering positive lasting change for all people in Thailand and the region.

The next section presents in detail, the principles, structures and operational aspects of the framework.

Vision:
Thailand will be an inclusive and equitable high-income country that leaves no one behind, and a development partner in the region and globally

Outcome:
By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand

Outcome Strategies:
Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to strengthen systems, structures and processes that:

strengthen systems, structures and processes for effective, inclusive and sustainable policymaking and implementation	expand civic space and enable a strong civil society sector, especially inclusive of the most marginalised	recognise and engage the private sector as a collaborator in national development	expand the methodical exchange of expertise and technology available regionally/ globally to support social, political and economic development
Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs	
Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs		Collaborative outputs
Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs	
Collaborative outputs		Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs
Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs		Collaborative outputs
Collaborative outputs		Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs
	Collaborative outputs	Collaborative outputs	

National priorities: 12ᵗʰ NESDP20-year Plan

Sustainable Development Goals

International principles, norms and standards

IV.   UN – THAILAND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

A. Background

The 2017-2021 framework for the partnership between the United Nations and the Kingdom of Thailand is determined by the conventions, treaties and other international instruments that Thailand is a party to, the Sustainable Development Goals, the 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) 2017-2021 and the vision of the 20-year National Plan, "Thailand has stability, prosperity and sustainability, and is a high-income country by following the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy".

Ten key development strategies of the 12th NESDP include:

1. Human Capital Development
2. Promoting Social Fairness and Inequality Reduction
3. Strengthening and Enhancing the Economy and Competitiveness
4. Environmental-friendly Growth for Sustainable Development
5. National Security for Prosperity and Sustainability
6. Public Sector Management, Anti-Corruption and Good Governance
7. Infrastructure and Logistics Development
8. Science, Technology, Research and Innovation Development
9. Regional, Urban and Special Economic Zone Development
10. International Cooperation for Development

The UNCT will collaborate with the RTG and other national stakeholders in pursuing the vision of the NESDP and the 20-year National Plan and in supporting the country promoting and protecting human rights and advancing inclusive, equitable, people-centred development for all people in Thailand.

Given Thailand's advanced state of development and the country's aspiration to progress to high-income status, the UNPAF will focus on supporting the national and sub-national governments and non-governmental stakeholders in achieving national development goals; identifying and addressing pockets of vulnerability, making sure that Thailand's development is leaving no one behind; and contributing to regional and global development. Particular emphasis will be placed on engaging all stakeholders as development actors, and on strengthening national systems, structures and processes so as to facilitate more effective, equitable and sustainable development.

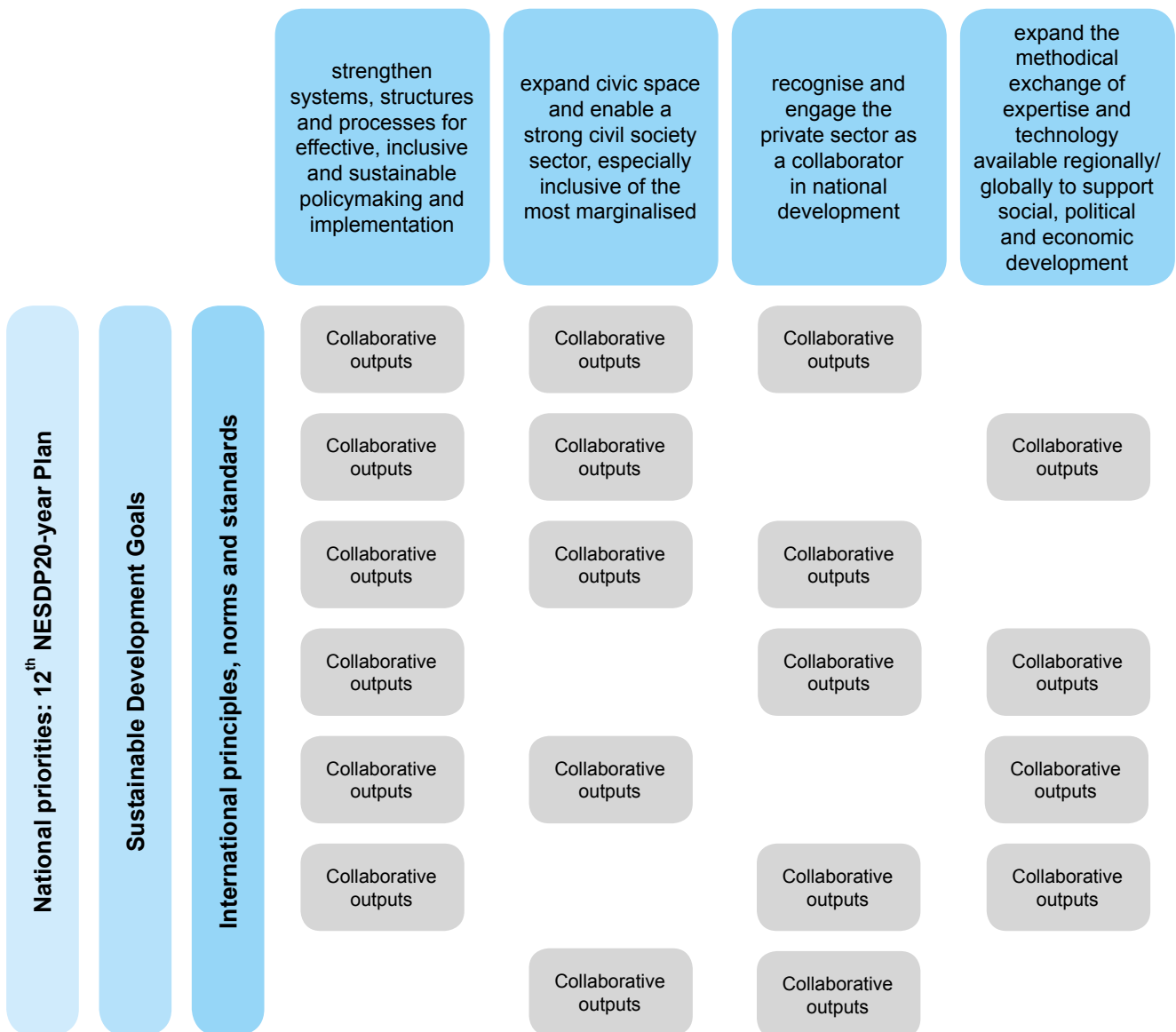## B. Framework

The UNPAF will contribute to achieving the vision of Thailand as an inclusive and equitable high-income country that leaves no one behind, and a development partner in the region and globally.

This collaborative effort will be geared towards achieving the UNPAF's major outcome:

> *By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand.*

The outcome will be achieved through support to enhanced policymaking; collaboration in strengthening participation in national development of civil society and the private sector; and partnership in systematic South-South and trilateral cooperation. Four interlinked, inter-dependent outcome strategies will direct the effort.

Each of the four outcome strategies will work towards achieving specific collaborative outputs that will contribute to strengthening systems, structures and processes so that they more effectively advance inclusive, equitable, people-centred development. The scope and scale of the collaborative outputs will be determined jointly, in line with international obligations and national development priorities, within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals.

C. Outcome Strategies

The four outcome strategies are formulated so that they interact and support each other, in order to achieve the outcome in the most effective and efficient manner.

Outcome Strategy 1: Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to strengthen systems, structures and processes for effective, inclusive, and sustainable policymaking and implementation

The first outcome strategy is designed to support strengthening of the national policymaking and implementation architecture and to enhance its capacity to produce and execute, in a participatory manner, evidence-based, context-specific policy and legal frameworks aligned with international standards and regulatory frameworks.

Thailand has a solid base of national policies and regulatory frameworks; many of these are harmonised with international standards and implemented consistently and effectively. Efforts have been ongoing to ensure convergence between international obligations and domestic actions, policy coherence, capacity-building, public participation and multi-stakeholder engagement.

The UN system will encourage and support the RTG in accessing or ratifying remaining international human rights conventions, covenants and treaties; will support follow-up to the second UPR review process and treaty body reviews; and will support national stakeholders in aligning national policies and regulatory frameworks with international standards and principles. This effort will build and capitalise on the processes of reporting to international treaty bodies.

The UN system will support the RTG and other stakeholders in generating and consolidating evidence and using it for policy dialogue, policy development, implementation and monitoring, with particular emphasis on social inclusion, integration of human rights principles, and sustainable development. Evidence generated in Thailand will be used to influence regional and global policy when appropriate.

The UN system will support the RTG in strengthening and improving inter-agency coordination, including the preparedness and response capacities through Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster/sector approach, and synergising the implementation of humanitarian support in Thailand to reduce losses and protect development gains in a sustained manner through strengthening the local actors, enhancing coordination and bridging the humanitarian-development nexus.

The UN system will also support the RTG in promoting Thailand's competitiveness in line with the RTG's goal toward **'Thailand 4.0'**[24] to restructure the country into an innovation-driven society and to graduate from the middle-income trap.

The UN system in Thailand will support the RTG and other development stakeholders in enhancing mechanisms and processes for making and implementing policies within the sectors and areas that are pertinent to national development. This will include providing technical advice in designing and operationalising sectoral policymaking and implementing mechanisms, and assistance in building institutional and technical capacity necessary for the mechanisms to work. Particular attention will be paid to integrating mechanisms of elements that ensure enhanced public participation in making and executing policies.

The RTG will lead in implementing this strategy. Civil society, communities and the private sector will contribute to the work. Policy frameworks, strengthened under this strategy, will enable greater, more effective engagement of the private sector and civil society in national development. Effective practices and innovation will be shared systematically through South-South and trilateral cooperation.

This outcome strategy contributes to the 12th NESDP development priorities and SDGs across the board.

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24 Thailand 4.0 policy refers to the development that promotes the application of science, technology, R&D and innovation in every aspect of development with environment-friendly approach in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals. Economic growth will be based on new production sectors coupled with cumulative development of the current production base. The development also emphasises participation by all involved parties with a quality and just society – ensuring no one is left behind.

Outcome Strategy 2: Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to build systems, structures and processes that expand civic space and enable a strong civil society sector, especially inclusive of the most marginalised

The second outcome strategy contributes to the strengthening of an enabling environment and expanding the opportunities for civil society, especially marginalised populations, to engage sustainably as an equal partner in national development.

The contribution of civil society to national development is of critical importance, as CSOs are closest to the people; provide voices to the poor and marginalised; deliver health, education, social welfare and other services for the people; help generate and implement innovative, cost-effective solutions to local problems; and contribute to strengthening public sector accountability. As the interdependence of governments, the private sector and civil society becomes more coherent in the era of interlinked SDGs, the role of civil society in development further increases and expands.

While good progress has been achieved in Thailand in engaging civil society and communities in policy and programme development and implementation, the advancement is uneven across development areas. Civil society and community capacity and participation is notably high in disease responses, especially HIV. At the same time, across development areas, the space for CSOs and CSO capacities to meaningfully engage varies; engagement depends on availability of funding, which is not yet sustainable; and mechanisms for an equitable partnership with CSOs/CBOs are to be strengthened.

The UN system will continue to support Thailand in enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of the civil society sector, expanding the space and enabling civil society and communities, inclusive of the most marginalised, to engage sustainably as equal partners in national development.

The UN agencies will contribute to capacity building for civil society and communities, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, in an equitable and inclusive manner across all groups at the national and sub-national levels, so they are well equipped to understand and claim their rights and assume their responsibilities. This includes training to support social partners in understanding and implementing the principles and content in core international conventions and international commitments by the RTG, including commitments made following the second UPR review cycle as well as other treaty body reviews.

UN agencies will continue to support the strengthening of institutional capacity of the civil society sector and contribute to building capacities of CSOs and communities, including the most marginalised, to engage effectively in evidence-informed, gender responsive policy and programme development, implementation, advocacy and monitoring. Efforts will be made to support civil society and communities and their partners in their work to affect transformation of social norms towards inclusiveness and equity for socio-economic development.

The UN system will also support Thailand in establishing, strengthening and implementing policies, systems and mechanisms to provide space and enable civil society and communities to participate as equal partners in national development. Specific support will be provided to develop and strengthen mechanisms for sustained public sector financing of civil society and communities. Assistance will be offered in building partnerships of CSOs and communities with the private sector in major national development issues.

The strategy will be implemented through a collaborative effort by the public sector, civil society, communities, the private sector and development partners. By means of participatory development and the implementation of enabling policies and systems, the work under this strategy will contribute to the development of an inclusive policymaking architecture. Engagement of the private sector as a partner to CSOs and communities, including CSO financing, will contribute to enhancing the role of the private sector as a partner in development. The outcomes of the work under this strategy will feed into the South-South and trilateral cooperation programme. Meaningful engagement of civil society will contribute to inclusive and sustainable policy making and implementation architecture.

This outcome strategy contributes to national development priority numbers 1, 2, 6, 4 and 9 as defined in the 12th NESDP.

Outcome Strategy 3: Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to build systems, structures and processes that recognise and engage the private sector as a collaborator in national development

The third strategy is designed to support the private sector in adopting more inclusive and sustainable operation, business and investment practices, in line with international standards and principles, and engaging more consistently in national development.

The private sector plays a dominant role in the Thai economy, with private consumption and investment contributing about 68.5% to gross domestic product in 2016. At the same time, private sector incentives are not always aligned with public goals, and the private sector is insufficiently incentivised to adopt sustainable practices and foster long-term environmentally and socially sustainable investment.

The UN will work to support the relevant government authorities in strengthening regulatory frameworks that will encourage and guide the private sector to adopt practices that are respectful of international norms and standards (especially human rights, labour and the environment). The UN will also support relevant national financial regulatory authorities in enacting financial sector reform and developing national integrated financing frameworks that aim to align public and private sector financing for sustainable development, in line with the 2030 Agenda and Addis Ababa Action Agenda[25].

The UN system will support the development and strengthening of policies, regulatory frameworks and policy implementation mechanisms so as to enable and incentivise the private sector to engage as an actor in national development, in particular in addressing existing vulnerability pockets, in partnership with the RTG and CSOs. The UN system will assist the private sector to use their CSR programmes to reinforce the priorities in the NESDP.

The UN will continue collaborating with the private sector to address a wide spectrum of issues, such as environmental pollution, climate change, business and human rights, green financing, decent work, sustainable consumption and production, health systems, education reform, DRR and resilience building, and humanitarian disasters. UN agencies will provide direct advice and support to private sector enterprises in adopting and implementing more responsible, inclusive and sustainable business and investment practices.

The UN will strengthen cooperation with the government, private sector actors, and civil society organisations including trade unions in reducing or eliminating the vulnerabilities amongst migrant workers in Thailand. The UN system will also support the RTG in strengthening social enterprises and promoting public-private partnership including for business and SMEs resilience.

The strategy will build on and make a direct contribution to the strengthening of an inclusive policymaking and implementing architecture and expanding the space and engagement of civil society and communities. The collaborative outputs from this strategy will feed into South-South and trilateral cooperation.

This outcome strategy contributes to the national development priority numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 as defined in the 12th NESDP.

Outcome Strategy 4: Collaborate at national and sub-national levels to build systems, structures and processes that expand the methodical exchange of expertise and technology available regionally/ globally to support social, political and economic development

The fourth strategy reflects Thailand's strategic position in ASEAN and the wider Asia-Pacific region, and the country's commitment to contribute to sustainable development of its neighbours, including through experience exchange and mutual learning.

Thailand has accumulated solid expertise and developed a series of good practices in promoting inclusive and people-centred sustainable development, with well-known success stories of universal health coverage, AIDS response and disease outbreak response, Sufficiency Economy Farming and Sufficiency Economy Villages, Occupational Health and Environmental Medicine services, to mention just few.

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25 The agenda was agreed by the 193 UN Member States at the United Nations Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa, in July 2015. It provides a foundation for implementing the global sustainable development agenda and agreed on a series of bold measures to overhaul global finance practices and generate investments for tackling a range of economic, social and environmental challenges.http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/69/313

Thailand plays a prominent role in international and regional platforms and mechanisms, including ASEAN and G77. The country has been effectively playing a key role in convening and promoting international cooperation and building consensus among countries on issues pertinent to sustainable development, e.g., Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[26] and the Bangkok Principles on the implementation of health aspects of the Sendai Framework. Thailand practices the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as its key approach to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and increasingly shares good practices with countries in the region and beyond. The UNCT will support the country in enhancing its institutional capacity for international exchange and learning between Thailand and other countries, in support of rights-based, equitable development, inclusive growth and innovation in line with international norms, standards and agreements. This work will build on past and current South-South Cooperation (SSC) initiatives. The UN, in collaboration with Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), will assist in strengthening volunteer engagement in South-South Cooperation to position Thailand as a key regional actor, as well as in engaging youth as relevant partners for localizing the SDGs through volunteer action.

The UNCT will partner with TICA as a convener of SSC coordinating bodies of other line ministries as well as other international development agencies, and support the strengthening of unified and standardised systems, structures and processes for expanded exchange of expertise and technology available regionally and globally on development priorities.

The UNCT will promote participation in SSC of civil society and community-based organisations as well as the private sector in SSC.
The SSC platform will be used to explore options and modalities for cross-border mutual community learning.
This outcome strategy contributes to the national development priority numbers 9 and 10 as defined in the 12th NESDP.

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26 The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) is the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, with seven targets and four priorities for action. It was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR). UNISDR http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/sendai-framework

V.   IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) as the government coordinating authority. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in the Annex.

Government ministries, CBOs, CSOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNPAF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWP)[27] and/or agency-specific work plans and programme/project documents such as the Country Programme Documents (CPD) as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources.

To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNPAF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNPAF and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents[28].

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNPAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WP) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialised Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNPAF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

Participating agencies, Funds and Programmes include FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNISDR, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women, UNV and WHO. The UN agencies work toward the UNPAF outcome, using the four strategies.

Tripartite Committee is consisted of the UNCT, MFA and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). The Committee meets once a year at the strategic level.

Steering Committee is composed of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, and WHO. This Committee meets with MFA and NESDB at the technical level and on an ad-hoc basis

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27 As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the "Delivering as One" approach

28 In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in an work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Implementing partners[29] agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies.

To that effect, implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies,

2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance or site visits and field monitoring,

3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organisation, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of implementing partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The UN system agencies will closely consult the RTG on the monitoring and evaluation of their activities.

Progress Report: The UN aims to monitor progress towards the UNPAF outcome annually, and provides annual reports prior to the Tripartite Committee's annual meetings. Subject to the reporting frequency of the selected indicators (see Annex I), these reports highlight achievements, identify challenges, and propose future directions for discussion. In addition, throughout the implementation year, the Steering Committee meets with the Government to discuss the progress and propose necessary adjustments for the UNCT's consideration.

A Mid-Term Review will be conducted after Year 2 in order to assess the relevance of the partnership framework and propose necessary adjustments.

A Final Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the fourth-year period in order to assess the effectiveness of the UN's collective responses and draw lessons learnt for the future partnership frameworks.

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29 Implementing partner is the entity responsible and accountable for ensuring proper use of agency-provided resources and implementation and management of the intended programme is defined in the work plan. Possible IPs include government institutions, inter-governmental organisations and eligible civil society organisations, including non-governmental organisations and other eligible UN agencies. Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Framework, UNDG, February 2014.

VII. COMMITMENTS

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNPAF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Thailand; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Thailand to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements.

The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

(a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organisations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

ANNEX I: RESULTS MATRIX (as of 19 September 2017)[1]

No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
	Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand						
1	Level of income inequality as measured by Gini coefficient	UNDP SDG 10	Baseline (2015): 0.445 Target (2021): 0.41	The National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), National Statistical Office (NSO)	NESDB compiles the indicator every two years based on the availability of data from Socioeconomic Survey (SES) undertaken by NSO	NESDB, NSO to compile every two years	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes
2	Gender Inequality Index	UNDP SDG 5	Baseline (2014): 0.380 Target (2021): Positive trend	UNDP Human Development Report (HDR)	Availability of updated data	Ministry of Labour (MOL), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Ministry of Education (MOE) UNDP compiles annually in Global HDR.	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes
3	Thailand's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)	UNDP UNODC SDG 16	Baseline (2016): 35 Target: 40 (2017); 42 (2018); 44 (2019); 47 (2020); 50 (2021)	Transparency International (TI)	· Selected data sources may be unanticipatedly changed · Low publishing frequency in certain sources which may result in some outdated data for CPI evaluation	TI to annually assesses and compiles from selected sources	Systems, structures and processes are more effective
4	Number of hectares of land and forest that are managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime, sustainable use regime, with effective management[30]	UNDP (focal point) UNEP FAO SDG 15	Baseline (2015): 14,838,400 hectares of forest cover under in-situ conservation regime Target: Positive trend	Database from Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation (DNP) and Royal Forest Department (RFD)	Availability of updated data	DNP and RFD to compile bi-annually	Sustainable development

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1 'Forest' in this indicator is defined in accordance with FAO definitions under SDG 15.1.1, which are managed by DNP and RFD.

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand

No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
5	Index For Risk Management (INFORM)	UNDP SDG 1.5, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1	Baseline (2016): 4.3 (medium) Target (2021): (stable or positive trend)	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission	Availability of updated data	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and MSDHS. Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission to compile annually	Sustainable development
6	Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures, plans, strategies, policies, programmes to achieve low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved	UNDP UNEP UNIDO SDG 7, 13	Baseline (2015): Very Partially Target (2021): Largely	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), based on information available in the Climate Change Master Plan 2015-2050, as well as progress on the implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Interior (Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation)	Availability of information to do assessment Lack of effective mechanism, including legal and economic instruments, to drive the integrated implementation in relevant sectors	ONEP to assess and compile annually, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Interior (Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation)	Sustainable development
7	Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda	UNDP SDG17, SDG 9 (for UNIDO)	Baseline (2015): Partially Target (2021): Largely	Thailand National Annual Sustainable Development Goals report, regularly	Availability of information to do assessment	NESDB to assess and compile annually	Systems, structures and processes are more effective

| Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand | | | | | | | |
No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
8	Number of South-South and trilateral cooperation initiatives to share Thailand's best practices of, SEP application to implement the SDGs	UNDP UNFPA FAO UNIDO SDG 17	Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 5	TICA and concerned agencies, academic institutes and its networks		TICA to implement South-South and trilateral cooperation programmes in partner countries	Systems, structures and processes are more effective
9	Enrolment rate in early childhood education: percent of children of 3 to 5 years of age enrolled in early childhood education, disaggregated by gender, age (3, 4, 5 years of age), and province. Numerators: number of children of 3 to 5 years of age enrolled in early childhood education Denominators: total number of children of 3 to 5 years of age	UNESCO UNICEF SDG 4	Baseline (2015): 91.9% Target (2021): 93%	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)/ UNESCO	Consistency of UIS/ UNESCO methodology	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Public Health	People-centered development for all people in Thailand
10	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track according to the Early Child Development Index (ECDI)	UNICEF UNESCO SDG 4	Baseline (2016): 91.1% Target (2021): 93%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Availability of NSO's resources and UNICEF's financial and technical support in the conduct of the 6th full scale MICS	NSO to conduct the survey with technical, financial support from UNICEF	People-centered development for all people in Thailand

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No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
11	School enrolment: Percent of children of primary school age and of secondary school age, enrolled in primary, secondary school or higher Numerators: • Number of children of primary school age, enrolled in primary school or secondary school • Number of children of secondary school age, enrolled in secondary school or higher Denominators: • Total number of children of primary school age • Total number of children of secondary school age	UNESCO UNICEF SDG 4	Baseline (2015): Primary school age: 90.76% Secondary school age: 82.62% Lower Secondary school age: 79.1% Higher Secondary school age: 68.52% Target (2021): Primary school age: 100% Secondary school age: 90% Lower Secondary school age: 100% Upper Secondary school age: 80%	UIS/UNESCO / Education Management Information System (EMIS), Ministry of Education of Thailand	Consistency in UIS/ UNESCO methodology	Ministry of Education and concerned agencies, including Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Social Development and Human Security	People-centered development
12	Learning outcome by international standards Numerators: Mean score for Programme for International Student Assessment: (PISA)	UNICEF UNESCO SDG 4	Baseline (PISA 2015): Science 421 Reading 409 Mathematics 415 Target (PISA 2021): Science 500 Reading 500 Mathematics 500	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Thailand Institute for the Promotion of Teaching Science and Technology (IPST) has participated in the international cycles of the assessment on a regular basis	IPST to serve as the National Resource Center (NRC) in these programmes	People-centered development for all people in Thailand

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand

No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
13	Percentage of targeted children (boys and girls) who benefit from Child Support Grant (CSG) Numerators: Number of targeted children from poor and near poor families who received CSG in the previous fiscal year Denominators: Total number of targeted child population from poor and near-poor families (projected) Note: the CSG has recently been extended to cover children age 0-3 (before 0-1). It takes three years to establish the baseline, since we need to wait until the children reach 3 years of age	UNICEF UNFPA SDG 1	Baseline for targeted children age 0-1 will be available in October 2017. Baseline for targeted children age 0-3 will be available in 2018 Target (2021): 80%	Official records of the MIS/MSDHS and SES for CSG	It is assumed that the CSG will be continued until 2021 Since the unit of analysis of the SES is household, therefore, it is not compliant with statistical methodology	MSDHS: Department of Children and Youth (DCY) and Disability departments; NSO	People-centered development
14	Annual rate of adolescent who give birth per 1,000 adolescent girls disaggregated by age (10 to 14, 15 to 19)	UNICEF UNFPA SDG 3	Baseline (2015): **10-14 years:** 1.5 **15-19 years:** 44.8 Targets (2021): **10-14 years:** 1.0 **15-19 years:** 34.0 **NOTE:** Government only has official 10-year targets, which are 0.5 and 25 respectively. We will therefore aim to be halfway in 5 years	Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Data System Public Health Statistics (PHS) Ministry of Public Health Statistics Public Health Statistics (PHS)	It is assumed that records are regularly updated and comprehensive Timely implementation of Act for Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem, B.E.2559 (2016)	MOPH, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior	People-centered development Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes

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No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
15	Estimated number of new HIV infections (all ages)	UNAIDS SDG 3	Baseline (2015): 6,900 Target (2021): 1,500	AIDS Epidemic Model (AEM) and Spectrum	Assumption: HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) uptake and Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) enrolment will continue in line with the national plan	National AIDS Management Center (NAMc)/ Bureau of AIDS, TB and STIs, Department of Disease Control (DDC)	Inclusive development, more equitable outcomes
16	Percentage of AIDS funding allocated to key populations prevention programs (MSM, TG, SW, PWID) Note: Disaggregated by international and domestic funding	UNAIDS SDG 3	Baseline (2015): 9% of total prevention programs expenditure on HIV/AIDS Target (2021): 20%	National AIDS Spending Assessment (NASA)	Assumption: Revised laws and regulations allow disbursement of public sector funds to CSOs and CBOs	National AIDS Management Center (NAMc) and IHPP	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand							
No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
17	17. 1 Migrant workers have access to tailored Manual concerning general principles of working in Thailand 17.2 Number of copies of a summary of the updated Manual distributed to migrant workers, in print or other format 17.3 Number of MOL staff and other relevant agencies' staffs trained on the content of the updated manual	IOM SDG 8	17.1 Baseline: The manual on the general principles of working in Thailand for Myanmar, Laotian and Cambodian workers is outdated. Target (2021): The manual on the general principles of working in Thailand for Myanmar, Laotian and Cambodian workers is updated 17. 2 Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 2,000 copies per year (upon completion of the Manual) 17.3 Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 40 persons by 2021	Records of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) (Department of Employment)	1. Policy consistency on migrant workers management in Thailand 2. Availability of financial resources to implement the project/ activity	MOL (Department of Employment); IOM to provide financial and technical support in developing a manual and training MOL and other relevant agencies' staff on the content of the manual	People- centered development for all people in Thailand.
18	Number of skills development programs and measures allowing equitable access amongst migrants Number of migrant workers trained by the skills development programs	IOM SDG 8	Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 4 Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 1,500	Records of IOM and Ministry of Labour (MOL)	Commitment of Government to promoting enhanced livelihoods and protection for migrants	IOM to implement the programs; IOM will work in close coordination with the MOL throughout implementation, particularly in regards to development and delivery of the skills development programs for migrants	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand							
No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
19	Guideline(s) and/ or SOP(s) developed or improved and/or implemented to enhance inclusive disaster risk management and crisis management at all levels	UNCT SDG 1.5, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1	Baseline: Current guidelines and/ or SOPs from 2015 Target (2021): Guidelines and/or SOPs developed or improved and/or implemented at all levels	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) and concerned authorities	Commitment of DDPM and line ministries	DDPM to coordinate with line ministries including MSDHS, MOPH, MOL, MFA, Immigration Bureau	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes, Inclusive development
20	Number of undernourished people (those unable to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements)	FAO SDG 2	Baseline (2016): 7.4% Target: 0-7.4%	FAO State of Food Insecurity (SOFI)	Availability of updated data	FAO annually compiles data from NSO and OAE, MOAC; NESDB to keep record	People-centered development
21	Maternal mortality ratio	UNFPA SDG 3	Baseline (2013): 26: 100,000 live births Target (2021): 15: 100,000 live births	Trends in maternal mortality: 1990–2013. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank	It is assumed the estimates will be available in next five years	MOPH to verify acceptance of the estimates	Systems, structures and processes deliver more equitable outcomes
22	Tobacco use among adolescents, segregated by sex Numerators: Number of current adolescent tobacco users (smoked and non-smoked tobacco) Denominators: All adolescent respondents of the survey NOTE: Adolescent boys and girls are defined here as those of 13-15 years of age	WHO SDG 3	Baseline (2015): 21.8% in boys and 8.1% in girls Target (2021): 17% in boys and 5% in girls	Global youth tobacco survey (GYTS)	Assumptions: New tobacco law and new tobacco product control law enacted and enforced Risks: Tobacco industry interference, inadequate budget, inadequate participation by lack of participation from all ministries and sectors of society	Provincial administration; Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance (The Excise Department), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Ministry of Digital Economy and Society and other sectors, civil society and UN partners	People-centered development

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand						
No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
23	Prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 18+ years Numerators: 18+ population with systolic blood pressure ≥140 and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥90 mmHg Denominators: 18+ population surveyed	WHO SDG 3	Baseline (2014): 23% Target (2021): 19%	National Health Examination Survey (NHES), WHO global health observatory	Assumptions: Public awareness on salt, diet, physical inactivity, tobacco and alcohol, coverage of universal screening, opportunistic screening and effective treatment for raised blood pressure and counselling for treatment adherence Risks: inadequate investment in health promotion, inadequate inter-sectoral collaboration, weak monitoring and evaluation systems	Provincial administration; Ministries of Public Health (Department of Disease Control), Education, Finance, Labour, FDA, NGOs and UN partners	People-centered development
24	Effective and efficient social security data system with capability to provide annual reports that accurately present the proportion of insured person registered in Social Security System (SSS), with the intention to monitor, analyze and disaggregate the data by age and sex	ILO SDG 8	Baseline (2015): Current social security data system Target (2021): Improved effectiveness and efficiency of social security data system	Social Security Office	Limited financial resources Limitation of data usage due to the regulations on privacy and security	ILO to provide technical support	Systems, structures and processes deliver sustainable people-centered and equitable development
25	Improved national compliance with international labour standards through new ratification, implementation and reporting	ILO SDG 8	Baseline (2015): Current national compliance Target (2021): Positive trend	Labour Law developments ILO standard reporting mechanisms	ILO constituents in Thailand are able to reach mutual agreement. . Effective coordination among concerned Thai and UN agencies	Ministry of Labour	Systems, structures and processes deliver people-centered and equitable development

Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand						
No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
26	Migrant workers who come to work in Thailand under MOU shall not be liable to recruitment related fees and expenses exceeding the amount of itemized costs as specified in the law and related regulations	ILO SDG 8	Baseline: N/A Target (2021): · 100% of foreign worker employment agencies and employers are complied with related laws and regulations · Increased trends of direct employment by employers	Ministry of Labour's records of expenses-related complaints	· Public, especially foreign worker employment agencies and employers' awareness of relevant Thai laws and regulations for migrant workers · Coherence and long term consistency of laws and policies related to labour migration	Ministry of Labour; ILO to provide financial and technical support	Systems, structures and processes deliver people-centered and equitable development
27	UPR recommendations being implemented and achieved by Thailand	UNCT OHCHR Crosscutting across all SDGs	Baseline: N/A Target (2021): · Midterm review in 2018 · Meetings and capacity building activities between and among agencies concerned and the UN	Progress updates by Ministry of Justice (MOJ)/ Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) Data from UPR Info	Accepted recommendations and voluntary pledges	MOJ, MFA, and relevant line ministries	
28	Number of projects and programs developed and/or implemented with UN support that contribute to enhance collaboration among Public-Private-Partnership on disaster risk management	UNDP (lead) UNIDO SDG 11.5, 12.2, 13.1, 13.2	Baseline: N/A Target: 5	National DRM Report to National Committee on disaster prevention and mitigation and to Secretariat of Sendai Framework, by Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)	Commitment of DDPM and line ministries	DDPM to coordinate with line ministries	Systems, structures and processes deliver sustainable development

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No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
29	Increased DRR capacity in the area of health in accordance with the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030, particularly through Safe Hospitals Initiatives and Emergency Medical Team (EMT)-performance development programmes	WHO UNISDR SDG 3 and 11	Safe Hospitals Baseline (2016): 116 hospitals under the supervision of Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) Target (2021): 58 of the 116 hospitals to participate in the program EMT performance Baseline (2016): 76 teams in each province need further strengthening of capacities in response to emergencies Target: Thailand is qualified by WHO as having met international standards for Emergency Medical Teams in the following four categories, (1) Fixed type 1 EMT, (2) Mobile type 1 EMT, (3) Type 2 EMT, (4) Specialized Cell EMT	MOPH	Availability of resources supported by Thai and UN agencies	MOPH and DDPM	Inclusive systems, structures and processes as well as advanced sustainable people-centred, equitable development

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No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
30	Number of national strategies, policies and plans developed and/or implemented on marine debris with UN support that contribute to the achievement of SDG 14.1 including initiative targeting to effectively manage plastic wastes from collection, recycling and disposal	UNEP (lead) UNIDO SDG 14.1	Baseline (2016): number of activities implemented from 2016 policy UNIDO: Baseline: 0 Target (2021): 1	UNEP and Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR)	Data availability and means of verifications	UNEP and DMCR to compile annually	12th NESDP and 20-year National Strategy
31	Number of projects - being implemented and to be implemented - to support the country's aim to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes in accordance with agreed international frameworks	UNIDO (lead) UNEP SDG 12.4	Baseline (2016): number of projects being implemented from 2016 onward Baseline projects: 1.1 UNIDO: 3 projects 1.2 UNEP: 1	National report to Secretariat of Stockholm Convention, and Basel Convention, by PCD A report submitted to National-subcommittee on Minamata Convention on Mercury, by PCD	Cooperation from the private sector and relevant stakeholders in providing information for POPs inventory Amendments of relevant laws	PCD to keep record of all ongoing projects and projects in the pipeline	12th NESDP and 20-year National Strategy

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No	Indicators	UN Agency SDGs	Baseline & Target (2021)	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Linkage to the Outcome
32	Number of national strategies, policies and plans developed and/ or implemented with UN support that contribute to the achievement of SDG 12, as following initiatives, but not limited to: · engage the private sector and/ or apply economic instruments (e.g. Payment for Ecosystem Services) to support sustainable consumption and production, related to biodiversity resources · engage civil society to implement sustainable public procurement policies and action plans on sustainable consumption and production (SCP)	UNDP UNEP UNIDO SDG 12	Baseline (2016): number of projects being implemented from 2016 onward Baseline projects: 1.1 UNIDO: 1 project 1.2 UNDP: 1 Project 1.3 UNEP: 1 Project	ONEP	· Availability of updated data · Private Sector and civil society's interests and commitment to support sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources	ONEP, BEDO, DEQP, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO to compile annually	Sustainable development goal (SDG)
33	Number of programmes/ projects that Thai youth participate as UNVs to support SDG-related projects and share Thailand's Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and other related practices	UNV SDG17	Baseline (2012-2016): 0 Target: 2 partnership programmes with UNV	TICA and concerned agencies, academic institutes and its network	Flexibility of finance regulations of TICA budgets for cooperation on UNV	TICA in coordination with UNV implements South-South and trilateral cooperation in partner countries	Systems, structures and process are more effective and support achieving SDGs

**Outcome: By 2021, inclusive systems, structures and processes advance sustainable people-centred, equitable development for all people in Thailand**
No	**Indicators**	**UN Agency SDGs**	**Baseline & Target (2021)**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**	**Role of Partners**	**Linkage to the Outcome**
34	National survey on gender-based violence and violence against women	UN Women SDG5	Baseline: N/A Target (2021): Positive progress in conducting a gender-based violence survey	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)	Availability of resources supported by Thai and UN agencies	MSDHS, NSO and UN Gender Theme Group to conduct the survey with support of concerned agencies including the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, NESDB	Inclusive systems, structures and processes deliver positive developments in gender equality and women's empowerment
35	Mortality rate from road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	WHO SDG 3.6.1	Baseline (2013): 36.2 Target (2021): 18	WHO Global Road Safety Status Report	The government continues to prioritize road safety, enacts the road safety laws currently in process and strengthens enforcement of these laws	WHO to support on legislation and data management; other UN agencies including UNICEF, UNDP to contribute within their means and mandates	People centered development

ANNEX II: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

1. Annual Monitoring System

The M&E Working Group, with support by the RCO and guidance from the UNPAF Steering Committee, will prepare an annual progress report one month before the Tripartite Committee meets.

Each UN agency, in consultation with their partners, are requested to submit their inputs in the following format:

Category	Reporting	Suggested indicators for reporting
Outcome strategy 1	Since the last report, what has been **the most significant change at the national level** that contributes to the UNPAF Outcome? Since the last report, what have been **the most significant UN contributions** toward this change?	% of laws/policies passed or updated between 2017-2021 related to population, human rights, environmental/ natural resources, resilience, innovation or competitiveness that are evidence-based and are in line with international norms % of laws/policies passed or updated between 2017-2021 related to population, environmental/ natural resources, resilience, innovation or competitiveness that have consulted vulnerable groups, civil society and private sector in its formulation
Outcome strategy 2	Since the last report, what has been **the most significant change at the national level** that contributes to the UNPAF Outcome? Since the last report, what have been **the most significant UN contributions** toward this change?	# of CSOs that are strengthened to participate and engage in policy-making process related to population, environmental/natural resources, resilience, innovation or competitiveness
Outcome strategy 3	Since the last report, what has been **the most significant change at the national level** that contributes to the UNPAF Outcome? Since the last report, what have been **the most significant UN contributions** toward this change?	# of private partners, including the media, engaged in contributing towards policy dialogues, planning and implementation related to population, environmental/natural resources, resilience, innovation or competitiveness # of initiatives with private partners, contributing to SDGs and other post-2015 frameworks implementation in Thailand as the result of UN activities
Outcome strategy 4	Since the last report, what has been **the most significant change at the national level** that contributes to the UNPAF Outcome? Since the last report, what have been **the most significant UN contributions** toward this change?	# of South-South cooperation initiatives, led by Thailand as a result of UN advocacy and technical support # of regional and global initiatives on SDGs and other post-2015 frameworks that Thailand undertake during 2017-2021

2. Mid-Term Review

As the social, economic and political landscape in Thailand is rapidly changing, the UNCT wishes to conduct a Mid-Term Review of the UNPAF. This will be an iterative learning exercise that allows the UNCT and its partners to assess the UNPAF implementation and make necessary adjustments.

The Mid-Term Review is expected to be completed by the end of 2018. -Under the guidance of the UNPAF Steering Committee, the M&E Working Group will prepare Terms of Reference for this consultancy, and provide technical support to the consultants. Findings and recommendations will be presented at a workshop for the Tripartite Committee.

3. UNPAF Final Evaluation

The UNPAF evaluation is a joint exercise between the UN and its partners. It will (i) assess the progress made by the UN against the UNPAF Outcome, (ii) identify areas for improvement and remaining challenges, and (iii) distil lessons to inform the next cycle of UNPAF.

The UNPAF Evaluation is expected to take place in 2020. It will be jointly commissioned and managed by the UNCT and the national government.

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM THAILAND